

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

3-4 April 2016
Cairo, Egypt

Introduction

The Climate technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism mandated to support developing countries in deploying technologies that can be used for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and for increasing resilience to climate change negative impacts. The CTCN held a Forum for its focal points - called National Designated Entities (NDEs) - from West Asia, in Cairo, Egypt, on 3-4 April 2016.

The aim of the CTCN regional forum was to present the CTCN services and collaboration opportunities with participating countries in the context of the UNFCCC; to develop and strengthen the regional network of 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 other technical and financial institutions that are relevant to Climate Technologies.

The forum was organized as part of the Sixth Regional Training Workshop on Capacity Development for Climate Change Negotiations for the Arab Countries, organized jointly by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Arab League and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The objectives Training Workshop was to develop an in-depth understanding of the outcomes of COP21, the implications of the Paris Agreement on Member Countries, the procedures and modalities of the Green Climate Fund (GCF); and to learn about tools and mechanisms for enhancing transfer and adaptation of green technology and how to access technical capacity from different knowledge hubs, such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to allow member countries reach their targets set out in their NDCs. Over 25 delegates from 10 countries attended the Forum, for a total of 32 participants.



For more information about the CTCN, please visit www.ctc-n.org

Resource persons included representatives from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), members of the CTCN Network such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ATTS, as well as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), ESWA. The CTCN Director also participated in the three days of the forum.

All presentations, the agenda and the list of participants, are available on the CTCN website, in the capacity building section, or by clicking directly on the link below:

<https://www.ctc-n.org/calendar/fora/ctcn-regional-forum-ndes-west-asia>

This report summarizes the key points and recommendations from the Forum.

'CTCN is the player on the ground that will help us bring our technology priorities forward. Thanks to this forum, we enlightened ourselves on the role of the CTCN. This is only the start, and we are looking forward to benefitting from the expertise and knowledge of the CTCN to pursue the work on climate technologies'

Mr. Ayman Shasly, Chair of the Arab Negotiation Team on climate change, Advisor for International Policies, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Key points from discussions

1. Overview of the CTCN



Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network and Capacity Building Manager of the CTCN presenter the CTCN and provided an update on its activities since it was established. This was followed by a presentation of Mr. Jukka Uosukainen, Director of the CTCN, on the Technology Mechanism and Technology Decisions from COP21.

Mr. Abdul-Majeid Haddad ,Regional Climate Change Coordinator,UNEP/ROWA, presented the key climate priorities for the region. He summarized the challenges as below:

- As indicated in national communications and research papers, impacts of climate change are already observed and predicted to get worse (heat waves, water resources, sea level rise, floods, cyclones, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems)
- The Region has sensitive and vulnerable ecosystems, climate change will be an added stress
- Although small contributions to GHG emissions global wise, energy and carbon intensity are high in energy industries, GHG emissions on the increase
- A large number of population in the region still have limited access to energy
- Actions on climate change although better than before but still not enough and fragmented at its best
- The region has not yet fully benefited from the opportunities available within the international cooperation mechanisms

Mr. Haddad outlines a number of priorities (more details in the presentation)

- Preparedness and the Enabling Environment
- Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation
- Emission Accounting
- Mitigation
- Technology Transfer
- Finance, Awareness, Research & Regional Cooperation

The CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCCC - the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Together with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the CTCN forms the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC, established by the 16th session of the Conference of Parties (COP) in Cancun in December 2010. More information on the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism can be found here: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TEM_home

The CTCN is mandated by the Parties of UNFCCC to promote accelerated, diversified and scaled-up transfer of climate technologies in developing countries for climate change mitigation and adaptation, consistent with the national socio-economic and sustainable development priorities of the requesting countries.

The CTCN implements this mandate through three core functions: 1) Manage requests from developing countries and deliver responses; 2) Foster collaboration and access to information and

What do we mean by climate technologies?

The CTCN uses the term of technologies in a broad sense, covering both hard and soft technologies. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Climate technologies include any piece of equipment, technique, practical knowledge or skills useful for reducing emissions or enhancing the sinks of greenhouse gases, as well as for adapting to climate change through adjusting to its effects, moderating harm or exploiting it beneficial opportunities.

