

---

**Advisory Board to the CTCN****3-5 October 2018**

Twelfth meeting

AB/2018/12/5.1

**Draft CTCN contribution to the Joint Annual Report to COP and CMA for 2018****IV. Report on the activities and performance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network****A. Organizational Matters - Advisory Board Meetings and Membership**

1. At its eleventh meeting, held from 7 to 9 March in Copenhagen, Denmark, the Advisory Board of the CTCN: (1) welcomed new Advisory Board members Ms. Maia Tskhvaradze (Georgia), Ms. Claudia Octaviano (Mexico), Ms. Orly Jacob (Canada), Mr. Pei Laing (China), Ms. Moa Forstorp (Sweden), and Mr. Julian Frohnecke (Germany), who were elected in accordance with the Advisory Board Rules of Procedure; and (2) elected, at the end of the meeting, Ms. Maia Tskhvaradze (Georgia) as its new Chair of the Advisory Board. Mr Karsten Krause (EC) was nominated inter-sessionally as the new Vice-Chair, in line with the Advisory Board's rules of procedure. At the end of the meeting, the Board thanked Ms Mette Møglestue for her service as the Chair of the Advisory Board.
2. At its twelfth meeting, held from 3 to 5 October in Vienna, Austria, the Advisory Board welcomed new Advisory Board members Mr. Henrique Schneider, Mr. Soumya Dutta, and Mr. Matthew Kennedy, representing business and industry non-governmental organizations (BINGOs), environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOS) and research and independent non-governmental organizations (RINGOs), respectively. A list of the members of the Advisory Board is available on the CTCN website<sup>1</sup>.
3. Parties and observer States were invited to participate in the Advisory Board meetings, which were webcast live. Advisory Board meeting documents and presentations are available on the CTCN website.
4. The Advisory Board provided guidance to the CTCN on collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), including modalities for GCF support to CTCN technical assistance, on the approach of the CTCN to strengthen linkages with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Adaptation Fund, CTCN engagement on collaborative RD&D, outreach to National Designated Entities, the Monitoring and Evaluation of its activities, and additional actions that can be taken by the CTCN in response to the independent review of the CTCN. The Advisory Board also provided input for the consideration of UN Environment into its draft management response to the recommendations of the independent review to SB48 as host of the CTCN.
5. The Advisory Board also endorsed the draft resource mobilisation strategy to meet the costs associated with the CTCN, and: (1) endorsed the CTCN's 2017 financial statement; (2) endorsed the CTCN's planned budget for 2019; (3) approved the CTCN Annual Operating Plan for 2019; and (4) approved the CTCN Programme of Work for 2019-2022.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ctc-n.org/advisory-board>

6. In 2017, the Advisory Board revamped its use of task forces with the creation of a Finance Task Force and an Operations & Strategy Task Force to help provide guidance to the CTCN. In 2018, due to the crosscutting nature of the issues to be considered by these task forces and overlap of participants, the task forces convened joint calls to provide guidance on resource mobilisation, the 4-year vision to guide the CTCN that informed its Programme of Work for 2019-2022, the Programme of Work, and the indicative findings on anticipated quantitative impacts based on an analysis of the first 40 completed technical assistance response plans of the CTCN.

## **B. Organizational structure of the Climate Technology Centre and Network**

### **1. The Climate Technology Centre**

7. The CTC continued to experience regular staff turnover in 2018. The staff of the Climate Technology Centre consists of one Director, five professional staff and two administrative staff. The position of Financial Management Officer was vacated mid-year, and the CTC replaced its liaison officer with one of its co-hosting organisations. During periods when the CTCN is short of staff, the co-hosts of the CTCN, UNEP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), have stepped in to provide continued and additional personnel support to the CTCN.
8. The CTCN continues to be supported by its Consortium Partners, to enable it to deliver all of its service offerings, in particular with smaller-valued technical assistance that can be quickly provided to developing countries. The CTCN thanked its strategic partner, DNV GL, for its four-year partnership in the areas of knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and stakeholder/private sector engagement. The CTCN and DNV GL will continue to collaborate on issues of common interest related to the mandate of the CTCN.

