# Forum for National Designated Entities (NDEs) of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in Anglophone Africa

*24-26 June, Arusha, Tanzania*


*"The CTCN is the best opportunity developing countries had since the Kyoto mechanism: we need to sail over the wings of the mechanism to have technology transfer become a reality in Africa"*

Bernard Makokha Willis, Kenya NDE team

The CTCN held a Regional Forum for National Designated Entities (NDEs) from Anglophone African countries in Arusha, Tanzania, from the 24th to 26th of June 2015. The aim of the Forum was to develop and strengthen the regional network of National Designated Entities (NDEs), and their relationship with other technology stakeholders, with a view to identifying matchmaking opportunities to secure funding for follow-up actions to CTCN requests.

The Forum was attended by 30 participants, including participants from governments and technical institutions, representing nominated NDEs from 14 countries, and by network members from within the region. Resource persons included representatives from the CTCN Consortium partners (UNEP, UNIDO, CSIR) and strategic partner DNV GL, as well as other key partners (UNFCCC, GCF, African Development Bank, South African Development Bank) and Network members (CTI PFAN, ECREEE, LEDS Africa Partnership, Mobisol, and WIPO). This report summarizes the key points and recommendations from the Forum. The agenda of the Forum and lists of participants are annexed to this summary.

CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

## Executive Summary

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)[1] is the operational arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Technology Mechanism and is hosted by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and with the support of 12 independent organizations with expertise in climate technologies. The CTCN's mission is to assist developing countries in deploying technologies (including any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills) that can be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to climate change impacts.

The CTCN is mandated by the COP to provide technical assistance to developing countries at their requests, through their NDEs. For this purpose, the CTCN conducted a first series of trainings for NDEs in all regions in 2014. At these events, the NDEs (or their representatives) were trained on how to access the CTCN services and on their role as CTCN focal points. In total, 140 individuals have been trained to date, representing nominated NDEs or Climate Change Focal Points from 119 countries (in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and Middle East, SIDS).

The first round of regional trainings triggered the nomination of more than 95 NDEs in developing countries. Overall, the trainings were successful as the participants obtained a good understanding of the CTCN and its services, and of their roles and responsibilities as climate technology champions at the national level. The experience from the first series of training highlighted gaps in capacities, resources and expertise for many countries. Therefore, the CTCN organized a second series of capacity building events.

The main objective of the second series of regional meetings for NDEs (Regional NDE Fora) was to develop and strengthen the regional network of NDEs in the respective regions, and their relationship with key financial institutions, regional Consortium Partners, current and potential Climate Technology Network members. The event was also an opportunity for NDEs in the region to share experiences on NDEs set-up and activities at national level, use of CTCN technical assistance, and other CTCN services, and also to facilitate linkages between CTCN technical assistance and financial mechanisms, and for newly nominated NDEs to be trained on the CTCN and its services; NDE roles and responsibilities, as well the processes to submit requests for technical assistance to the CTCN.

During the Forum, NDEs were also trained on how to identify technology needs and barriers for technology deployment in their countries and to submit targeted technical assistance requests that have strong potential to help remove these barriers. The Forum was organized back to back with the Technology Needs Assessment workshop to build on synergies and complementarities between the CTCN and the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) process. The relationships between various technology stakeholders were reinforced, especially between various actors for public and private sectors.

Key takeaways for the CTCN and for NDEs from the NDE Fora for Anglophone Africa are included at the end of each session. Main points are summarized below.

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[1] More information on the CTCN at ctc-n.org

**NDEs roles**

- NDEs need additional support to be able to effectively perform their roles
- The CTCN does not provide direct funding to NDEs to fulfil their mandate, but can provide support through its Request Incubator and Secondment Programmes. Modules develop under the activities of the Request Incubator Programme will be shared with all NDEs
- The CTCN will consult with the Advisory Board on possible options to provide support to enable NDEs to perform their role. In the meantime, NDEs are encouraged to raise the issue at national level and in international negotiations fora, as appropriate
- NDEs are encouraged to identify potential Network members from within their countries, and guide them through the application process of the Climate Technology Network
- NDEs need help from the CTCN in raising awareness on the opportunities offered by the CTCN to the private sector, clearly formulating incentives for the private sector to engage

**Requests for CTCN technical assistance**

- Requests to the CTCN need to contribute to climate change adaptation and / or mitigation, and have a clear link with climate technologies.
- NDEs should aim to ensure that each request they submit is:
  - ✓ Focused: Identification of a specific area of intervention even in complex settings (specific barrier, specific technology)
  - ✓ Integrated: Providing a missing component leveraging existing resources and capacity, complementing existing efforts (avoid duplication)
  - ✓ Desired: Commitment and interest of request proponent, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and existence of Champions and/or strong political commitment, funding interest/co-financing
  - ✓ Results-based: Identification of expected results and specific plan to use the deliverables produced

**Linkages with other mechanisms and institutions**

- CTCN is working to build synergies with other mechanisms under the Convention, including TNAs, NAMAs, NCs. INDCs, GCF etc. NDEs are encouraged to do so at national level
- TNA coordinators and NDEs to closely collaborate in order to capitalize on synergies between TNA and CTCN mandates and processes.
- Having conducted a TNA is not a pre-requisite to access CTCN technical assistance
- CTCN could take a proactive approach in looking at project ideas arising from the TNAs and encourage countries to use these to generate requests
- The CTCN can support countries in the implementation of their INDCs
- Regional and Sub-Regional Development Banks could provide further financial support of CTCN developed projects/concepts within Africa

# Highlights and key Takeaways

## Day 1: SCENE SETTING

**Welcome Addresses** by Mr. Fred Onduri (Vice-Chair, CTCN Advisory Board), Ms. Adeola Adebiyi (Project Officer, ECREEE), Mr. Thando Ndarana (CSIR), Mr. Vladimir Hecl (UNFCCC).

