

## Summary of the Joint CTCN-UDP Regional Forum for CTCN National Designated Entities (NDEs) and TNA project National Coordinators

9-10 April 2018 - Nairobi, Kenya

### Introduction

The Climate technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is the operational arm of the UNFCCC's Technology Mechanism mandated to promote the accelerated development and transfer of climate technologies for energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The CTCN held its annual Forum for NDEs from Africa – its fourth Forum in the region, and the first Africa-wide Forum – in Nairobi, Kenya on 9-10 April 2018, together with The Forum was jointly organized with the UNEP- DTU Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project for National Coordinators and took place during the first Africa Climate Week (9-13 April) attended by over 700 technology, innovation, and finance stakeholders who shared knowledge and experience, established partnerships, and developed solutions to stimulate the growth of social and eco-entrepreneurship across the African continent.

93 participants joined the Forum, including 39 African NDEs representatives from 39 countries, TNA focal points, CTCN Consortium Partners and Network Members. In addition, NDEs from 2 Annex-I countries, Germany and France, participated in the forum.

The main objectives of the CTCN Regional Forum were to present the latest development of CTCN services in the region; share national and regional experiences and best practices from CTCN technical assistance in the region; strengthen linkages between the CTCN support and the TNA process; and provide inputs to the Technical Examination Process and Talanoa Dialogue.



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

All presentations and pictures are available on the CTCN website: <https://www.ctcn.org/calendar/fora/ctcn-regional-forum-national-designated-entities-ndes-africa>

## High-level opening

Day 1

**Rajiv Garg** welcomed the delegates to the forum and underlined the following main points:

- First CTCN meeting involving the whole Africa, first CTCN meeting hosted at the United Nations;
- This meeting has several linkages with other initiatives: Technology Needs Assessment, Technical Experts Meeting;
- NDEs have been encouraged to stay all 5 days, share knowledge with their peers and transfer this field experience to their day to day work.

**Ms Ligia Noronha, Director Economy Division, UN Environment**

- Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development requires transformations at many different scales and levels, changes that can only happen through science, technology and innovation in collaboration and integration of efforts amongst many actors/stakeholders;
- The United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) is linked with topics of relevance for CTCN. UNEA 3 (2017) focused on pollution, UNEA 4 will discuss innovative solutions;
- UN Environment is also working on pollution, addressing how detoxification is linked with decarbonisation and decoupling to improve resource efficiency and disconnect economic growth from environmental footprint;
- A multi-sectorial thinking is needed. The CTCN is addressing technology gaps through a bottom-up approach, with a strong regional focus.

**Prof. Anthony Simons, Director General, ICRAF**

- The African continent is most vulnerable to stunting and food insecurity. Climate change threatens food security and resilience further;
- There are good examples within Africa and elsewhere to learn from for enhancing resilience to climate shocks, e.g. through agroforestry solutions;
- Countries and nations need to take charge of their development needs and not only look towards external assistance;
- International assistance should be used to leverage and mobilize national resources.

**Dr. Charles Mutai, Director, Kenya Climate Change Directorate (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)**

- The complexity of climate change demands a coordinated, global response. Technology cooperation can help both developed and developing countries reduce the cost of tackling climate change, while also stimulating opportunities for sustainable development;
- Fulfilling the vision of a prosperous, resource efficient and resilient Africa will depend on climate technologies;

- CTCN technical assistance can help our countries determine what technologies are available to meet adaptation and mitigation targets included in our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
- CTCN NDEs are the cornerstone of the CTCN;
- The CTCN will continue to deliver on its mandate only if it receives good quality requests;
- African countries are the main CTCN clients. Our countries need to continue to seek support from the CTCN with high-quality, transformational requests in order to enable the CTCN to continue to serve our countries' interest and support NDC implementation;
- Technology development and deployment is not possible without financing and needs collaboration among a diverse range of stakeholders, including bilateral cooperation agencies, development banks, international funds and other funding mechanisms to facilitate the financing of technologies in developing countries.

