Regional Forum for National Designated Entities (NDEs) of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in Small Island Developing States

28-30 October 2015, Christ Church, Barbados

"The CTCN's emergence is timely, as now, perhaps more than ever, we need to be vigilant and proactive in selecting the correct mix of technologies to suit our purposes if we are to reap the benefits of the efficiencies to be had, be true to our sustainable development hopes and desires, and learn from past lessons."

Keynote Speaker: Dr. The Hon. Denis S. Lowe, MP, Minister of Environment and Drainage, Government of Barbados

The CTCN held a Regional Forum for National Designated Entities (NDEs) from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Christ Church, Barbados from 28th to 30th 2015. The aim of the Forum was to develop and strengthen the regional network of NDEs in the respective regions, and their relationship with key financial institutions, regional Consortium Partners and current and potential Climate Technology Network members. The event provided an opportunity for NDEs across the SIDS regions to share experiences on NDE set-up and activities at the national level, use of CTCN technical assistance, and other CTCN services, and 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. The event was also an opportunity to train newly nominated NDEs or NDEs that were not able to attend the regional training during the last round, in order to 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.

The Forum was attended by 26 participants, including participants from governments and technical institutions, representing nominated NDEs from 8 countries, and by network members from within the region. Resource persons included representatives from the CTCN Consortium partners (UNEP, UNIDO), network members (CTI-PFAN, Fondacion Bariloche, and WIPO), and strategic partners (UNDP, GCF, and UNFCCC) that gave presentations and participated in the forum in person or remotely.

This report summarizes the key points and recommendations from the Forum. The agenda of the Forum and list of participants are annexed to this summary.

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

During this Forum, NDEs were oriented 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 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 Regional Networking Meetings for National Designated Entities in Small Island Developing States are included at the end of each session.

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

NDEs Roles

- NDEs are the institutions or individuals that officially submit the requests from national stakeholders to the CTCN for technical assistance.
- NDEs should serve the role of climate champion in their respective countries, and should go beyond the role of serving as simple conduit for conveying requests to the CTCN.
- NDEs need to make sure that technical assistance and support is well coordinated among government institutions and key partners at the national level.
- The role of liaison and coordinator should lead to the development of a national network of institutional stakeholders on climate technology.
- The role of the NDE should also contribute to the mainstreaming climate technology in national development plans, by creating linkages at national level with GCF and multi-lateral banks, so that the assistance of the CTNC can be used as inputs for proposals that bring about the actual deployment of climate technologies.
- It is possible that an NDE will also perform the role of network member if the NDE or individuals or institutions in the NDE's country are chosen to provide assistance to other countries.

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 on removing specific barriers to technology deployment
  - ✓ Demonstrates clear value added
  - ✓ Is catalytic, leading to bigger interventions
  - ✓ Very focused
  - ✓ Integrated with the other initiatives taking place in the national climate space
  - ✓ Is supported by the commitments of experts
  - ✓ Promotes the engagement of stakeholders in the implementation process
  - ✓ Articulates persuasive post-intervention thinking
  - ✓ Demonstrates timeliness, fitting into another process to inform decisions

- Prioritisation criteria to be considered when making request:
  - ✓ ***Project readiness:*** *preference for an intervention that might lead to something complete.*
  - ✓ ***An element of scalability:*** *once complete the intervention can be suitable for scaling up.*
  - ✓ ***Leveraging financing*** *(whether public or private). The ability to access additional resources from other actors.*
  - ✓ ***Appropriate:*** *technologies are adapted to the particular context*
  - ✓ ***Action learning:*** *feedback of lessons learned into the implementation process; internal learning and improvement*
  - ✓ ***Spin-off Benefits:*** *Multiple benefits aside from climate benefits (more, better jobs, quality education, etc.)*
  - ✓ ***Gender equality:*** *gender sensitivity captured in climate technology interventions*
  - ✓ ***Collaboration from different stakeholders:*** *wide spread of benefits among stakeholders*
  - ✓ ***Collaboration:*** *Requests from different countries, jointly submitted.*

Highlights and key Takeaways

Day 1: SCENE SETTING

Welcome Addresses at the Opening of Regional Forum for NDEs by Dr. The Hon. Denis Lowe (Minsiter, Ministry of the Environment and Drainage), Patrick Nussbaumer (UNIDO), J. Jukka Uosukainen (Director, CTCN, UNEP), Stephen O'Malley (UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP RCO).

- A lot has happened in the year that has passed since the last workshop held in Dominica in 2014. A large number of requests for technical assistance have been received from developing countries, and considerable effort had been invested in developing the CTCN network.
- The next three days of the Forum are an opportunity to review and discuss what CTCN can offer SIDS.
- The Forum is an attempt to secure feedback on how the CTCN can improve the services that it offers, and their delivery.
- Over the past year the CTCN has received 50 requests and initiated 10 implementation response processes.
- Climate change is now the most significant challenge to development, not just for the Caribbean, but for the world, including the developed countries. The services that the CTCN is seeking to provide are timely and will contribute to the sustainable development aspirations of the Caribbean, by facilitating accesses to the climate technology, knowledge, and skills needed to meet the regions greenhouse gas emission reduction and climate change adaptation objectives.
- There is also an opportunity to harness the experiences of SIDS as an export product in keeping with the mission and objective of the CTCN.
- On Thursday October 22, 2015, nine (9) CARICOM members[2] submitted their Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs). The combined global INDC contribution provides insight into the goal of attaining the limitation of the average global climate change induced temperature increase to between 1.5 °C and 2.0 °C. The 125 submissions covering 150 countries will account for 90% of global emissions. The IEA has concluded that if the pledges and goals are achieved, growth in energy emissions will slow to a relative crawl by 2080.
- Barbados expects to communicate its decision regarding the designation of its National Designated Entity) NDE in the near future. The decision will include the Science and Technology Division as the key entity to support and promote the mainstreaming climate change efforts across government and economic sectors to effectively adapt to climate change.
- It is important to note the CTCN's response period; it is a matter of weeks, not months as is the case for UN-to-country approval processes.
- The CTCN takes all requests seriously, regardless of the strengths or weaknesses of the proposals. Only one or two of the 50 proposals received to date could not be considered. The responses received to date indicate that governments take the proposal preparation process seriously.
- Governments that have not nominated NDEs should present the CTCN with their technology-related concerns and questions.
- The message conveyed by the Caribbean during the inauguration of the CCREEE on October 28, 2015, was clear; it is the Caribbean region that decides the modalities and direction of its development decisions.

[2] Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Guyana, and Trinidad d and Tobago.

- Collaboration is central to the CTCN's mode of operation. The CTCN is a body of the governments. The UNEP will work through and with the CTCN in a manner that is complementary to, and conducive with, the approaches agreed by governments.

