

Summary of the First Forum for National Designated Entities (NDEs) of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)



The CTCN held its first Forum for National Designated Entities (NDEs) from Asia in Bangkok, Thailand, from the 28th to the 30th of April 2015. The aim of this Forum was to 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, and use of CTCN Technical Assistance; and to 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. The Forum also provided an opportunity to present the CTCN and its services, clarify NDE roles, as well the processes to submit requests for technical assistance to the CTCN to newly established NDEs.

The training workshop was attended by 51 participants, including 29 participants from governments and technical institutions, representing nominated NDEs from 17 countries, and by network members from within the region. Resource persons included representatives from the CTCN Consortium partners: UNEP, UNIDO, AIT and TERI and strategic partners: DNV GL, as well as other partners: representatives from the Asian Development Bank, CTI PFAN, the Green Climate Fund, LEDSA Asia, and WIPO. This report summarizes the key points and recommendations from the Forum. The agenda of the Forum and lists of participants are annexed to this summary.

Summary of Key Points from Presentations, Discussions, and Recommendations to the CTCN

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| <p>DAY 0 : SCENE SETTING</p> <p>Opening addresses</p> <p><i>Welcome address – Rajiv Garg, Programme Officer, UNEP Regional Office for Asia Pacific</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome to all participants to the first CTCN Forum • First NDE training workshop was in Thailand in December 2013. Nice to see new and old faces around the table <p><i>Welcome address – Matt Kennedy, Chair, CTCN Advisory Board</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CTCN Advisory Board is a resource to the CTCN Secretariat. It has a unique set-up including Parties to the UNFCCC and representatives of research institutions/ NGOs/industries, and of the Adaptation Committee, Standing Committee, Green Climate Fund and Technology Executive Committee) • The Forum is an opportunity for the CTCN to get feedback from NDEs, improve delivery of services and share experiences • The Technology Executive Committee, which together with the CTCN form the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, links technology, capacity building, technical assistance, and finance • NDEs are the cornerstone of the CTCN – essential to deliver on the CTCN mandate as they identify requests and help the delivery of Technical Assistance in their countries, share experiences, build network of organizations active in technology transfer. <p><i>Welcome address – Jukka Uosukainen, Director, CTCN</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CTCN is not a project that will come to an end but permanent mechanism • NDEs are ambassadors of the CTCN in their constituencies and in climate negotiations. They have a role to play in telling CTCN successes in the negotiations in Paris and beyond • Capacity building, financing, Technology Needs Assessments, Technical Assistance process, networking, reporting by countries: what is the seamless process that brings everything together into implementation and financing? • How can CTCN contribute to Paris and beyond? <p><i>Round of introductions</i></p> |
| <p>Session 1 – The CTCN - Manfredi Caltagirone (UNEP)</p> <p><i>Presentation and update on CTCN (History of the CTCN, Status of the CTCN, The Centre, The Network)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTCN: the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism • CTCN Mandate: “Stimulating technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of technologies to developing country Parties at their request” • CTCN Services: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical assistance to developing countries 2. Knowledge sharing and training 3. Fostering collaboration on climate technologies (including linking climate technology projects with financing opportunities”) • CTCN Structure: The Centre, hosted by UNEP in collaboration with UNIDO and with the support of 11 partner institutions with expertise in climate technologies; NDEs; the Network • IPCC definition of climate technology as ‘any equipment, technique, knowledge and skill needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change’ |

Discussion

- Countries may not be able to identify requests, might be useful to have a guide showing the most innovative technologies
- Technologies are context specific; a general list may not apply. Within countries, NAP/NAMA/TNA can help identify what the capabilities/gaps/resources are; TEC technology brief under preparation will show which technologies are suitable and have been deployed
- CTCN is a country driven process – NDEs express technology concerns, and CTCN starts working with the NDE to identify a suitable solution
- KMS includes a library of technologies that are used in countries and can be replicated

Session 2 – [NDEs roles](#) – Giulia Ferrini (UNEP)

- NDEs crucial in determining CTCN success in accelerating climate Technology Transfer
- NDEs as climate technology champions in their country
 - Map national priorities, processes, and past and ongoing work in order to identify good requests
 - Engage stakeholders (relevant ministries, key decision-makers, focal points for other UNFCCC mechanisms, private sector, civil society, etc.) that have the potential to ensure concrete results for the deployment of technologies
 - Coordinate discussions on requests (and any needed refinements) and related response plans, provide guidance and oversight of the work of national teams, monitor CTCN assistance and inform the CTCN of any needed adjustments.
 - Contribute to other CTCN activities – identify possible Network members, provide information on the Network to national organizations, identify needs and opportunities for regional and global peer learning, help organize national and regional training and networking events

