



CTCN in Antigua and Barbuda

**CTCN -Supporting Capacity Building  
Activities for Implementation of NDCs in  
context of Paris Agreement**

**PCCB – SBI 46 Bonn 2017**

# Capacity-building in the Convention and in CTCN mandate

Technology transfer and capacity-building are interlinked and mutually supportive. It is for this reason that capacity-building permeates the CTCN's mandate

- **Decision 1/CP.16 ; Para 123 a, ii:** CTC and N functions : training and support for programmes to build or *strengthen capacity of developing countries to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technology*
- **Decision 2/CP.17 ; Roles of CTCN :** ) *Enhancing national and regional human and institutional capacity to manage the technology cycle*
- **Decision 1/CP19 :** *Enhancing national and regional human and institutional capacity to manage the technology cycle*



**Art. 11 of the Paris Agreement identifies five core areas** for enhancing the capacity and ability of developing country Parties to take effective climate change action, including to:

- Implement adaptation and mitigation actions;
- Facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment;
- Facilitate access to climate finance;
- Facilitate relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness
- Facilitate the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information

The CTCN mainstreams capacity-building in all its activities to:

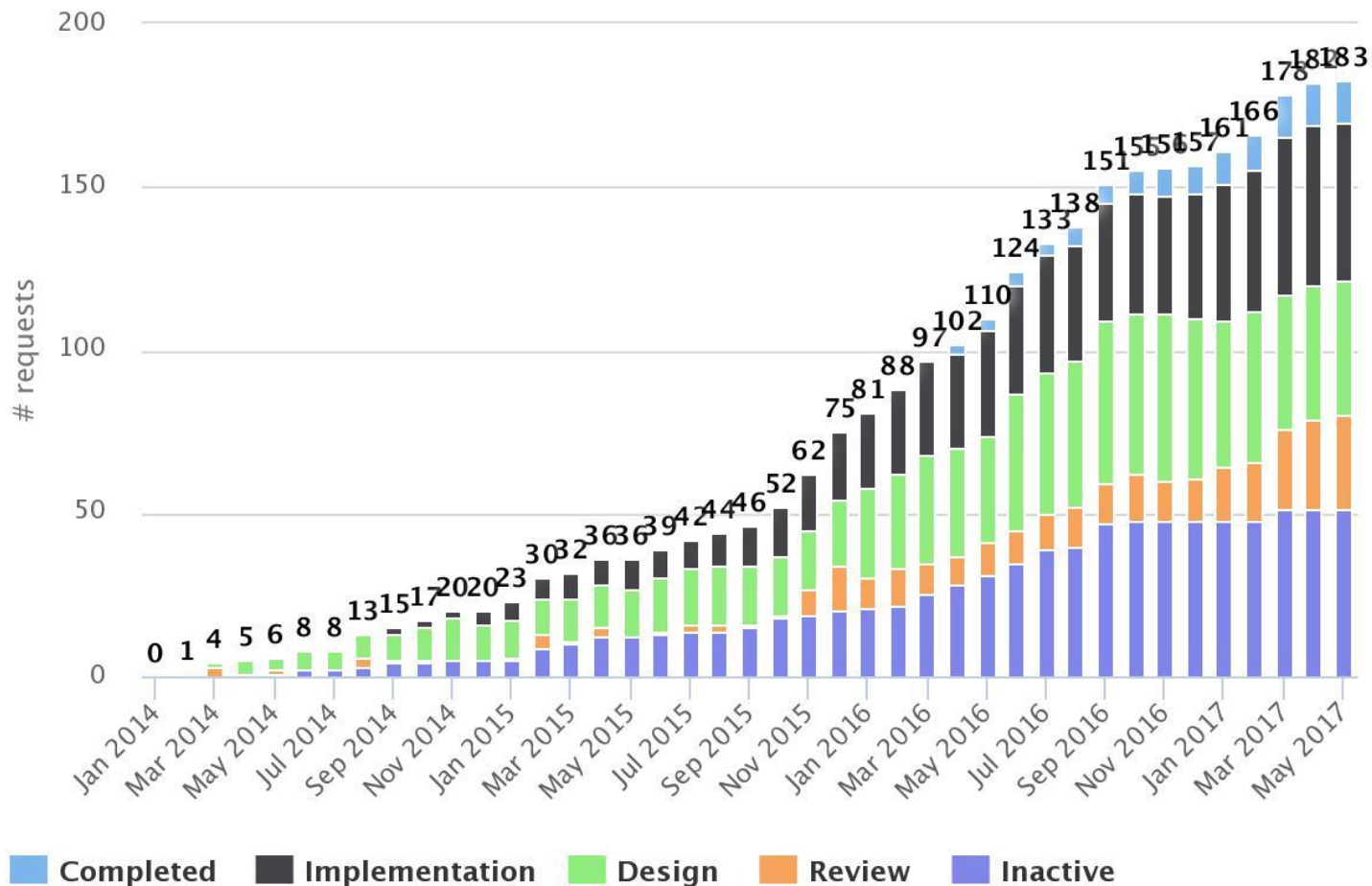
## 1) Facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for the development and deployment of climate technologies

- Country driven approach – institutional, policy, regulations, finance etc.
- Strong elements of capacity building in technical assistance
  - ✓ **Benin:** Develop national capacity to manage early warning system for extreme events
  - ✓ **Mauritius:** strengthen national capacities to monitor environmental and energy related performance of the thermal power plants

# Technical Assistance continues to grow

TA request are prioritized if it is in line with national priorities and lead to implementation of NDCs

More than 90% of the Technical assistance responses have capacity building elements either explicitly or implicitly.



