

PROCESS EVALUATION AND OUTCOMES OF PILOT TESTED CO-CREATION PROCESS

The current CB and NE programme flow is lacking in information on who to firstly speak to efficiently co-create the next TA project concept with all stakeholders in the system. *As NDEs and Network members are the most important actors to the PALO, test of co-creation process with both actors were conducted via two project-level activities: 1) Networking event: Co-creating Climate Solutions with Korean network members and 2) Capacity building program on Innovative Climate Adaptation Technologies in Water Sector. Details of process and outcome evaluation of these activities are discussed in below to further inform development of main elements of CB and NE activities.*

1.1. Networking event: Co-creating Climate Solutions with Korean members

1.1.1. Background

Of 750+ CTC Network members, Korea is house to the largest Network members with 92 institutions. However, their participation to CTCN TA is less than 7 per cent¹. Efforts to listen to Network members' voice has been misinterpreted as counter-demand driven approach, thus was emurated as conflicting to the developing country demand-driven approach that CTCN centres. However, identification of potential implementing party who not only have a vision aligning to the country's demand but also proof of concept and willingness to engage in CTCN TA project design and delivery are necessary to rightfully address TA demands of parties in developing countries.

The PALO, by taking the advantage of networking event at the Launch of the Office, tested co-creation efforts in increasing the feasibility of ideas proposed by the Network members.

1.1.2. Methods and Results

On July 22 2022, in-person event titled as 'Networking Event: Co-creating Climate Solutions with Korean members' was delivered with Green Technology Center Korea (i.e. MSIT-affiliated research center), following the Launch of the Office (See Appendix A for final concept note).

A five-step process was undertaken to adapt co-creation and four-sub approaches during the program delivery as below:

Process	Methods Applied		Activities	Outputs
1. Planning	Co-creating UNFCCC mechanisms-linking TA projects	Segmentation	Pre-event survey	Identification of future champions those who are willing to participate in co-creating mechanisms-linking TA projects
2. Sensitising		Participatory workshops	Pitch presentation	
3. Facilitating			Verbal feedback from local experts	
4. Engaging		Networking	Networking Bingo	Networking and future partner seeking for the TA project(s) co-created

¹ Bak et al., (2019). Suggestion for Enhancing Climate Technology Cooperation of Korea through Technical Assistance of the Climate Technology Center and Network. Journal of Climate Change Research. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15531/KSCCR.2019.10.2.103>

5. Analysing		Evaluation	Local experts' decision	Identification of the most feasible TA project ideas
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1.1.2.1. Step 1. Planning: Segmentation

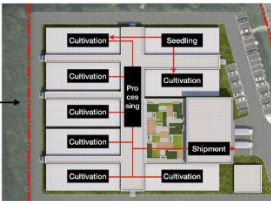
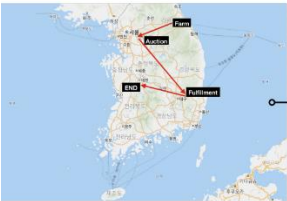
By applying segmentation method, pre-event survey calling for future champions willing to pitch their climate technology solutions in two different sectors (i.e. agriculture/food systems and innovative technologies) was conducted. Of 81 contacted Korean Network members, two Network members confirmed their voluntary participation to the event. To increase market competitiveness of our Network member's project ideas, additional non-network members with similar climate technology solutions in Korea were invited to the event.

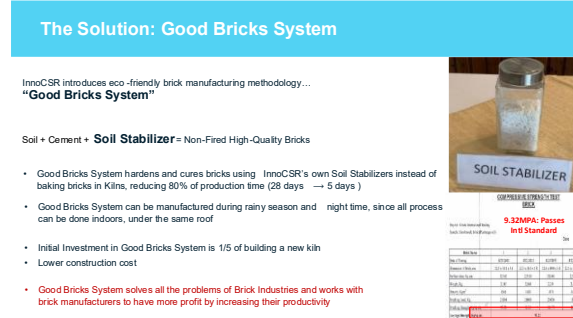
By CTCN collaborating with AE of GCF (i.e. Korean Development Bank), the participating institutions were offered to be shortlists (without the first stage screening) for the Climate Technopreneurship Fund program which KDB plans to submit to the GCF Board early 2023.

1.1.2.2. Step 2 and 3. Sensitising and Facilitating: Participatory workshop

Two sub-activities, namely, pitch presentation and verbal feedback from local experts were undertaken (See Table 7). Following 5-minute presentation from each participating members, experienced thematic experts in Korea who could provide advice on technological and financial aspects of solutions shared their immediate feedback (i.e. Finance expert from Korea Development Bank (AE of GCF), mitigation technology expert from Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency, and adaptation technology expert from Korea Transport Institute).