### **2. The Climate Technology Network (CTN)**

9. The COP requested the Climate Technology Centre to set-up and facilitate a network of institutions capable of responding to requests from developing countries related to technology<sup>2</sup> development and transfer<sup>3</sup>. Procedures for accepting members for the Climate Technology Network were developed based on outcomes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> meetings of the Advisory Board.
10. A total of 464 applications for membership of the Network had been received by the CTCN as at September 2018. Out of those, 448 have been accepted as members, 13 applications are under assessment and 3 early applications were deemed not to fulfill all criteria. This represents an increase of 123 Network members from 2017. In terms of the composition of the Network by type of organization, the largest group is the private sector at 45% of the total network membership, followed by academic and research organizations, which constitute 22% of total network membership.

---

<sup>2</sup> In line with the definition of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), climate technology is defined as any equipment, technique, practical knowledge or skills needed to adapt to a changing climate or to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and includes both adaptation and mitigation measures.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 1/CP.16 para 123

11. The expansion of the Network is being guided by the needs of developing countries and the capacity of the Network, which are being monitored on a continual basis. The number of Network member applications has grown steadily over the past 40 months and it is anticipated that this trend will continue with the active promotion of the Network by the CTCN.

### **3. The National Designated Entities (NDEs)**

12. National Designated Entities (NDEs) serve as domestic focal points for the development and transfer of technologies and as points of contact with the CTC. Developing country NDEs coordinate and submit requests on their country technology needs to the CTCN, whereas developed country NDEs coordinate in-country support and technical knowledge to enhance the capabilities of the CTCN to respond to requests submitted to the CTCN. The COP invited Parties to nominate their NDEs for the development and transfer of technologies, pursuant to decisions 2/CP.17, annex VII, and 14/CP.18, paragraph 12. Parties that have not yet nominated their NDE are urged to do so.
13. As of September 2018, 160 countries had nominated their NDEs, 133 of which were from Non-Annex I countries<sup>4</sup>. NDEs are critical to the success of the CTCN as they are the gateway to engaging with and benefiting from CTCN services. As part of its regular regional forums and outreach activities, the CTCN has recently placed greater focus on the involvement of developed country NDEs and on how they can assist collaboratively in achieving common goals. It has additionally convened regional meetings of climate focal points in order to strengthen the capacity of NDE to engage with their in-country and regional counterparts.

### **4. The Technology Mechanism: Joint Work with the TEC**

14. The TEC and the CTCN have continued their collaboration throughout 2018 to enhance coherence and synergy in the work of the Technology Mechanism and to respond to tasks mandated to them by Parties. Jointly, they have agreed on updated procedures for preparing the joint chapter of the joint TEC/CTCN annual report to the COP, which will continue to serve as the report to the CMA in 2018. They have strengthened the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism through participation in the Green Climate Fund annual meeting with the thematic bodies of UNFCCC and continued to participate in regional Technical Expert Meetings with a view to incorporating the outcomes into their respective activities.
15. The TEC and the CTCN collaboratively advanced discussions on climate technology research, development and demonstration (RD&D), including through the co-hosting, with the GCF, of a meeting to provide guidance on the development of GCF terms of reference to support climate technology incubators and accelerators. In 2018 the CTCN Advisory Board strengthened its participation on the TEC task force on innovation and research, development and demonstration.
16. The CTCN continued to collaborate with the TEC at an operational level, for example, by contributing to the development of guidance to support the development of endogenous technologies in collaboration with one of its Consortium Partners.

---

<sup>4</sup> [http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms\\_page?TEM\\_ndes](http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?TEM_ndes)

17. The TEC and the CTCN continued to participate in events, either jointly or in support of each other. In 2018 this included, for example, participation in regional Technical Expert Meetings addressing the water-energy-food nexus, adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, efficiency in industry, and circular economy and waste-to-energy solutions. The CTCN looks forward to continuing to collaborate with the TEC to respond to COP and CMA guidance to implement the Paris Agreement and support its Technology Framework.

## 5. Funding

18. The COP decided that the costs associated with the CTC and the mobilization of the services of the Network should be funded from various sources, ranging from the Financial Mechanism of the Convention to philanthropic sources, as well as financial and in-kind contributions from the host organization and participants in the Network<sup>5</sup>. Parties in a position to do so were invited to support the CTCN through the provision of financial and other resources<sup>6</sup>. Funding secured for the CTCN as of September 18, 2018, is included in Table 1.