## 2) Facilitate linkages between technical assistance and financing.

- **Decision 11/CP.22, paragraph 11:** *Urges* the GEF and recipient countries to continue exploring with the CTCN ways to support climate technology related projects through country allocations
- **Decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 4 :** increased engagement between the GCF and the CTCN, particularly with respect to utilizing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and the Project Preparation Facility of the fund, ***noting the potential of such engagement in supporting developing country Parties to build their capacity*** for implementing technology projects and programmes;

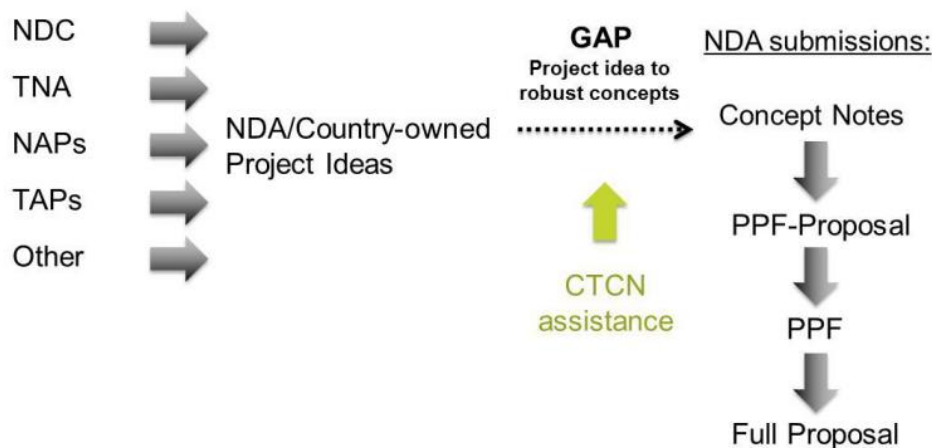
# Capacity-building in CTCN's work (cont.)

## Few Examples:

- **Guinea:** Optimising Guinea's access to climate change adaptation funding - *Increase country capacity to mobilize appropriate funding in order to implement national priority climate-change adaptation projects*
- **Mali:** Study of technical and economic feasibility to remove barriers to the implementation of drying and storage technologies for okra, mango and potatoes to support food security - *Increase capacity of SME to strengthen agriculture project's financial case and to leverage funding from private investors*
- **Jordan:** Capacity Building in Prepare Project Proposal to access Funding - Enhance skills in preparing GCF proposals and turning project vision into full-scale proposals

## ➤ GCF CB Module

- One week intensive hand holding followed by 12 weeks of remote support
- to enhance the skills in preparing concept notes for funding, based on the project visions identified as priorities in the country's climate change process (NDC, GCF country programme 1 , TNA, etc.)





## 3) Foster institutional strengthening in developing countries

- **CTCN Incubator Programme** - Focusing on LDCs and SIDS, to strengthen the institutional capacity of NDEs
  - ✓ analyze their NDC and identify technology interventions for NDC implementation, technology road maps
- Supporting creation of **National Institutions/ Center of Excellences** – Madagascar, Ecuador, etc.

## 4) Improve developing countries' overall understanding of climate technologies

- **Thematic webinars** : introducing the main climate technologies and sectors and their contribution to increased resilience and reduced GHG emissions (more than 40)
- **National Climate Focal Person Meetings**
  - create the basis for a more coordinated approach to implement and keep track of national climate change actions
  - reflecting on the best ways to integrate on-going and planned initiatives,
  - secure the necessary funds and reduce redundancy across multiple implementing agencies.

## ➤ **Regional Networking Forums**

- Networking of various proponents and stakeholders
- Information exchange and lessons learnt

## ➤ **Private Sector Engagements** – technology matchmaking, technology focal persons and business interactions



CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

 Norwegian Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs



UDENRIGSMINISTERIET  
**DANIDA**

**Canada**



 **METI**  
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

 **環境省**  
Ministry of the Environment

 **FORMIN FINLAND EI**  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND

 **Comhshool, 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

 **MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE  
E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE**

Governments  
of Germany  
and Korea

[www.ctc-n.org](http://www.ctc-n.org)

[ctcn@unep.org](mailto:ctcn@unep.org)

 UNFCCC.CTCN

 UNFCCC\_CTCN