Views on COP 21, Paris:

- At the last intercessional negotiation in Bonn, concern was expressed at the pace of negotiations.
- Although 150 INDCs have been submitted, a substantial reduction in emissions is still required in order to achieve the cap that will limit the global average temperature increases to between 1.5 °C and 2.0 °C. It is estimated that the contributions on the table will limit the temperature increase to below 3°C, which will not be good for all regions.
- The pace of negotiations on financing for technology is still slow and there is still the great divide between developing and developed countries. However, developing countries are still expecting support in this area.
- After 20 years of UNFCCC negotiations, whatever happens in Paris at COP21, we must get into implementation. The Technology Mechanism is the making of the Convention. It is represents the ability to deliver tangible results in the areas of mitigation and adaptation.
- Current critical issues to be dealt with at COP 21 include:
  (i) Intellectual property: a proposal for financing is on the table:
  (ii) The strengthening of the Technical Mechanism of the Convention
  (iii) The revision and update of the Technical Assessment Process: supporting concrete climate actions through bankable proposals.
  (iv) An enhanced Technology Framework for Africa, with new targets for technology transfer.
  (v) How to bring businesses and cities into the discussions and negotiations on climate technology
  (vi) Enhancing the Technology examination process.

Steven O'Malley (UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP RCO)

- The CTCN is an initiative that is founded on partnerships. Gratitude was expressed to all donors that had supported the CTCN initiative; the EU, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Japan.
- The inclusion in this CTCN Forum of a session on financing is timely and welcome, as is the launching of CCREEE, which serves as a bridge among global, regional and national partners. It will link well with the CTCN and its government and private sector stakeholders.

Day 1, Session 1 : <u>CTCN Overview</u>
Patrick Nussbaumer (CTCN)

- The CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCC Technology Mechanism. The CTCN is mandated to stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of technologies to developing country Parties, at their request.
- The CTCN is hosted by UNEP in collaboration with UNIDO, and is supported by 12 partner institutions with expertise in climate technologies.
- The CTCN provides services in three areas:
  i) The provision of technical assistance to developing countries
  ii) Knowledge sharing, training, and capacity development
  iii) Fostering collaboration on the development, sharing, and use of climate technologies.

Key Takeaways for NDEs on the CTCN:

i. The CTCN was established to address the identified barriers to the deployment of climate change technology

ii. The CTCN is a lean network, designed to utilize existing expertise to fulfill its mandate.

iii. The CTCN process has strong political legitimacy.

iv. CTCN assistance is demand-driven; it is provided at the request of developing countries, to meet their expressed needs.

v. Technical assistance (TA) is the arrowhead of the CTCN, and is different from the TA processes of other institutions in that access is quicker and simpler.

vi. In the areas of knowledge and capacity development, there is no shortage of information on climate technology, but it is hard to distinguish between good and bad information.

vii. The mandate of the CTCN (mitigation and adaptation) is too broad to be covered by one institution, hence the consortium approach that has been adopted.

viii. The CTCN has to date received more mitigation than adaptation requests. The CTCN wants to achieve a balance in submissions.

ix. The Technical Needs Assessment (TNA) is an important process that can inform requests for CTCN uproot and intervention.

x. The CTCN can help countries to prepare TNAs, but does not wish to intervene if a country is working with an existing development partner. The TNA process has been in play for over ten years; currently the third group of countries are going through the TNA process. Parties want to revise the TNA process in Paris.

Questions arising from the presentation:

- **Ricardo Ward, Barbados:** What is the average turn-around time for a proposal received by the CTCN?
  - **Answer:** Proposals are processed in a matter of weeks.
- **Ricardo Ward, Barbados:** Are there opportunities to include Caribbean professionals as experts in the network**?**
  - **Answer:** the CTCN will work with you to identify institutions and technical assistance providers on behalf of the CTCN.
- **Theodore Marguerite, Seychelles:** Can a private person (individual) submit a request for TA to the CTCN?
  - **Answer:** Anyone can develop a request, but it must have the endorsement of the NDE. CTCN will work with the proponent of the request and the NDE to identify the required expertise.
- **Theodore Marguerite, Seychelles:** How can countries without NDEs access information on opportunities in a timely fashion.
  - **Answer:** If a country hasn't nominated an NDE, the CTCN will liaise with the national UNFCC Focal Point to access and provide information on opportunities.
- **Collin Guiste, Dominica:** IPOs are a topical of discussion; does CTNC have a mandate to engage WIPO on IPRs.

- **Answer:** WIPO is a member of the CTCN network. CTNC can engage WIPO expertise.

- **Ricardo Ward, Barbados:** Can CTCN assist developing countries protect IPR when due diligence has not been exercised? The approach would be one in which persons are pre-emptively provided with knowledge and approaches to protect IPRs?
  - **Answer:** The question can be asked of WIPO. The WIPO representative will be presenting on Day 2 of the workshop.

Key Takeaways on NDEs:

i. National Designated Entities (NDEs) are a key element of the CTCN architecture and are a prerequisite for a country to access CTCN opportunities.

ii. An NDE may be a person or an institution; it can be anybody or anything.

Day 2, Session 1: The CTCN within UNFCCC Context - M. Caltagirone (CTCN), A. Lessels (UNFCCC, remotely), S. Yusuf (Guyana), C. Guiste (Dominica)

Day 2, Session 1: <u>The CTCN within UNFCCC</u>

Presentation by Asha Lessels (UNFCC)

- When considering the opportunities for linking CTCN activities with adaptation and mitigation process under the UNFCCC there must be an awareness of the constraining issues at the national level:
  i) Overloading with work on various conventions
  ii) Despite awareness of UNFCC processes and mechanisms for accessing resource, Government agencies do not have the time deal with it effectively.
- Because of the competition for time and scarce human resources, stakeholders must be strategic in their approach to linking CTNC activities to the UNFFC processes. Questions that should be considered include:
  - Why do we want to link the CTCN and UNFCCC processes?
  - Who do we link with and where?
  - How will you make this linkage?
  - When is the best time to link?
  - What messages will you share to secure support for a coordinated effort to link?
- CTCN can help to bridge the gap between the identification of technology needs and the implementation of adaptation and/or mitigation interventions by:
  - Helping countries to link UNFCC support to adaptation and mitigation process at the national level.
  - Helping countries to command support for the development and/or provision of new technologies that are highly relevant to national and regional adaptation and mitigation goals.
  - Fostering collaboration and networking, to create networks of action.

The Role of NDEs in Linking CTCN and UNFCC Processes:

- NDEs can play a strategically crucial role in linking the CTCN process to UNFCC process for project implementation but they must be strategic in their approach.
- A strategic approach should consider:
    - Enhance coherence among different ministries working on similar initiatives.
    - Ensure that efforts to link CTCN and UNFCCC processes are in line with national strategies (TNAs, NAMAS, NAPAS)
    - Identify synergies for bigger intervention-impacts, by engaging different exerts to provide support in different areas.
    - Determine with whom one liaises in the UNFFC system for action in implementing adaptation, mitigations interventions.
    - Use the Technical Needs Assessments (TNA) process to identify technology needs priorities.
    - Determine how can we take the TNA findings and turn them into implementation actions.

