



Success factors for technical assistance

CTCN Regional NDE
Forum Arusha, Tanzania
24 - 26 June 2015



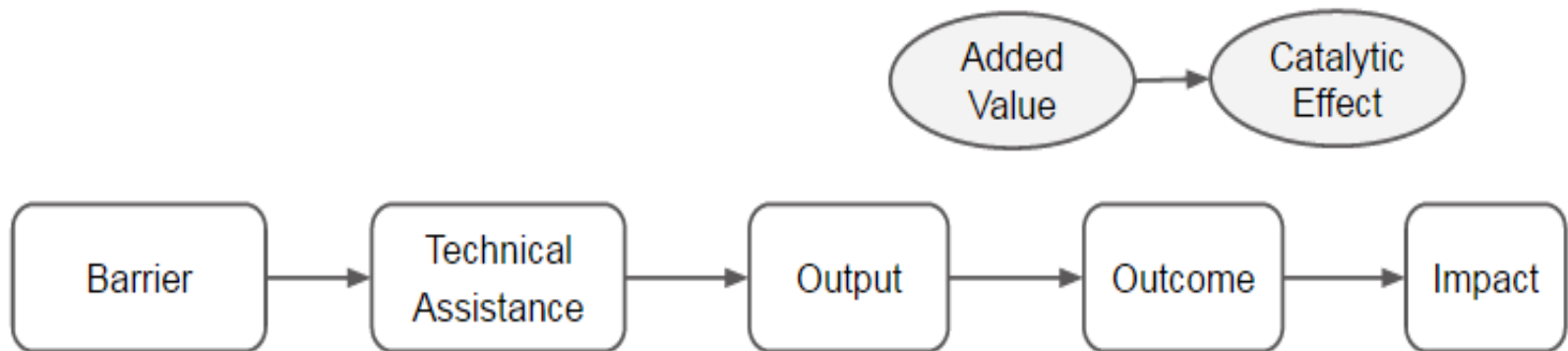
United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



What is a Successful TA?

A technical assistance can be considered **successful if:**

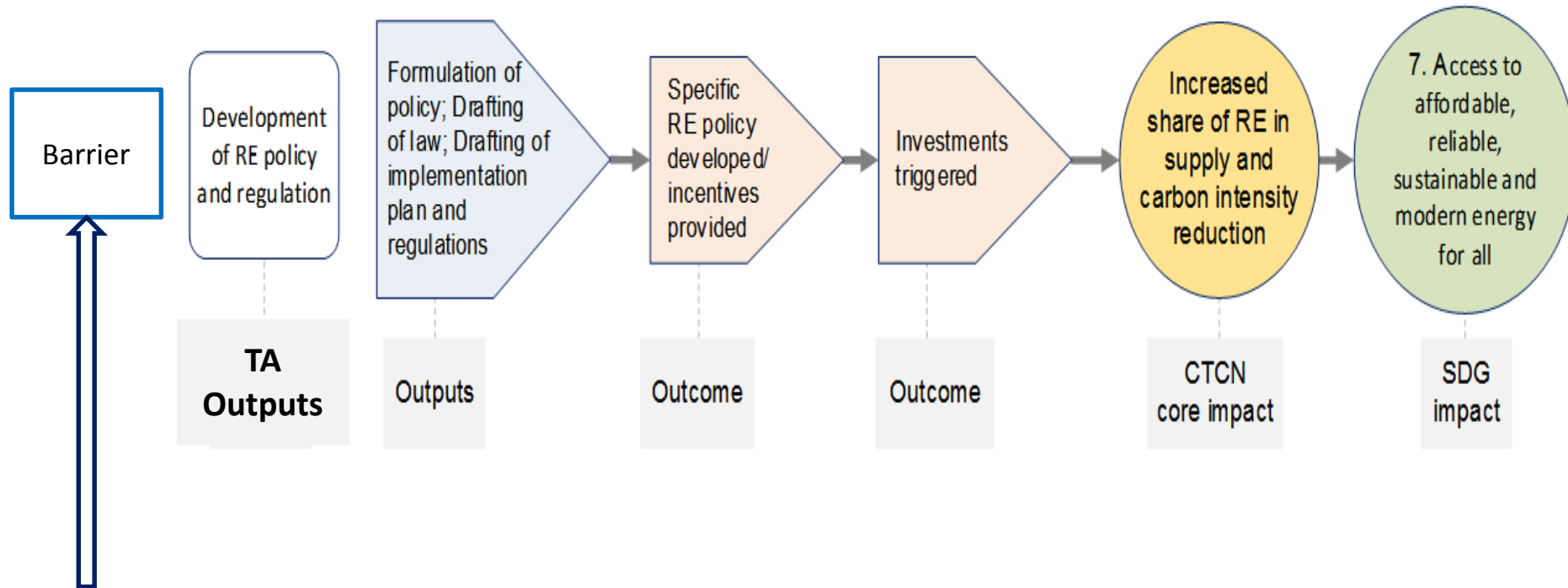
- Its **output removes a specific barrier** (effectiveness)
- It produces **added value** (the output contributes to the outcome)
- It has a **catalytic effect** i.e. contributes to the realization of an impact



What is a Successful TA?