Table 1 Summary of ideas showcased

Climate Technology Solution focus	CTC Network member	Non-network member																																		
	Agriculture/Food system	Innovation																																		
Adaptation	Korea Western Power Co Municipalities' Climate Adaptation Project - Climate Impact Potential • (Project Details) Climate Risk Vulnerability Minimization : Village Halls, Seniors' Centre • Passive Housing Renovation – Cool Roofing, Window Insulation Fitting • Interior Heating Efficiency Improvement – Boilers Replacing, Heating Piping Rust Elimination • Energy Efficiency Improvement – Street Ramps & Interior Lightings Substitution to LED Ramps • (Project Outputs) Communities' Climate Change Responsiveness Secure Contribution <table><tr><th colspan="3">Project Expand (20~22, Chungnam)</th><th colspan="3">Energy Saving and GHG Reduction</th></tr><tr><th>Year</th><th>Participants</th><th></th><th>Year</th><th>Power (kW)(y) (Previous)</th><th>Fuel (m³)(y) (Previous, 100%)</th><th>GHG (ton)(y) (Previous, 100%)</th></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>18 Municipalities</td><td>Cheonan : 8 Seochon : 10</td><td>2020</td><td>40,692</td><td>2,449</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>36 Municipalities</td><td>Gongju : 6 Gyeryong : 15 Cheongju : 15</td><td>2021</td><td>136,845</td><td>6,038</td><td>78</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>58 Municipalities</td><td>Taejeon : 10 Yeosu : 41 Boryeong : 7</td><td>2022</td><td>220,472(E)</td><td>9,727(E)</td><td>125(E)</td></tr></table>	Project Expand (20~22, Chungnam)			Energy Saving and GHG Reduction			Year	Participants		Year	Power (kW)(y) (Previous)	Fuel (m³)(y) (Previous, 100%)	GHG (ton)(y) (Previous, 100%)	2020	18 Municipalities	Cheonan : 8 Seochon : 10	2020	40,692	2,449	27	2021	36 Municipalities	Gongju : 6 Gyeryong : 15 Cheongju : 15	2021	136,845	6,038	78	2022	58 Municipalities	Taejeon : 10 Yeosu : 41 Boryeong : 7	2022	220,472(E)	9,727(E)	125(E)	N.THING Mission of N.THING's Farm Solution Integrated Solution That Encompasses the Entire Process of Growing Fresh Vegetables (Fullest Cold-Chain)  Farm/Grower > (Auction / Wholesale) > Logistics > Processing Center > END Cold-chain N.THING CUBE > (Logistics) > END Fullest Cold-chain
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Mitigation	Verywords 1. Verywords' Business Model 	InnoCSR The Solution: Good Bricks System 

1.1.2.3. Step 4. Engaging: Networking

Fifty minutes of face-to-face networking time was followed. All participating network members, partners, experts were encouraged to complete the activity cards (left, Figure 10). Individuals who complete the sheet was rewarded with a recycled candle (right, Figure 10). Of 24 participants (including network members who attended to observe the event), 18 completed activity sheets were returned.





CTCN PALO LAUNCH, Day 2
 Session 3: Networking with members, experts, and professionals
 Activity Sheet

Organization	Name	Signature/Business card
One of the staff from CTN PALO		
One of the Korean Network members		
One of the NDEs		

*Did you complete the activity sheet?
 Small prize is waiting for you!

In collaboration with
 Korea Development Bank (Direct Access Entity of the Green Climate Fund)
 and the Bonn20Global Center



Figure 1 Network engaging activity materials

1.1.2.4. Step 5. Analysing: Evaluation

Three local experts provided written feedback sheets, evaluating each showcased climate technology solutions. Based on the perceived replicability and scalability, vote to support each solution to be showcased in the Asia and Pacific regional NDE Forum 2022 resulted in identifying two most feasible solutions as Verywords' mitigation-related agriculture tech solution and N.THING's adaptation-related innovative tech solution. The results of voting were communicated to all participated Network members and KDB as a follow-up.

1.1.3. Process evaluation: Reflection

Due to limited timeframe, measuring of psychological factors (i.e. current level of confidence in participating to design mechanisms-linking TA projects) of the participating Network members was not

conducted. However, the observation of co-creating process through discussion between local technology and finance experts and potential implementing parties indicated several consideration points in developing CB and NE programme as follow:

- Participated Network members appreciated direct meeting opportunity with NDEs than AE
- Main reason for other network members did not engage was language barrier
- Potential to add partner category of ‘Strategic local network leader’ to leverage on existing close bonding and relationship that local network member like GTCK has with other Korean network members
 - o Potential to identify leading-network member among existing networking members in other countries

As the Asia and Pacific regional NDE Forum 2022 is postponed to 2023, we cannot conclude the effect of applying co-creation with Network members in generating mechanism-linking TA projects yet. Closer to the Week, follow-up on the opportunities to present two selected solutions for a TA project co-design is needed.