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ENERGY, CLIMATE
AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

Linking CTCN functions to national priorities and mechanisms under the UNFCCC

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**Training workshop for National Designated
Entities (NDEs) in Asia**

Cha-Am, Thailand

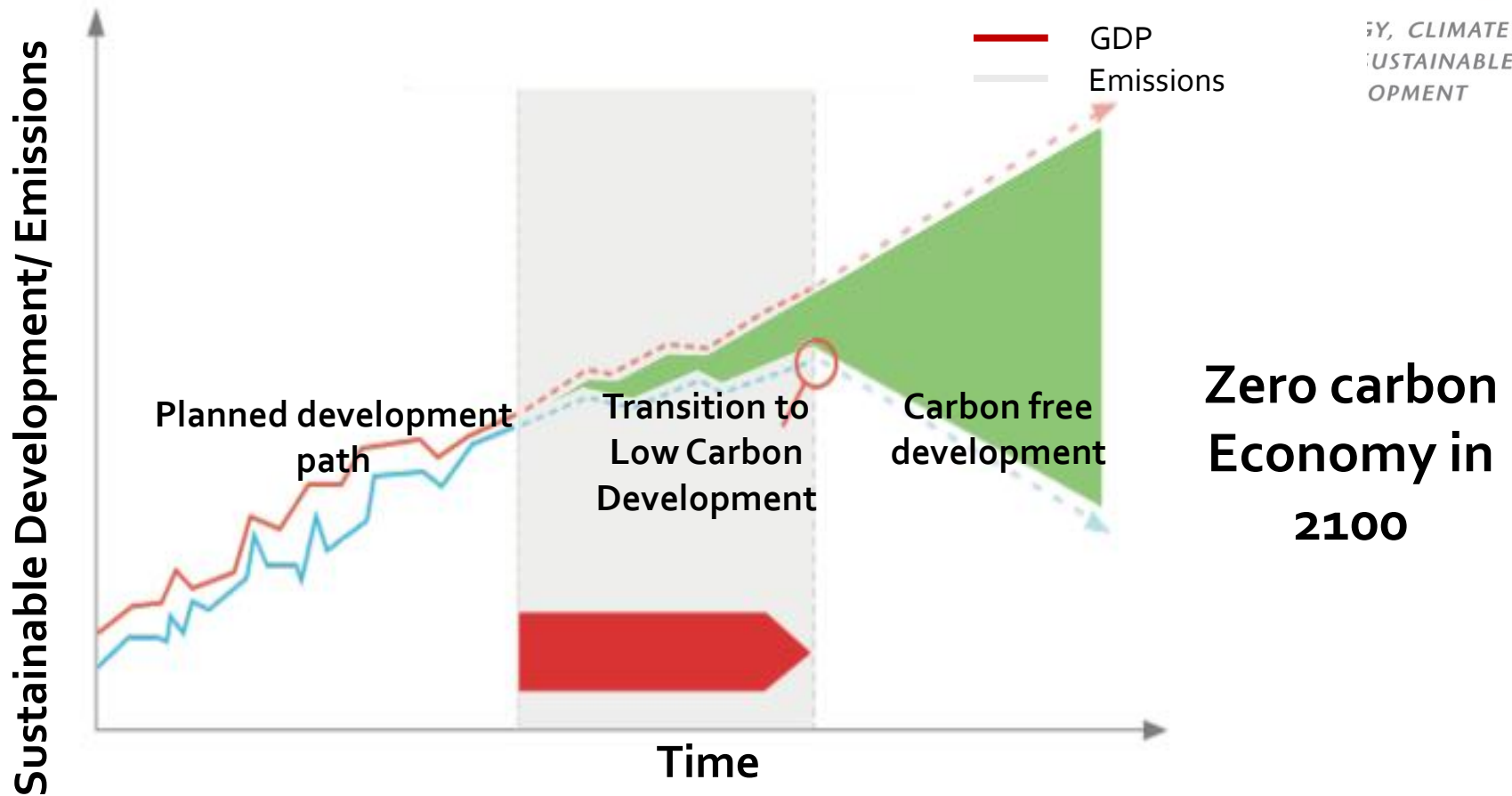
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Technologies to achieve Development -Climate Resilient and Low Emissions