#### **Jukka Uosukainen, Director, CTCN**

- Historical meeting because we are piggybacking on TNA and on Africa carbon forum;
- CTCN mandate renewed at COP23;
- Updates from recent CTCN Advisory Board meeting;
- Role of developed countries NDEs;
- GCF Board meeting – accelerators and incubators: NDEs to think about what type of organisation can accelerate start-up of climate innovation. Countries expected to submit their proposals;
- Generally, CTCN can only address one request per country at the time;
- Africa needs more Network Members from within the region. NDEs can assist CTCN to expand network membership from Africa

### **Session 1: Institutional settings of the Technology Mechanisms under the Convention**

#### **Rajiv Garg, CTCN: [Introduction to CTCN](#)**

- CTCN provides Technical Assistance (TA), Capacity Building and Knowledge Management;
- CTCN keeps a balance between adaptation and mitigation TAs being supported;
- Large number of adaptation TAs from Africa;
- Southern and Northern Africa requests are low;
- Decrease in number of TA requests- urge for TAs that are transformative in nature;
- COP urged CTCN to strengthen collaboration with Technology Executive Committee (TEC), Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).
- Independent review has recommended extension of mandate for 4 years, need for impact-oriented TAs able to leverage further financing, sustaining capacity, need to increase efficiency;

- Support Talanoa Dialogue:
- Linkage with GCF readiness Programme (5 proposals for CTCN technical assistance financed through GCF readiness approved by the GCF Secretariat, 4 others pending approval): GCF asked CTCN to provide elements for ToRs of incubators and accelerators- tools and mechanisms to be taken up by countries- GCF can support incubators and accelerators from 2019; Urges NDAs and NDEs to collaborate.
- Next steps to increase effectiveness and efficiency: Fast Technical Assistance (FTA), GCF Vision to concept, Technology Clinics for small and medium scale enterprises.
- Promising technology tools available with CTCN based on TAs

**Vladimir Hecl, Technology Executive Committee (TEC) - [Technology Mechanism and COP decisions](#)**

- Technology Framework established to provide guidance to the work of technology mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer in order to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- Financial support will be provided to developing countries for implementation of technology cycle;
- TEC and CTCN further work on technology RD&D, enhance endogenous capacities
- 5 themes of new technology framework (TEC, CTCN)
  1. Facilitate and implement TNAs
  2. Provide enhanced finance and technical support
  3. Assess technologies that are ready for transfer
  4. Enhance enabling environments \
  5. Address barriers to development and transfer of environmentally and socially sound technologies.

Details of Ad-hoc working group on Paris Agreement and the TA process on methodologies to track, qualitative information, reporting, description of strategy and approach
- Research support for developing technologies

**Discussion:**

- Country to have a holistic coherent plan on how to integrate TNA, TAP, CTCN TA and financing
- How to maximise CTCN support to achieve NDC implementation
- Coordination between focal points is key. UNFCCC focal point and GCF are the strongest, NDEs left behind, CTCN to help NDEs liaise with NDAs: the decision to collaborate among national focal points comes from above, the minister will understand the need to involve the NDE
- Some NDEs would like more regular interactions with CTCN
- No requests from some countries. centres of excellence at regional level can help countries identify and draft requests. This will help the collaboration

- NDEs lack resources and incentives to effectively perform their role and in particular to monitor TA implementation

### **CTCN Response:**

- CTCN will postpone start of implementation of eligible TAs if it doesn't have funding
- NDEs are encouraged to ensure that technical assistance requests submitted to the CTCN are in line with the NDC, TNA, GCF country programme, etc.
- Regarding financial support to NDEs: CTCN is funded by voluntary contribution, there is no pledging conference for CTCN, neither dividends from the financial mechanism. CTCN needs the consent of donors to provide financial support to NDE.

### **Session 2: Climate technologies priorities in the region**

#### **Abdel Karim Traore (CTCN): [Overview of CTCN assistance in the region](#)**

- An analysis of INDCs and TA requests submitted through NDEs indicate that there are gaps;
- TAs requested do not always cover the priority areas included in INDCs
- This gap is visible both for mitigation and adaptation and need to be plugged
- Example of CTCN TA from the region