- The Forum is an opportunity for the CTCN to get feedback from NDEs, improve delivery of services and share experiences.
- NDEs are the main links of the CTCN – essential to deliver on the CTCN mandate by identifying requests and help the delivery of Technical Assistance in their countries, share experiences, build network of organizations active in technology transfer.
- TNAs as useful source of information for identifying priority sectors and technologies, as well as project ideas that the NDEs could turn into a request for CTCN technical assistance.
- Technology has a key role to play in social, economic and overall human development and especially in dealing with climate change.
- ECREEE launched the ECOWAS Climate Change Mitigation Program with the aim to advance low carbon development in the West African countries. One of the very strong components of the programme is technology transfer as means of maximizing the implementation of projects that contribute to CO2 reduction.
- The South Africa based Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is one out of the three CTCN Consortium Partners based in Africa. It provides support with the design of technical assistance response plans and other CTCN activities.

## Day 1 - Inception meeting with newly established NDEs

**Session 1 - The CTCN and its services**
*Manfredi Caltagirone (UNEP)*

- The CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and has a mandate to stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of technologies to developing country Parties at their request.
- CTCN Services include:
  a) Providing Technical assistance to developing countries
  b) Knowledge sharing and training
  c) Fostering collaboration on climate technologies (including linking climate technology projects with financing opportunity")
- CTCN is hosted by UNEP in collaboration with UNIDO and supported by 12 partner institutions with expertise in climate technologies.

- Through its Network, the CTCN mobilizes policy and technical expertise from academia, civil society, finance and private sectors to deliver technology solutions, capacity building and implementation advice to developing countries.
- IPCC definition of climate technology as 'any equipment, technique, knowledge and skill needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change'.

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- *118 countries nominated their NDEs. A number of countries in Africa has not yet nominated an NDE. Nominating an NDE is 'one email away': National focal points need to communicate the NDE to the UNFCCC Secretariat (Secretariat@unfccc.int). All UNFCCC focal points are encouraged to nominate their NDE to benefit from CTCN services.*
- *Countries have some project ideas identified over several years that are still not implemented but could be turned into CTCN requests.*
- *Technologies are country and context specific and so there is the need for TNA coordinators and NDEs to collaborate on well-established grounds.*
- *Within each country, NAPs/NAMAs/TNAs can help identify what the capabilities/gaps/resources are.*
- *CTCN is a country driven process whereby NDEs express national technology concerns and work with the CTCN to identify suitable solutions.*
- *NDEs are encouraged to identify potential Network members from within their countries.*
- *CTCN is not a financial mechanism but a technical assistance mechanism.*

**Session 2 - National Designated Entities**
Giulia Ferrini (UNEP)

- NDEs are crucial in determining CTCN successes in accelerating climate Technology Transfer.
- NDEs act as climate technology champions in their countries.
- NDEs need to map out national priorities, processes, past and ongoing work in order to identify good requests.
- NDEs need to engage stakeholders (relevant ministries, key decision-makers, focal points for other UNFCCC mechanisms, private sector, civil society, etc.) that have the potential to ensure concrete results for the deployment of technologies.
- NDEs contribute to other CTCN activities by identifying possible Network members, provide information on the Network to national organizations.
- NDEs encouraged to identify needs and opportunities for regional and global peer learning and help organize national and regional training and networking events.

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- *There is no 'one size fits all approach' for NDE set-up, it varies from country to country. Ideally, the following characteristics could be considered by countries when in the process of designating the most appropriate national entity:*
    - *Awareness of national development and climate strategies*
    - *Ability to work in close connection with relevant ministries including finance, planning, environment, energy, agriculture, transport, science and technology, according to the key priorities on national development and climate strategies.*
    - *Access to a network of contacts that is able to convey positions and reflect views of representatives from the private sector, civil society and academia to enable an effective stakeholder consultation process.*
    - *Be located in or closely affiliated with a government agency with cross-ministerial and multi-sectoral responsibilities or in a Ministry responsible for climate change or technology issues that is able to influence other Ministries.*
    - *Technical and scientific expertise needed to identify, develop and appraise climate technology projects, in order for the NDE to participate substantively in refining and appraising requests in collaboration with the CTCN.*
- *The CTCN does not provide direct funding to NDEs to fulfil their mandate, but can provide support through its Incubator and Secondment Programmes to get assistance. Modules under the Incubator will be shared with all NDEs.*
- *The Incubator Programme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) provides hands-on support from Consortium Partners to facilitate stakeholder mapping, review of national policies and other steps needed to submit quality requests to the CTCN.*
- *The training tools developed under the Incubator will be shared with all NDEs.*
- *The Secondment Programme enables NDEs team members to join the CTC in Copenhagen for 6 months. The CTCN can also assist with outreach to national stakeholders, linking to other climate-technologies related programmes, identifying sources of funding for follow-up actions, etc.*

**Key takeaways – for CTCN**

- *NDEs need additional human and financial resources to be able to effectively perform their roles.*
- *The CTCN will consult with the Advisory Board on possible options. In the meantime, NDEs are encouraged to raise the issue at national level and in international negotiations fora, as appropriate.*

**Session 3 - The NDE Manual**
Jason Spensley, UNEP & Thando Ndarana, CSIR

- Clarified the process for generating and submitting requests including criteria for prioritizing as well as the request processing and response implementation.

*Generating and Submitting Requests*

- Requests for technical assistance should be selected in consultation with stakeholders at national level, be in line with the country's development priorities, be linked to existing climate change activities in the country.