**Table 1: Financial support secured for the CTCN as of September 2018**

Donor	Total Contribution Secured (USD)
EU	14,429,688
Norway*	8,198,014
Denmark	7,225,293
Japan	6,660,173
USA*	4,930,308
Switzerland	4,507,785
Canada	4,367,686
Germany	1,158,207
Republic of Korea	922,125
Italy	849,653
Sweden	473,209
Finland	216,640
Ireland	216,548
Spain	59,737
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>54,215,066</b>
GEF	1,971,000
GCF	1,417,614
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,603,680</b>
*Executed through partnership respectively with DNV GL and NREL	

<sup>5</sup> Decision 14/CP.18, annex I, paragraph 7

<sup>6</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 139

19. As of September 2018, the CTCN had secured a total of USD 54.2 million from bilateral sources and a further USD 1.4 million from the GCF and USD 2.0 million from the Global Environmental Facility for the project “Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)”. Total of the above contributions to the CTCN as listed in Table 1 amount to USD 57.6 million.
20. In 2018 the CTCN continued to receive pledges from bilateral donors announced as part of the USD 23 million pledged at COP 22. This funding allowed the CTCN to avoid a near-term shortfall in its financial situation. However, the CTCN continues to experience fiscal challenges as it strives to be fully funded for its future years of operation. As a result, some requests for technical assistance submitted to the CTCN have not been prioritized due to financial constraints.
21. In addition to contributions from bilateral donors, the CTCN continues to explore other financing scenarios to diversify its sources of funding and to ensure the sustainability, adequacy and predictability of funding for CTCN technical assistance. UNEP and UNIDO, as the co-leads of the CTCN consortium, continue to engage with current and other potential donors to secure additional funds.
22. The CTCN is also engaging Network members, including NDEs and their governments, as a means to provide and/or fund CTCN services through in-kind contributions and pro bono support, either partially or wholly contributing technical expertise to respond to CTCN requests from developing countries. The CTCN is in the process of implementing several responses to technical assistance via pro bono partnerships with the governments of Korea and Japan. The value of this support is estimated at USD 1.0 million for 2018 with the potential for additional contributions as the procedure for providing in-kind / pro bono assistance is further refined and promoted.
23. The CTCN continues to explore linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. It is engaging with both the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, the operative bodies of the Financial Mechanism, on approaches refine the collaborative modalities to scale-up requests for technical assistance to the CTCN.
24. The CTCN has presented a proposal to the GEF to access future support for technology transfer, and in line with the request contained in paragraph 13 of decision 10/CP.23, will report through the GEF report to COP24 on the experience of its NDEs in collaborating with GEF Operational Focal Points on matters related to the development and transfer of climate technologies.
25. The GCF and CTCN are partnering on an approach wherein CTCN services and expertise strengthen proposals seeking GCF Readiness Programme and Project Preparation Facility support, and has developed and presented capacity building modules to assist in the implementation of this approach. This would allow for the establishment of the enabling conditions for and the development of more robust GCF proposals to accelerate the scaled deployment of climate adaptation and mitigation technologies in developing countries. The CTCN will have completed 2 GCF Readiness-funded proposals by the end of 2018 and expects that, through collaboration with NDEs and NDAs, it will access close to USD 2 million of GCF Readiness Programme funding in 2018. The CTCN continues to explore modalities to access funds through the GCF’s Project Preparation Facility.

