CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

CTCN Mandate, Lessons and Opportunities for Collaboration

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Chair,
CTCN Advisory Board
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UNEP

CONTENT

I. CTCN mandate, structure and services

II. Lessons from CTCN of relevance to Technical & Scientific Cooperation under CBD and BioBridge Initiative

III. Opportunities for collaboration

UNFCCC Technology Mechanism

Negotiated since: 2001 (COP7)
Established: 2010 (COP16)
Operational: 2014

UNFCCC Technology Mechanism:

I. Climate Technology Centre and Network (implementation) CTCN
II. Technology Executive Committee (policy guidance)

Financing by:

- Bilateral voluntary
- UNFCCC Finance Mechanism (evolving)

Scale:

- USD 23 M/Year budget foreseen
- USD 23 M new $ announced at COP22

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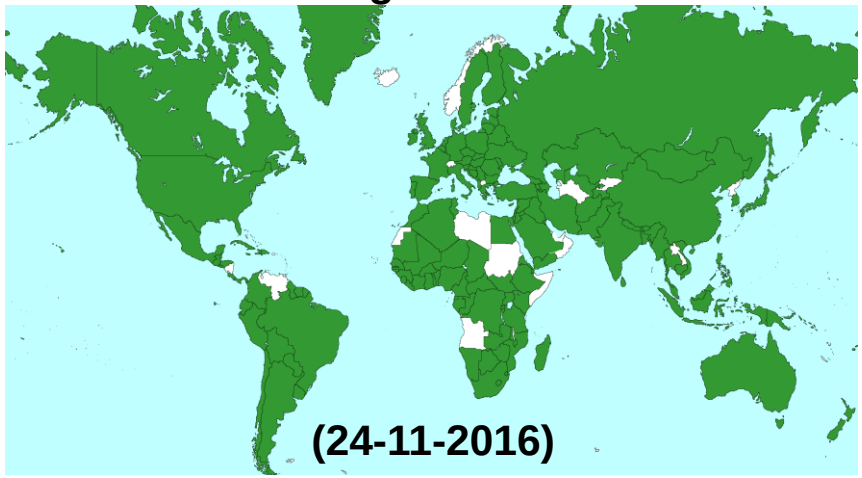
Mandate:

"Stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the **development and transfer of technologies** to developing country Parties at their request"

155 National Designated Entities to CTCN



CTCN Structure

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Governed by UNFCCC COP and CTCN Advisory Board

Hosted by UNEP with UNIDO and a 12 member Consortium

Supported by a growing Network of 200+ climate technology providers

ONF International
CMC RESEARCH INSTITUTES
Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie GmbH
Frankfurt School FS-UNEP Collaborating Centre
International Synergies industrial ecology solutions
IEB CHILE
WIPO WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
IRRI
The Business Council for Sustainable Energy
Carbone Guinée
eneo CONSULTIN
INER
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
CARBON COUNTS
ACT Australian CleanTech
BPPT
Agency For The Assessment And Application Of Technology
CCAP CENTER FOR CLEAN AIR POLICY
FOREST CARBON
BATC DEVELOPMENT
IRD Institut de recherche pour le développement
CLEAN ENERGY NEPAL
CTCN PFAN CTCN PRIVATE FINANCING ADVISORY NETWORK
UNEP
UNIDO