*Request Processing and Selection*

- The CTC is the main interlocutor of the NDE during request processing. The CTC will liaise with the NDE, the applicant and experts/organizations involved.
- Once a request has been received and logged, it is checked against eligibility and prioritization criteria.
- 87.5% requests deemed eligible for technical assistance, while 8.6% were eligible but were not prioritized.
- For each eligible request, the Climate Technology Manager will establish a Response Planning Expert Team (REP) with experts from the Consortium, which will lead the refinement of the request and the development of response plan in consultation with the NDE and the applicant
- Once the response plan is developed and agreed to by the NDE, the CTCN will select an organization from the Network or the Consortium to deliver the technical assistance activities agreed to in the response plan

*Response implementation and impacts*

- Monitoring and evaluation of the results of the request is crucial to:
    - Ensure high quality and result-based services from CTCN to countries
    - Demonstrate that TA has led to larger scale actions and reached its expected impacts
    - Support countries in demonstrating concrete efforts and achievements on climate technologies as part of their reporting requirements to the UNFCCC
- M&E at all stages of request process

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- The technical assistance request cycle starts and ends with NDE engagement.
- In addition, NDEs can informally approach the CTCN to discuss request ideas before official submission. In any case, the NDE will work with the Climate Technology Manager, relevant Consortium Partner, and request proponents to refine the request once submitted.
- CTCN is trying to bring coherence with other mechanisms under the Convention. NDEs encouraged to do so at national level.
- The CTCN can help countries identify what is the level of incentives they need to provide to the private sector.
- Requests to the CTCN need to contribute to climate change adaptation or mitigation, and have a clear link with climate technologies.

**Key takeaways – for CTCN**

- NDEs need additional training on how to generate and submit requests

**Day 1 - Afternoon: Official start of the NDE Forum**

**Session 1 - Linkages between TNAs and CTCN**
**Joint sessions with NDEs and National Technology Needs Assessment - TNA teams)**
Manfredi Caltagirone, UNEP& Vladimir Hecl, UNFCCC

- TNA is a country driven activity to identify mitigation and adaptation technology needs.
- Through the TNA, countries track evolving needs for new equipment, technique, knowledge and skills to mitigate GHG emissions and adapt to the adverse effect of climate change.
- The objective of the TNA process is to assist countries with the identification of technology needs, as a basis for Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) projects and programmes.
- Since 2001, 85 countries conducted TNAs. Africa is very proactive on TNAs.
- TNAs have linkages with other UNFCCC processes – INDCs, NCs, CDM, NAMAs.
- CTCN mandated by COP to:
    - Provide technical support and advice for development of TNAs
    - Support countries in developing draft proposals into fully articulated proposals, building on their TNAs
- Countries can seek support from CTCN to:
    - Make stronger business cases for the implementation of their prioritized technology actions/project ideas
    - Deepen the TNA findings by strengthening the information about the benefit-to cost ratio of proposed technology actions/projects
    - Remove some of the identified barriers (capacity, policy and regulatory)
    - Assess the feasibility of technology choices and investments

- Out of the 35 requests submitted to CTCN at the time of the Forum, 8 are directly generated from TNA/TAP

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- NDEs should become central to TNA process.
- TNA process ends with the Technology Action Plans (TAPs). TAPs are priorities turned into proposal, waiting for implementation. CTCN can help in translating the TAPs into bankable projects.
- Having conducted a TNA is not a pre-requisite to access CTCN technical assistance.
- Countries that are currently conducting a Technology Needs Assessment (TNAs) may want to wait to complete their TNA before submitting a request to the CTCN, unless CTCN technical assistance is needed to move ahead with the TNA (i.e. if a country needs CTCN technical assistance to demonstrate the feasibility of a certain technology before prioritizing it under the TNA).
- It is up to each country to move ahead in updating the TNA if they feel it is outdated. Realistically, 10-15% of TNA reports are sound in this respect.

**Key takeaways – for CTCN**

- CTCN could take a proactive approach in looking at project ideas arising from the TNAs and encourage countries to use these to generate requests.

**Session 2 - Panel discussion: using TNA/TAP to generate TA requests to CTCN**

Gordon Mackenzie, UDP

Panel members: NDEs from TNA Phase I countries (Kenya, Ghana)

- TNA as useful planning/policy document. In Kenya, TNA results captured in government policies.
- TNA as source of project ideas. In Kenya, NDE team reaching out to stakeholders to turn these into CTCN requests.
- The private sector can be an important funding source. Ghana is currently implementing some project ideas originated from the TNA, with funding from the private sector.
- A committee of experts constituted by members with expertise on different sectors could play a useful role to assess technical elements of requests that come in.
- CTCN can help to select appropriate technologies from TNA. As much as countries can identify technologies, they need support to adapt these to the social context. CTCN can help with technology customization.

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- It is important to synthetize TNA results to facilitate their use by a large number of stakeholders.
- Countries can build on the experience of countries that have already conducted or are currently conducting a TNA.

**Key takeaways – for TNA process**

- TNA could be structured in order to make TAP project ideas more compatible with local contexts.
- Monitoring and evaluation and capacity-building elements could be strengthened in the TNA process.

**Day 2 - NDE experience sharing and linking CTCN request with financial mechanism and institutions**

**High level segment** with Jukka Uosukainen, CTCN, and Fred Onduri, CTCN Advisory Board Vice-Chair

- The purpose of Technology Mechanism is to enable developing countries implement their technology need.
- Without NDEs CTCN cannot operate. NDE is the operational arm of the CTCN.
- Important to make linkages with ongoing processes both within and outside the Convention
- New development are taking place: funding from multilateral sources

**Session 1 - Exchange of experience on NDE set-up and activities (Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania)**
Manfredi Caltagirone, UNEP

- In some countries, the main criteria for NDE selection was to identify an 'honest broker'. An institution able to leverage all ministries and not perceived as benefitting one ministry only.
- Some other countries created a competitive bidding process to host the NDE.
- Some countries established multi-sectorial committees to review and select potential CTCN requests, while some others set up flexible structures with experts available on demand
- In some cases, the challenge is not the selection, but the operationalization of the NDE. The issue is to be able to engage relevant ministries and other stakeholders, which requires financial and human resources.
- Linking CTCN activities to other on-going efforts on climate technology transfer can be a challenge if NDEs do not have a complete overview of technology transfer activities in their country.
- For the GCF, the challenge with NDA appointment, was to provide guidance without imposing on countries. With GCF NDA there is more cross cutting and intersectorial responsibilities.
- Some NDEs organized information sharing event and prepared press releases to present the CTCN, and launched calls for requests to the CTCN.