Technology transfer is understood according to the definition used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): “technology transfer encompasses the broad set of processes that cover the flows of knowledge, experience, and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change among different stakeholders. These include governments, international organizations, private sector entities, financial institutions, NGOs and research and/or education institutions. It comprises the process of learning to understand, utilize, and replicate the technology, including the capacity to choose it, adapt it to local conditions, and integrate it with indigenous technologies.

knowledge to accelerate technology transfer; and 3) Strengthen networks, partnerships and capacity building for climate technology transfer.

The CTCN is hosted by UNEP, in collaboration with UNIDO, and composed of a Consortium of 12 organizations from developed and developing countries. This gives the CTCN a strong presence worldwide and enables the Centre to deploy a wide range of expertise on climate technologies in the various sectors of mitigation and adaptation. More information is available on the CTCN website at www.ctc-n.org

2. The CTCN Network

Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network and Capacity Building Manager of the CTCN presented the CTCN Network, followed by two presentations from partners working on climate technologies: Margarita Diubanova, from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and Mr. Muna Ahmed, from Agricultural Technology Transfer Society (ATTS), a member of the CTCN Network.

Beside the Centre, the CTCN relies on a growing network of expert organizations working on climate technologies worldwide (research institutions, private companies, non-profit organizations, etc.). Network members engage and collaborate with developing countries in a number of ways like providing solutions to country technical assistance requests through a competitive bidding process, exchange of information, etc. The list of network members can be found on the CTCN website, or by clicking on the following link: <https://www.ctc-n.org/network/network-members>

The network membership facilitates in participation in UNFCCC activities aimed at achieving global climate change and technology transfer goals; connecting with other Network members and expand partnership opportunities through private and public sector stakeholders, promoting your organization's tools and capacity building resources more broadly through the CTCN Knowledge Management System (KMS), participating in bidding to offer solutions to country requests, increasing your global recognition and showcase your organization's experience and success stories.

The CTCN urges country representatives to encourage national organizations to join the network to strengthen the representation of developing countries in the network and to create new business opportunities for member organizations. The network membership is cost-free and open to a variety of institutions with expertise on climate technologies in the field of climate change adaptation and mitigation. Applicants don't need to go through the NDEs to apply to the network. The application form can be downloaded at <http://ctc-n.org/file/281> and send to ctcn@unep.org with supporting documents.

3. CTCN Technical Assistance

Ms. Agathe Laure, Program Advisor of the CTCN, presenting the modalities and process to access technical assistance services of the CTCN.

The CTCN provides free technical assistance to developing countries by acting as a matchmaker between country needs and the best available experts to support the identification, use, deployment and/or transfer of climate technologies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions or increasing resilience to the negative impacts of climate change.

CTCN assistance offers tremendous opportunities for reaching sustainable development goals, as climate change issues have impacts in the sectors of energy access, water and sanitation, food

security and agricultural productivity, green economy, resilience infrastructures, safe cities, protection of marine resources and terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification and halt land degradation, etc.

CTCN technical assistance is country-driven, as the assistance provided will be designed based on what countries requested to the CTCN. This approach aims to ensure that the support requested is needed and desired by the country stakeholders and beneficiaries, and that there are clear plans to use the products/results of the assistance. However, requests need to be in line with the eligibility criteria defined by the Advisory Board of the CTCN.

The CTCN recognizes the importance of strengthening national expertise. Although CTCN assistance covers the costs of experts from other countries, from the region or internationally, the activities aims to engage national experts in the assistance in order to build their capacities and to ensure sustainability of the outputs produced.

A Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) is not a precondition to submitting a requests but can rather be a tool to identify a successful request, with high potential of deploying climate technologies. Around a third of requests submitted to the CTCN have been first identified as priorities in the TNAs. Recent TNA process have produced specific projects ideas, and these constitute a very rich basis of information to identify the main barriers of technology deployment and the technologies the countries would like to put efforts on.

Any organization can formulate a request for assistance to the CTCN. However, to be accepted by the CTCN, all requests must be endorsed and submitted by NDEs of developing countries. The CTCN will then assess the eligibility of the request submitted based on criteria defined by its Advisory Board.

The interest of Non-Annex 1 countries in CTCN technical assistance and the formal submission of requests have grown steadily since the CTCN opened for business in December 2013. As of 13 April 2016, 53 Non-Annex 1 Parties have formally submitted a total of 100 requests for technical assistance to the CTCN, 84 of which were eligible and prioritized to receive support according to criteria set by the Advisory Board and are in some stage of processing or implementation.