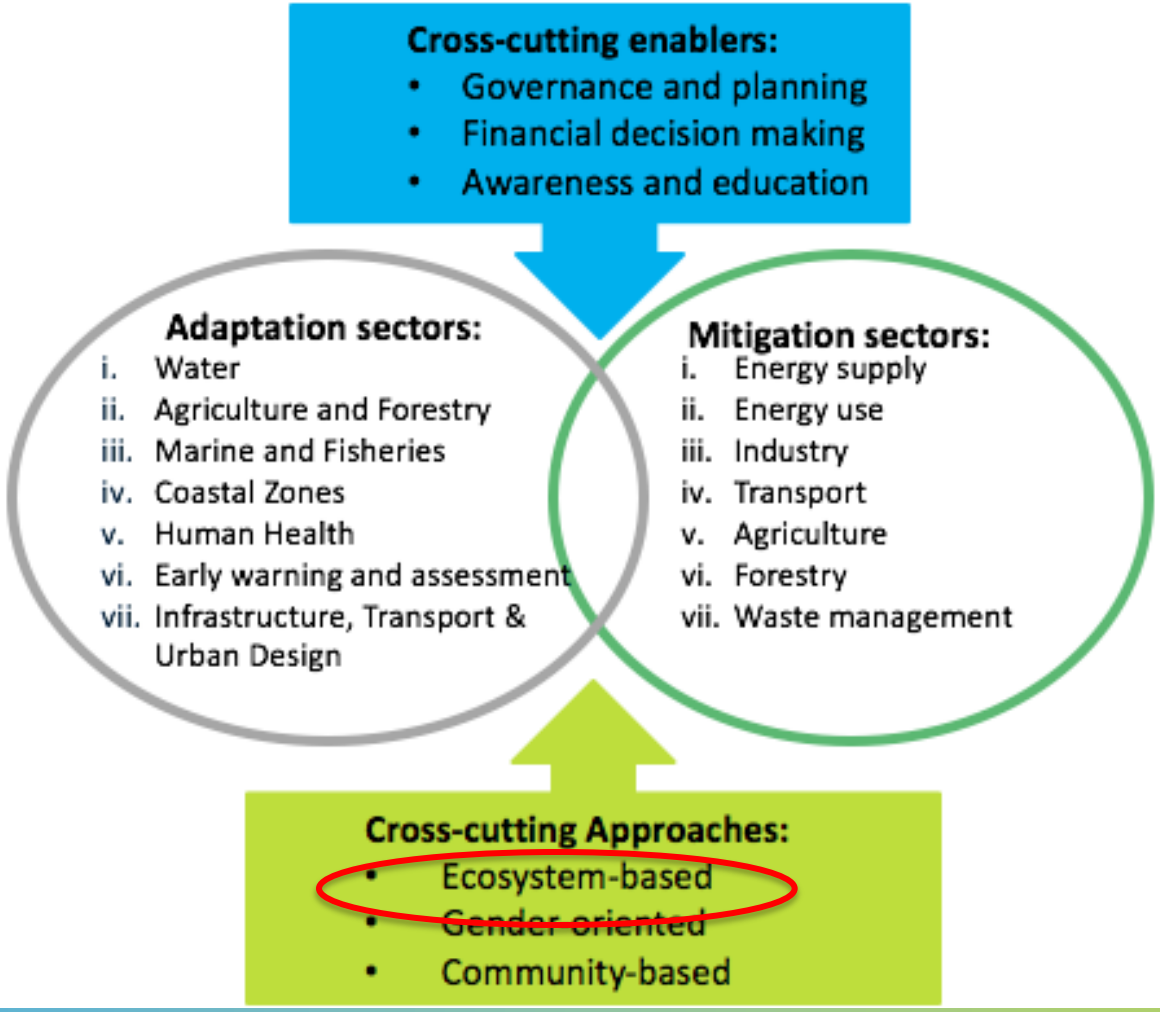
What is “Climate Technology”?

IPCC definitions:

Any skill, knowledge or equipment used to address climate change

Hardware, software and orgware

Traditional, modern, high-tech



What is "Climate Technology"?