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- Exchange of experience on NDE set-up and activities Linkages and synergies.
  - Climate Change Focal Point who are responsible for NDE nomination have a good overview of what the country is doing on climate change.
  - NDE internally should link with the government institutions, including CC focal point.
  - TNA as basis for identifying technology needs of developing countries.
  - Network membership from developing countries needed. NDE to help identify suitable institutions, guide them in application.
  - NDEs to communicate to the CTCN what basic information should be provided by climate assistance mechanisms (workshops, laptops, mobility)

**Key takeaways – for CTCN**

- It is important for countries to learn from each other. CTCN will make presentations on NDE set-up available on its website
- CTCN can help operationalize the NDE once established

**Session 2 - Exchange of experience on requests (Namibia, Uganda)**
Thando Ndarana, CSIR

- For some countries, the main challenges related to the request process are the formulation of a sound problem statement, sharing information and raising awareness of stakeholders
- Different examples of request generation:
  - Proponents coming with a request for NDE's consideration.
  - NDE leads request generation process
  - Requests generated as a participatory approach (i.e. through stakeholders consultations)
- Benefits of CTCN technical assistance
  - Concrete achievements in terms of GHG reduction and increased resilience to climate change
  - Showing results in the country that can attract more interest and investments on climate technologies
- Gender requirements need to be taken it into account
- Timeliness/appropriateness of services: Evaluation will start for CTCN operations.
- CTI PFAN looking at financial models for regional and national proposals. CTI PFAN may start doing this systematically in 2016, but presented projects need to be of high quality.

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- NDEs can play a role of both request proponents and assistance provider as network members.
- Countries could look at project proposals already developed with the objective of turning those into CTCN requests.
- The CTCN was established to provide assistance when expertise on that particular topic is lacking in the country. If the country has already the expertise available to respond to the request, it does not need technical assistance but financing, which falls outside CTCN mandate.
- Challenges to sustainable development are so huge, that the INDCs will be the common denominator. INDCs can be implemented together with the CTCN.

**Session 3 - Barriers to Request Generation and success factors**
Jason Spensley, UNEP

- A technical assistance can be considered successful if:
  - Its output removes a specific barrier (effectiveness)
  - It produces added value (the output contributes to the outcome)
  - It has a catalytic effect i.e. contributes to the realization of an impact

*Main barriers to technology transfer*

- Technological
  - Limited capacity to assess, adopt, adapt and absorb technological options
  - Lack of knowledge of technology operation and management
  - Lack of skilled personnel/training facilities
  - Lack of standard and codes and certification
- Financial
  - Lack of access to Financing
  - Potential lack of commercial viability
  - Lack of financial institutions to support climate technologies
  - Lack of instruments (incentives, risk mitigation mechanisms…)
- Institutional
  - Uncertain governmental policies
  - Lack of infrastructure
  - Lack of information and awareness
  - Lack of consumer acceptance

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- NDEs should aim to ensure that each request they submit is:
- ✓ Focused: Identification of a specific area of intervention even in complex settings (specific barrier, specific type of technology)
- ✓ Integrated: Providing a missing component leveraging existing resources and capacity, complementing existing efforts (avoid duplication)
- ✓ Desired: Commitment and interest of request proponent, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and existence of Champions and/or strong political commitment, funding interest/co-financing
- ✓ Results-based: Identification of expected results and specific plan to use the deliverables produced

**Session 4 - Financial mechanisms under the convention and CTCN**
Chantal Naidoo, Green Climate Fund

- GCF's vision to promote a paradigm shift towards low carbon climate resilient development and induce a change in the daily decisions investors and consumers make
- Allocation framework
  - 50% of the total Fund portfolio earmarked for adaptation; 50% of this amount earmarked for SIDS, LDCS and Africa
  - Geographic balance
  - Significant allocation to Private Sector Facility
  - Sufficient resources for readiness activities
- Resource mobilization:
  - 10.2 billion USD (only 179 million contracted) mostly grants
  - 33 countries committed resources, of which 8 developing countries
  - US, Japan, UK, Germany and France major contributors
- What's new:
  - Direct access: decisions on investments will be devolved to national level
  - Private Sector facility dedicated to low carbon development
  - Range of instruments (grants, debt, equity, guarantee)
  - Scale: microscale projects less than 10M, small scale 10-15M, medium 15-5M0, big over 50M
- Six investment criteria: same weightage but special focus on paradigm shift potential
  - Impact potential, paradigm shift potential, sustainable development potential, needs of recipient, country ownership, efficiency and effectiveness
- NDAs and NDE dialogue and coordination encouraged

*Zimbabwe's experience*

- Requested readiness support to help identify capable NIE to help develop programmes for mitigation and adaptation and help strengthen NDA arrangements; initial pipeline of programme and project proposals

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- Willingness on both GCF and CTCN sides to build coherence, ongoing discussions on linkages, how to streamline activities at agency and country level, but for this to happen coordination between NDEs and NDAs is needed.
- GCFs private sector facility is created to disburse funds to the private sector through implementing agencies.

**Session 5 - Accessing Finance: Development Banks and other mechanisms to support climate technology projects**

Florence Ventura, African Development Bank (AfDB); Muhammed Sayed, Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Edward Awafo, Africa LEDS Partnership (AfLP)

AfDB

- The African development Banks Pilot Africa Climate Technology Finance Center and Network (ACTFCN) is financed from the GEF TrustFund (9.09millionUSD) and the Special Climate Change Fund (5.25millionUSD).
- The objective of the project is to support Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries in scaling-up the deployment of low-carbon and climate resilient technologies by enhancing networking and knowledge dissemination with respect to climate technology transfer and finance.
- It includes both mitigation and adaptation activities. Mitigation activities focus exclusively on the energy sector and are more specifically aligned with the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, whereas the adaptation activities focus exclusively on the water sector.
- Main components
  1) Enhance networking and knowledge dissemination with respect to climate technology transfer and finance;
  2) Enable the scaling-up of technology transfer through policy, institutional and organizational reforms of the enabling environments at the national and regional levels;
  3) Integrate climate change into investment programs and projects.