Day 2, Session 2: The Crucial Role of NDEs.

By M. Caltagirone (CTCN), Zammath Khaleel (Maldives);

- NDEs are important because they are central to the success of the CTNC and the process of accelerating climate technology transfer.
- The concept of NDEs has its origins in COP 13. It was not until COP 17 when it was decided that a centre would be established to respond to the requests from developing countries for assistance with climate technologies, that the idea of NDEs was again discussed. Following urging at COP18 for progress in the establishment of NDEs, advances were made, and between COP18 and COP20 most countries nominated NDEs.

The Role of NDEs:

- NDEs are the institutions or individuals that officially submit the requests from national stakeholders to the CTCN for technical assistance.
- NDEs should serve the role of climate champion in their respective countries, and should go beyond the role of serving as simple conduit for conveying requests to the CTCN.
- NDEs need to make sure that technical assistance and support is well coordinated among government institutions and key partners at the national level.
- The role of liaison and coordinator should lead to the development of a national network of institutional stakeholders on climate technology.
- The role of the NDE should also contribute to the mainstreaming climate technology in national development plans, by creating linkages at national level with GCF and multi-lateral banks, so that the assistance of the CTNC can be used as inputs for proposals that bring about the actual deployment of climate technologies.
- It is possible that an NDE will also perform the role of network member if the NDE or individuals or institutions in the NDE's country are chosen to provide assistance to other countries.

Ongoing NDE Actions: Key elements for being successful

- Stay informed about CTNC.
- Stay informed about domestic efforts for climate technology and climate change adaptation.
- Be the first person anyone goes to when they have an idea about a climate technology project, priorities, technologies etc.
- Organise in country consultative processes with stakeholders from the public and private sectors so that they know what the CTCN can do for them.
- Serve as a conduit to CTCN on relevant programmes and policies, lessons, and good practices, in your country and region.
- Identify information that is important to share with peers so that only the best approaches are adopted.
- Provide recommendations on individuals, institutions, and consultancies, to join the network as providers of technical assistance through the CTCN network.
- Develop operational relations with the UNFCC NDA and make sure that they are aware of what you are doing, and how the technical assistance outcome from CTNC interventions can be used as inputs for adaptation and mitigation initiatives.
- Map national and sub-national plans and strategies to develop list of prospective sector and sub-sectors stakeholders, and develop processes for engagement

NDE Coordination of Technical Assistance:

- Provide guidance and oversight for the submissions of requests
- Identify possible linkages with Technical Needs Assessments, NAPs etc. and take into consideration the national priorities that they stipulate as the starting point for requests to the CTCN for technical assistance.
- Vet and submit requests for technical assistance.
- Support delivery of technical assistance by liaising with the different actors and stakeholders whether or not you are the beneficiary.
- Make sure all actors that need to be involved are involved in the provision of technical support.

- Important that you provide the CNTC with documents on best practices, lessons etc. and if possible prepare materials based on the country experiences e.g. publish on CTCN the results of the assistance that CTCN provides for you.
- Identify opportunities for global and regional pier learning. Is there a request from a country for specific training or specific technology, that a SIDS member can provide e.g. ecosystem based adaptation for coastal zone protection?
- Translating NDE functions into operational actions requires an institutional set-up, processes and procedures. The CTCN has documented several models of NDE institutional arrangements. Actual NDEs vary greatly in their respective configurations. India's NDE consists of 23 ministries on the NDE committee. In other countries the NDE may be one individual.
- The CTCN is preparing for its second, 6-month secondment programme for NDEs and CTCN partners, at CTCN headquarters in Copenhagen. The secondment is an opportunity for NDE and CTCN partners to, exchange of knowledge; assist in the implementation of projects; and experience the nuts and bolts of the CTNC process. The call for applications is open. Arrangements are in place to provide accommodation for Annex I countries, accommodation and flight for non-annex I countries, and accommodation, flight and allowances for LDC.
- The CTCN can help NDEs in performing their respective roles by:
  i) Developing training materials that can be used by NDEs
  ii) Extend the CTCN Beta programme to SIDS.

iii) Provide access to eight models that can help NDEs in the steps that we have discussed.
iv) Provide and implementation checklist (Excel).

Questions arising from the presentation:

- **Andrew Simpson:** On the matter of human resources; NDEs are normally government employees. Will CTCN be in a position to provide financial resources for human resources to work in NDEs?
  - **Answer:** CTCN can currently provide soft assistance e.g. training and guidance documentation.
- **Benedict Peters:** Will CTCN assist in the preparation of proposals to the Green Climate Fund?
  - **Answer:** Theoretically yes, as UNEP can submit proposals to the GCF. However, CTCN should not become a project preparation facility, but rather should help in defining some of the elements of the proposal to enhance the quality of the submission to the GCF e.g. a feasibility study. In this regard the CTCN wouldn't be preparing the proposal for an NDE, but would help the NDE inform the proposal e.g. the Adaption Fund process is complicated so the CTCN could help with this and inform process.
- **Leslie Walling:** Would a request for technical assistance from a regional entity or intergovernmental agency on behalf of member countries, need to be endorsed and submitted through one, or all of the NDEs whose countries would benefit from the project?
  - **Answer:** Only one NDE need formally endorse the request; with the remaining countries can emailing their respective conformations.

Recommendations:

Recommendation 1: The Caribbean region with the support of the CARICOM Heads approved a regional ***Climate Change and the Caribbean: A Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change (2009-2015)***. There should be a close working relationship with the regional Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs) on climate technology issues that might and could be pursued regionally.

Recommendation 2: CTCN should be proactive rather than being demand- driven. In the Caribbean we know what the core issues are in relation to potential climate impacts. These issues have been researched and documented. A scan and synthesis of these issues, the identified needs and the recommended actions, can serve as the basis for the proactive recommendation of suitable technologies and technological approaches to address these issues. This kind of synthesis and comprehensive assessment would be of assistance to government officials, the private sector, and other stakeholders, to assist in decision-making. An officer could point to this comprehensive

Presentation by Khaleel Zammath on the Role of the Maldives NDE:

- The Maldives, population 344,023, are highly vulnerable to climate change and to sea-level rise in particular. Eighty percent (80%) of the archipelago lies less than one-meter above sea-level. Only three of the islands that make up the Maldives archipelago are more than 3 Km^2 in area.
- The Maldives NDE is located in the Ministry of Environment and Energy, which is responsible for all of the important sectors covered in INDCs and NAPAs. The Ministry houses the departments responsible for energy, climate change, and the environment.
- The Maldives' NDE is responsible for, identifying the priority climate technology and capacity development needs of the country; ensuring transparency in the acquisition of climate technology and

technical assistance; and coordinating the acquisition and deployment of climate technology to avoid duplication of effort or expenditure.