Discussion

- The CTCN does not provide direct funding to NDEs to fulfill their mandate, but can provide support through its Incubator and Secondment Programmes:
 - The Incubator Programme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) provides hands-on support from Consortium Partners to facilitate stakeholder mapping, review of national policies and other steps needed to submit quality requests to the CTCN
 - The Secondment Programme enables NDEs team members to join the CTC in Copenhagen for 6 months
- The CTCN can also assist with outreach to national stakeholders, linking to other climate-technologies related programmes, identifying sources of funding for follow-up actions, etc.
- NDE not meant to be a full time job, the idea is to mainstream climate technologies in other activities
- Developing good indicators and methodologies is important to evaluate the technical assistance received, as well as the long term impacts of CTCN assistance in the country
- The CTCN can facilitate the promotion of a certain technology through the KMS, or through thematic workshops on particular sectors
- A guidance document on institutional arrangements for NDEs, development of criteria for selecting requests to submit to the CTCN would be helpful

What is the most exciting thing about being an NDE?

- Building strong relations between stakeholders at national/international level
- Access mechanisms to enable role of NDEs (Incubator programme for LDCs)
- Access the technology pool (private sector angle)
- Receive assistance to develop proposal to GCF and others for greater funding
- Engage in South-South collaboration

Session 3 – [CTCN Services](#) – Karina Larsen (UNIDO)

- Three core services: 1. Technical Assistance, 2. Knowledge sharing and capacity-building, 3. Networking and Collaboration
- 1. *Technical Assistance (TA)*
 - Provided to developing countries upon their request
 - Free of charge (value up to 250,000 USD)
 - State of the art and locally relevant expertise
 - For a broad range of adaptation and mitigation technologies, at all stages of the technology cycle
 - Delivered quickly (within months)
- Key for successful TA:
 - Identify technology needs that cannot be met domestically
 - Engage technology stakeholders that can trigger actual deployment of technologies
 - Indicate specific difficulties/barriers hampering the deployment of technologies for CTCN support to remove these barriers

35 TA requests submitted by NDEs
- 2. *Knowledge sharing and capacity-building*
- CTCN Knowledge Management System (KMS) provides NDEs and country stakeholders with information on:
 - Adaptation and mitigation technologies, by sector and country
 - CTCN services (requests, webinars on climate technologies, etc)
- CTCN Request Incubator for LDCs and CTCN Secondment Programme
- 3. *Collaboration and Networking*
- Climate Technology Network
 - Space for collaboration on technical assistance, capacity building activities, and outreach
 - Networking opportunities for NDEs and representatives of civil society, finance, private sector and research institutions with expertise on climate technologies
 - Possibility to implement TA through a competitive bidding process

Discussion

- Local companies are encouraged to apply for Network membership, although the CTCN provides technical assistance when there isn't already capacity in the country. Consortium partner/network member providing the TA may sub-contract a local company
- In case there is government co-financing scheme with other institutions (e.g. World Bank), requests should explain what capacity exists in the country. If there is already a similar project/initiative happening it needs to be included in the request form
- The CTCN can provide support to complement existing projects
- Potential Network members can apply directly without NDE endorsement (but it does help expedite the process); the list of Network members is publicly available on the CTCN website
- The CTCN Climate Technology Managers will work with NDE in determining best course of action, but in theory possible to point at best practices from other countries

Session 4 – [NDE Manual](#) – Harald Diaz-Bone (UNIDO)

Generating and Submitting Requests

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

- Guiding principles for CTCN assistance (eligibility criteria):
 - The proposal increases resilience or contributes to climate change mitigation
 - The proposal is in line with national plans
 - The proposal improves national capacities
 - The requesting country will ensure that adequate monitoring and evaluating processes are in place
- The request must be signed and send by the NDE using the request submission template

Group Exercise

Participants are divided into groups and given a draft narrative of two different requests and are asked to complete the CTCN request submission form. At the end participants are given the refined request so that they can compare.