#### **Mehmood Hassan, ICRAF (ICRAF) [Analysis of African Technology Priorities from INDCs](#)**

- 30 African NDCs available at UNFCCC's NDC repository analysed;
- Some NDCs are far more elaborate than others- indicates the need for support in clarifying NDCs
- More than 80% of countries targeted climate action in Energy, Agriculture, Water, Forestry and Waste Sectors; Transport, Oceans, and Oil and Gas are the least targeted sectors
- In each of the sectors, country-identified technology needs/approaches show that there might be scope for regional level TAs- as several countries show same needs (e.g. climate smart agriculture, agroforestry, renewable energy, integrated water resources management)
- The intended action on energy, agriculture and forestry may be far too short of what is needed to meet climate commitments in Africa

### **Session 3: Session 3 Collaboration between the CTCN and other entities**

#### **Joseph Baffoe, NDE Ghana: [Presentation on CTCN technical Assistance related to GCF other collaboration opportunities](#)**

- Presented a successful example of collaboration between NDA and NDE to use TA for preparing GCF proposal

- Lesson is that NDEs need to understand the process and timelines used by NDAs/GCF
- Understand criteria and requirements
- Frequent personal and official communication might help speed the process up
- Timely reporting after approval is helpful

**Karin Reiss, SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE)**

- [CTCN technical Assistance in collaboration with SACREE for Efficient lightening and appliances project](#)
- Energy Efficient Lighting and Appliances project in Southern and Eastern Africa (EELA)
- Aims to improve access to sustainable energy through a market transformation for energy efficient lighting (regional regulatory and trade harmonization interventions)
- Multi regional project (Southern African Development Community, East African Community)
- Strong collaboration with CTCN TA on a [Regional Efficient Appliance and Equipment Strategy in Southern Africa](#) Capacity strengthening of various actors

**Giulia Ferrini, CTCN** [presented the Vision to Concept capacity building module](#). The module enhances the skills of project proponents in preparing GCF concept notes for future submission to the GCF. It was piloted in 5 countries including Zimbabwe, and can now be financed by the GCF

**E. Moyo, NDE Zimbabwe** [shared experiences with the Vision to Concept capacity building module](#). Project proponents were trained for one week on GCF concept notes drafting and then provided remote mentoring till final submission.

- 5 Draft GCF Concepts emerged from the process, of which two are progressing well (one taken up by FAO)
- Challenges:
  - Generating and submitting investable project is still complex for Zimbabwe
  - It looks like the GCF require Accredited Entities to co-fund projects
  - Most international funds and GCF accredited entities especially from OECD countries have restrictions/limitations/no interest to fund/support projects in Zimbabwe (considered a high-risk country)
  - Even Regional African Implementing Entities have their own requirements, guidelines and conditions for supporting
  - There is little room for generation of ideas from grassroots/countries acceptable to NIEs

**Session 4: CTCN TA Experience Sharing**

**Jonathan Kamwi, NDE Namibia** [shared his experience of CTCN technical assistance](#)

- Requested CTCN assistance for the identification and prioritisation of technologies to address water scarcity and climate change impacts in Namibia



- Concept Notes are being developed by Carbon Trust along with suggested business models and/or approaches where possible for utilisation at the potential investor round-tables
- In October 2017, an investor from Vergnet Hydro (French based company) visited the NDE to showcase their products
- Piloting of their products requires about 1 million USD (half from the government and another half from Vergnet Hydro).

**Gaidensia Owino, Kenya's NDE team [shared Kenya's experience with CTCN technical assistance](#)**

- Focus on catalysing low cost green technologies for sustainable water service delivery in Kenya
- Results of the TA is being used to catalyse funding from the GCF
- NDE team in Kenya consists of 6 officials who are responsible for CTCN in addition to their day-to-day work

**Kouadio Philippe Kumassi, NDE from Côte d'Ivoire NDE [presented a regional request](#) on mainstreaming gender in West Africa**

- 13 West African nations asked the CTCN to provide technology and capacity building assistance in:
  - Review of energy relevant policies
  - Assist countries in undertaking gender audits in the energy sector and provide capacity building
  - Support awareness and knowledge exchange
  - Investment promotion and business development

**Discussion:**

- NDEs need more time for experience sharing, need to be more ambitious on NDCs, need more info on the requests (lessons learned, budgets, etc)
- Too much emphasis on the GCF risks delaying the process
- NDE function is an additional role among many, NDEs don't have financial support to perform their role