- The NDE helps formulate requests and proposals for technical assistance and connect proposals to donors.
- The NDE receives high level direction from the Climate Change Advisory Council, a Presidential-level advisory council with representatives from key ministries.
- The main challenges faced by the NDE are, financial constraints, limited human resource capacity, and high staff turn-over. This challenge is partially addressed by drawing on the resources of other departments in the Ministry, or through requests for assistance from GIZ.

Day 2, Session 3 - Technical Assistance Process and generation of successful requests – by M. Caltagirone (CTCN), Ronaldo Borjabad (UNEP ROLAC)

Characteristics of a Successful Request for Technical Assistance:

- Focused on removing specific barriers to technology deployment
- Demonstrates clear value added
- Is catalytic - leading to bigger interventions
- Very focused
- Integrated with the other initiatives taking place in the national climate space
- Is supported by the commitments of experts
- Promotes the engagement of stakeholders in the implementation process
- Articulates persuasive post-intervention thinking
- Demonstrates timeliness, fitting into another process to inform decisions

Prioritisation criteria to be considered when making request:

- ***Project readiness:*** *preference for an intervention that might lead to something complete.*
- ***An element of scalability:*** *once complete the intervention can be suitable for scaling up.*
- ***Leveraging financing*** *(whether public or private). The ability to access additional resources from other actors.*
- ***Appropriate:*** *technologies are adapted to the particular context*
- ***Action learning:*** *feedback of lessons learned into the implementation process; internal learning and improvement*
- ***Spin-off Benefits:*** *Multiple benefits aside from climate benefits (more, better jobs, quality education, etc.)*
- ***Gender equality:*** *gender sensitivity captured in climate technology interventions*
- ***Collaboration from different stakeholders:*** *wide spread of benefits among stakeholders*
- ***Collaboration:*** *Requests from different countries, jointly submitted.*

Duration of Process:
Phase 1: request submitted and feedback - 10 days

Phase 2: Design response plan (convene group of experts to develop response plan)- 60 days

Phase3: Implementation Response Plan - 10 to 40 days

Phase 4: Implementation - 1 to 12 months

- The use of LEDs had been identified in the NAMA as a strategy for market transformation. All countries in Central America signed regional strategy on artificial lighting 1.5 years ago, with support from UNEP ROLAC in developing the strategy.
- Technology Needs Assessment indicated a need to work on more efficient lighting and the energy sector.
- The three major stakeholders in the project were:
  i) Ministry of Mines under which Department of Energy is found

ii) The National Energy Commission
iii) The Ministry of Environment in it capacity as NDE.

- The standard CTCN template was used to submit the proposal.
- There was prompt acknowledgment of receipt by the CTCN and a
- The CTCN response plan was received
- An eight-step responses plan was received from the CTCN requiring:
    i) Market study
    ii) Minimum energy performance standards (UNEP)
    iii) UNEP presents proposal for MEPs
    iv) Consultations
    v) Design of M&E scheme (what will happen to people who do nto comply with MEPs)
    vi) Financing of scheme.
    vii) M&E of NAMA
    viii) Coordination with international partners (IADB, GEF, GCF, bilateral donors)
- UNEP followed-up with an assessment for potential savings for fans, refrigerators, and air conditioners:
    i) 184 million in savings and 930,000 tons in carbon
    ii) 13 month implementation plan at a cost of $205K.
- The challenges that were addressed by this project are similar to those being experienced in other SIDs. The technological solution applied would be appropriate and acceptable in other SIDs.

Day 2, Session 4 – <u>Experience-sharing on Technical Assistance</u> - R. Borjabad (UNEP ROLAC), M. Recalde, (BF), I. Simmons (Antigua and Barbuda), K. Heeramun (Mauritius), P. Nussbaumer (UNIDO)

M. Recalde (Bariloche Foundation):

- The Bariloche Foundation is an NGO and CTCN partner. The NGO was established in 1963 in Argentina. The organisation focuses on capacity development and technical assistance. The main areas of expertise are energy planning, energy efficiency, Green House Gas inventories and climate change mitigation.
- The Bariloche Foundation has done work in the areas of, poverty and energy access and vulnerability assessment in the energy sector, and is currently working in Grenada and Belize.
- Bariloche Foundation has provided technical assistance to the Colombian government agency responsible for energy mining and planning to evaluate an energy efficient plan to provide incentives for different sectors. The request for technical assistance came from Colombia's NDE, although the project was conceived by the government agency responsible for energy mining and planning.
- The goal of the project was to assess the impact of a previous intervention to develop fiscal incentives to promote changes in equipment and vehicle use in the transport and industry sectors, and to identify a more effective suite of incentives to replace them.
- Interviews were conducted with the public and private sector stakeholders that had previously received the incentives.
- It was determined by BF that the poor results experienced were because the incentive instruments used to promote energy efficiency and conservation were not the right ones and the design was incorrect.

- BF assessed other sectors of the economy to determine if there were opportunities to extend the new incentive scheme to sectors, other than the transport and industry sectors.

Lessons:

- Developing the request and response plan may require coordination with a number of different existing initiatives. It is important for the NDE and proponent of the request to identify the various stakeholders and parties that can help develop the request and response plan.
- The process of providing technical assistance after selection is critically important. It must include:
  i) Constant interaction with the NDE, country counterparts, and beneficiaries.
  ii) The technical assistance provider must work in the beneficiary country, not remotely.
- Time must be invested in reviewing national plans, strategies (TNAs, NAMAs, INDGs) to ensure that the technical assistance initiative is aligned with national needs, polices, and planning frameworks.
- The coordination of the technical assistance project with existing policies is important. It was clear in the case of the original intervention that that the project consisted of a lot of activities, implemented by a number of government ministries. However, the ministries did not know about activities being undertaken in other ministries.
- The NDE must be involved in coordinating the implementation of the project even though the NDE is not the beneficiary. This simplifies the work of implementing a successful project.

Recommendations for the Preparation of Requests:

- Be as concrete as possible in stating the request for technical assistance; simplify the problem requiring CTCN assistance.
- The original idea for technical assistance may change a little once the CTCN is engaged, so the applicant/NDE must be broad-minded and open to the possibility of these slight changes in the project.
- Who should be involved? The answer to this question may be of different importance or relevance to different stakeholders

The Role of the Mauritius NDE:

- The NDE is an individual in the person of the Director of the Environment Ministry.
- A challenge arising from the structure of the NDE, is that most of the time there is no follow up on CTCN-related stakeholder requests, because the NDE does not have the time to discharge his departmental responsibilities and deal with CTCN business.
- There are 11 divisions in the Department, but no one has been assigned to assist the director to perform the tasks of the NDE.
- The drafting of a Climate Change Bill is expected to address and rectify these challenges.
- Meetings have been held with stakeholders in the past, resulting in the formulation of three proposals for projects being submitted to the CTCN.
- The Climate Change Bill was supposed to have gone before Parliament, but it is being held until after COP 21. Once the Climate Change Act is in force, regulations will be promulgated for the NDE. The regulations will facilitate the formation and convening of a Steering Committee of CTCN stakeholders, to look into and assess proposals to the CDM, ensuring transparency and accountability, and facilitating the monitoring of progress and follow up with CTNC.