Request Processing and Selection

- The CTC is the main interlocutor of the NDE during request processing. The CTC will liaise with the NDE, the applicant and experts/organizations involved
- Once a request has been received and logged, it is checked against eligibility and prioritization criteria
- For each eligible request, the Climate Technology Manager will establish a Response Planning Expert Team (REP) with experts from the Consortium. This REP will lead the refinement of the request and the development of response plan in consultation with the NDE and the applicant
- Once the response plan is developed and agreed to by the NDE, the CTCN will select an organization from the Network or the Consortium to deliver the technical assistance activities agreed to in the response plan

Response implementation and impacts

- Monitoring and evaluation of the results of the request is crucial to:
 - Ensure high quality and result-based services from CTCN to countries
 - Demonstrate that TA has led to larger scale actions and reached its expected impacts
 - Support countries in demonstrating concrete efforts and achievements on climate technologies as part of their reporting requirements to the UNFCCC
- M&E at all stages of request process
- Submission stage
 - Eligibility criteria 3: Processes are in place in the requesting country to monitor and evaluate the support provided
- Response Design and Implementation
 - Essential to design activities and associated outputs with a clear idea of the impacts being sought
 - In response plan, logframe with target and indicators of impacts
 - At response closure: feedback form
- Response Delivery and Evaluation
 - Impact monitoring plan

Discussion

- Helping countries moving to technology customization is part of the CTCN mandate. Example of request from Iran on solar PV industry
- The CTCN targets short, small scale projects but that can be related to bigger scale technology projects
- The NDE does not need to submit an M&E plan when submitting a request, but to confirm that there is capacity in the country to monitor the impacts
- M&E system will be specific to each TA, based on request and on the response plan.
- The requests are evaluated against the eligibility criteria with a pass/fail score system. If the request does not meet the criteria the CTC can help the NDE refine the request
- Countries are welcome to share request ideas with the CTCN and discuss them at an early stage

- NDE response delivery form would not capture whether the NDE has facilitated the provision of TA. Recommendation of using open-ended questions where NDE can express himself without giving a binary response
- The assistance provider will fill a similar feedback form to assess the role of the NDE in facilitating the provision of TA. The CTCN will then bring the various forms together to get analytics of what worked and what did not work
- The CTCN and the TEC are currently analysing the links between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention
- The CTCN engaged the Global Environment Facility and secured funding for 2M USD
- The CTCN is currently engaging the GCF
- Private sector financing opportunities: source we cannot leave untapped
- DNV GL strategic partner for engaging private sector

Day 1: LINKING CTCN REQUESTS WITH FINANCIAL MECHANISM AND INSTITUTIONS

High Level Segment

Matthew Kennedy, Chair, CTCN Advisory Board

- Key messages from Lima (plea to GCF to fund capacity building and call to parties to submit TA requests) mirrored in the Forum agenda (engagement with financial community)
- Means of implementation. CTCN is delivering on all 3 (TA, CB, financial services)
- Between now and COP Paris, CTCN actively engaging with parties at regional level (Forum in Africa, Latin America, SIDS, Eastern Europe and Middle East, etc.), TEC meeting, CTCN Advisory Board meeting

Surachai Sathitkunarut, Director of Energy and Environment, National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office, Thailand

- Welcome to all participants from host country
- STI has been appointed as NDE. STI will act as official coordinator between CTCN and requestors in the country
- South-South collaboration very important. Called upon all participants to strengthen regional network of NDEs and relationship with financial institutions

Kaveh Zahedi, Director, UNEP ROAP

- Fulfilling the vision of a prosperous, resource efficient and resilient Asia Pacific will depend on climate technologies. CTCN and NDEs have a critical role to play
- Asia Pacific's increased vulnerability to the impact of climate change imposing huge burdens on the economy (60 billion USD/year). Innovative technologies key to infrastructure, flood management, crop resilience, erosion protection, early warning
- Adaptation is only one side of the menu of services that CTCN can provide. Path to decarbonisation other side. Asia Pacific still on a low carbon development pathway.
- Barriers exist to the adoption and deployment of technologies: lack of knowledge of technology needs and options, lack of understanding of climate risks, large suite of perverse subsidies, and lack of adequate finance. CTCN key to build the understanding of the urgency and of huge benefits that employing these tech can bring to countries
- Establishing technology has being a long road under UNFCCC. CTCN now open for business, more than 30 requests for technical assistance. CTCN can't operate in isolation. Success and adequate funding will depend on the success in Paris.
- CTCN has to play a vital role in helping to build the momentum to the COP and give Parties confidence to build ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