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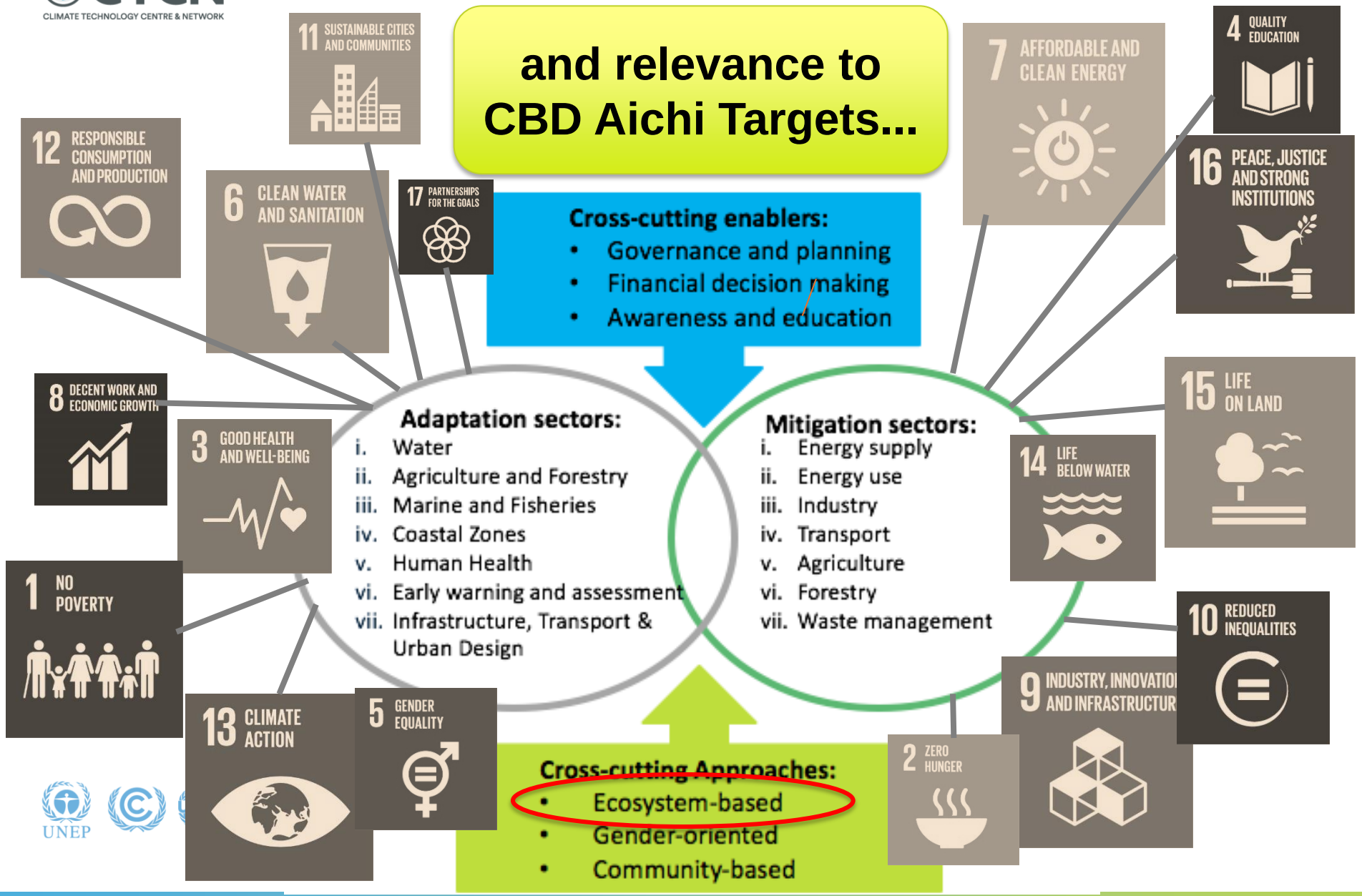
and relevance to CBD Aichi Targets...



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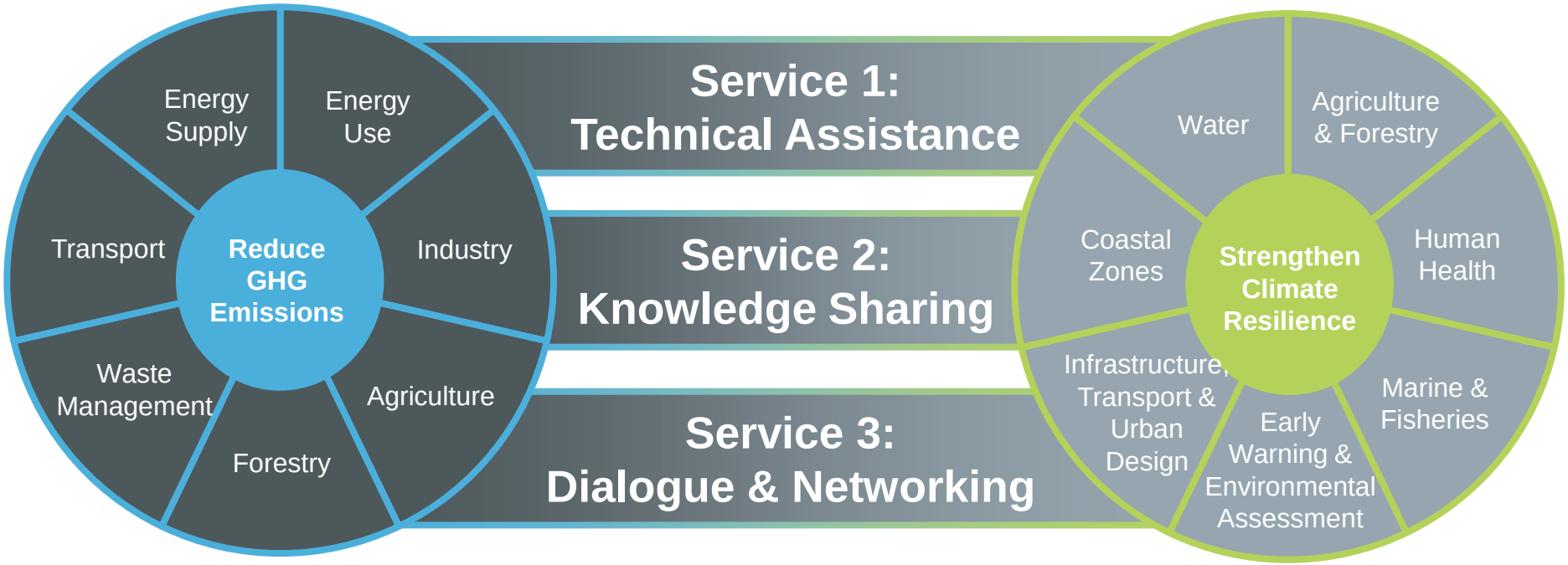
CTCN Services and Sectors