- The countries four (4) coal-powered power plants have been running for last 20 years. Operational efficiency has been assessed at 30-35%. Energy consumption and hence, coal consumption, has been increasing. The country's dependency on fossil fuel is 100%. Mauritius is presently installing a three megawatt solar farm, with the intention of achieving 15% installation of RET by 2020.
- A working group was set up and given the challenge of limiting GHG from the energy sector:
  (a) GHG Strategy for the proposed power generating facility, which didn't get off the ground
  (b) Assessment and identification of technology needs and best practices for reducing GHG emissions from energy sector in Mauritius.
- Initially there tends to be an informal cost-benefit assessment, to examine a grant application opportunity and its process to determine whether it will be challenging and demanding, and the amount of funds that can be secured, and whether the country will have direct access to the funds.
- In this regard the CTCN process was viewed very favourably as it is clear, simple and quick compared to e.g. the UNDP process.
- The response from the CTCN was quick; the request was submitted in October 2014. In November 2014 CTCN advised that appraisal of requests was complete and that the requests were eligible, and that a response plan is under preparation for the Assessment and identification of technology needs and best practices for reducing GHG emissions from energy sector in Mauritius.
- The difficulties experienced in implementing the project included:
  i) A lack of capacity to assess technologies for boiler plants currently in operation in the country, and alternative or complementary best practices and technologies.
  ii) Knowledge of and experience in evaluating and monitoring GHG reduction technologies.
- The project had two stages:
  i) Stage 1: the identification and evaluation of current boiler technologies, with advice provided on best environmental practices and techniques (Benchmarking)
  ii) Stage 2: assistance in the implementation of emission and mitigation measures, though the development of a strategy for the proper monitoring of existing coal plants.
- The main benefit derived from the project was the de-coupling of the GHG generation from energy demand. Through the project meeting the countries increasing energy demand in the short term will results in:
  i) reduced GHG emissions
  ii) Reduce environmental impacts associated with GHG emissions from energy production
  iii) Improve health of the population
  iv) Foreign exchange savings.
- Expected outcomes include:
  i) Better understanding of most appropriate technology and practices
  ii) Reinforce capacity of EIA process and capacity for making recommendations
  iii) Strengthen mainstreaming of CC and technologies for reducing GHG emissions.

Waste Management in the Caribbean:

- Waste management problems are commonly shared among the countries of the Caribbean.
- Waste management solutions will require large investments.
- A mix of technologies will be required to address waste management issues in the Caribbean.
- Attempts are being made to schedule a waste-to-energy consultation for the Caribbean.
- Pilot projects have been initiated in four CARICOM countries, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
- The projects are being directed out of the respective Offices of the Prime Ministers.
- If the Prime Ministers do not take a leadership role the initiatives will not progress at the pace that is required.

Day 3 Session 1: The Practical Uses of Intellectual Property (IP).

Anja Von Der Ropp, WIPO: The practical Uses of Intellectual Property for Enabling Deployment of Technology.

- The World Intellectual Property Origination (WIPO) promotes the intellectual property system social and economic development.
- A new WIPO division has been created to provide guidance on issues at the interface between global challenges and the intellectual property system (IPS).
- The division looks at the role the intellectual property systems (IPS) can play in finding solutions for global health and climate change challenges, through the development and dissemination of green technologies.

The key points that were made about IPR:

- A **patent** for a new product or process or a new technological solution to a problem, only provides protection in the country or countries where the patent is registered. If a patent for a particular product, process, or technology, has not been applied for in a particular country, it can be used freely in that country. It cannot be exported from the country in which there is no patent protection, to one in which the patent is registered.
- Although a **patent** excludes others from using an invention, it does not in and of itself, generate money or guarantee commercialisation. The monetisation of the invention requires the owner to (a) manufacture, (b) licence, or (c) sell the invention.
- It is difficult to predict or attribute the relationship between price and intellectual property rights. Patent protection is only one element of the price of a final product or service. Other factors contribute the price of the product or service, and their importance will differ from technology to technology.
- The context in which technology **licensing** takes place can vary from business to business. An invention can be licensed for sale, service, or joint venture.
- A **trademark** is a distinctive sign, design or expression, which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others. It indicates a particular assurance of value because it comes from a particular producer. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) or a company may find trademarks useful because:

a) They are less expensive than patents, and
b) Unlike patents, a trademark can be used to protect a product, process, or technology that is not new.

Recap of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs):

- Once intellectual property rights are protected they become an enforceable right. Enforcement ability will determine whether an owner of IPRs will licence something in another country.
- The fact that you have been able to secure IP protection is an important signal to investors.
- IP is not an end in itself; it is one of the tools for managing intellectual products.
- From a local perspective IPRs protect intellectual assets and provide conditions for negotiation with other parties in countries.

Questions arising from the presentation:

- **Benedict Peters:** If Country-A is using an unpatented product in Country-A, that was patented in Country-B, can the patent be retroactively enforced in Country-A?
  - **Answer:** No, patent protection cannot be retroactively enforced.
- **Ricardo Ward:** What is the time-lag between patenting and a licence?
  - **Answer:** Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System the patenting process starts in a first country where the additional countries in which the patentee is interested are designated.

The process of developing technology has four basic stages, research and development, demonstration, deployment, and diffusion. Patenting takes place at the research and development stage. Patents are renewed every year up to a maximum of 20-years. However, the total length of the technology development process may only leave a few years in the life of the patent for monetization. The technology can be licensed in year 1 or year 20 of the technology development process. In many cases the licence is imbedded in the know producing the product or organizing the process.You patent the process (the way of solving the technical problem). How the process is applied in a production process is another matter.