The CTCN has not received many requests from West Asia countries, while there is a huge potential of technology transfer in the region. The CTCN Director urges countries to use the opportunities offered by the CTCN. In particular, the CTCN can support countries in the following:

- Technology identification and selection, based on country and stakeholder needs, to inform decisions of government and private actors in their climate technology choices.
- Technology feasibility, piloting and deployment, to ensure they are appropriate to national context and markets.
- Policy, planning and law, to ensure the mainstreaming of climate technologies issues into national planning processes.
- Project readiness and facilitating financing, through networking with donors and investors to increase country capacities to access funding for their climate technology priorities.
- Training, awareness raising and experience sharing on proven and innovative climate technologies.
- Research and development, to support and catalyse technology innovation.

4. Roles and Opportunities for NDEs

Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network and Capacity Building Manager of the CTCN, presented the role of the NDE within the CTCN.

National Designated Entities (NDEs) are the bodies granted responsibility by each Party to manage technology collaboration activities supported through the CTCN. The nomination of NDEs is thus a necessary step for Parties to the UNFCCC to participate in the CTCN. A list of NDEs is available at the following link: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TEM ndes

NDEs of developing countries play a fundamental role in ensuring that requests submitted to the CTCN reflect national circumstances and priorities. NDEs also ensure that support provided by the CTCN is well coordinated at the national level with other processes that address climate change, including ensuring engagement of relevant ministries, focal points for other UNFCCC mechanisms, the private sector, civil society, and academia as relevant.



The primary role of NDEs is to endorse and submit requests for technical assistance and to monitor the assistance of the CTCN in the country, as per decision of the Parties to the UNFCCC. Depending on their resources, NDEs can get more involved in CTCN activities to ensure success of the assistance and impacts in the countries (promote the CTCN services, prioritize requests, provide inputs in response plan, coordinate and follow-up implementation, create linkages with other mechanisms, support to get funding for follow-up actions, etc.).

NDEs are the backbone of the CTCN and have the potential to play key role in establishing strong linkages and maintaining coherence at national level between different planning processes under the Convention, such as TNAs, NAMAs and NAPs, as well as with other national efforts related to development and climate change. The community of NDEs at the regional level can also play a key role in identifying regional needs and partnerships.

NDEs Role - Where to start?

During the forum, the NDEs shared practical ways to ensure their countries can best benefit from CTCN assistance through reaching out to various stakeholders and generate requests:

- ✓ Sending call for proposal to existing mailing list or through official letters, with short description of the CTCN and deadline for submission
- ✓ Making a short presentation on the CTCN in meetings and committees related to climate change (climate change committees, inter-ministerial meetings, conferences, donors

meeting, national consultation of technology needs assessments, NAMAs, NAPAs, and related to other UNFCCC processes, etc.

- ✓ Making a short presentation on the CTCN is for a where you can reach out to the private sector (chamber of commerce, groups of SMEs, etc.)
- ✓ Contact other focal points to find common needs and identify possible synergies with national and international processes (UNFCCC focal points, National designated Entities of the Green Climate Fund, GEF focal point, etc.)
- ✓ Identify request needs through existing products and efforts such as technology needs assessment, NAMAs, NAPAs, NAPs, INDCs). The CTCN can help you making these objectives and plans a reality and support implementation of actions.

For all these efforts, the CTCN team is available to support you to develop and review communication materials, translation, etc. Don't hesitate to contact us!

NDEs can play the role of technology champions in their respective countries through relating messages and technology opportunities to their governments, reviewing national plans and strategies to identify technology priorities, mapping technology stakeholders and engaging with them, liaising with other focal points that are linked to international support structure, etc.

NDEs play an important role in supporting South-South collaboration through identifying network organizations, and encourage them to apply. However the responsibility of reviewing and endorsing network applications is not for the NDE but is with the CTCN. Applicants don't need to go through the NDEs to apply to the network.

All NDEs are members of the network and can therefore respond to call for tenders in support of other developing countries. There are already examples where governmental or private agencies from a developing country are supporting or implementing the assistance based on a request submitted by another country.

During the forum, NDEs identified a number of climate changes issues relevant for the region, including land desalination, costal management in the face of sea level rise, heat waves and droughts, disaster prevention and management, energy efficiency, energy access. Some of the countries are preparing requests to the CTCN to seek assistance on their particular priorities.