DBSA

- The Development Bank of Southern Africa - DBSA has been supporting sustainable development projects and programmes in the region and was appointed Implementing Agent ("IA") for the establishment of a small IPP renewable energy fund targeting small IPPs under the Small Scale Renewable Energy Programme.
- DBSA's main work centres on Accelerating infrastructure delivery, Project development advisory services, Project finance, and Programme implementation.

AfLP

- AfLP's mission is to promote low carbon emissions climate resilient development in support of poverty alleviation, job creation and environmental management in Africa.

- AfLP promotes information exchange and coordination among LEDS programs and country institutions undertaking and supporting Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), cultivates LEDS champions in Africa and enhances capacity for LEDS design and implementation in Africa.
- Step by step approach to finance LEDS
    - Step 1: clearly define project/program boundary and baselines
    - Step 2: identify assets, off take products, and investment value chain
    - Step 3: identify financing options at national level engaging PS
    - Step 4: identify policy instruments like sector-specific reallocation of budget, cross-subsidization (like health and environment), fiscal and subsidy reforms
    - Step 5: consider FDI barriers and options to address them
    - Step 6: enter dialogue with international donors AND hybrids
    - Step 7: devise national programmes

**Key takeaways – for CTCN**

- AfDB can collaborate with the CTCN on the implementation of technical assistance in SSA for instance on meetings/forums/workshops/trainings on climate technology transfer and receptivity in Africa.
- AfDB will also work to build awareness amongst African Partners on the opportunities of support under both CTCN and ACTFCN ;
- DBSA can further financial support of CTCN developed projects/concepts within Africa
- CTCN could conduct the technical appraisals of DBSA fundable green projects & potential of emerging climate technologies

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- AfLP can review country strategies to ensure they qualify as LEDS

**Session 6: Q&A with CTCN Director J. Uosukainen**

- CTCN is operational arm of the Technology Mechanisms that works on the ground with NDEs and takes essages on work with NDEs to the attention of the TEC and the Parties that can formulate these into policies
- How can the CTCN empower NDEs?
    - Link between NDE role and CTCN functions. Any climate technology issue within a country can be identified by NDE, packaged and sent through CTCN. CTCN cannot come directly and talk to the government outside the NDE. This would undermine the role of the NDE.
    - CTCN has limited financial resources, but powerful network members and other actors in developing countries that may wish to align themselves with CTCN to gain visibility in supporting climate processes. It is possible for CTCN to leverage its impact. This needs to be endorsed by NDE, or we will lose coordination with countries.

  - Requests can come from any entity, but a signature is needed. Why would NDE not sign a good request, which is originated by a Network members if it is aligned with national priorities?
- NDEs not necessarily aware of ongoing work and processes on climate technologies at national level.

**DAY 3: Linking CTCN request with financial mechanism and institutions**

**Session 7: Supporting private sector entrepreneurs and SMEs/private investors**

Gordon Mackenzie, UNEP-DTU Partnership: The Africa Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED)

- In 1999 UNEP and E+Co presented a proposal to the UN Foundation on an "enterprise-centered" energy supply model in Africa, operating in 5 SSA countries: Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia.
- Total financing under AREED I (2002-2007) was approximately US$ 8M while AREED II (2008-2012) was US$ 2.3M.
- AREED model of operation includes: enterprise development services, start-up financing, awareness raising, review of business plans, provision of soft loans (10% interest rate)
- Not so many enterprises supported under AREED. Difficult to attract entrepreneurs to go into small energy businesses.
- Limited impact of demonstration effect.
- Lessons learned:
  - SME development is influenced by lack of entrepreneurial culture, lack of enabling policies, persistent shortcomings in business skills culture, lack of clearly defined markets.
- New facility being set up by the 5 partner centres, led by ENDA support establishment of social enterprises for provision of sustainable energy in the 5 host countries through enterprise development services, Facilitating financial support through MFIs and Contacts to government agencies concerned with energy access and enterprise development.

Bobby Namiti: CTI PFAN Services and assistance to NDEs

- Tipping point technical assistance, investment readiness assessment, financing facilitation and targeted coaching mentorship;
- CTI PFAN can help NDEs to identify and design projects to submit to the CTCN
- Outreach, preparation of application to project incubator, provision of TA mandated under CTCN for project development and financing facilitation; Interface with local private sector and building local capacities.
- Possible future Investor Forum: present results of CTCN assistance to investors
- To achieve adaptation goals, essential to mobilize private finance into adaptation projects
- CTI PFAN does not provide funding, it helps bridge the finance gap

Panel discussion on "Best practices for Private Sector Engagement" (Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania)
Asun Lera St-Clair, DNV GL

- It is important to define what is "private sector" and to look at other areas that constitute the private sector such as media, organizations etc. and then including the business community even the religious institutions.
- Private sector and government need to work together and forge stronger partnerships. For instance, Kenya has a Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) unit, a policy and a clear framework for forging private and government partnerships for the power sector.
- Climate innovation centres can be useful and countries should be encouraged and supported to develop these centres.
- In Tanzania COSTECH (NDE) involves the private sector in the development of standards and works with private sector associations to help translate private sector's needs into policy briefs, thereby facilitating the link between government and private sector.
- In Ghana, the private sector is leading in moving TNA project ideas into implementation

**Key takeaways – for NDEs**

- The NDE mandate demands interaction with the private sector because request ideas and co-financing can come from the private sector.
- NDEs need to constantly strive to provide the private sector with information on technologies and on the objectives of the CTCN.
- National macroeconomic systems determine private sector participation. A lot of nice ideas are not ripe for investments and need a lot of support and is the role of the NDE to determine the potential and to seek support for the actualization of these types of projects.
- NDEs should use private sector associations and not limit themselves to the business community alone.