Factors that Contribute to a Country's Technical and Low-carbon Innovation Capacity:

- The development and diffusion of Environmentally Sound technologies (ESTs)
- The environmental policies and standards that drive low carbon innovation
- Effective protection and enforcement of IP
- Increased research and development (R&D) and public support to private R&D.
- Access to finance for SMEs.
- Absorption capacity
- Policy tools that impact the rate of diffusion of green technology, noting that policy impacts each stage of the IP development cycle.
- Public/private sector interaction

Day 3, Session 2 – <u>Presentation on adaptation technologies</u> - P. Nussbaumer (UNIDO)

- Vulnerability to climate change is a function of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptation capacity.
- Initiatives to enhance resilience focus on reducing sensitivity and increasing adaptive capacity.
- Adaption measures might look at reducing sensitivity in agriculture by identifying strains or species of animal and/or plant that are less sensitive to drought conditions.
- Physical adaptation measures in spatial planning and development might consider green parking-lots that absorb heat and rain more easily, reducing the heat-island effect and flash flood risk.
- Early warning communications are crucial element in reducing exposure to hydro-meteorological threats
- In the coastal zone monitoring of coastal erosion and flooding helps to support the analysis of threats and vulnerabilities, and the identification of adaptation options for protecting the coastline. Options may include hard, engineered solutions and soft ecosystem based solutions.
- Fog harvesting and wind breaks may find application in agro-forestry settings.

Adaption Projects:

- There are 100s of examples of adaptation interventions.
- The CTCN process does not have the capacity to develop adaption projects from scratch.
- Adaptation projects should be included in a programmatic or planning context to demonstrate their transformational potential.

Day 3, Session 3 – <u>Linking CTCN Assistance with Financial Institutions</u> - M. Caltagirone (CTCN), L. De Marez (GCF, remotely)

Leis a De Mares, Global Climate Fund (GCF)

- The Global Climate Fund (GCF) was establishes at COP 16 in Cancun 2010.
- The GCF's vision is to promote a paradigm shift towards low-carbon climate resilient development and bring about change in the daily decisions that investors and consumers make.
- Resource Allocation Framework:
  - (i) Fifty percent (50%) of the total GCF portfolio is earmarked for adaptation, with 50% of this amount being earmarked for SIDS, LDCs and Africa.
  - (ii) Resource allocation is geographically balances
  - (iii) Significant resources allocated to the Private Sector Facility (PSF)
  - (iv) Significant resources are earmarked for readiness activities.
- Resource Mobilisation:
  - (i) 136 counties are party to the GCF
  - (ii) 10.2 billion USD in pledges
  - (iii) 5.8 billion USD in signed contributions
  - (iv) 37 governments countries committed resources of which 8 are developing countries.
  - (v) There are 20 international national and regional accredited entities including, CCCCC, SPREP, IDB, WB, KFW, UNDP, UNEP. The accreditation of the CDB is in the pipeline.
  - (vi) 15 CARICOM countries nominated an NDA focal point

(vii) 6 CARICOM countries submitted readiness requests to GCF
(viii) Readiness support grants have been approved for the Dominican Republic and Antigua and Barbuda.

- GCF works through accredited entities, the National Designated Agencies (NDAs), which are involved in all stages of the resource allocation process. NDAs are accredited for a period of five years.
- Key features of the fund that differentiates the GCF from other funds.
  (i) The GCF is the only fund solely focused on climate change.
  (ii) Principle of country ownership that is made operational through National Designated Agencies (NDAs) and Focal Points.
  (iii) Equal Balance the allocation between mitigation and adaptation.
  (iv) Governance system with 24 members with equal developing and developed country representation
  (v) Accredited Entities provided to channel resources to Focal Points/country using
  (vi) Diversity of financial instruments, using grants initially
  (vii) Biggest climate fund to date.
- The Readiness Support Programme (RSP) assists NDAs to develop capacity and strategic a framework; the selecting of an appropriate National Implementation Entity (NIE); and the formulation projects.
- Strategic frameworks should be organised and prioritised in consultation with key stakeholders.
- Countries should develop country strategic frameworks that will support their interaction with the fund. The strategic frameworks should take into consideration national programmes and plans (TNAs, NAMAs, NAPs, INDCs,). Existing plans are the foundation of country programme.

Key functions NDA to facilitate cooperation with GCF:

- Ensure strategic oversight of the national and regional activities with the GCF.
- Ensure that projects proposed to the GCF are aligned and consistent with the priorities of the beneficiary country/countries.
- Convene stakeholders' meetings (important that the NDA have convening power over government, private sector, NGO, development partners).
- Identify prospective organisations for selection as National Implementation Entity.
- Issues the nomination letter.
- Asses project proposals and submit no objection letters, ensuring that the selection process reflects country ownership, and that consultation is respected and observed.
- Approve readiness support.
- Provide and/or coordinate technical assistance to finalise projects for submission

Day 3, Session 4 - <u>Opportunities for Private Sector Engagement</u> - P. D'Addario, PFAN.
Patrick D'Addario (PFAN).

- The primary mechanism by which CTI-PFAN identifies opportunities is through financing fora.
- CTI-PFAN helps organisations to develop businesses plans and one-page data sheets to access funding for climate technology.

- Up to 31st March 2015 Central America and the Caribbean had only accessed 7% of the climate technology funding pipeline.
- Funding support is open to all climate technologies, but solar, biomass and hydro make up more than 50% of the funded projects.
- On the private sector side of financing mechanism architecture, there is more money than financed projects. In the world of private project finance there rules are clear and there is no mystery or ambiguity.
- The two ends of the climate technology process (supply and demand) are reasonably clearly defined. The challenge is the missing middle, a "Lack of Access to Finance":
- From the technical assistance perspective there is the "push" (coaching and metering, policy dialogue) and the "pull" (capabilities developed through training and capacity development). However the lack of access to finance is also the challenge to concrete action.
- CTI-PFAN was set up in anticipation of CTCN and therefore integrates well with CTCN activities.
- CTI-PFAN can assist NDEs access climate technology finance by assisting with the review and assessment of request to be submitted to the CTCN, providing support the project design team by providing technical assistance where it is needed.
- The strength of CTI-PFAN lies in the investors in its network, providing the opportunity to secure financing for good projects.
- There are two separate streams of climate financing that project proponents might consider; the public sector and private sector streams. CTI- PFAN can help develop private public partnerships where these two streams cross.
- 6% of investors give money to support climate technology projects, while 20% provide other services.
- The Caribbean is represented by only 4% of CTI PFAN members. CTI-PFAN plans to increase Caribbean representation.
- For a climate technology project to be sustainable it has to be financially viable.
- Financing opportunities are broad and technology defined (not sector defined). Central America and

Elements of a Successful Business Plan:

The business plan lets the investor know whether the project proponents know the business for which they are seeking finance. The successful business plan should provide convincing information in the following:

- Value proposition
- Business model: bridging gulf between technology supply and demand.
- Market potential
- Risk Mitigation & Identification (must have thought about this and propose what will be done if any of these risks present themselves)
- Management team (experience, reach, declaration of ability)
- Operations & Implementation Plan (do the proponents understand the technology and its business)
- Project Maturity
- Environmental, Social and Development Benefits

Day 3, Session 5: Closing Session – Q&A with the CTCN Director - J. Uosukainen (CTCN), Prf. Albert Binger

J. Uosukainen (CTCN):

- Technology Executive Committee (TEC) was established by the COP seven years ago to help countries to implement adaptation and mitigation initiatives. The Tech reports on progress and issues to the COP.
- In order to provide the Tech with an appreciation of the nuances of the requirements for effective technology transfer and implementation there is a need for a lot more information from countries.
- Progress has been made in the identification of the priority areas need for adaptation in developing countries (water and agriculture) producing information that looks at the nexus of these issues.
- The energy-water-food nexus has been identified as critical.
- Its strategic significance of this recognition lies in the fact that a sectoral approach leads to a silo-perspective that creates barriers to essential synergies.
- The sector-approach is an obstacle to effective and efficient climate change adaptation, undermining the holistic approach that needs to be taken to adaptation planning and the coordinated attribution of responsibilities by sector.