Jukka Uosukainen, Director, CTCN

- More than 30 requests for technical assistance received from NDEs. Sectors were also the ones prioritized in TNAs. CTCN working on the full spectrum of technical assistance. Both strategic/policy level and concrete actions (e.g. adaptation indicators for Colombia, measures in Mongolia, start-up of PV production in Iran). Whole process would not have been possible without CTCN Consortium Partners
- CTCN Knowledge Management System launched in Lima. Useful for NDEs (info on requests, Consortium partners/Network members)
- Incubator programme – extra support for LDCs to submit quality requests
- Secondment programme – for young professionals from NDE institutions to work in the CTCN Secretariat and bring lessons learned home
- Requests are CTCN capital to convince Parties that we are meaningful

Session 1 - [The Asian Development Bank's work on Climate Technologies and follow up actions to CTCN assistance](#) - Dr. Lu (Asian Development Bank)

- ADB-UNEP Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center (CTFC): established in 2012 to accelerate development and deployment of Climate Technologies (CT) in Asia and the Pacific
- UNEP: Technology network (facilitating network, building technology centers, enabling policies)
- ADB: Technology finance center (technology mainstreaming, catalysing project and venture capital investments, pilot marketplace for low carbon technologies)
- Supporting CTCN Work with NDEs
 - NDEs may consult with:
 1. Relevant government Ministries (MOF, Planning, etc.) to ensure that CTCN projects are incorporated into the project pipeline being supported by ADB
 2. ADB Resident Missions in their countries for possible support
 3. Private Sector Operations Department of ADB for private sector investment in climate technology
 - ADB CTFC team can also help facilitate this consultation and cooperation

Discussion

- 2 types of financial mechanisms: grants & lending
- Various scales of investment (10-20 million to 700 million), lending projects can be smaller (depends on scale of project)
- ADB engaging the private sector in India, China, Indonesia, where there is good private sector environment

Session 2 - [The Asia LEDS Partnership and LEDS Global Partnership: Supporting Countries to Access Finance for LEDS and Green Growth](#) - J. B. Wells (LEDS ASIA)

- The Asia Low Emission Development Strategies Partnership is one of three regional platforms of the LEDS Global Partnership
- Members include organizations and individuals from the public, private, and non-governmental sectors active in designing, promoting, and/or implementing LEDS and broader green growth initiatives
- Primary activities:
 - REAL: Remote Expert Assistance on LEDS (limit of 40 hours of support)
 - Annual Asia LEDS Forum of practitioners/experts across Asia – strong emphasis on sharing best practices
 - Training, advisory services, knowledge portal

- Help members get preferential access to training and e-learning programmes of other donors
- Support developing countries develop strategies for INDCs
- Training curricula on finance readiness and access to finance

Discussion

- Asia LEDS complements CTCN – serves as vehicle to share lessons from neighbouring countries
- Important to bring the work from LEDS to the attention of the Parties to the Convention
- Upcoming workshop on mobilizing private investment for green growth and low emission development in the agricultural sector in Asia (Vietnam, October 2015)

Session 3 - [CTI-PFAN and its services to NDEs: CTCN Requests and private sector financial opportunities](#) - P. Storey, CTI-PFAN

- Experts in technology deployment projects in developing countries
- 296 Projects in the Development Pipeline
 - USD 6,9 billion of investment
 - 12,8 million tonnes pa CO₂ e GHG reduction potential
 - 3,7 GW of clean capacity
- Broker deals between financiers and project developers
- Criteria for project: commercially/technically viable, GHG reduction, development benefit, growth potential, competent management team
- Projects between USD 1-50 million, technology neutral (north or south tech)
- Adaptation: new area (40 projects) – bring methodology used in mitigation projects to new adaptation projects
- 100 Network members (consultants/investors)

Discussion

- CTI PFAN can help NDEs to identify projects to submit to the CTCN
- Support outreach to private sector, project identification and evaluation
- Possible future Investor Forum: present results of CTCN assistance to investors
- Core business is on mitigation (80-90% of the projects)
- To achieve adaptation goals, essential to mobilize private finance into adaptation projects
- Canada & Frankfurt School to develop system of metrics for adaptation
- CTI PFAN does not provide funding, it helps bridge the finance gap