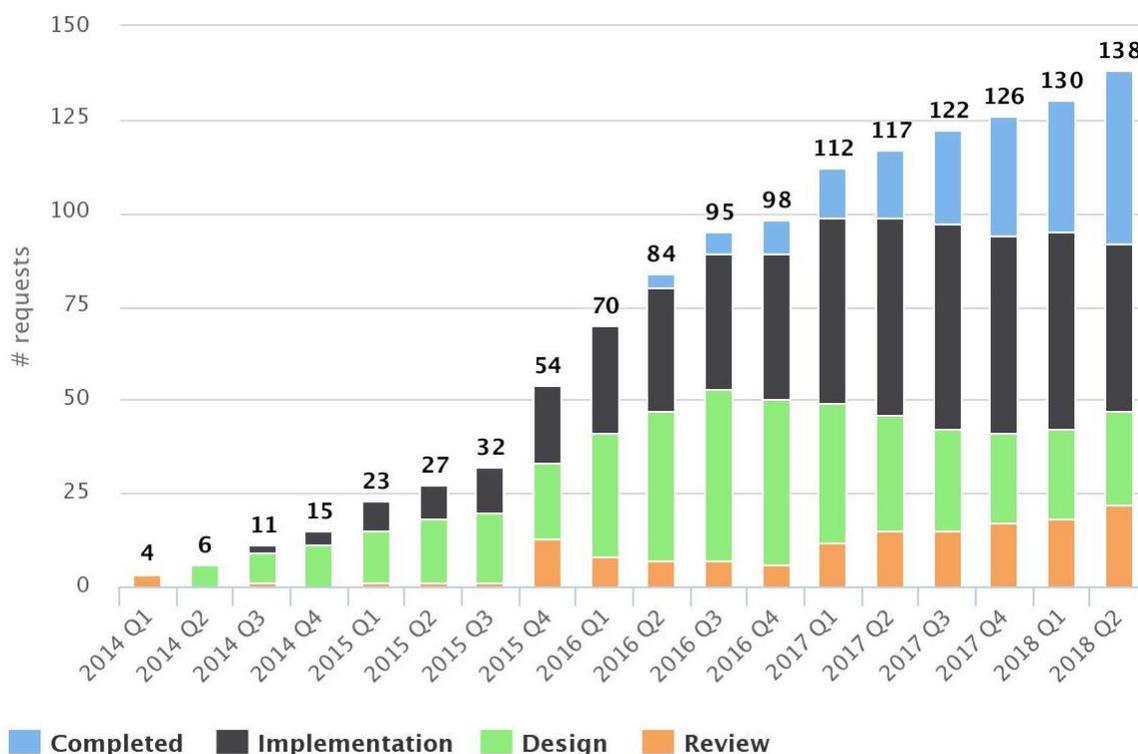
26. The CTCN is actively engaging with multilateral development banks (MDBs) and their GEF-funded regional climate technology transfer and finance centres. Collaborative activities with MDBs include the implementation of technical assistance requests with scalable investment potential, participation in relevant Regional NDE Forums, and the organization of joint meetings to promote knowledge-sharing and the strengthening of networks.
27. Securing sustained funding to enable the CTCN to continue to deliver on its mandate is an issue of concern. The provision of technical assistance for technology development and transfer and building of endogenous capacities to developing countries is a core element of the Convention, the Paris Agreement, and several COP decisions. While the Advisory Board greatly appreciates the contributions made by Parties to the operating budget of the CTCN, it is clear that the absence of sufficient, predictable and sustained financing places the future viability of the CTCN and the technology development and transfer services it provides to developing country Parties at risk.

### **C. CTCN activities**

#### **1. Function 1: Responding to requests for technical assistance from developing countries**

28. As of September, 2018, 85 developing country Parties have submitted a total of 210 requests for technical assistance to the CTCN. Figure 1 demonstrates the progression over time of those requests that have been deemed both eligible and prioritized: 52 have been completed, 39 are under implementation, 24 are in the design phase of the response plan and 23 are currently under review. The remainder of the requests consist either of those withdrawn or recalled by the NDE, have been deemed ineligible, or classified as eligible but not prioritized (due primarily to CTCN internal financial constraints) are not reflected in figure 1 below.
29. With the CTCN fully operational, both the number of requests and their progression by stage of development continues to increase. A selection of key indicative findings of the anticipated quantitative impacts from analysis of the first 40 completed technical assistance interventions was undertaken by the CTC and presented to a meeting of the Advisory Board task force in July. Highlights of this analysis include:
  - a. 130 workshops building the capacity of 2400 people across 160 institutions.
  - b. Approximately \$700 million in anticipated investment leveraged as a result of technical assistance activities.
  - c. 51 projects implemented deploying 100 technology types as a result of 40 CTCN TA interventions completed.
  - d. Estimated GHG emissions likely to be reduced or sequestered as a result of projects supported by technical assistance: 110 million tons of GHG emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e)
  - e. Estimated number of people with improved livelihoods as a co-benefit resulting from technical assistance interventions: 85 million
  - f. Approximately \$40 million in avoided costs.
30. The CTCN has increasingly drawn on the expertise of its Network members to respond to requests for technical assistance received from developing countries and anticipates that this trend will continue.