Liquid-waste to Energy Case Study by Prof. A. Binger:

- The need for solutions to transform waste-to-energy is an example of an area in which progress has been constrained by sectoral-approaches.
- In the Caribbean the focus of attention is almost solely on solid waste, when liquid effluent is also reducing national and regional resilience and degrading coastal environments and resources.
- The lack of attention to high nutrient liquid waste as an issue and opportunity stems from an energy sector perspective liquid waste as not fuel, it is a nuisance, but not their responsibility.
- The sectoral perspective also causes faulty or incorrect assumptions to be used as the basis of the criteria for investment. The energy views liquid waste-to-energy as unfeasible because it does not represent a least-cost option from a purely energy sector perspective.
- This conclusion can be arrived at because the energy-only perspective does not recognise or take into account the stream of environmental and agricultural benefits that liquid waste-to-energy projects can generate.
- We are island people. One of our biggest problems we face is water availability. If we have an energy solution that generates water that should be viewed in a positive light and as a potentially financeable proposition.
- Caribbean SIDs import 90% of their food requirements, creating potentials for food insecurity.

Recommendations:

- Technology Executive Committee (Tech) and CTCN need to work so that the Tech recognises nexus and co-benefit opportunities.
- We need to get members of the Tech to participate in fora where these issues are considered so that they develop the levels of understanding and receptiveness necessary to facilitate funding of holistic adaptation approaches.
- Members of the Tech have not had a technology background or experience. To enhance cross-fertilisation between the Tech and the CTCN, consideration may have to be given specific recommendations on the background of the interlocutors between the Tech and the CTCN.

Summation by J. Uosukainen (CTCN):

- If all goes well in Paris we will have a strengthened technology mechanism. Updated technology needs assessment process, technology framework strengthened, and enhanced practical dialogue with relevant stakeholders.
- The CTCN will improve services and support to the growing number of NDEs.
- More requests will be received from NDEs from both regional and national stakeholders, providing examples of lessons learned and best practices in mitigation and adaptation to be shared with the expanding network.
- The CTCN will improve information systems in both mitigation and adaption to assist in the transfer of technology.
- The CTCN will engage with all regional initiatives and maintain contact with financial institutions, NGOs, and other stakeholders.
- Support will be given to the promotion and sharing indigenous technologies.

Ricardo Ward:

- CARICOM Heads of Government have signed-off on a Regional Implementation Plan to build climate resilience. There are a series of core issues that have been identified in the Implementation Plan. Limited coordinated effort has been at advancing the Implementation Plan, creating the impression that CARICOM countries are expected to pursue activities individually. At some point requests will be made for information on how we have done in building resilience.
- There is still a lot of work to be done in the Caribbean, nationally regionally, individually and collectively. A real trigger is needed to engage private sector to build development green ecology.

  Recommendation: It would be appropriate for the 5Cs to revisit the Implementation Plan to identify the elements that can be teased out to trigger country-level assessments to determine the direction that is required and the climate technologies that must be harnessed. In doing so the assistance of the CTCN would be enlisted.

Al Binger:

- It has been about there years since the strategic plan was implemented.

Recommendation: The region can work with CTCN to:

(a) Review the strategic implementation plan

(b) Bring to the region a sense of urgency on the matter of harnessing climate technology to enhance development resilience.

(c) Identify the priority climate technologies for SIDS, noting that there are technologies that SIDS need that require further development, refinement, or adaptation to be appropriate matches to SIDS circumstances.

Annex 1: Agenda

JOINT UNEP-UNIDO PROGRAMME TO HOST AND MANAGE THE CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE AND NETWORK (CTCN)

Regional Networking Meetings for National Designated Entities – Small Island Developing States,
October 28-30, 2015,
Divi Southwinds Beach Resort, Christ Church, Barbados

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

Participants

- NDEs from the Caribbean and SIDS countries
- CTCN Staff and Consortium partners
- CTI PFAN
- Climate Technology Network members from within the region, and potential members
- Host Government representatives

Methodology

- All discussions and presentations of the forum will be conducted in English
- Presentations, group exercises, and group discussions – possibly supplemented by e-courses, and/or webinars in the following months.

CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

Agenda

	DAY 1	
8:00 – 11:00	Launch of the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) at the Lloyd Erskine Sandiford Centre in Bridgetown, Barbados	
Transfer from the Lloyd Erskine Sandiford Centre to the Divi Southwinds Hotel and time for lunch		
Time	**Session**	**Presenter/facilitator**
15:00 – 16:00	**Opening of Regional Forum for NDEs** - Opening remarks ✓ Representative of the host country ✓ Director of the CTCN ✓ UN Resident Coordinator ✓ Representative of the CTCN Advisory Board	Dr. The Hon. Denis S. Lowe, MP, Minister of Environment and Drainage, Government of Barbados, J. Uosukainen, CTCN, S. O'Malley, UN C. Guiste, Dominica
16:00 – 16:20	**Coffee Break**	
16:20 - 18:00	**Session 1 – CTCN Overview** - Round of introductions for all participants - Presentation on CTCN ✓ History, mission and structure ✓ Core services and recent developments (technical assistance, information and knowledge, capacity building and networking) - Individual exercise: Examples of requests countries plan to submit to the CTCN that would help the country with removing mitigation or adaptation related technology barriers (written on sticky notes and posted on flip charts) - Group correction: Clustering of sticky notes in 'CTCN service' or 'not a CTCN service' - Discussion / Q&A	P. Nussbaumer, CTCN
18:00 – 20:00	**Networking Reception at the Crane Beach Hotel**	