Session 4 - Role of IP and other enabling factors for innovation and uptake of climate relevant technologies – A. Krattiger, WIPO

- IPR is nothing but a tool
- Business transactions on IP happen every day; only works when there are financial markets
- Purpose of IPR is enhancing private initiative, risk capital, creative mind to enhance social welfare
- How to put IP into perspective: 6 factor matrix:
 1. RD&D
 2. Regulatory components
 3. Manufacturing
 4. IP
 5. How to get products to the market
 6. How to deal with economy of scale
- Importance of trust

- IP at best is the starting point for a business deal and almost never a stumbling problem. It can be, but not because of IP per se but because of different business interests.
- PIPA (public interest attorney) help deals to de-risk/reduce transaction costs for other who would not otherwise enter into an agreement with a party

Discussion

- WIPO green: database with technologies, matchmaking services, includes a network of partners
- WIPO can support CTCN and NDEs with training licensing, IP component but cannot provide help for specific business transaction

Session 5 - [The Green Climate Fund and its National Designated Authorities. Roles and linkages with NDEs at the national level](#) – B. Parthan, GCF

- GCF's vision to promote a paradigm shift towards low carbon climate resilient development and induce a change in the daily decisions investors and consumers make
- Allocation framework
 - 50% of the total Fund portfolio earmarked for adaptation; 50% of this amount earmarked for SIDS, LDCs and Africa
 - Geographic balance
 - Significant allocation to Private Sector Facility
 - Sufficient resources for readiness activities
- Resource mobilization:
 - 10.2 billion USD (only 179 million contracted) mostly grants
 - 33 countries committed resources, of which 8 developing countries
 - US, Japan, UK, Germany and France major contributors
- What's new:
 - Direct access: decisions on investments will be devolved to national level
 - Private Sector facility dedicated to low carbon development
 - Range of instruments (grants, debt, equity, guarantee)
 - Scale: microscale projects less than 10M, small scale 10-15M, medium 15-50M, big over 50M
- Accreditation framework approved, stringent standards (environmental and social safeguards, gender plan, grant management, etc.); 1st group of 7 entities accredited
- Readiness Programme: ensures funding suits country contexts and needs, and increases effectiveness
- Six investment criteria: same weightage but special focus on paradigm shift potential
 - Impact potential, paradigm shift potential, sustainable development potential, needs of recipient, country ownership, efficiency and effectiveness
- NDAs and NDE dialogue and coordination encouraged

Countries' experience

- Malaysia – familiarizing itself with the Fund. NDA and NDE housed in the same ministry. Efforts still needed to coordinate between the two entities
- Thailand - requested readiness support to help identify capable NIE to help develop programmes for mitigation and adaptation and help strengthen NDA arrangements; initial pipeline of programme and project proposals

Discussion

- Linking Technology and Financial Mechanisms at country level not easy if implementing entities are in separate ministries

- Currently project proposals are country specific, in the future regional level proposals may be considered
- Accreditation process duration
 - Depends how well completed the documentation is
 - Fast track (already accredited to Adaptation Fund, GEF etc.: 3 months), others: 6 months
- GCF interested in working more closely with the CTCN – currently awaiting guidance from the Fund’s board

Q&A Session with the CTCN Director

- CTCN will support TEC on linkages with GCF
- Important to identify common issues at regional level
- If we don’t address barriers we won’t get volume of technology transfer needed to avoid 2 degrees scenario
- National innovation issues: new TEC workshop on barriers and opportunities of TT. Case studies needed to substantiate the discussion

DAY 2 - NDE EXPERIENCE SHARING AND NETWORKING

Session 6 - Exchange of experience on NDE set-up and activities (Thailand, Indonesia) – M. Caltagirone, UNEP

Thailand

- NDE located in the National Science Technology and Innovation Policy Office, Ministry of Science and Technology, but works across ministries
- In its role as NDE:
 - Receives requests from proponents
 - Categorizes requests received in adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting and shares them with pool of experts
 - Convenes steering committee to select requests – requests prioritized based on TNA
 - Serves as liaison with CTCN and conducts M&E on TA provided