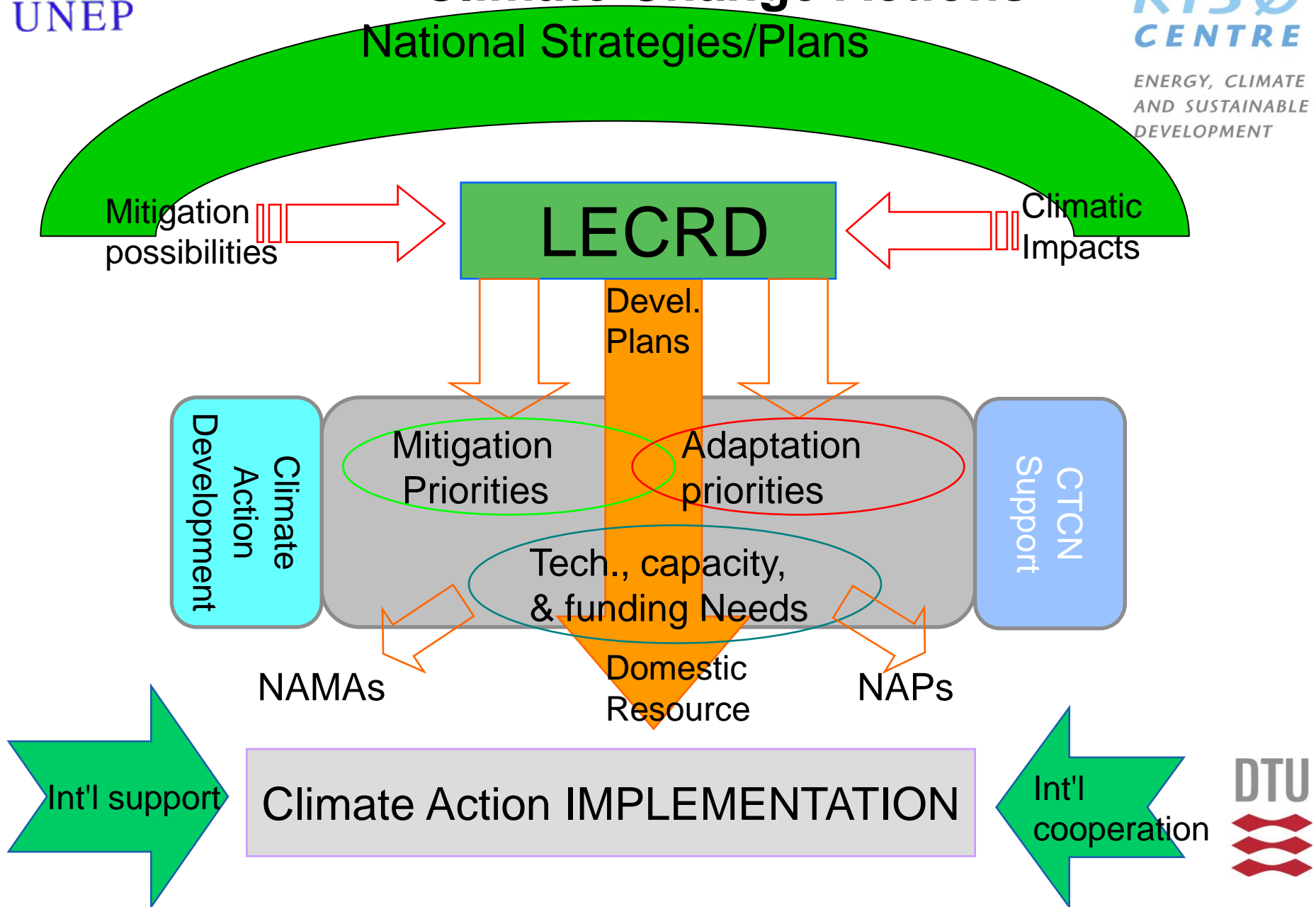
- Technology Mechanism - to facilitate the implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer to *support* action on mitigation and adaptation.
- CTCN - To build or strengthen developing country capacity to:
 - Identify technology needs, and
 - Facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies,
 - In support of action on mitigation and adaptation and enhance low emissions and climate-resilient development (LECRD).

Linking to national priorities



- DEVIATING DEVELOPMENT PATH TO CLIMATE RESILIENT AND LOW EMISSION

Connecting National Development to Climate Change Actions



Example – Poverty reduction strategy for a country

- Enhance rural development through increasing productivity of farms.
 - Introduce modern agriculture practices and crops; and
 - creation of infrastructure for provision of inputs and irrigation.
- Climatic factors affect both the type of crops and practices that would be suitable and the infrastructure for supporting agriculture
- Thus choosing technological options that are climate resilient and are based on taking into account expected changes would have higher and sustainable impact on addressing rural poverty.

