



Success factors for technical assistance

CTCN Regional Forum
for NDEs

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United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



What is Technical Assistance?

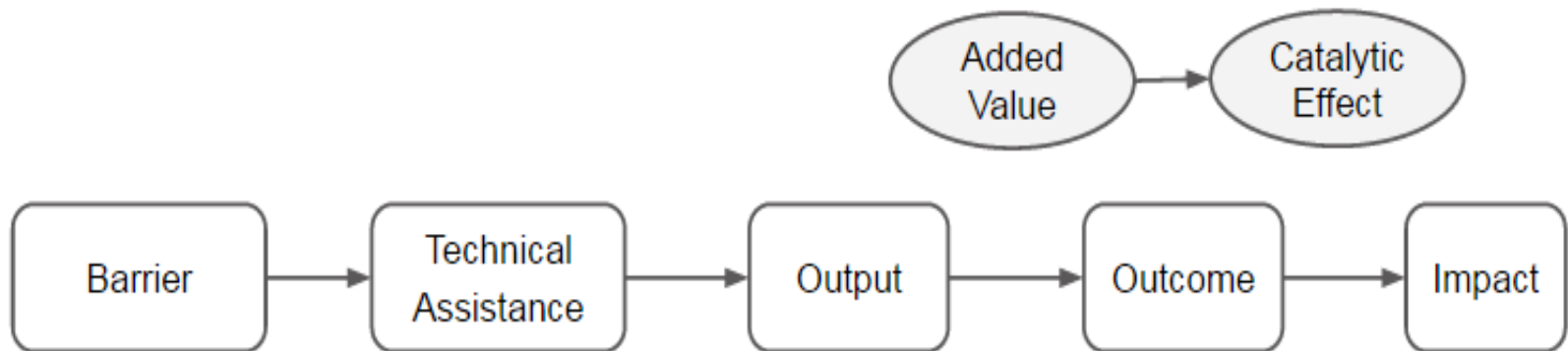
- Technical assistance **can be implemented in a variety of forms**
- It can last for **short time periods totaling merely hours, or extend over months and sometimes years.**
- **Supply-driven** when the service provider or financier proposes the service to the recipient
- **Demand-driven** when the recipient of the technical assistance service initiates the process



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



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

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

Example of Request Generation from TNAs

- **36 countries** conducted their TNA process (phase 1, 2009-2013)
- **26 countries** currently conducting their TNA process (phase 2, 2015-2016)
- **Outputs from participating countries:**
 - 32 TNA reports completed ,30 TAP reports completed, 30 Barrier Analysis & Enabling Framework reports, 30 Project Idea reports + 9 Guidebooks to complement the TNA handbook
- **TNA/TAP is not an end in itself but an enabling activity**
- **Phase 2 started in 2015 in all participating countries**



Example of Request Generation from TNAs

The CTCN is an opportunity for TNA implementation

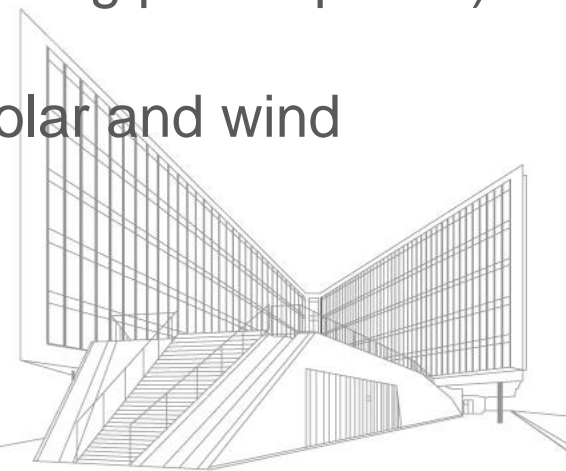
- Tasked by the COP to support conduction of TNA , as well as supporting implementation of TNA outputs
- New context => increased political will on climate technology issues
- TNAs and TAPs are very relevant for NDEs and can facilitate the selection of sound requests to CTCN – *TNA and TAPs are key tools for the NDEs*
 - For Phase I countries: provide technical guidance to implement TAP, to develop funding proposals, to disseminate TNA results, to identify multi-country requests and common capacity building needs
 - For Phase II countries: provide in depth expertise on specific sector or technology prioritized, develop joint regional activities, disseminate updates and findings
 - Knowledge and experience sharing: support dissemination of knowledge, tools and experience, develop technology compendiums for common technologies, develop a database of funding opportunities, create networking opportunities to support implementation of TAPs



Example of Request Generation from TNAs

Countries have already reached out to the CTCN for:

- **Supporting TNAs or related activities (Pakistan, Afghanistan)**
- **Supporting implementation of TNA/TAP priorities**
 - Buthan (transport)
 - Dominican Republic (efficient lighting NAMA)
 - Indonesia (Carbon Measurements Methodology on Peatlands)
 - Indonesia (Giant seawall technology)
 - Indonesia (Ciliwung Watershed Management: Monitoring and early warning system)
 - Mauritius (efficient boiler technology for existing power plants)
 - Mongolia (review of RE and EEC laws)
 - Senegal (cogeneration in power sector & solar and wind energy)
 - Vietnam (biogas from agriculture)
 - Albania (Thermal insulation in building)



For more information, please visit:

<http://ctc-n.org>