Indonesia

- National Designated Committee – Climate Change Technology Transfer (NDC-CCTT) Secretariat responsible to support the work of NDE
- Works under the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) in collaboration with Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)
- A pool of experts assist the technical committee upon requests to provide additional evaluation on the project and a second opinion to the technical committee evaluation
- Stakeholders group consisting of representatives of relevant ministries, private sector, industry associations, NGO, research institutions, university and other UNFCCC institutions consulted during the technical committee meeting
- Criteria for proposal to CTCN
 - Based on TNA
 - Accordance with the National or Sector priority and policy
 - Contribute with the sustainable and low carbon development
 - Support Technological Independence of Indonesia

Discussion

- There is a strong interest in learning from each other on how NDEs are structured
- Countries that are still in the process of structuring their NDE will leverage on existing structures and/or set up flexible structures with experts available on demand

- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) have an unconditional and a conditional component. The conditional one is linked to technology and finance needs on which proposed emission reductions depend
- Developing a national system for call for proposals to submit to the CTCN can ensure buy-in from different sectors
- CTCN will post examples of NDE structures on the CTCN website as a guidance for other countries
- CTCN will provide guidance on NDE structure to LDCs under the Incubator Programme, and share materials with all NDEs

Session 7 - Exchange of experience on requests (Iran, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Indonesia, Pakistan), H. Diaz-Bone, UNIDO

Bhutan

- Two layers of structure in terms of climate change: National Environment Commission acting as decision making body; multisector task force on climate change
- Submitted a request on transport, building on TNA
- Trying to get support for a request on heat recovery at regional level

Indonesia

- Waste, food security, coastal protection: prioritized sectors under TNA
- Building on TNA, submitted 5 requests to CTCN, of which 2 prioritized:
 - Integrated River and Coastal Management toward Sustainable Giant Sea Wall Technology in Jakarta
 - Development of Anaerobic Digester Technology for Palm Oil Empty Fruit Bunch
 - Response plans under development

Iran

- NDE housed in the Presidency's Center for Innovation and Technology Cooperation (CITC), consists of Secretariat, Steering Committee and Technical Committee
- Requests submitted to the CTCN on Photovoltaic Solar Cell Design & Manufacturing and on Micro Combined Heat & Power Technology originate from national private sector representatives, and build on existing TNA
- Active outreach programme to introduce CTCN in the country to define projects and formulate requests: more than 15 meetings last year

Pakistan

- Presentation on the various priority areas.
- Requested CTCN assistance to guide and support the TNA process to assess technology needs and develop an action plan to respond to prioritized needs

Debriefing on Private Sector Workshop – E. Aalders, DNV GL

- Objective of the workshop was to educate private sector representatives about what CTCN is doing. Private sector recognized that government are often buyers of technology, but their purchase strategy does not always align with private sector's interests (perverse incentives, etc.) How can CTCN support countries to create the right incentives that businesses can pick up?
- Exchange of information on how deals and incentive programmes are being structured is essential.

Discussion

- Overall, positive experience in accessing CTCN services
- It is crucial to engage stakeholders at an early stage to create a sense of ownership of the issue

- Unwillingness from key private sector players to share information related to technology needs, as this might reveal weaknesses
- Difficulties of engaging the private sector on adaptation technologies
- Use of industry associations good way of reaching out to the private sector
- Interest from Kazakhstan to explore possibility of a multi-country request with other Central Asian countries, possibly on mitigation projects related to solar, and on water management for adaptation

Session 8 - [The CTCN Knowledge Management System](#) – K. Larsen, UNIDO

- CTCN KMS objectives to serve as a gateway to CTCN services; create greater visibility to wealth of existing information; avoid duplication of efforts; package information in a relevant way for CTCN audience
- Library of technology information, case studies, policy tools, and capacity building materials
- Technical Assistance, Network, Capacity Building support

Discussion

- Important to clarify the linkages between CTCN KMS and TT Clear
- Strong interest from NDEs to have the following information available in the KMS:
 - List of network members
 - Good examples of NDE structure and NDE interaction with stakeholders
 - Technical assistance requests
 - Follow-up activities to CTCN technical assistance
 - Industry benchmarks in some of the most carbon intensive industries
 - Updates on technical assistance implementation
 - What technologies received more views on website