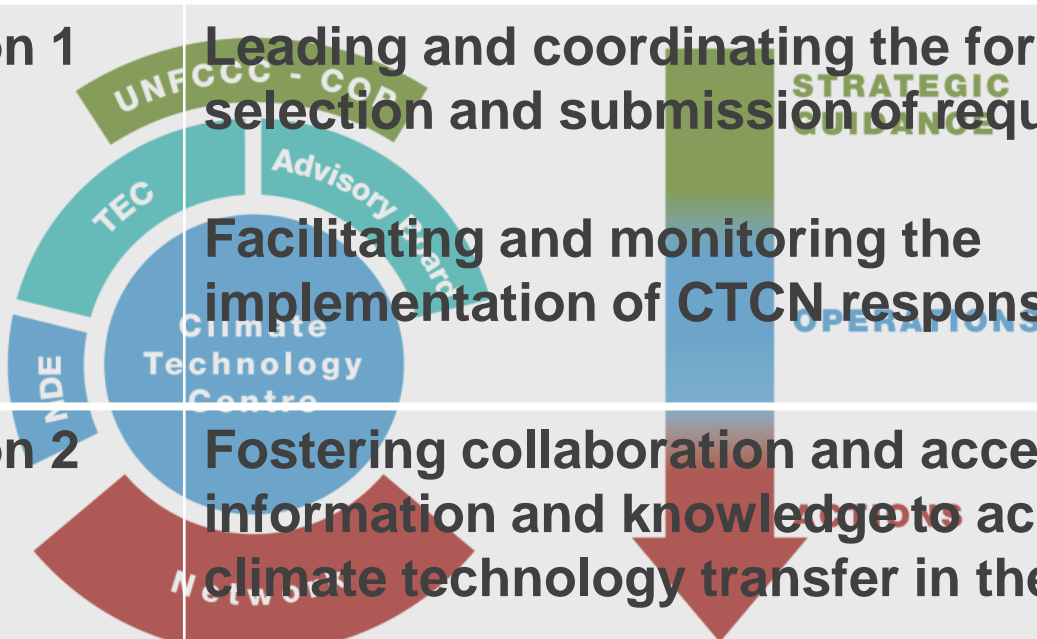
Example – a sustainable development strategy for a country

- Meet the energy needs of a growing economy with minimum environmental cost.
 - Diversifying fuels for electricity generation away from oil or fuels of which the price is indexed to oil prices
 - 63% coal by 2015 and 55% coal by 2035.
 - Two scenarios
 - to use most efficient technologies for coal use (ultra super critical or coal gasification) with end of pipe solutions to address local environment issues
 - Look at alternative to coal resources for energy – solar/wind or natural gas.
 - Energy supply is key to sustainable development – what could be the alternatives that meet the energy demand with least impact on local and global environment (GHGs)

CTCN Functions and NDEs

NDEs support the CTCN functions at national level by:

<p>Function 1</p>	<p>Leading and coordinating the formulation, selection and submission of requests</p>
<p>Function 2</p>	<p>Fostering collaboration and access to information and knowledge to accelerate climate technology transfer in the country</p>
<p>Function 3</p>	<p>Strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity building for climate technology transfer in the country</p>



NDE as National CTCN Communicator

- To effectively mobilize stakeholders within the country – key is to create their engagement through effective communication and linking the national stakeholders with regional and global partners, for example:
 - Disseminate information on opportunities for assistance from the CTCN to government agencies and other institutions in the country.
 - Identify needs and opportunities for regional and global peer learning and collaboration that the CTCN can conduct across countries on topics of common interest.
 - Coordinate all joint activities between the country and the CTCN and integrate them with related country programmes (TNAs, NAPAs, NAMAs).
 - Where desired, coordinate participation of appropriate country officials in regional or global programmes and activities of the CTCN.

Enabling regional and international collaboration

- Promoting south – south cooperation is also a key function of CTCN. ‘N’ of CTCN is an effort to develop Network of expertise and also to tap expertise in the South:
 - Disseminate information to in-country organizations on the opportunity to participate in the Network.
 - Identify organizations that are strong candidates for the Network.
 - Assist and guide these organizations in applying to join the Network.
 - Provide guidance and oversight for the work of in-country teams collaborating with the CTCN, in coordination with other related programmes.

Feedback –a tool for effective utilization of CTCN

- Monitoring and evaluation is a key management tool, for countries to evaluate how it can enhance benefits from CTCN and for CTCN to fine tune its delivery of support. NDEs support this through:
 - Assist in working with in-country collaborators to report on results of CTCN support;
 - Provide feedback on how the CTCN can improve the quality of its support and its overall procedures;
 - Monitor the effectiveness of CTCN assistance and inform the CTCN of any needs for adjustments in the assistance provided;, etc.