**Key takeaways – for CTCN**

- NDEs need help from the CTCN in raising awareness on the opportunities offered by the CTCN to the private sector, clearly formulating incentives for the private sector to engage.
- CTCN can help governments set conducive policies (i.e. feed-in tariffs etc.) for the private sector to thrive.
- CTCN could promote South-South technology transfer by providing information on which technologies are working in other countries.
- CTCN can help in engagement and catalysing of private sector participation by creating a common platform for showcasing good business models and sustainability models as well as risks management.
- CTCN could move towards national / subregional financing forums/ when project ideas CTCN invites public and private sector investors to present NDE's project ideas for those institutions to create project pipeline.
- Discussions centralised within large cities, often capitals only. CTCN could help countries to train and raise awareness outside the main urban areas.

**Session 8: Network Members**

Sjors Martens, Mobisol

- Mobisol is a private sector company based in Berlin that combines solar energy with an affordable payment plan via mobile phone, comprehensive customer service and innovative remote monitoring technology In Tanzania.
- The company offers quality solar home systems that are a clean alternative to unhealthy, environmentally harmful, and expensive fossil fuels.
- The systems come in varying sizes to match the various energy needs of differing households. Mobisol solar home systems provide enough electricity to power bright LED lights, radios, mobile phones and a variety of household and consumer appliances. The larger systems can also power small businesses enabling entrepreneurial customers to create additional income.
- Mobisol aim to install 25.000 systems in 2015 that will mitigate over 12.000 tons of CO2per year

John Yeboah, ECREEE

- ECREEE is a regional institution activities are centred on Renewable Energy and energy efficiency which are also considered climate technologies e.g Solar PV, Solar Thermal, Wind Energy, biomass energy and clean cooking initiatives.
- ECREEE has recently become a network member of the CTCN and hopes to collaborate on developing and scaling up request through the NREAPs and NEAAPS process currently ongoing.
- ECREEEs Experience on capacity building in the region can be useful for technology transfer.
- Other areas ECREEE will maximize on it network membership is on Linking and supporting to the NDEs to NFIs to develop requests, Information and knowledge management through its ECOWREX, as well as Institutional and policy support by coordinating National priorities through the NREAPs and NEAPS process.

**Session 9: WIPO: The role of IP and other enabling factors for innovation and uptake of climate relevant technologies**

Anja von der Ropp, WIPO

Background

- Spread of Green technology is less than optimal due to market failure and uncertainties
- Technologies to address distinguish between development of wide variety of new technology and their diffusion to both developed and developing countries

Financing

- Public funding of environmental R&D is especially important in three areas affected by market or policy failures:
    - Basic R&D
    - Pre-commercial R&D
    - R&D by SMEs
- Technology Diffusion – enabling factors
    - Intellectual property rights
    - Trade and market aspects

  - Science, R&D and adaptation capacity
  - Policy considerations
  - Public and private sector interactions
- WIPO Green
  - WIPO GREEN- an interactive marketplace that connects green technology providers and those seeking innovative solutions to combat environmental challenges
- Benefits
  - More transparent marketplace
  - Level playing field
  - Reduce transaction costs
  - Build on comparative advantages of multi-stakeholder approaches
  - Constructively contribute to the global policy discourse

**Session 10: The CTCN Knowledge Management System**
Jasen Spensley, UNEP

- The CTCN Knowledge Management System comprises the Climate Technology Portal
- It was launched in December 2014 at COP 20 Lima.
- The average unique visitor rate to date is 5,000 per week from190+ countries
- Notable upward trend in visits from Eastern and Southern Asia and South America
- CTCN expects to see similar trends for Africa.
- Technical Assistance request are received through the portal and there is a back end support for processing the requests.
- CTCN is actively looking for ways for further efficiencies and impacts by the Introduction of KMS including Climate technology taxonomy and data base, as well as a matchmaking assistance.
- For more information and features of the portal visit www.ctc-n.org

**Wrap-up and closure**
Fred Onduri,CTCN Advisory Board Chair

- Different experiences presented reveal that that networking and collaborations is very important for NDEs to fulfil their tasks.
- In the future it will be nice to have site visits to existing technology sites.
- Communication materials will developed and made available to the NDEs
- An email will be sent with the link with all the presentations and the request templates.
- The workshop has created room for more consultations between NDEs and CTCN experts.
- Stated that NDEs as well as CTCN experts have an enormous task ahead.
- NDEs are now equipped to generate country driven requests to the CTCN.
- Management and sustainability requirements of NDEs will consistently be looked at and will be taken up by the secretariat and Advisory Board to see how it can be included in the COP negotiations process.

- However, NDEs should also look at what can be done in the country to justify and sensitize the function of the NDEs to innovate and proactively to raise and mobilize resources.
- NDEs are encouraged to develop communication and outreach strategies as a follow-up to the Forum.

# Annex 1 – Agenda

## Regional Forum for National Designated Entities

**Region: Anglophone Africa**

**Date: 24-26 June 2015**

**Venue: Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge, Arusha, Tanzania**

**Objectives**

Develop and strengthen the regional network of National Designated Entities (NDEs), and their relationship with other technology stakeholders;

- Share experiences on:
  - NDEs set-up and activities at national level
  - Use of CTCN Technical Assistance, and other CTCN services
  - Linkages between the CTCN and the Technology Need Assessments undertaken by several participating countries;

- Facilitate linkages between CTCN technical assistance and financial mechanisms, financiers and institutions that are relevant to Climate Technologies, with a view to identify matchmaking opportunities to secure funding for follow-up actions to CTCN requests or other climate technology activities;

- Present the CTCN and its services; describe and clarify NDE roles and responsibilities, as well the processes to submit requests for technical assistance to the CTCN (for participants in the 24th June morning session)

**Participants** *(approx. 40)*

- NDEs from Anglophone Africa
- NDAs from Anglopone Africa
- CTCN Staff, Consortium partners and Network Members
- DNV GL
- CTI PFAN
- Representatives from Financial Institutions
- Climate Technology Network members from within the region, and potential members
- Host Government representatives

**Methodology**

- Presentations, group exercises, and group discussions – possibly supplemented by e-courses, and/or webinars in the following months.

The CTCN would like to gratefully acknowledge support from the following countries: Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, United States of America.