Example:

Formulating Geothermal Energy Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework



Where to start: identify a specific problem/barrier

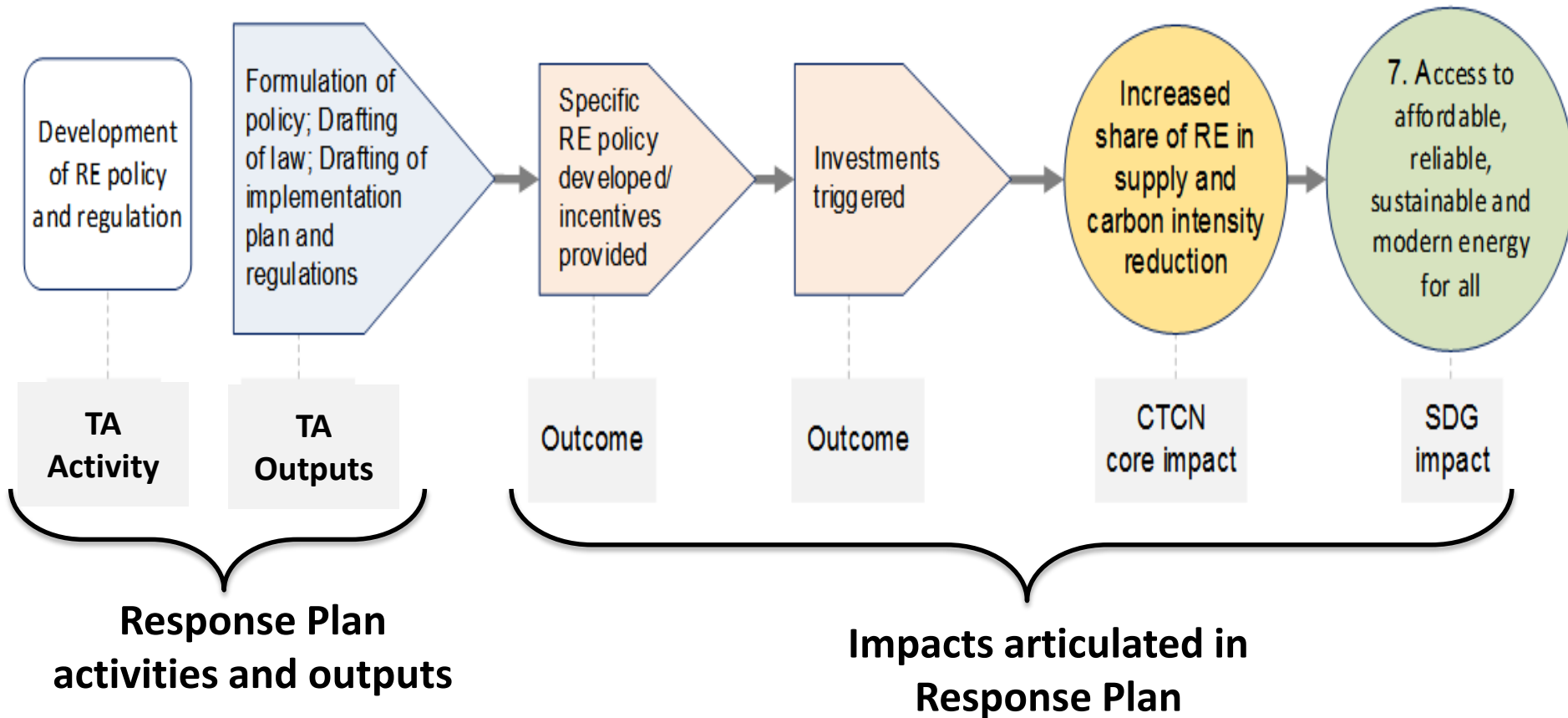
Main barriers to technology transfer

Technological	Financial	Institutional
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited capacity to assess, adopt, adapt and absorb technological options• Lack of knowledge of technology operation and management• Lack of skilled personnel/training facilities• Lack of standard and codes and certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of access to Financing• Potential lack of commercial viability• Lack of financial institutions to support climate technologies• Lack of instruments (incentives, risk mitigation mechanisms...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uncertain governmental policies• Lack of infrastructure• Lack of information and awareness• Lack of consumer acceptance