The CTC Network continues to increase its share of the implementation of responses for technical assistance through a competitive bidding process managed by CTCN co-host UNIDO.



Highcharts.com

Figure 1: Status of Requests for Technical Assistance from the CTCN and its Responses<sup>7</sup>

31. The requests to the CTCN cover both climate change adaptation and mitigation, with 32 per cent focused on adaptation, 54 per cent focused on mitigation and 14 per cent relating to both mitigation and adaptation. The requests are well distributed geographically, with 87 requests received from Africa, 66 requests from Asia and the Pacific, 47 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 4 from Eastern Europe. A full list of TA requests received and associated documentation are available on the CTCN website.
32. Not all requests submitted by countries that have conducted a TNA (47% of requests submitted) are directly related to TNA recommendations and priorities arising from them, though some requests for

<sup>7</sup> Data for 2018 Q3 will be included in the report to COP once available at the end of September and all figures will be adjusted to be current as of that date

technical assistance do directly emanate from TNAs and TAPs. However, there is an increasing emphasis on direct alignment between the technical assistance request and country NDCs.

33. Seven requests have so far been submitted to the CTCN jointly by multiple (from 3 to 13) countries with a number of additional multi-country requests in the process of being formulated. The CTC is encouraging the submission of multi-country requests for their high potential for impact at scale, guided by the mitigation and adaptation priority themes. The themes have been prioritised based on successful past technical assistance and regional trends with high impact. A full list is available on the CTCN website; examples include:

- a. Mainstreaming gender in energy systems in West Africa;
- b. Coastal zone adaptation in West Africa
- c. Appliance efficiency standardisation in Southern Africa
- d. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning in Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius and Namibia

34. On the basis of guidance from its Advisory Board, the CTCN has placed greater emphasis on highlighting the impacts of its technical assistance services in relation to, for example, climate change adaptation and mitigation, relevance to country Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The roll out in 2017 of a “closure report” at the conclusion of the technical assistance process, complementing the monitoring and evaluation systems already in place, has enabled the CTCN to better capture and communicate the intended impacts of its work.

## **2. Function 2: Fostering collaboration and access to information**

35. The CTCN’s Knowledge Management System (KMS) continues to support the delivery of the CTCN’s core functions to developing country NDEs, government officials, and other climate technology practitioners, and is also used by NDE and Network members to communicate opportunities to bid on the implementation of technical assistance. The online presence of the CTCN is creating greater visibility for the impacts resulting from its responses to technical assistance requests and to the wealth of technology information provided by Consortium Partners and Network members. Over the course of this year, the CTCN website registered increases of 40 per cent in site visits and 63 per cent in the number of users.

36. In addition to its home page, the most visited pages on [ctc-n.org](http://ctc-n.org) are pages related to technical assistance requests, the Network and technology sectors. As of September, 2018, more than 17,000 knowledge resources are available in the KMS including climate technology publications, case studies, tools, national planning documents, climate technology descriptions and webinars.

37. In order to maintain relevant functionality and content on climate technology information, open databases from existing and new network and knowledge partners have continually been utilized as sources of climate technology information to be on-boarded and shared via the KMS. The CTCN collaborated with Consortium Partners DHI and UNEP DTU Partnership and an external consultant to gather examples of climate technologies in various stages of maturity from both developed and developing countries within the sectors water, energy efficiency, transport and agriculture. Work will now focus on making these descriptions available and accessible on the web platform.