**Agenda:**

| Time | Day 1 - Inception meeting with newly established NDEs | |
|---|---|---|
| 09:00 – 09:30 | ***Opening addresses***<br>- *UNEP/CTCN/CSIR/ECREEE*<br>- *Participants introduction* | ***M. Caltagirone, UNEP***<br>***T. Ndarana, CSIR***<br>***A. Adebiyi, ECREEE***<br>***V. Hecl, UNFCCC*** |
| 09:30-10:15 | ***Session 1 - The CTCN and its services*** *(scene setting)*<br>- *History of the CTCN*<br>- *CTCN mission and structure*<br>- *CTCN Services*<br>✓ *Technical Assistance*<br>✓ *Information & Knowledge: The CTCN Knowledge Management System*<br>✓ *Capacity Building: Request Incubator and Secondment Programme*<br>✓ *Collaboration and Networking: CTN, Stakeholders engagement*<br>- *Q&A* | ***M. Caltagirone, UNEP*** |
| 10:15 – 10:30 | **Coffee break** | |
| 10:30– 11:15 | ***Session 2 - National Designated Entities***<br>- *Possible roles and responsibilities*<br>- *NDEs Structure*<br>- *Linkages with other mechanisms under the Convention*<br>- *Q&A* | ***G. Ferrini, UNEP***<br>***V. Hecl, UNFCCC*** |
| 11:15 – 12:15 | ***Session 3 - The NDE Manual***<br>- *Generating and Submitting Requests, Prioritization criteria*<br>- *CTC Request Processing, Response Implementation* | ***J. Spensley, UNEP*** |
| 12:15 – 13:00 | ***Session 3 - The NDE Manual (cont.)***<br>- *Practical exercise + discussion*<br>- *M&E*<br>- *Q&A* | ***T. Ndarana, CSIR*** |
| 13:00 – 14:00 | **Lunch** | |
| | **Day 1 - Afternoon: official start of the NDE Forum**<br>***(joint sessions with NDEs and National TNA teams)*** | |
| 14:00 – 14:45 | ***Session 1 - Linkages between TNAs and CTCN***<br>- *CTCN presentation [15 min]: How can CTCN support TNA (TA and KMS) and how can TNA support CTCN (Request Incubator Programme, Priority sector identification) including brief summary of TNA related requests submitted by the countries*<br>- *Q&A* | ***M. Caltagirone, UNEP***<br>***V. Hecl, UNFCCC*** |

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|---|---|---|
| 14:45 – 15:45 | ***Session 2 - Panel discussion: using TNA/TAP to generate TA requests to CTCN***<br>- *Panel members: NDEs from TNA Phase I countries (Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Zambia), UDP*<br>- *Guiding questions: advantages/challenges* | ***G. Mackenzie, UDP***<br><br>***J. Spensley, UNEP***<br>***V. Hecl, UNFCCC*** |
| 15:45 – 16:00 | **Coffee break** | |
| 16:00 – 17:30 | ***Session 3 - Group exercises***<br>***Group 1: Request incubator and TNA***<br>- *How to avoid duplications and ensure mutual reinforcement*<br>***Group 2: Generating multi-country requests***<br>- *Present and discuss ideas, needs and approaches to help countries generate multi-country requests (from TNA and others)*<br>***Group 3: Capacity building***<br>- *Present ideas for regional CB from TNA (and others): how to bring in relevant actors to be trained?*<br>***Group 4: Knowledge, information and data needs***<br>- *What knowledge, information and data on climate technologies (soft, hard, org) should CTCN make available to countries?* | <br>***G. Ferrini, UNEP***<br><br>***T. Ndarana, CSIR***<br><br><br><br>***M. Caltagirone, UNEP***<br><br><br>***J. Spensley, UNEP*** |
| 17:30 – 17:45 | ***Wrap-up of day 1*** | ***M. Caltagirone, UNEP*** |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | ***Networking Reception*** | |

| **Time** | **Day 2: NDE experience sharing and linking CTCN requests with financial mechanism and institutions** | |
|---|---|---|
| 9:00 – 09:45 | ***High level segment with CTCN Director, CTCN Advisory Board Vice Chair*** | ***J. Uosukainen, CTCN***<br>***F. Onduri, CTCN Advisory Board*** |
| 09:45 – 10:45 | ***Session 1 - Exchange of experience on NDE set-up and activities (Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania)***<br>- *NDE set-up and processes*<br>- *Outreach and stakeholder engagement in the country*<br>- *Incubator Programme* | ***M. Caltagirone, UNEP*** |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | **Coffee break** | |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | ***Session 2 - Exchange of experience on requests (Namibia, Uganda)***<br>- *Experience and challenges with request development/generation, requests submitted to date and response from CTCN* | ***T. Ndarana, CSIR*** |

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|---|---|---|
| | - *Discussion / Q&A* | |
| 12:00 – 13:00 | ***Session 3 - Barriers to Request Generation***<br>- *Interactive session to understand what is hampering NDEs for submitting requests. NDEs identify barriers and challenges to requests submission and sticky notes*<br>- *Success factors for technical assistance*<br>- *Technical assistance for adaption technologies* | ***J. Spensley, UNEP*** |
| 13:00 – 14:00 | **Lunch** | |
| 14.00 – 15.15 | ***Session 4: Financial mechanisms under the convention and CTCN***<br>- *Presentation by GCF [20 min]*<br>- *Presentation by NDAs (Tanzania, Zimbabwe) [15 min each]*<br>- *Discussion / Q&A* | ***C. Naidoo, GCF*** |
| 15.15 – 15.30 | **Coffee break** | |
| 15:30– 17:00 | ***Session 5: Accessing Finance: Development Banks and other mechanisms to support climate technology projects***<br>- *Presentation by AfDB: the African Development Bank work on Climate Technologies and perspectives on linkages to CTCN assistance [via videolink]*<br>- *Presentation by the Development Bank of Southern Africa: Supporting sustainable development projects and programmes in the region*<br>- *Presentation by LEDS Africa: the Africa LEDS Partnership: Supporting Countries to Access Finance for LEDS and Green Growth*<br>- *Discussion / Q&A* | ***J. Uosukainen, CTCN***<br>***D. Schroth, AfDB***<br>***M. Sayed, DBSA***<br>***E. Awafo, LEDS Africa*** |
| 17:00 – 17:30 | ***Q&A Session with the CTCN Director*** | ***J. Uosukainen, CTCN*** |
| 17:30 – 18:00 | ***Wrap-up of day 2*** | ***J. Spensley, UNEP*** |

| **Time** | **Day 3 - Linking CTCN requests with financial mechanism and institutions** | |
|---|---|---|
| 09:00 – 10.00 | ***Session 7: Supporting private sector entrepreneurs and SMEs / private investors***<br>- *Presentation by UDP: AREED and micro-finance*<br>- *Discussion / Q&A* | ***G. Mackenzie, UDP*** |

