



# CTCN Consortium Partner Experiences with Technical Assistance

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# UNEP-DHI Partnership – Centre for Water and Environment

- A UN Environment (UNEP) collaboration centre
- Supporting UNEP's freshwater work in assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices for 25 years
- Work ranges from global policy to on-the-ground project implementation
- Drawing on a range of DHI experts for inputs on a needs-basis
- UNEP-DHI is proud to be one of the founding partners of the CTCN



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# DHI in brief



We're an independent, private and not-for-profit organisation



Our people are highly qualified

80% of our 1,100 employees hold an Masters or a Doctorate degree



Our knowledge represents years of dedicated research

20% of our resources are allocated to R&D to enhance our knowledge and innovation



We make this knowledge globally accessible

through offices in 30 countries and project work in +150

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# Our areas of freshwater-related expertise



Aquaculture and agriculture



Energy



Climate change



Coast and marine



Surface and ground water



Urban water



Industry



Environment and ecosystems



Product safety and environmental risk

**Our in-house facilities and tools:** Physical scale model testing, laboratories, ballast water centres, survey and monitoring systems for field studies

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# UNEP-DHI/DHI Current Status

	Description
<b>Indonesia</b>	Flood modelling to inform the Giant Seawall Project
<b>Mauritius</b>	Sand replenishment initiative
<b>Mauritius</b>	Port vulnerability study
<b>Thailand</b>	Flood modelling and management in Bangkok
<b>Ghana</b>	Localization of DSS flood and drought management tools (CTCN exploring GCF possibilities)
<b>Uganda/Lake Vic</b>	Localization of DSS flood and drought management tools
<b>Laos</b>	Climate vulnerability assessment and ecosystem-based adaptation in 6 Laotian cities (In support of GCF proposal)
<b>Myanmar</b>	Data and information generation and dissemination for climate change adaptation (CTCN exploring GCF possibilities)
<b>Georgia</b>	Assessment of flood mitigation measures in Tbilisi

# CTCN Technical Assistance Top 10 Tips (1 of 2)

Challenge	Solution
1. Countries don't know what to ask for	1. Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) etc. .... <u>sometimes</u>
2. NDEs submit the first requests received – can become sensitive when people ask why	2. For example, open call, gather and assess, and submit best
3. Poorly formulated requests and response plans are time consuming	3. Ask for examples and follow CTCN feedback
4. Missing opportunity 1: Asking for an isolated/stand alone project	4. Build on existing work or pilot towards a GCF concept note – be clear on desired outputs and outcomes and 1 year deadlines
5. Missing opportunity 2: Lack of potential CTCN and GCF synergy (new!!)	5. NDE and NDA discuss and plan together, speak with CTCN about options

# CTCN Technical Assistance Top 10 Tips (2 of 2)

Challenge	Solution
6. Countries don't understand what support they are getting	6. Understand the UNFCCC definition of technology (IPR), and make the response plan clear
7. Technology is inappropriate to the local environment	7. Understand local policies, legal requirements and conditions
8. Real capacity building is not integrated into the technical assistance	8. Local experts work on solutions with external experts to transfer critical skills and replicate
9. Some technical assistance organizations may be better than others	9. Find out who you would like to work with and tell the CTCN
10. "Hands-off" approach by local stakeholders leads to poor results/impact	10. Ensure political and participant will, include "safeguards" in the response plan
Bonus: Countries think funding goes directly to them	Bonus: Bring in local knowledge. Secure longer-term process (GCF budgets potentially larger)

# Concluding thoughts

1. CTCN technical assistance is relatively modest, but can be catalytic
2. Consider various options carefully and be clear about what you want achieve
3. The examples given in this presentation are not exhaustive  
– much depends on the field, technology and the context



# Thank you!

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