**CTCN response:**

- A one-day forum is not enough, CTCN wanted to give NDEs the opportunity to attend the Africa Climate Week. CTCN team available for bilateral meetings with NDEs the whole week
- Regarding lessons learned, we need to learn from failures. CTCN advised some countries not to make certain investments (i.e. mechanical waste treatment)
- Regarding over-emphasis on GCF, the Convention's financial mechanism also includes the GEF, the Adaptation Fund, not only the GCF

- CTCN recognizes that NDEs perform their role in addition to their own work within their ministries. Hope that when we show the CTCN results, donors will recognize the value of the work NDEs and CTCN are doing together

**Julia Both, NDE Office Germany** briefed about various initiatives of the NDE office (web portal, information clearance house about available technologies for deployment for developing countries, matchmaking events) as their contribution to meeting their climate obligations and promote collaboration with developing countries.

[Dominik Dieckermann of BASF](#) New Business GmbH presented a case where large scale cleaner pollution free batteries are manufactured and distributed to developing countries.

[Cecile Carlier, representing the French NDE](#), shared that NDE's role is to mobilize French climate players, raise awareness amongst French players about CTCN and assisting CTCN in assessing needs, especially in ECOWAS region and Francophone Africa. She gave several examples of various French initiatives directly related to the mandate of the Technology Mechanism.

## Day 2

**Jorge Rogat (UDP) opened the second day and welcomed the delegates**

**Jukka Uosukainen: Recap from the first day**

- CTCN to keep NDEs better informed about their submitted TAs and about negotiations in UNFCCC
- We need to share success stories about transformational TA experience as well as failures
- CTCN encourages countries to submit high quality, transformational TA that can lead to climate impacts
- NDEs need to discuss ideas about what is the best administrative structure within their own country to make NDEs successful in their role
- NDEs have the mandate to collaborate with NDAs - CTCN to support NDEs to make the case for collaboration with NDAs. CTCN will find ways to emphasize this to Parties
- NDEs to contact CTCN managers when they have TA ideas before submission to vet the idea
- Fast Technical Assistance should be utilized for urgent issues
- NDEs to link in to bilateral funders to meet TA needs

**Jorge Rogat: UDP – [A summary of the Global GEF-funded TNA project and its deliveries](#)**

- TNAs is a long-standing UNFCCC process started in 2001 and formalised under the UNFCCC at COP7 the same year. Since then, around 80 developing countries have conducted their TNAs.



- TNA Phase II is supporting 26 countries and is currently under implementation. The project is expected to be completed by mid-2018. TNA Phase III, which will assist 25 more countries, mainly LDCs and SIDS, will start in July 2018. The third phase will increase the level of ambition by focussing on the actual implementation of TAPs
- CTCN partnership helps TNA to proceed further

### **Vladimir Hecl: UNFCCC/TEC - Role of the UNFCCC / TEC in supporting the TNA process and results**

- TEC and CTCN collaboration was encouraged by COP
- Methodology on monitoring framework for TNAs was approved
- TEC/TNA recent work includes: Mapping TNAs, NDCs and requests submitted to CTCN; provide an overview of TNA and TAP reports on Phase-II TNA project, and further enhance the work on aligning TNA and TAP process
- TEC provides key message on TNAs to parties through COP

### **Insights from TAP implementation**

#### **Case 1: Ms. Anand Tsog. Mongolia's Xacbank accessing GCF funding helping local companies cut their greenhouse gas emissions**

- The government is revising its NDC
- The TNA was finalized in 2013, identified barriers
- TAP envisaged encouraged private sector stakeholders, eg Xacbank, to apply for GCF accreditation. Xacbank qualifies for <50 15 million USD concessionary loan. The bank was selected because the International Finance Corporation and other international agencies had stake in governance and hence high standards;
- A number of policies and procedures had to be revised/introduced
- The bank has prepared a pipeline of projects complying with environmental due diligence
- Xacbank is now able to prepare and submit projects for GCF. The first project was approved in December in 2016
- MSME project by Xacbank, promotes women entrepreneurship.
- A total of two projects funded, a number of projects are in the pipeline

#### **Case 2: Anne Nyatichi Omambia (NEMA-Kenya): [Experience in implementing TAP from from TNA Phase I](#)**

- Solar home systems and solar mobile grain dryers were identified as tech priorities;
- Counties have also identified their own TAPs
- Multi-stakeholder involvement when addressing climate change in Kenya was indispensable
- Waste Management – plastic bags have been banned- national waste management strategy was prepared and launched

- Water harvesting systems launched; and
- Kenya has established its own climate smart fund.