5. Linking technical assistance with financing opportunities

Mr. Jukka Uosukainen, Director of the CTCN, presented the linkages and opportunities for collaboration between CTCN assistance and financing mechanisms. This was followed by a presentation of Mr. Binu Parthan, Regional Advisor, Country Programming Division of the GCF, on the process to access GCF funding and linkages with the technology mechanisms.

The CTCN does not provide direct funding to countries but can support countries in accessing funding for their technology projects. The entities mandated by the UNFCCC to finance countries in their technology and climate change projects include, but are not limited to, the Global Environmental Fund (GEF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The CTCN aims to collaborate with developments banks, international funds and other funding mechanism to facilitate the financing of technologies in developing countries. The CTCN is already supporting a number of countries to develop bankable proposals and to identify funding for deploying of technologies from private and public sources.

Through its technical assistance, the CTCN can leverage finance opportunities and help convince investors of the potential for success of a technology project (development of business plan,

feasibility study, cost/benefits analysis of a technology, identification of the most appropriate technology, technology testing, coaching supports for meeting investors, set-up of laws that enable private investments, etc.).

The CTCN can support countries in removing barriers to private investments on technologies, including high costs of climate technologies, technology development risks, lack of clear business plan, legal uncertainty, conflicting subsidies, lack of capital markets, lack of consumer finance, asymmetric information on appropriate technologies, technological capacities to absorb technologies lack of capacity and information, lack of bankable projects. The CTCN is well positioned to help the countries remove these barriers for the technologies they want to deploy. The public sector can play an essential role in supporting the removal of these barriers.

The NDEs and the CTCN need to build strong linkages with technology stakeholders and potential beneficiaries and take into account the markets that are drivers of technologies. For instance, in many countries, bodies and ministries related to technologies are separated from environmental and energy bodies, so there is a disconnection between climate change actors and technology ones (utilities, private sectors, municipalities, etc.) while the latter are the main recipients of technical support.

Key message for the CTCN

- Technology transfer is one of the main elements that should be part of negotiations under the UNFCCC, together with financial issues.
- It is essential for the CTCN to support local and national expertise, in addition to providing international expertise. A sustainable and effective technology and knowledge transfer needs a combination of both
- Linkages with financial mechanisms and development banks should be even stronger, to enable concrete deployment of climate technologies in the countries
- NDEs need increased capacities and resources to identify possible request ideas, reach out to stakeholders interested in climate technologies, and promote CTCN services to their government and various ministries.
- There is a need for comprehensive information on climate technologies. This information can be used by NDAs to promote clean and climate-resilient technologies, to assess pros and cons of specific technologies compared to their national context
- The CTCN could play a centralising role through maintaining a database of technologies available in Annex I and Non Annex 1 countries. This could be used by countries to share information on their technologies available and to understand the needs of other countries, and explore collaboration and support opportunities

Intellectual property rights and patterns are not the main barriers but can rather be used as a tool to structure a technology project or a partnership. Most climate technologies are actually not protected in developing countries and there is no need to buy licences. Patterns are not needed in many cases, and we cannot force to transfer know-how and that is why technical and financial support is key. IP can also be an opportunity for developing countries that can licence their technologies. The CTCN can support countries with questions relation to IP of climate technologies, in particular through the expertise of IP experts from WIPO Green, network member of the CTCN.

The CTCN team remains available to answer any questions related to the CTCN, request ideas, technology information. Feel free to contact us at ctcn@unep.org.

Annex 1 – List of invited participants

ARAB COUNTRIES

Algeria

Mr. Belkacem Mahmoudi, Deputy Director, Sustainable Development Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Bahrain

Ms. Noora Hamad Al Amer, Head, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Electricity and Water Authority, Supreme Council for Environment

Mr. Anas Yusuf Alsayed, Legal Team, Supreme Council for Environment

Egypt

M. Hamdy Darrag, Director of Climate Change Technology Department (NDE), Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

Mr. Mohamed Ismail Al Sehim

Mr. Amro Abdelaziz

Mr. Ahmad Mostafa Ali

Ms Amina Hegazi

Ms. Najlaa Mohamad Abdellatif

Mr. Samir Tantawi, Project Manager, Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB), United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

Mr. Mohamad Fekry Ali Garanah, Ministry of Aviation

Ms. Amira El Sayed, Advisor, Safety and Quality Sector, Ministry of Aviation

Ms. Magda Shouaib, Head of Central Department for Quality and Environment, Civil Aviation

Mr. Mohammad Osama Atia Ramadan, Director of Trade and Environment Department, Central WTO Department, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Iraq