38. The CTCN Technical Assistance dashboard continues to provide public visualizations on the site, which provide aggregated data on technical assistance such as their distribution by sector, region, and implementing partner. Individual TA pages<sup>8</sup> have been continually developed and updated, providing summaries, complete documentation, impact briefs, TA deliverables and other key information.
39. Outreach has been conducted through the CTCN newsletter and social media channels to highlight the resources available on topics such as water, renewable energy, and gender. Work has been undertaken to develop an extensive list of developing country academic institutions and research centres and contacts in order to raise awareness and explore knowledge partnerships. The Centre also remains responsive to direct requests for more climate technology information from a range of stakeholders including ministries, private sector, academic institutions, and students.
40. The CTCN has partnered with Consortium partner ENDA who has conducted research, site visits and gathered a set of endogenous technology best practice examples within the agriculture sector. A new hub for endogenous technologies has been added to the CTCN web platform which highlights these case studies and other knowledge resources related to endogenous technologies.<sup>9</sup>
41. The public network page continues providing information on current technical assistance bidding opportunities, information on events, webinars, membership criteria, visualizations and lists of Network members and their sector experience. The section of the website that contains information on CTCN capacity building activities has been developed to include more access to stories and quotes. A map has been developed to better illustrate CTCN engagement in various countries. It provides the opportunity to filter by activities such as Incubator programmes, Network members, Regional forums and readiness support.
42. A page displaying transparent CTCN Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) information has been created which includes links to documents such as COP decisions on M&E, results of the independent review of the effective implementation of the CTCN, the TA and non-TA M&E frameworks of CTCN as well as other external reviews and recommendations of CTCN operations.<sup>10</sup> Work is underway on gathering impact data from CTCN TA implementation, which will also be displayed.

### **3. Function 3: Strengthening of networks, partnerships and capacity-building**

43. In 2018 the CTCN collaborated with UNFCCC to organize Climate Weeks in Latin America, Africa, and Asia Pacific and convened meetings of interested Network members and regional NDE on their margins. The CTCN continued its outreach to GCF and GEF focal points, and in some cases was able to organize complimentary meetings in order to enable participants to meet and begin to develop working relationships or to further partnerships already underway. A one-day regional TEM was also organized as a part of the climate week where in a number of private sector network members were invited to deliberate on the relevant topics leading to contributions to the Talanoa Dialogue

---

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/data>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/endogenous-technologies>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/monitoring-evaluation>

44. In each case, the principal objectives of the Regional NDE Forums were to present the latest development of CTCN services in the region, share national and regional experiences and best practices from CTCN technical assistance in the region, strengthen linkages between the CTCN support and actions identified through Technology Need Assessment (TNA) and Technology Action Plans (TAPs), and provide inputs to the Technical Examination Process and Talanoa Dialogue.
45. The CTCN also convened a regional NDE forum in Seoul, Korea. Participants shared best practices related to collaboration with the GCF, opportunities arising from the provision of pro bono support, and updates and lessons learned from TA interventions both underway and completed in the region.
46. The CTCN was invited by the GCF Secretariat to organize a session during the GCF Structured Dialogue for Asia and the Central Asia and Eastern Europe meetings. During the sessions the CTCN highlighted efforts towards enhancing linkages between the Technology and Finance Mechanisms and presented work undertaken through GCF Readiness support.
47. The CTCN mobilized network members to provide pro bono support to four technical assistance through the NDE of the Republic of Korea. Further through technical assistance delivery the CTCN supported the formulation of partnerships and twinning arrangements between the network members of the North with those from the developing countries (North-South collaborations).
48. The CTCN supported its network members in organization of capacity building events and workshops through the participation of Nationally Designated Entities. The CTCN also supported NDEs to organize national events and workshops to enhance the formulation of country activities on technology transfer and establish linkages between various focal points under the climate convention.
49. The CTCN has started to collaborate with other Regional and Global technology initiatives like the LDC technology Bank and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology center. Joint capacity building activities on climate finance have also been undertaken with regional development banks in the African region.
50. The CTCN has also supported capacity building activities on development of concept notes for climate finance through the GCF funds through “Vision to Concept” modules. This was undertaken in six countries and has led to development of concepts which are being pursued by other GCF accredited entities for submission for further funding.
51. Since the launch of the Request Incubator Programme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) during COP20 in Lima, it has enhanced the capacity of participating LDCs to develop high quality requests for technical assistance that have strong potential for technology deployment and transfer on the ground and also to attract investments, strengthen institutional capacities related to climate technologies, and reinforce national efforts on technology transfer in line with their national development objectives. The Incubator Programme, now expanded to include Small Island Developing States, now includes a stronger emphasis on the analysis of NDCs as a basis for the identification and prioritization of technology interventions that can support NDC objectives.
52. Since the introduction of the CTCN’s Secondment Programme, participants of the programme representing CTCN Network members (including NDEs) and Consortium Partners worked at CTCN

headquarters in Copenhagen, Denmark for a period of 4-12 months. These visiting early- and mid-career professionals contributed to the strategic and operational work of the CTCN, while enhancing their understanding of climate technology implementation and knowledge transfer. A new round of programme participants started in August 2018 for a period of 6 to 12 months and represent CTCN Consortium Partner TERI and Korea's Green Technology Center.