Session 9 - [CTCN and Technology Needs Assessment](#) – A. Salam, AIT

- AIT provided support to 14 countries to conduct TNA phase I, and to 6 countries to conduct TNA phase II in South Asia, Southeast Asia, North and Central Asia
- 3 steps approach:
 1. Identification and Prioritisation of Technologies (TNA)
 - Multi criteria analysis, development priorities, marginal abatement costs, local employment, etc.
 2. Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework (BA & EF)
 - Legal, institutional, social, knowledge barriers
 - Policy options for creating an Enabling Framework
 3. Technology Action Plan (TAP)
 - Prioritised policy options
 - Project ideas
- CTCN is to support developing countries in
 - Developing and conducting TNAs, road maps and actions plans to support identification of technologies and adequate planning
 - Implementing TNA/TAP outputs in the form of technology projects, programmes or strategies to enable concrete actions in-country
- Challenges:
 - Small number of sound project ideas
 - Climate change rarely a priority for decision makers

- TNA parallel process, more in depth technology specific analysis is needed

Discussion

- Limited number of project ideas due to limited resources
- CTCN could provide support to turn project ideas into full scale proposals
- Important to get back to stakeholders who participated in TNA to identify possible requests for CTCN technical assistance

Panel discussion with Climate Technology Network Members on “From Technical Assistance to financeable initiatives - Technical expertise tools and approaches”

- Important to provide information about successful technology deployment models and deals
- Institutional investors are not necessarily interested in clean technology – important to build a narrative that responds to their interest
- Essential to look beyond barriers removal – technology transfer as new business model/huge opportunity
- Numerous programmes are available, the issue is the lack of promising proposals. TNA project ideas need to be translated into CTCN technical assistance projects
- TNAs need to be continuously updated by countries
- Proactive actions should be taken by NGOs, private sector, network members, to support NDEs in developing request assistance form CTCN
- Cities to host labs and start-ups to find new solutions to problems
- Technologies are available, but a lot of customization is required to have effective transfer in the country. Technology availability assessment is an important element
- CTCN could help define where incentives lie: setting right prices, right taxes

Wrap-up and closure J. Uosukainen, UNEP

- Impressive information on NDE structure, work done by NDEs to submit requests, etc.
- Huge human and political capital has been put on this mechanism. How to meet expectations?
- Some countries putting key requests on the table that deserve upper scale expertise (up to USD 250,000)
- CTCN needs to bring to the attention of the Parties its sound customers base. Additional esources needed to serve it. Different options to be considered while CTCN keeps seeking resources:
 - Predictable financing (guidance from the COP to the Financial Mechanism)
 - Voluntary financing from Parties in a position to do so
 - Possibility to draw from some other sources or look at in-kind contributions
- Issue of diversity of UNFCCC mechanism: who does what: capacity building, TNAs, TA, financing. CTCN somewhere in the middle. More clarity needed on what the different mechanisms are doing
- Important to work out modalities for database of climate technologies to sustain it. CTCN will look at NDEs to see which technologies they found useful for their respective countries



Annex I – Agenda

Regional Forum for National Designated Entities

Region: Asia

Date: 28 (optional)-29-30 April 2015

Venue: United Nations Convention Center (UNCC) Bangkok, Thailand

Objectives

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

- Share experiences on:
 - o NDEs set-up and activities at national level
 - o Use of CTCN Technical Assistance, and other CTCN services
 - o Linkages between the CTCN and the Technology Need Assessments undertaken by several participating countries;
- Facilitate linkages between CTCN technical assistance and financial mechanisms, financiers and institutions that are relevant to Climate Technologies, with a view to identify matchmaking opportunities to secure funding for follow-up actions to CTCN requests or other climate technology activities;
- Present the CTCN and its services; describe and clarify NDE roles and responsibilities, as well the processes to submit requests for technical assistance to the CTCN (for participants in the 28 April session)

Participants (*approx. 40*)

- NDEs from Asia
- CTCN Staff and Consortium partners
- DNV GL
- CTI PFAN
- Representatives from Financial Institutions
- Climate Technology Network members from within the region, and potential members
- UNEP ROAP
- Host Government representatives