Linking CTCN support to National Priorities

- Requests to the CTCN should have a catalytic effect to:
 - Help create conditions for improved climate technology transfer service delivery in the country.
 - Unlock public or private sector investment for climate technology deployment.
- NDEs should therefore:
 - Ensure political commitment for the request.
 - Ensure consistency with national sustainable development strategies (NDPs, PRSPs, LEDS, NAPAs...).
 - Link the request to existing processes and opportunities donor/development partner interests, national investment plans.

Benefits and necessity of linking with national priorities

- Engagement of a country and stakeholders is dependent to extent it address their priorities, which are primarily linked to national sustainable development goals.
- This implies linking support of CTCN to existing supportive policies for the research, development, diffusion and use of technologies and measures in areas of their national priorities, in the form of subsidies, tax reduction and exemption, bank lending support etc.
- Linking is important in ensuring:
 - Mutual support and synergies with other policy targets and objectives.
 - Provide policy certainty, reduces investment risks, and continuous preferential policy treatment and support.
 - Buy-in of stakeholders and ensure Less or no political barriers and uncertainties.

National/sub-national priorities

- In country context, national benefits are key, and assessing relevance in context of following is important:
 - National sustainable development strategies and plans, for example: Agenda 21
 - Poverty alleviation plan/strategy
 - MDG strategy
 - Environmental strategy
 - Sectoral/sub-national development strategies
 - National green growth plans,
 - Results and findings of national technology needs assessment and technology action plans (e.g., TNAs)
 - connects to criteria on most appropriate and endogenous technology.

National/sub-national priorities

- Strategies and plans for science, technology and innovation. Examples: Brazil, China and India have developed national innovation strategies as part of their longer-term economic development strategies.
- Links to the national/sub-national budget allocation process (e.g., medium term expenditure framework)
- Country cooperation plans with bi-lateral, regional and multi-lateral entities (ADB, WB, UN CCS)
- National climate change strategies, low-carbon/emission climate resilient development plans, which often covers both mitigation and adaptation.

CTCN Requests – coordination with requests to other International Mechanisms

- Requests to CTCN can play an important role in leveraging support through other channels.
- Some of these international mechanisms for climate support are:
 - Registry,
 - Financial Mechanism – GCF and GEF,
 - Adaptation Fund,
 - Bi-laterals and Multilaterals, etc.
- Coordination with them is important:
 - To ensure maximum benefits from support for CTCN requests,
 - Avoid duplication of efforts, and
 - Speeding up of implementing climate change actions.

Approaches

- Simplest –communication model
 - Submitting requests and its follow up (with national requesting entities and CTCN) to CTCN; and,
 - Creating awareness among national stakeholder by disseminating information on CTCN within the country.
- More evolved function
 - Goes beyond the post-box approach.
 - NDEs play a partner of CTCN in countries and a more involved role in maximizing benefits from CTCN.
 - Coordinating with other government entities to ensure synergies with national priorities.
 - Actively create cooperation with regional and global stakeholders through CTCN.

Organizing work

- Translating functions into operational actions implies creating required institutional set and process/procedures.
- A key component is effective communication links with key institutions and stakeholders – through established mechanisms and communication tools.
- Mechanism for involving key institutions and stakeholders in policy setting – the institution is not a national decision making body but a body to ensure national priorities and objectives are withheld.
- Upfront clarity on procedures/priorities and functions of the institution.
- Proper mechanisms for involving private sector – key player in developing, importing, implementing and financing technology.

An Approach for Request Consideration

Step 1

- **Developing the National Priority framework and guidance for submissions**

- Review of relevant national, sectoral, sub-national strategies/priorities to identify national priorities/sectors/sub-sectors/focus areas

Step 2

- **Defining National Priority framework and guidance for CTCN submissions**

- Consultations with stakeholders in building consensus on national priorities/sectoral/sub-sectoral/focus area

Step 3

- **Receiving requests from technology institutions / government agencies**

- Screening the requests for completeness and meet the CTCN criteria.
- Coordination with other climate related support programmes/requests

Step 4

- **The NDE submits the finalised version of the selected requests to the CTC**

- The NDE submits the requests for CTCN assistance and follow-up with the CTC about the CTC feedbacks and decisions

Immediate Preparatory work

- Undertake analysis and mapping of all national/sub-national plans and strategies to develop long list of key sectors/subsectors, focus areas, etc.
- Identify the priority actions within these strategies.
- creating a common understanding of what are the key criteria for evaluating development benefits.
- mapping of stakeholders and developing process for engaging them.
- coordination/communication mechanism with other focal points that are linked to international support structure.

Questions and discussions?

- Clarifications on roles?
- Extent to which current roles overlap with roles of NDE?
- Ideas and examples of organizing NDE work.
- Challenges NDEs may face in fulfilling its functions.
- Scope of building on existing similar frameworks within the countries.



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