	DAY 2	
Time	**Session**	**Presenter/facilitator**
9:00 – 10:40	**Session 1 – The CTCN within UNFCCC context** - Presentation on linking CTCN with other mechanisms under the Convention - Panel discussion on the Road to Paris Q&A	M. Caltagirone, CTCN A. Lessels, UNFCCC (remotely) S. Yusuf, Guyana C. Guiste, Dominica
10:40 – 11:00	**Coffee break**	
11:00 – 12:30	**Session 2 - The Crucial Role of NDEs** - Presentation of CTCN vision on roles, responsibilities and structure - Presentation of NDEs' experience on: set-up, activities,	M. Caltagirone, CTCN Zammath Khaleel, Maldives

	stakeholder outreach, and plans - Discussion and exchange of experience from all NDEs - Presentation and discussion of the benefits of the CTN and strong local representation and extension - Q&A	
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch break**	
13:30 – 15:00	**Session 2 - Technical Assistance Process and generation of successful requests** - Presentation of CTCN process on: ✓ Generating and Submitting Requests for Technical Assistance ✓ Technical Assistance Response Planning and Implementation ✓ M&E of technical assistance results and impacts ✓ Characteristics of successful requests and potential for impacts on technology deployment - Q&A with feedback on proposed TA requests from Day 1 – Session 1 exercise	P. Nussbaumer, CTCN
15:00 – 15:20	**Coffee break**	
15:20 – 17:30	**Session 3 – Experience-sharing on Technical Assistance** - Presentation on NDE's experience on requests: request development/generation, requests submitted to date and response from CTCN (national and multi-country requests) - Group discussion on barriers to request generation: what is hampering NDEs from submitting requests - Presentation on adaptation technologies	R. Borjabad, UNEP ROLAC M. Recalde, BF I. Simmons, Antigua and Barbuda K. Heeramun, Mauritius P. Nussbaumer, UNIDO
18:30 – 20:30	**Cocktails at the Divi Southwinds Hotel**	

	DAY 3	
Time	**Session**	**Presenter/facilitator**
9:00 - 10:30	**Session 1 - <u>The practical uses of intellectual property (IP)</u>** for enabling deployment of technologies - Presentation - Contributions from discussant - Q&A	A. Von Der Ropp, WIPO
10:30 – 10:50	**Coffee break**	
10:50 – 11.20	**Session 2 – Presentation on adaptation technologies**	P. Nussbaumer, UNIDO
11:20 – 12:30	**Session 3 – Linking CTCN Assistance with Financial Institutions** - Presentations - Q&A	M. Caltagirone, CTCN L. De Marez, GCF (remotely)
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch break**	
13:30 – 15:00	**Session 4 - Opportunities for Private Sector Engagement**	P. D'Addario, PFAN

	- Presentation of CTI-PFAN on linkages between CTCN Requests and private sector financial opportunities - Discussion / Q&A	
15:00 – 15:20	**Coffee break**	
15:20 – 16:00	**Closing Session – Q&A with the CTCN Director**	J. Uosukainen, CTCN

Annex 2 – List of participants

Joint UNEP-UNIDO Programme to host and manage the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). Regional Networking Meetings for National Designated Entities – Small Island Developing States, October 28-30, 2015, Christ Church, BARBADOS						
COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	Title	Last Name	First Name	Position/Title	Email
			PARTICPANTS:			
Antigua & Barbuda	Ministry of Health and Environment, Department of Environment/NDE	Mr.	SIMMONS	Ita	Officer	itajahsimmons@gmail.com
Barbados	Ministry of the Environment and Drainage	Mr.	WARD	Ricardo	Project Manager	rickardo.ward@barbados.gov.bb
Barbados	Ministry of the Environment and Drainage	Mr.	GOODRIDGE	Ron	Environmental Officer	goodrid.gero@barabdos.gob.bb
Barbados	Caribbean Climate Innovation Centre	Mr.	SIMPSON	Andrew	NGO Representative	
Dominica	Ministry of Health and Environment/NDE	Mr.	GUISTE	Collin	AB-CTCN Member	collincg@gmail.com or ppcrdvrp@dominica.gov.dm
Grenada	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	Mr.	PETERS	Benedict	Officer	benedict.peters@gmail.com
Guyana	Office of Climate Change/ Ministry of the Presidency	Ms.	YUSUF	Sheereda	Technical Coordinator	Shereeda22@yahoo.com
Maldives	Ministry of Environment and Energy/NDE	Mr.	KHALEEL	Zammath	Officer	zammath.khaleel@environment.gov.mv or xammat@gmail.com or keheeramun@govmu.org,
Mauritius	Ministry of Environment	Mr.	Heeramun,	K.	Officer	keheeramun@govmu.org
Seychelles	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change/NDE	Mr.	MARGUERITE	Theodore	CCFP/NDE	tmarguerite@env.gov.sc

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Regional Networking Meetings for National Designated Entities – Small Island Developing States, October 28-30, 2015, Christ Church, BARBADOS

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	Title	Last Name	First Name	Position/Title	Email
RESOURCE PERSONS:						
BARBADOS	Ministry of the Environment and Drainage	Dr. The Hon.	LOWE	Denis	Minister	N/A
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	UNEP	Mr.	UOSUKAINEN	Jukka	Director	Jukka.Uosukainen@unep.org
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	UNEP	Mr.	CALTAGIRONE	Manfredi		Manfredi.Caltagirone@unep.org
UNIDO	UNIDO	Mr.	NUSSBAUMER	Patrick	Industrial Development Officer, Climate Policy and Network Unit	P.Nussbaumer@unido.org
UNEP	UNEP	Mr.	BORJABAD	Roberto		roberto.borjabad@unep.org
UNFCC Secretariat	UNFCC Secretariat, Program of Finance Tech and Capacity Building Programme	Mr.	LESSELS	Asher	Associate Program Officer Technology	Lessels@unfccc.int
UNEP Affiliate	UNEP	Ms.	MONEO	Marta	Affiliate	Marta.moneo.affilaite@unep.org
GCF	GCF	Ms.	DE MAREZ	Laetitia	Analyst	laetitia.demarez@climateanalytics.org
Fundacion Bariloche	Fundacion Bariloche	Ms.	RECALDE	M		mrecalde@fundacionbariloche.org.ar

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COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	Title	Last Name	First Name	Position/Title	Email
WIPO	WIPO	Ms.	VON DER ROPP	Anja		anja.vonderropp@wipo.int
CTI-PFAN	CTI-PFAN	Mr.	D'ADDARIO	Patrick		pdaddario@laguardiafoundation.org
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)/SIDS DOCK	CCCCC/SIDS DOCK Secretariat	Dr.	BINGER	Albert	Energy Science Advisor/SIDS DOCK Coordinator	abinger@sidsdock.org
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)/SIDS DOCK	CCCCC/SIDS DOCK Secretariat	Ms.	DUNCAN	Christine	Project Coordinator	cduncan@sidsdock.org
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)/SIDS DOCK	CCCCC/SIDS DOCK Secretariat	Mr.	WALLING	Leslie	Consultant	Walling.leslie@gmail.com
UNDP RCO	UNDP RCO	Mr.	O'MALLEY	Stephen	UN Resident Coordinator	stephen.omalley@one.un.org