### **Case 3: Mr. Kyekyeku Oppong-Boadi (Ghana)**

- Agriculture and water sectors were identified for TAP and two technologies were selected for each through the TNA process
- Barrier analysis was carried out for the four technologies and project ideas were developed for each. Various Ministries mainstreamed adaptation into their annual work plans hereafter
- These provided good basis while preparing NDC and also fed into Ghana's NAP and National Climate Policy
- Of the 11 adaptation plans both sectors are targeted
- The World Bank has supported a project that benefited from TAP
- Early warning and forecasting system for agriculture and being submitted to GCF

### **Closing the implementation gap**

*What are the necessary conditions to enhance investments in technology transfer and implementation in African countries?*

**Chair: Sara Traerup, UDP**

### **Dr. Alice Kaudia, Secretary of Environment of Kenya and co-chair of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition**

- Africa is balancing development and environment
- Political support, policies and regulatory support is essential
- Robust scientific research is critical - it is about internal generation of appropriate technologies
- Platforms and partnerships are necessary
- Recent developments have expanded opportunities, especially in business and finance driven by private sector provides enablement
- Regional commitments, e.g. through African Union, provide frameworks for enablement
- Practices and technologies exist for black carbon and methane emission e.g. the CCAC Supporting National Action Plans (SNAP) initiative against short lived climate pollutants which involves a household energy initiative, municipal solid waste initiative, off grid lighting initiative, solution centre etc.
- Use maximum benefit pathway approach to chart your path
- Simpler technologies can be effective and transformative through research for innovation, partnerships for implementation and the youth to be on board to tackle
- Mitigating short-lived climate pollutants should be tackled for the next NDCs

### **Julian Frohnecke, German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy**

- We need to take a comprehensive approach - CTCN has done a good job on bringing various mechanisms together
- The finance is there but Germany has met its commitments/pledges, bilateral initiatives are on top
- Processes are a bit complex, but countries need to plan better
- We need to create environment for private sector investment by making business cases
- We are on track for TNAs, TAPs having business case for projects for investments

### **Samuel Githinji Wathodu, IFU Kenya, Investment Fund for Developing Countries**

- Climate Investment fund facilitates investments
- Three successful examples for wind energy, addressing water loss during conveyance-company that expands from Brazil to Columbia and Kenya, Solar Rooftops in Maldives of successful TNAs – TAPs
- Partnerships are crucial

### **Tanzania: TNA Process specific project ideas**

**Ms. Euster Kibona** presented various technologies prioritized in Agriculture, Water, Energy and Forestry sectors.

- A number of project ideas have been developed for all the four sectors
- Capacity development has been the common theme of all project ideas
- Drip irrigation project was presented as a case, that is likely to benefit 1 million households over 10 years
- The cost is 800-2500 USD per installation and is an expensive technology
- The objective is thus to enhance access to financing through e.g. lower costs, low interest loans, Irrigation Development Fund or international partners

**Tunisia: NDE [Presented a project idea](#)** on mitigation “ replacement of public transport to hybrid vehicles” that resulted from TNA process. The objective is to enable local regulation and create a market for hybrid vehicles, as some barriers are of regulatory nature

*Nika Greger from GIZ, Karin Reiss from SACREE and Adriaan Tas from Carbon Africa commented on the two project ideas.*

### **Karin Reiss (UNIDO/SACREEE)**

- The presented proposals may fit with UNIDO portfolio (Tanzania especially)
- Project should be designed so they have a nexus approach, for example a mini grid project for lighting in households or business
- Irrigation project – Improve economic activities, reduce poverty – wider benefits
- Why not to go for GEF-7

- Value addition – not just an agriculture/water project but integration into the local structures to benefit the region more broadly. Should look into value addition in terms of sustainability