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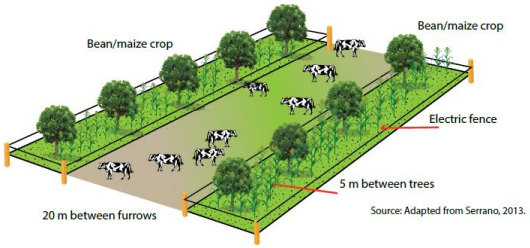
CTCN Service #1: Technical Assistance

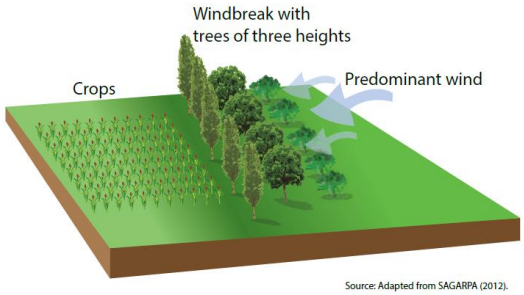
Country	Examples
Dominican Republic	A community based early warning system in Santo Domingo
	Efficient lighting (NAMA design)
Colombia	National adaptation monitoring system
	Development of a mechanical-biological (MBT) pilot project for waste treatment
Ecuador	Sustainable management of livestock waste for climate adaptation and energy production
Chile	Design of biodiversity monitoring network in the context of climate change
	Introducing refrigerants with low GWP in the food sector
Indonesia	Climate resilient watershed management to prevent flooding in Jakarta
Mali	Sustainable agriculture practices with local communities
Uruguay	Replacement project of fluorinated refrigerants for end users of refrigeration equipment in the dairy sector in Uruguay