53. The CTCN continued with its series of webinars which is another means for the CTCN to build the capacity of NDEs and other stake stakeholders on climate technologies. CTCN Network members are now the primary group delivering CTCN webinars. The webinars introduce principal climate technologies and sectors and their contribution to increased resilience and reduced GHG emissions. Participants in the webinars had the chance to discuss main sectorial gaps and barriers, and to learn about concrete examples of successful policies and tools that can be replicated in other regions. Since its inception, over 3500 participants have participated in 46 webinars and nearly 50 partner webinars that have been promoted by the CTCN.
54. For the second year the CTCN supported LDCs through the organization of a week long course designed specifically for junior professionals and Doctorate students from LDC countries. The course, originally designed jointly with the European Commission-funded CARISMA project and organized in August 2018 through a partnership between the CTCN and Radboud University as part of its Summer School programme, brought together 28 participants from 23 countries including those from LDC countries which were nominated by their respective NDEs. The course aimed to build the capacity of participants in mitigation options and policies. The participants from LDCs presented technologies that could be relevant for implementation based on their countries' NDC commitments. The participants also created hypothetical action plans for the scaling up of the selected technologies in their respective countries.

#### **4. Other Activities**

##### Gender

55. The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan adopted at COP23 requested the CTCN to facilitate knowledge sharing on gender and to provide an update report on how the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in executing its modalities and procedures, working in conjunction with the Technology Executive Committee (to ensure coherence and synergy within the Technology Mechanism), contributed to the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of technology, taking into account gender considerations.
56. The CTCN increases access to knowledge and information on gender and climate via collaborations with Network members and Knowledge partners on gathering, generating and disseminating relevant information resources, tool, webinars and best-practice examples through the CTCN Gender Hub on the website<sup>11</sup>, which currently contains more than 400 resources. The CTCN has grown its network of organizations with gender expertise and is actively seeking partnerships with organizations experienced in gender and climate, and to grow its number of Network members with demonstrated gender expertise.

---

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender>

57. The CTCN recently completed a technical assistance intervention to mainstream gender for a climate-resilient energy system in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). In partnership with the Private Financing Advisory Network and the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, women-led sustainable energy enterprises from West Africa received coaching for the development of financially, socially and environmentally sustainable business plans. A business plan competition led to four submissions with a total investment request in excess of USD 30 million. Proposals ranged from rural electrification in Senegal to a waste-to-energy solution in Sierra Leone. The technical assistance also supported a training workshop for organisations as well as gender focal points within relevant Ministries in the ECOWAS countries focused on the integration of gender dimensions in all phases of energy projects in order to strengthen local capacity.

#### Communications and outreach

58. The CTCN continues to implement its communications strategy in order to promote its service offerings, and to raise awareness of the benefits of climate technology. In 2018, the CTCN continued to: (i) leverage the use of social media and website communications to support engagement with stakeholders, including media; (ii) distribute e-newsletters, publish an annual CTCN Progress Report, and produce short impact briefs and videos on the outcomes of CTCN technical assistance; (iii) coordinate with UNFCCC, UNIDO, UN Environment, Green Climate Fund, and other key partners; (iv) Host a UNFCCC Technology Mechanism booth, side events, and bilateral meetings during the Conference of Parties and meetings of its Subsidiary Bodies; and (v) provide National Designated Entities with information resources in English, French and Spanish, as well as other languages depending upon demand and resources available.

### **5. Challenges and lessons learned**

#### **Technical Assistance**

59. TA interventions can reveal constraints in technology options, where preferred technology choices of a country are found unfeasible due to local conditions. This foundational work enables response options to be re-designed to account for constraints and helps guarantee investment in technologies is appropriate to the country context.
60. Scalability and replicability will be key over the next four years. The CTCN will building on this through development of regional TA requests to multiply the impact of a single intervention across countries facing similar challenges.
61. The CTCN continues to work to increase the efficiency of the provision of technical assistance. Experience thus far highlights a that higher-quality initial TA requests reduces delays further along in the process.
62. The CTCN has noted that there is uneven distribution among developing countries submitting requests. In recognition of this need, the CTC has developed guidelines for Fast Technical Assistance (FTA). The purpose of FTA is to enable TA to be developed that are strategic, time-sensitive, smaller in scope and shorter in duration. FTA would also enable the CTC to increase the number of requests

to which it can respond, thereby increasing the number of countries it can serve and potentially leading to larger-scale follow-up interventions.