### **Adriaan Tas (Carbon Africa Ltd.)**

- It is not easy to develop an activity/programme in Africa for clean technologies. Difficult to give advice, thus rather answers in questions
- Working with MoE in Mozambique– in waste sector
- Questions to the presented projects:
  - Who is going to implement?
  - Who is providing the loans? – who is paying back the loan?
  - How will the bank get the credit lines?
  - A platform to bring different stakeholders together – to talk specifically on implementation and related challenges
  - What is an acceptable rate of return (post tax or pre tax?)
  - What type of finance are you looking for? – commercial/subsidies/taxes – how do they come together? – loans for farmers or technology providers?
- Specific language of financiers – mind the gap between the languages
- It takes a long time to develop a solid project (3-5 years) – financial experts, legal experts, social experts etc. are needed in the team
- Invest a lot more in project preparation - that takes time and money and patience.
- Grant awards are probably the worst (least time effective) since only 5 out 10.000 projects are supported

### **Nika Greger (GIZ)**

- Request the following data:
  - GHG emissions reduction
  - Benefits
  - Target groups
  - Stakeholders influenced by the process (job increases, losses)
  - Financing included in the proposal, Private sector banks engagements
  - Return of investment level
  - Risk analyses
  - Deeper sector analysis
  - Piloting (show case) before the real proposal is supported
  - Permissions for specific technologies
  - Involvement of other partners (Universities, specialized institutions)
  - Trainings provision

### **Panel discussion on [how to take Technology Action Plans to implementation](#)**

#### **Moderated by Subash Dhar, UDP**

The moderator indicated five pathways for progress

- Expanding access to finance
- Improve access to knowledge and services
- Improve policies and enabling environment
- Expand Capacity Building Initiative and collaboration

### **Panelists views**

- Ms. Hlobisile Sikhosana Shongwe, Swaziland
- Dr. Jorge Rogat, UDP
- Mr. Adriaan Tas, Carbon Africa
- Mr. Vladimir Hecl, UNFCCC

*Four questions: were discussed by the panelists*

*1. What are the difficulties in creating an enabling environment?*

### **Hlobisile Sikhosana Shongwe, Swaziland:**

- The main issue is institutional human and financial capacity, space and willingness to work across sectors, organizations and mandates
- When undertaking the barriers analysis, creating the enabling environment was difficult.
- It is good to have consultative meetings with the multi-stakeholder environment as to address misunderstandings and underlying conceptions at an individual level with all stakeholders
- Another issue in developing countries is that multilateral funding often is not allowed to be used for institutional strengthening, and countries often need this to be able to ensure institutional capacity

*2. How to attract private sector?*

### **Mr. Adriaan Tas, Carbon Africa.**

- Access to private sector is a challenge, needs to be looped in early enough in the project cycle
- Distinction between entrepreneurs and established companies, and private financiers, local, national or foreign
- For private sector engagement, enabling environment is very important. Strong institutions are critical. Working through consultants for project preparation is not efficient
- Let us not create stereotypes around private sector. Private sector looks at long term financial sustainability

*3. What are the difficulties in acquisition of technologies?*

### **Dr. Jorge Rogat, UDP:**

- Lack of absorption capacity in countries to receive, maintain, run, issue of intellectual property rights

- All stakeholders need to be involved
- Market ready for commercialization of technologies is not always available.
- The issue of intellectual property rights could be also complicated this has to do with patents and trademarks which impact the diffusion and update of a tech in a country.

4. *How can we monitor TAP implementation?*

**Vladimir Hecl, UNFCCC:**

- A TAP tracking system has been advised by stakeholders and parties to TEC
- Who reports/ enters the data is being discussed
- 6 Types of information could be collected
- This would improve knowledge on what is happening where on what

**Open floor for questions /comments to panelists from participants**

Panel discussion on future perspectives of TNAs

**Chair: Jonathan Duwyn**

**Questions**

1. *How can TNA be integrated with other UNFCCC processes?*
2. *What should government and others do to best capitalise on the results of the TNA?*
3. *What would be necessary to ensure that countries use the TNA/TAP to support project pipeline development for the different funding mechanisms of the convention (i.e. GCF, GEF, AF) and other potential donors/funds?*
4. *How could governments ensure stronger engagement of private sector and financial community in the TNA process with a view to increase their interest in supporting implementation of the sound technology action plans?*

