CTCN AFCIA
Overview, experience and lessons learnt

Annual Climate Finance Readiness Seminar for NIE of the AF
14 SEPTEMBER 2023
CTCN´s experience in Innovation
CTCN focus on Innovation

CTCN Core Functions

SUPPORT
Financial and technical resources available to support climate technology adoption, development and transfer

COLLABORATION & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
A broad range of stakeholders collaborate in promoting gender-responsive climate technology development and transfer

IMPLEMENTATION
Countries have a clear pathway with identified support options to enhance technology development and transfer

INNOVATION
Key stakeholders develop, transfer and deploy new and existing climate technologies

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT & CAPACITY BUILDING
Stakeholders have the necessary capacity and enhanced institutional and legal frameworks to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies

Strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity building
Fostering collaboration to accelerate technology transfer
Managing requests and responses in the technology cycle
National System of Innovation and Digitalization as enablers

CTCN new Programme of Work: 2 enablers and 5 systems of transformation
AFCIA and Adaptation Innovation
Lessons learnt from AFCIA programme implementation
The screening of the requests is ensured based on clear eligibility, prioritization, and balancing criteria previously defined and approved between CTCN and the Adaptation Fund. Experiences showed that:

- 20% of selected requests come from non-conventional stakeholders
- Major sectors covered under AFCIA are Water Management, Nexus food-energy-water and agriculture.
Lessons learnt

Large appetite for adaptation-related technical assistance in developing countries.

LCDs and SIDS need support to articulate their adaptation technology demands.

The percentage of eligible and pre-selected requests could be increased.
Case studies of small innovation projects funded under UNEP CTCN AFCIA
Climate resilience of livestock farming in Mongolia

**Problem:**
Pasture degradation, poverty worsening with climate change

**Objective:**
Strengthen climate-resilient livestock farming while deriving economic sustainability for vulnerable herding communities in Bayantümen sum, Mongolia, contributing to Mongolia’s NDC

**TA support:**
- CC Vulnerability Assessment and Gender Assessment
- Pasture Management Assessment
- Slaughterhouse feasibility study
- Business models
- Capacity building

**TA results/impact:**
- Tools are now available to enable the vulnerable communities to derive the best value from the livestock farming while dealing with the adverse impacts of CC
- Tangible approach to integrate CC policy and analysis into long-term development strategy and ag. Policy
- This TA resulted in the **successful leveraging of 7.5 million USD from the government of Canada and 100,000 USD co-funding mobilized from corporate contributions for the scaling up.**
Liberia has adopted **Alternate wetting and drying (AWD)** technology to reduce water demand for irrigation and greenhouse gas emissions without reducing crop yields.

The selected **SPIS technology** (solar water pumps with crop-targeted drip irrigation system) relies on the **creation of water storages in disused areas and mines** that can be flooded during the rainy season. During the dry season, solar panels pump and distribute the water through a drip system into the rice fields depending on production needs.
Saint Kitts and Nevis

Objective:
To incorporate drought risk modelling as a planning tool for climate change adaptation measures in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

TA support:
- Assess drought risk and water resources in SKN
- Implementation of a drought forecasting system
- Train national officers in the use of the drought prevention model

TA results/impact:
- Drought prevention model is enabling to identify areas most at risk of droughts, water availability and shortages
- Increased resilience in the water sector, improved use of water resources and food security
- Our IP, HR Wallingford is starting a new project in SKN, which aims to develop a Water Information System for the islands and build on the Drought forecasting system that was developed under this TA. The new project is funded by The Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA).
Opportunities for scaling up innovation small grants under AFCIA
Scaling up most promising projects – the example of Burundi
Concept Note – Theory of Change

- Decrease in hunger and improved access to nutrition & sustainable agriculture
- Enhanced availability and sustainable management of water
- Improved health and wellbeing for people and especially vulnerable groups
- Improved economic growth and full employment and decent work for all
- Reduced gap in social-economic wellbeing of men and women
- Capable to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
UNEP CTCN’s vision for expansion of the AFCIA programme phase II
Theory of Change of AFCIA
Phase II

Goal: Test, scale up and leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies and anchor them into National Systems of Innovation.

Goal statement: IF developing countries are supported in testing, scaling up and leveraging innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies across the technology cycle THEN adaptive capacity of developing countries will be enhanced, resilience will be strengthened and vulnerability to climate change will be reduced BECAUSE developing countries will have initiated long-term technological transition pathways.

Outcomes
1. 40 climate innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies are identified, assessed, and tested in developing countries.
2. Out of the 40 identified, assessed, and tested innovative, transformative, and locally led climate adaptation technologies, 10 impactful technologies are scaled up in the country through additional funding.
3. Enabling environments are promoted to leverage innovative, transformative, and locally led adaptation technologies by establishing National Systems of Innovation (relevant policies, business model, financing mechanisms), securing additional funding opportunities and/or providing continuous knowledge transfer.
Collaboration with NIEs

Interested parties in developing countries contact their national focal point (National Designated Entity (NDE)) to request climate technology assistance.

The NDE confirms the alignment of the request with its national climate priorities and passes it along to the CTCN.

The CTCN collaborates with the NDE and applicants to develop a tailored technology transfer plan.

The Climate Technology Centre selects a Consortium or Network member to implement the technology solution.

AF NIE