Methodology

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

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

| Time | Day 0 - Inception meeting with newly established NDEs | Resource Person |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 9:00 – 9:45 | Opening addresses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNEPROAP - CTCN Director - Participants introduction | |
| 9:45 – 10:45 | Session 1 - The CTCN (scen setting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History of the CTCN - Status of the CTCN - The Centre - The Network - Q&A | M. Caltagirone, UNEP |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | Coffee break | |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | Session 2 - National Designated Entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible roles and responsibilities - NDEs Structure - Q&A | R. Garg, UNEP |
| 12:00 – 13:00 | Lunch | |
| 13:00 – 14:30 | Session 3 - CTCN Services <i>Overview of climate technologies and CTCN Services</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Assistance - Information & Knowledge: The CTCN Knowledge Management System - Request Incubator and Secondment Programme - Collaboration and Networking - Q&A | K. Larsen, UNIDO |
| 14.30 – 16.00 | Session 4 - The NDE Manual <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generating and Submitting Requests, Prioritization criteria - CTC Request Processing, Response Implementation | H. Diaz-Bone, UNIDO |
| 16:00 – 16:15 | Coffee Break | |
| 16:15 - 17:45 | Session 4 - The NDE Manual (cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical exercise + discussion - M&E - Q&A | G. Ferrini, UNEP |
| 17:45 – 18:00 | Wrap-up of day 0 | J. Uosukainen, UNEP |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | Networking reception | |

| Time | Day 1: Linking CTCN requests with financial mechanism and institutions | Resource Person/ Moderator |
|---------------|---|---|
| 9:00 – 10:00 | <i>High level segment with CTCN Director, Host Country Representative, CTCN Advisory Board Chair, UNIDO Bangkok Director, ROAP Director.</i> | |
| 10:00 – 10:45 | <i>Session 1 - The Asian Development Bank's work on Climate Technologies and follow up actions to CTCN assistance</i> | <i>Dr. Lu, ADB</i> |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | Coffee break | |
| 11:00 – 11:45 | <i>Session 2 - The Asia LEDS Partnership and LEDS Global Partnership: Supporting Countries to Access Finance for LEDS and Green Growth</i> | <i>J. B. Wells, Director LEDS ASIA</i> |
| 12:00 – 13:15 | Lunch | |
| 13:15 – 14:45 | <i>Session 3 - CTI-PFAN and its services to NDEs: CTCN Requests and private sector financial opportunities</i> | <i>P. Storey, CTI PFAN</i> |
| 14:45 – 15:45 | <i>Session 4 - Role of IP and other enabling factors for innovation and uptake of climate relevant technologies</i> | <i>A. Krattiger, WIPO</i> |
| 15:45 – 16:00 | Coffee Break | |
| 16:00 - 16:45 | <i>Session 5 - The Green Climate Fund and its National Designated Authorities. Roles and linkages with NDEs at the national level (Presentation by Thailand and Malaysia)</i> | <i>B. Parthan, GCF (via video link)</i> |
| 16:45 – 17:30 | <i>Q&A Session with the CTCN Director</i> | <i>J. Uosukainen, CTCN Director</i> |
| 17:30 – 17:45 | <i>Wrap-up of day 1</i> | |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | <i>Networking reception with financial institutions and private sector representatives</i> | |

| Time | Day 2 - NDE experience sharing and networking | Resource Person/ Moderator |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 9:00 – 10:30 | <p>Session 6 - Exchange of experience on NDE set-up and activities (Thailand, Indonesia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDE set-up and processes - Outreach and stakeholder engagement in the country - Incubator programme | M. Caltagirone, UNEP |
| 10:30 – 10:45 | Coffee break | |
| 10:45 – 12:15 | <p>Session 7 - Exchange of experience on requests (Iran, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Indonesia, Pakistan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experience and challenges with request development/generation, requests submitted to date and response from CTCN (national and multi-country requests) - How Phase I country NDEs are using their TNA to generate requests (including a brief summary of TNA related requests submitted by the countries) - Discussion on possible regional/multi-country requests | H. Diaz-Bone, UNIDO |
| 12:15 – 13:15 | Lunch | |
| 13:15 – 14:45 | <p>Session 8 - The CTCN Knowledge Management System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation of KMS functionalities and services <p>[A KMS booth will be available at the premises to enable participants to familiarize themselves with the CTCN KMS, and to perform user testing of the KMS]</p> | K. Larsen, UNIDO |
| 14:45 – 15:45 | <p>Session 9 - CTCN and Technology Needs Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Linkages between TNAs and CTCN - TNAs tools to prioritize CTCN Requests at national level | P. Abdul Salam, AIT |
| 15:45 – 16:00 | Coffee Break | |
| 16:15 - 17:15 | <p>Panel discussion with Climate Technology Network Members on “From Technical Assistance to financeable initiatives - Technical expertise tools and approaches”</p> | E. Aalders, DNV GL |
| 17:15 – 17:30 | Wrap-up and closure | J. Uosukainen, UNEP |

Annex II – List of Participants

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