**Moses Omedi (Kenya)**

- Not all NDEs are at the same level and there is thus a knowledge gap.
- Continuous interactions are essential
- Many countries/NDEs may be aware of the help available
- Information sharing internal in the countries is a problem
- CTCN could help with this
- TNA results need to be mainstreaming of national policies

**John Christensen (UNEP-DTU Partnership) -**

- Some of questions have been answered by actions happening in various countries
- TNAs have moved into TAP and now into NAPs and NDCs
- TNAs should address NDCs
- National Development Plans should incorporate NDCs
- TNA Phase-III was built on NDCs



### **Jukka Uosokainen**

- TNAs need to be part of NDCs as climate financiers/donors will likely take NDCs as a requirement for their funding actions
- The Technology community can help technology roadmaps - long term plans.
- NDEs need to be integrated in the TNA process. external community can only help through feasibility, fine tuning, filling gaps
- After all this, countries have to come up with business case
- Grants alone are not an option anymore. Various sources of funding need to be mixed e.g. loans, grants, securities. Financial sustainability needs to be guaranteed
- TNAs are tools not end in themselves

### **Geordie Colville (UN Environment)**

- TNAs are treated very differently from NDCs and BURs
- They are not considered to be obligations of the convention, thus the funding towards TNAs is not mandatory according to the Financial Mechanism
- TNAs and TAPs need to be made an integral part of the National Communication and Biennial Update Reports process. If you bring them together, then you get a closer integration between the themes
- Countries need to choose a few technologies and go deeper, where there is a space for private investors
- The investors should have confidence in what is being proposed
- Difference between established technologies (where IPR rights have expired) vs cutting edge technology (IPR rights). Consumer confidence and IPR need to be secured. Convincing business case needs to be prepared for investors. The older technologies are beyond IPR. Solar, LED are cutting edge. Which of the older technologies are still relevant for tackling climate change?

### **Closing remarks**

#### **Jukka Uosokainen, Director CTCN**

- We need to follow closely TEM and Carbon Forum
- How to make the CTCN-NDE community work
- NDEs strongly encouraged to submit prioritized requests related to NDCs
- CTCN can provide feedback on informal request ideas

#### **John Christensen**

- Over time there has been huge progress.
- NDEs should engage with financiers. We could help engage.
- TNA Phase III will be launched soon.

## Annexes

### Agenda

9-10 April 2017, Nairobi, Kenya

#### Objectives

- Present the latest development of CTCN services to developing countries in the region and intra-regional sharing of experiences and best practices from technical assistance in Africa.
- Enhanced linkage between the CTCN support and the Technology Need Assessment(TNAs)/ Technology Action Plans (TAPs).
- Provide inputs to TEP and Talanoa Dialogue in a manner that promotes enhanced ambition.

#### Participants

- National Designated Entities from all African countries.
- TNA National Coordinators from Phase II and selected Phase I countries
- Climate technologies experts from the CTCN Consortium, the Climate Technology Network, and NDEs from Annex 1 countries
- Representatives from the Host Country Government, CTCN Advisory Board, UDP, UNFCCC Secretariat, Technology Executive Committee.
- Industry Associations and other relevant stakeholders as in the Africa Carbon Forum

#### Methodology

- Plenary presentations and discussions
- Break out groups discussions and exercises
- Bilateral meetings between the CTCN team and NDEs, Network Members, NDEs and TNA National Coordinators, etc.

### Agenda

DAY-I	9 April 2018: CTCN
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:10-10:00	Opening session: Master of Ceremony: Rajiv Garg <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Inaugural address – <b>Ligia Noronha, Director Economy Division, UN Environment</b></li><li>- Special Address – <b>Prof. Anthony Simons, Director General, ICRAF</b></li><li>- Key note address: <b>Charles Mutai, Kenya</b></li><li>- Objectives of the Program- <b>Jukka Uosukainen, Director, CTCN</b></li><li>- Group Photo</li></ul>
10:00-10:30	Tea/Coffee
10:30-12:00	<b>Session 1: Institutional settings of the Technology Mechanisms under the Convention</b> <b>Chair: Jukka Uosukainen, CTCN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Introduction to CTCN (mandate, updates on achievements) –Rajiv Garg, CTCN</li><li>- Technology Mechanism and COP decisions –Vladimir Hecl, TEC</li><li>- GCF Board and COP decisions on Technology and Finance linkage – GCF</li></ul> Q&A and discussion