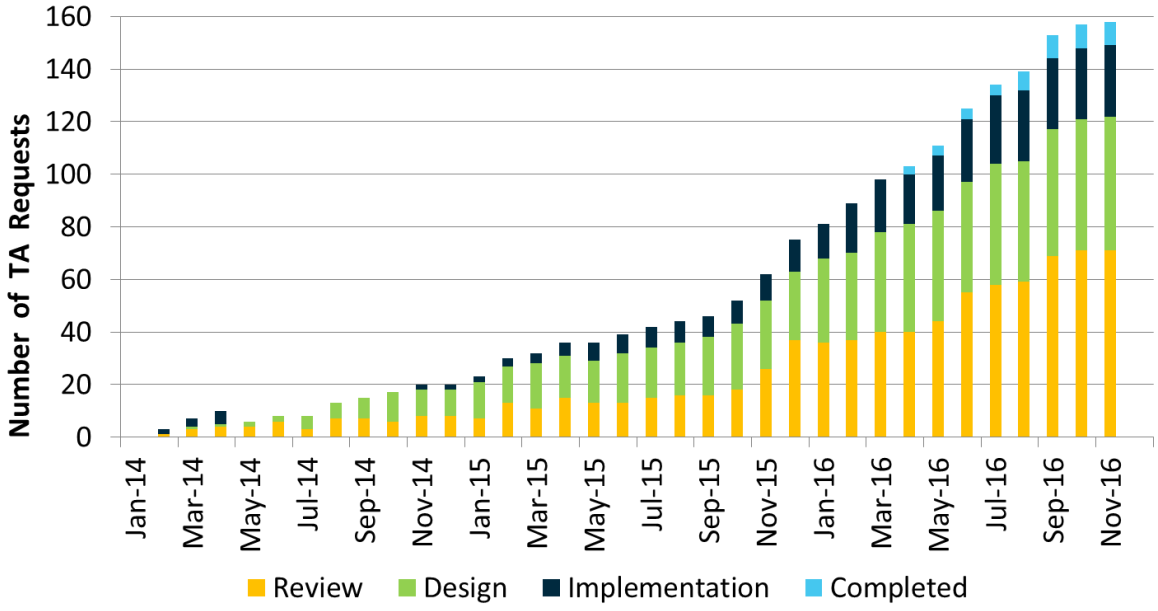
CTCN Service #1: Technical Assistance

Aim: Fast and accessible
Demand: Increasing to 100 to 200/year (158 now)
Provided:

- 70% of CTCN budget
- USD 50k to 250k each
- Implemented by Network (250+ members)
- State of the art and locally relevant
- +/- 25% ecosystem-based solutions
- Aim to catalyse project financing







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Examples of technical assistance

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Thailand: Strengthening Bangkok's flood warning system

Challenge:

-Increasing risk of heavy rainfall and flooding threatening lives and livelihoods in the coastal city

Action:

-Mapping existing drainage and monitoring system

-Building hydraulic drainage models for scenario analysis

-Technology identification, prioritisation, planning and identification of financing (including ecosystem-based approaches)

Intended impact:

-Increased resilience and safety for 500,000 inhabitants

-Improved routing for transportation and reduced loss of economic productivity and property due to flooding

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III. Opportunities for collaboration

CTCN Learning 1: Doing Technical and Scientific Cooperation for a Rio Convention requires vision and investment

1. Realistic Scale:

- CTCN 2017 budget is USD 23 million/year and a 10 person team is barely enough
- Operations at arms length of Secretariat helps be quick and technical
- Independent operative implementation partners are key
- USD 23M in new financing announced in UNFCCC COP22 in Nov 2016

2. No one can do it all:

- Breadth of expertise needed necessitates Consortium/Network of external scientific and technical providers
- Climate technology: 14 sectors, 3 cross cutting design considerations
- Biodiversity technologies: 20 Aichi targets?; X# of sectors?
- Therefore, engage CBD Scientific Consortium and others

CTCN Experience 2:
COP Mandate and institutionally is fundamental

- Active Advisory Board is essential to ensure ownership of the Parties, diversity and longevity of donor support, and strategic long term vision.

- Being the permanent UNFCCC Technology Mechanism is crucial for success (equivalent to CBD Article 8 on Technical and Scientific Cooperation – TSC).

- CBD should strengthen a Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC) Mechanism/Programme and not just an initiative for a limited time and funds.

CTCN Learning 3: Align technical assistance with financing in service of Parties' priorities

1. **Technical Assistance for project pipeline development:**
   - What: Feasibility studies; policy reform, cost benefit analysis, technology options, etc.
   - Who: Development Banks, GCF, Adaptation Fund, Bilaterals

2. **Technical Assistance for commercial readiness**
   - Business planning
   - Financing forums with private investors
   - Microfinance institutions

3) Align technical assistance with financing in service of Parties' priorities

Example: 5 of out 8 of the first approved GCF projects have a focus on Ecosystems, with a value of over USD100 Million

GCF Investment Priorities:

Mitigation	***Adaptation***
Reduced emissions from	*Increased resilience of*
5 ***ENERGY*** generation and access	2 ***AGRICULTURE***
	4 ***RESILIENCE OF SIDS***
Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Livelihoods of people and communities
Transport	
1 ***CITIES***	Infrastructure + built environment
3 ***FORESTRY***	Health, food and water security
	Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Forests and land use	

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Specific ideas for collaboration

1. Recognising ecosystem-oriented service delivery by both UNFCCC-CTCN and CBD-TSC
2. Co-convene workshop series on ecosystem based climate and biodiversity technology synergies
3. CBD-TSC engage in CTCN Annual Regional Forums
4. Sharing ecosystem-oriented Consortium/Network members
5. Align operative templates of UNFCCC-CTCN and CBD-TSC (TA Request, TA Response Plan, Network membership application, etc.)
6. SCBD-TSC participate together with UNFCCC-CTCN in UN Technology Working Group within Global Technology Facilitation Mechanism and consider creating sub-working group on ecosystems

Thank you

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Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

European Commission

Udenrigsministeriet DANIDA

Canada

METI Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

環境省 Ministry of the Environment

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

Comhshaol, Pobal agus Rialtas Áitiúil Environment, Community and Local Government

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

Government of Germany