Mr. Hadi Hamdi Mahdi, Focal Point - Climate Change, Ministry of Environment & Health

Ms. Susan Sami Al-Banaa, (NDE), Director, Climate Change Centre, Ministry of Environment

Prof. Dr. Sameer Saadon Algburi, Professor, Al-Kalam University College

Jordan

Ms. Indira Al Dahabi, Director, Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment

Ms. Hanadi Adnan Marie, Head of Adaptation Section/ Climate Change Directorate – NDE for CTCN, Ministry of Environment

Kuwait

Mr. Abdullah Ahmad Al Hamoud Al-Sabah (NDE), Environment Public Authority (EPA)

Ms. Hanan Malallah, Specialist Industrial Engineering, Climate Change Section, Follow-up and Air Quality Monitoring Department, Environment Public Authority

Mr. Shareef Alkhatay, Head of Climate Change Department, Environment Public Authority

Lebanon

Ms. Léa Kai Aboujaoudé, Project Officer, Climate Change Projects , United Nations Development Programme, Ministry of Environment

Ms. Samar Malek, (NDE), Acting Head of the Service of Environmental Technology, Ministry of Environment, Department of Air Quality, Service of Environmental Technology

Morocco

Mr. Mostapha Bendehbi, Head of Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Environment

Saudi Arabia

Mr. Ayman Shasly, Chair of the Arab Negotiation Team on Climate Change, Advisor for International Policies, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)

Ms. Sara Baashen, Advisor, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Mr. Abdulla Ghamdi, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources

Mr. Mohammed Abdullah AlSaeed (NDE), Technical Consultant, DNA

Sudan

Ms. Hanadi Awadallah, Director, Department of Forestation and Re-forestation, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Ms. Rehab Ahmed Hassan, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources

Mr. Suliman El Boni, Deputy Manager, Environmental Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development

Ms. Amna Abdelhamid, Assistant, Environmental Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development

Prof. Muna Ahmed, Manager, Agriculture Technology Transfer Society (ATTS)

Syria

Mr. Thaer Al Deif (NDE), Ministry of State for Environment Affairs

Yara Hazzory (Ms.), UNFCCC National Focal Point, Safety Atmosphere Directorate, Ministry of State for Environment Affairs

Tunisia

Mr. Nasreddine Naouali, Head, United Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Yemen

Mr. Fahmi Abdulhadi Binshbrak, Coordinator – Climate Change Unit, Environment Protection Authority (EPA)

Ms. Ghadah Abdulghafor Emad, Specialist – Climate Change Unit, Environment Protection Authority (EPA)

EXPERTS

Mr. Binu Parthan, Regional Adviser, Country Programming Division, Green Climate Fund

Mr. Omar El-Arini, Board Member, Climate Change Fund, UNFCCC

FAO

Margarita Diubanova, FAO CTCN contact point

Fawzi Karajeh, FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa

Mohamed Yacoub, FAO Egypt Office

Mohamed ElAnsary, FAO Egypt Office

Professor Muna Ahmed, Agricultural Technology Transfer Society (ATTS)

Thomas Bosse, Head of programmes, Dubai Carbon Centre of Excellence (DCCE)

ORGANIZERS

League of Arab States

Mr. Hocine Suidi, Head of Meteorology and Climate Section, Sustainable Development Department.

League of Arab States

Mr. Ashraf Nour Shalaby, Senior Expert on Meteorology and Climate Change, Technical Secretariat,
Arab Permanent Committee on Meteorology

United Nations Environment Programme/ Regional Office for West Asia (UNEP/ROWA)

Mr. Abdul-Majeid Haddad, Regional Climate Change Coordinator, Manager of Implementation,
UNEP/ROWA

Ms. Lorrain Dalmeida, Team Assistant, UNEP/ROWA

United Nations Environment Programme / Climate Technology Center and Network (UNEP /CTCN)

Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network and Capacity Building Manager, CTCN

Mr. Jukka Paavo Uosukainen, Director, CTCN

Ms. Agathe Laure, Programme Advisor, CTCN

United Nations Industrial development Organization

Ms. Annachiara Scandone, Project Officer, UNIDO Regional Office in Egypt

ESCWA Secretariat

Ms. Roula Majdalani, Director, Sustainable Development Policies Division (SDPD)

Mr. Tarek Sadek, First Economic Affairs Officer/Climate Change Officer