12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-14:00	<p><b>Session 2: Climate technologies priorities in the region</b>  <b>Chair: Federico VillaticoCampbell, CTCN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overview of CTCN assistance in the region – Abdel Traore, CTCN</li> <li>- Analysis of Technology Priorities from TNA and INDCs- Mehmood Hassan, ICRAF</li> </ul> <p>Q&amp;A and discussion</p>
14:00-15:30	<p><b>Session 3 Collaboration between the CTCN and other entities</b>  <b>Chair: Jukka Uosukainen, Director, CTCN</b></p> <p>Presentation on CTCN technical Assistance related to GCF other collaboration opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana: Joseph Baffoe, NDE Ghana</li> </ul> <p>Presentation on CTCN technical Assistance in collaboration with SACREE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SACREE: K. Reiss</li> </ul> <p>Introduction on specific ways of collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision to Concept Capacity Building Module: Giulia Ferrini, CTCN</li> <li>• Zimbabwe: Elisha Moyo, NDE Zimbabwe</li> </ul>
15:30-16:00	Tea/Coffee
16:00-17:00	<p><b>Session-4: CTCN TA Experience Sharing</b>  <b>Chair: Rajiv Garg</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Namibia: Jonathan Kamwi, NDE Namibia</li> <li>• Kenya: Kevin Khisa, NDE Kenya</li> <li>• ECOWAS: Philippe Kouadio Kumassi, NDE Cote d'Ivoire</li> </ul> <p>Q&amp;A and discussion</p>
17:00 – 17:30	<p><b>Session 5: Support by Annex 1 Countries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Julia Both, NDE Germany</li> <li>• Cecile Carlier, NDE France</li> </ul>

DAY-II	10 April 2018: TNA
08:30-09:30	Inaugural session - Opening <b>Chair: Jorge Rogat, UDP</b> CTCN - Recap from Day 1 UDP – A summary of the Global GEF TNA project and its deliveries UNFCCC/TEC - Role of the UNFCCC / TEC in supporting the TNA process and results
09:30 – 10:45	Insights from Technology Action Plan implementation (Demand for funding) <b>Chair: Jonathan Duwyn, UN Environment</b> -case 1: Mongolia's Xacbank accessing GCF funding helping local companies cut their greenhouse gas emissions -case 2: Ghana -case 3: Kenya
10:45-11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 - 12:00	Closing the implementation gap <b>Chair: Sara Traerup, UDP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Alice Kaudia, Secretary of Environment of Kenya and co-chair of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition</li> <li>• Julian Frohnecke, German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy</li> <li>• Samuel Githinji Wathundu, Kenya, Investment Fund for Developing Countries</li> </ul>
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 14:00	<b>Closing the implementation gap</b> continued <b>Chair: Vladimir Hecl, UNFCCC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nika Greger, GIZ</li> <li>• Adriaan Tas, Carbon Africa</li> <li>• Karin Reiss, UNIDO/SACREE</li> <li>• TNA coordinators will pitch their best project ideas and receive feedback on the funding opportunities</li> </ul>
14:00 - 15:30	Panel discussion on how to take Technology Action Plans to implementation Moderator: Subash Dhar, UDP Opening presentation on pathways taken by countries to implement their TAPs - 10 min Panelists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Hlobisile Sikhosana Shongwe, Swaziland (tbc),</li> <li>• Dr. Jorge Rogat, UDP</li> <li>• Mr. Adrian Tas, Carbon Africa</li> <li>• Mr. Vladimir Hecl, UNFCCC</li> </ul> Open floor for questions /comments to panelists from participants
15:30-15:45	Coffee break
15:45-16:45	Panel discussion on future perspectives of TNAs <b>Chair: Jonathan Duwyn</b> UDP, TEC/UNFCCC, CTCN, UN Environment
16:45-17:00	Closing remarks <b>Jukka Uosokainen, Director CTCN and John Christensen, Director, UDP</b>

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