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|---|---|---|
| 10.00 – 11.30 | ***Session 7 (continued)***<br>- *Presentation by CTI-PFAN: CTCN Requests and private sector financial opportunities*<br>- *Exercise* | ***B. Namiti, CTI PFAN*** |
| 11.30 – 11.45 | ***Coffee break*** | |
| 11:45 – 12:45 | ***Session 7 (continued)***<br>***Panel discussion on "Best practices for Private Sector Engagement"*** | ***A. St. Clair, DNV GL*** |
| 12.45 – 13.45 | ***Lunch*** | |
| 13:45 – 14.45 | ***Session 8: Network members***<br>- *Presentation by ECREE (Cape Verde)*<br>- *Presentation by Mobisol (Tanzania)* | ***M. Caltagirone, UNEP***<br>***John Yeboah, ECREEE***<br>***S. Martens, MOBISOL*** |
| 14.45 – 15.30 | ***Session 9 – WIPO: The role of IP and other enabling factors for innovation and uptake of climate relevant technologies + WIPO Green technology database and services*** | ***A. von Der Ropp, WIPO*** |
| 15.30 – 15.45 | ***Coffee break*** | |
| 15:45 – 17:00 | ***Session 10 - The CTCN Knowledge Management System***<br>- *Presentation of KMS functionalities and services*<br>- *Discussion / Q&A* | ***J. Spensley, UNEP*** |
| 17:00 – 17:30 | ***Wrap-up and closure*** | ***M. Caltagirone, UNEP*** |

**Annex 2 – List of participants**

| Country Participants | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Country** | **Organization** | **Name** | **Email** |
| **Egypt** | Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) | Mr. M. Hamdy Darrag<br>Director of Climate Change Technology Department | m.darrag@eeaa.gov.eg<br>darraj313@yahoo.com |
| **Ethiopia** | Ministry of Environment and Forest | Mr. Gebremedhin Amare | gereama12@gmail.com |
| **Gambia** | Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI) | Mr. Lamin Jatta<br>Head of Department | laminj@ymail.com |
| **Ghana** | Environmental Protection Agency | Mrs. Andriana Nelson | qandriana@yahoo.com |
| **Kenya** | Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) | Mr. Willis Makokha | bwlonga@gmail.com |
| **Liberia** | T.J.R. Faulkner College of Science and Technology, University of Liberia | Ms. Ophelia I. Weeks, Dean | weekso@fiu.edu |
| **Malawi** | National Commission for Science and Technology | Mr. Lyson John Kampira<br>Chief Research Services Officer | lkampira@ncst.mw<br>lkampira@yahoo.com |
| **Namibia** | Department of Environmental Affairs | Mr. Jonathan Mutau Kamwi | mutauk@yahoo.co.uk |
| **Swaziland** | Ministry Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Meteorology Department | Mr. Bafana Simelane | bafanasim@gmail.com |
| **Tanzania** | Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) | Mr. Andrew Abduel Mnzava | info@costech.or.tz<br>andrewmnzava@gmail.com |
| **Uganda** | Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNSCT) | Mr. Maxwell Otim Onapa<br>Deputy Executive Secretary | m.onapa@uncst.go.ug |
| **Zimbabwe** | Climate Change Management Department<br>Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate | Mr. Elisha N Moyo<br>Principal Climate Change Researcher | enmoyo@gmail.com,<br>moyo_elisha_n@yahoo.co.uk |
| **Lesotho** | Climate Change Focal Point Lesotho | Mr. Ntho Tsepo | nthot4@yahoo.com |
| **Zambia** | Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection | Ms. Maggie Mwape Mapalo | |
| **Resource persons** | | | |
| CTCN | | Mr. Jukka Uosukainen | Jukka.uosukainen@unep.org |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Director | |
| CTCN | Mr. Jason Spensley<br>Climate Technology Manager | Jason.spensley@unep.org |
| UNEP/CTCN | Mr. Manfredi Caltagirone<br>Programme Officer, Energy Branch | manfredi.caltagirone@unep.org |
| UNEP/CTCN | Ms. Giulia Ferrini | Giulia.ferrini.affiliate@unep.org |
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| CTCN Advisory Board | Mr. Fred Onduri, Vice-Chair<br>CTCN Advisory Board | fredonduri@hotmail.com |
| CTI PFAN | Mr. Bobby Namiti<br>East Africa Coordinator | bobby.namiti@ppl-int.com |
| LEDS Africa | Mr. Edward Awafo<br>Secretary General | awafoe@hotmail.com |
| South African Climate Innovation Centre | Mr. Fredell Jacobs | fjacobs@theinnovationhub.com |
| Green Climate Fund | Ms. Chantail Naidoo | cnaidoo@gcfund.org |
| CTCN Consortium Partner CSIR | Mr. Thando Ndarana | TNdarana@csir.co.za |
| UDP | Gordon Mackenzie | goma@dtu.dk |
| ECREEE | Mr. John Yeboah | jyeboah@ecreee.org |
| ECREEE | Ms. Adeola Adebiyi | aadebiyi@ecreee.org |
| Mobisol | Sjors Martens | sjors.martens@plugintheworld.com |