Examples

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Technical Assistance Success Factors (Design)

- **Focused:** Identification of a specific area of intervention even in complex settings (specific barrier, specific type of technology)
- **Integrated:** Providing a missing component leveraging existing resources and capacity, complementing existing efforts (avoid duplication)
- **Desired:** Commitment and interest of request proponent, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and existence of Champions and/or strong political commitment, funding interest/co-financing
- **Results-based:** Identification of expected results and specific plan to use the deliverables produced

The NDE should aim to ensure these for each request

Technical Assistance Success Factors (Response)

- **Commitment of the expert** – understands/integrates local context/circumstances, creative, sound analysis and recommendations
- **Engagement of key actors** – involve stakeholders that have the potential to trigger concrete results and deploy technologies
- **Plans to use results produced** – identify specific actions that will be undertaken based on deliverables produced
- **Autonomy of the results** – unlikely to be impacted by government policy shifts and bureaucratic struggles
- **Timeliness of the work** – outputs delivered on time to trigger the expected impact

The NDE and CTCN should aim to ensure these for each Response Plan

Mali: Climate-resilient agriculture technologies



Challenge/Request:

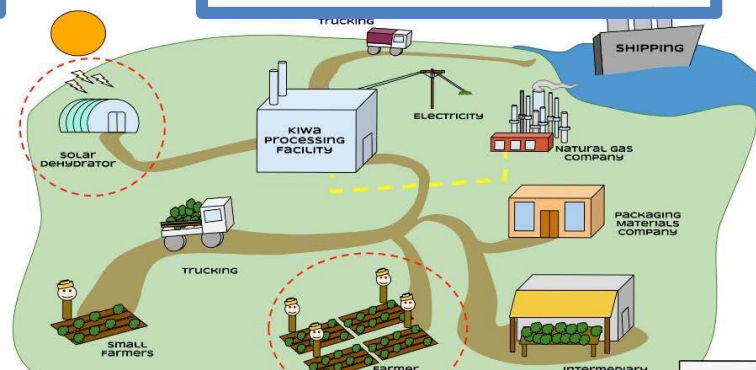
- Climate variability reducing viability of key crops
- Distribution and drying technologies can strengthen productive viability
- But investment is required to pilot and scale up these technologies.



CTCN Response:

1. Strengthen business plan and financial case
2. Identify and introduce local producers to private investors
3. Train local producers for sales pitch to private investors

Result: Help to catalyse private sector financing for adaptation



Dominican Republic: Early Warning Protocol

Challenge/Request:

- Increased frequency and intensity of extreme storms.
- Mechanisms exist to gain early warning information.
- But the system for communicating it to the public needs improvement.



CTCN Response:

- Help strengthen communications protocols
- Identify new technologies (include mobile phone app)
- Help broker private financing for development and scale up of communication.



Result: Save life and sustain economy through improved early warning communications protocol

Request to CTCN to support private sector development

Iran: Photovoltaic Solar Cell Design and Manufacturing

Challenge/Request:

- Enable PV module producers to enhance quality and quantity
- Training of local installers
- Use project as research facility for operation and maintenance
- Test laboratories



CTCN Response:

1. Inventory of needs and requirements for PV pilot line
2. Recommendations for design of PV industry in Iran
3. Recommendation for a specific pilot plant for PV cell manufacturing
4. Financial analysis

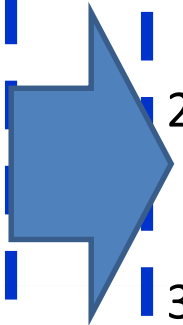


Request to CTCN to assist a least developed country

Bhutan: Improve public transport systems

Challenge/Request:

- Building professionalism in public transport
- Increase share of public transport
- CB for private passenger bus operators
- CB on climate change and use of emission testing equipment



CTCN Response:

1. Assistance in development of a full project proposal
2. Capacity building and training by network partners
3. In-country training in conjunction with the CTCN incubator programme



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Uruguay: Introduction of low global warming potential refrigerants in the dairy industry.

Status:

- Request officially submitted.
- Response plan being drafted by UNIDO

Challenge/Request:

- Use of low energy efficient, GWP, ozone depleting substances used for storage of milk in 90% of 'tambo' facilities.
- Dairy is among most important agriculture subsector in country.
- Refrigerants used are based on HCFCs and HFCs. HCFC systems will be replaced soon, normally by HFC systems.
- Use of refrigerants with lower GWP may be feasible, but not used in Uruguay.



CTCN Response:

1. Focus on first link in value chain: storage before going to processing plants.
2. Activity areas:
 1. Feasibility study
 2. Training programme
 3. Conversion pilot activities
 4. Public awareness campaign

For more information, please visit:

<http://ctc-n.org>