### **Knowledge Management**

63. The CTCN developed a world-class knowledge management system throughout its first five years. During the next four years, the focus must shift to engagement and learning, building on its knowledge management experience.
64. There is a need for more direct and consistent interaction with a wide range of stakeholders within regions and countries, as building strong working relationships requires dedicated teams that provide consistent and predictable service over time.

### **Capacity building and Networking**

65. Capacity building designed to strengthen, empower and connect developing country NDE, and strengthen their relationships with other country focal points, has been key to TA requests that deliver impact and lead to additional external investment. For instance, in those instances where NDE have a working relationship with GCF NDA, there is a higher likelihood of leveraging additional financing from the GCF once the TA intervention is completed.
66. The target audience of capacity building must reach out to a broader audience to ensure human capacity is in place to meet the CTCN's mandate.
67. The CTCN will work to more consistently engage both developed and developing country NDE to enhance the performance of their roles in promoting opportunities for engagement within their respective countries and regions.
68. The CTCN needs to continue to expand its communication and engagement efforts to raise awareness of its services in developing countries, reinforcing involvement of CTC Network members in its activities, and increasing collaboration and outreach with the private sector, in particular.

## **6. Key messages**

69. During its five years of operation, the CTCN has assisted developing countries with over 50 technical assistance responses and provided tailored capacity building to over 20 least developed countries, while networking 160 institutions and 2400 governmental and other stakeholders. The CTCN leveraged a global pool of experts with skills in areas ranging from flood modelling to inform urban planning in low-lying megacities, to adaptation of agricultural practices that build resilience in water-poor areas, to the development of regional efficiency standards for appliances that enables countries and regions to make better use of finite natural resources and focus on economic growth by providing reliable electricity to its citizens and industry base.
70. A total of 464 applications for membership of the Network had been received by the CTCN as of September 2018. The number of Network member applications has grown steadily over the past three years.

71. The CTCN has increasingly drawn on the expertise of its Network members to respond to requests for technical assistance received from developing countries and anticipates that this trend will continue. The majority of technical assistance requests being sent for implementation in 2018 are directed to the CTC Network.
72. The CTCN is also engaging Network members, including NDEs, as a means to provide and/or fund CTCN services through in-kind contributions and pro bono support, either partially or wholly contributing technical expertise to respond to CTCN requests from developing countries. Technical assistance interventions are currently underway supported by \$1 million in pro bono resources provided by the governments of Korea and Japan.
73. As of September 2018, the CTCN had secured a total of USD 54.2 million from bilateral sources and a further USD 1.4 million from the GCF and USD 2 million from the Global Environmental Facility. Total contributions to the CTCN to date total USD 57.6 million.
74. The GCF and CTCN are partnering to provide CTCN services and expertise in support of proposals seeking GCF Readiness Program and Project Preparation Facility support. The CTCN estimates that, through collaboration with NDEs and NDAs, it will access approximately USD 2 million of GCF Readiness Programme funding in 2018.
75. The CTCN is actively engaging with GEF and multilateral development banks (MDBs) and their regional climate technology transfer and finance centres. Potential collaborative activities include the implementation of technical assistance requests with clean technology and scalable investment potential.
76. Independent reviews of the CTCN have demonstrated that the partners and customers of the CTCN in general have acknowledged the added value of the CTCN in terms of supporting developing countries in the process of accessing international funds and building enabling environment. The activities of the CTCN have also responded the needs of developing countries, which appreciate its intense groundwork and its reactive and tailored assistance.
77. Recommendations to the CTCN included enhancing National Designated Entities cooperation with other national focal points of the convention, clarifying roles of developed country NDEs, reinforcing the involvement of Network Members, further collaboration with Financial Mechanism of the convention, and ensuring transformational changes by re-examination of CTCN governance, procedures and monitoring.