



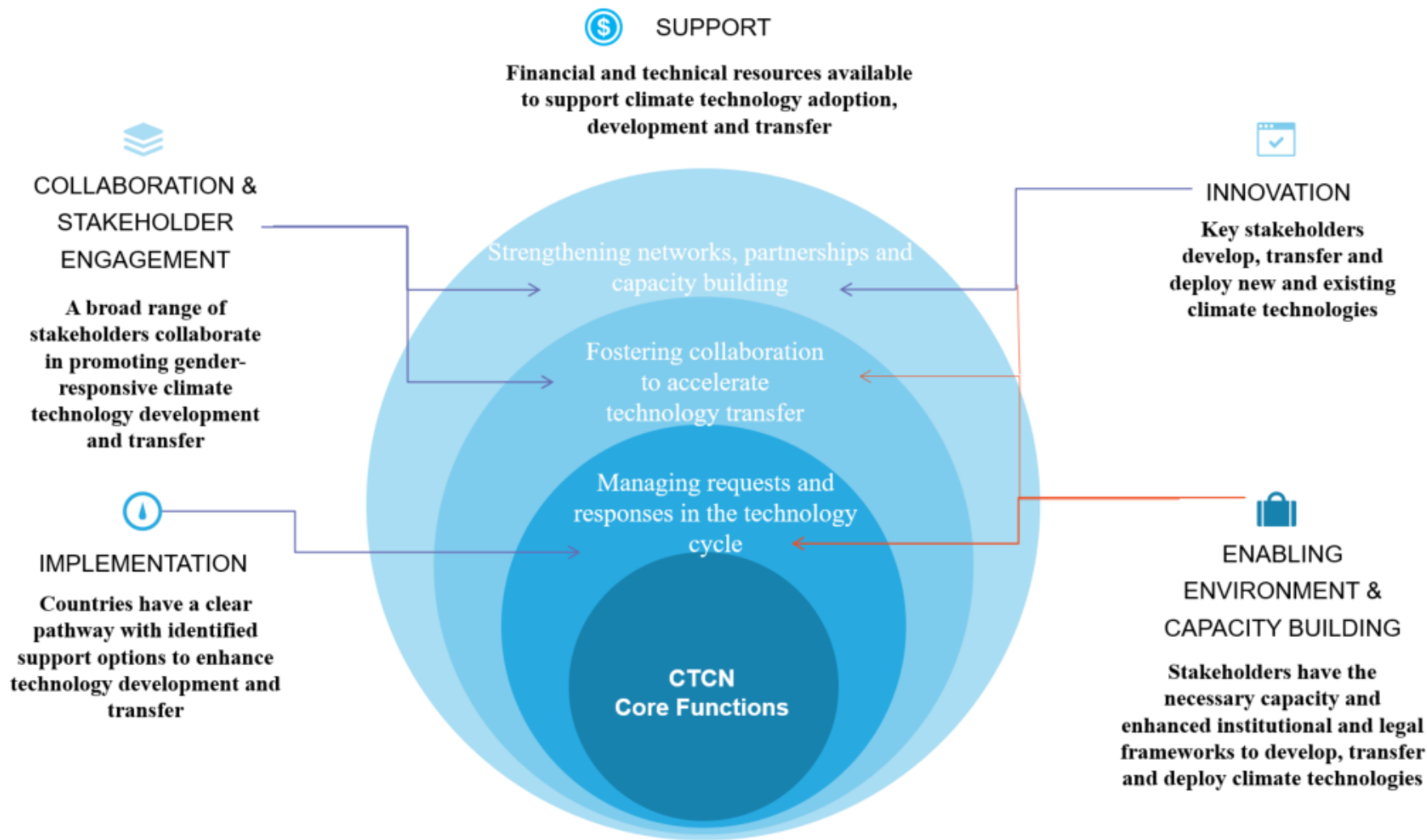
CTCN AFCIA

Overview, experience and lessons learnt

Annual Climate Finance Readiness
Seminar for NIE of the AF
14 SEPTEMBER 2023

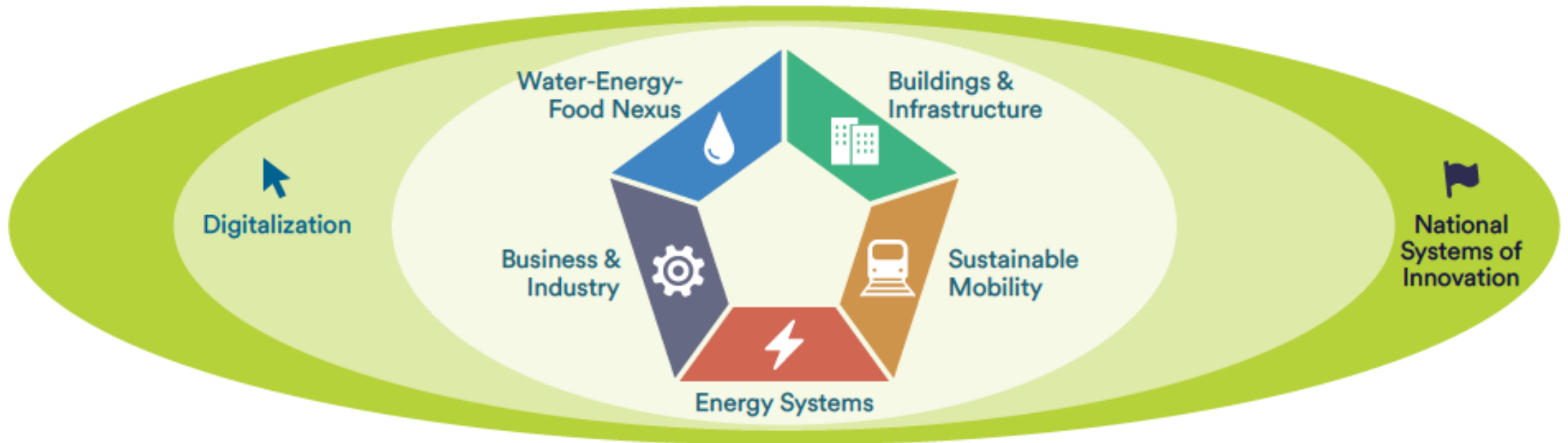
CTCN's experience in Innovation

CTCN focus on Innovation



National System of Innovation and Digitalization as enablers

CTCN new Programme of Work : 2 enablers and 5 systems of transformation



ADAPTATION FUND

Climate Innovation Accelerator

SMALL GRANTS. BIG IMPACT.



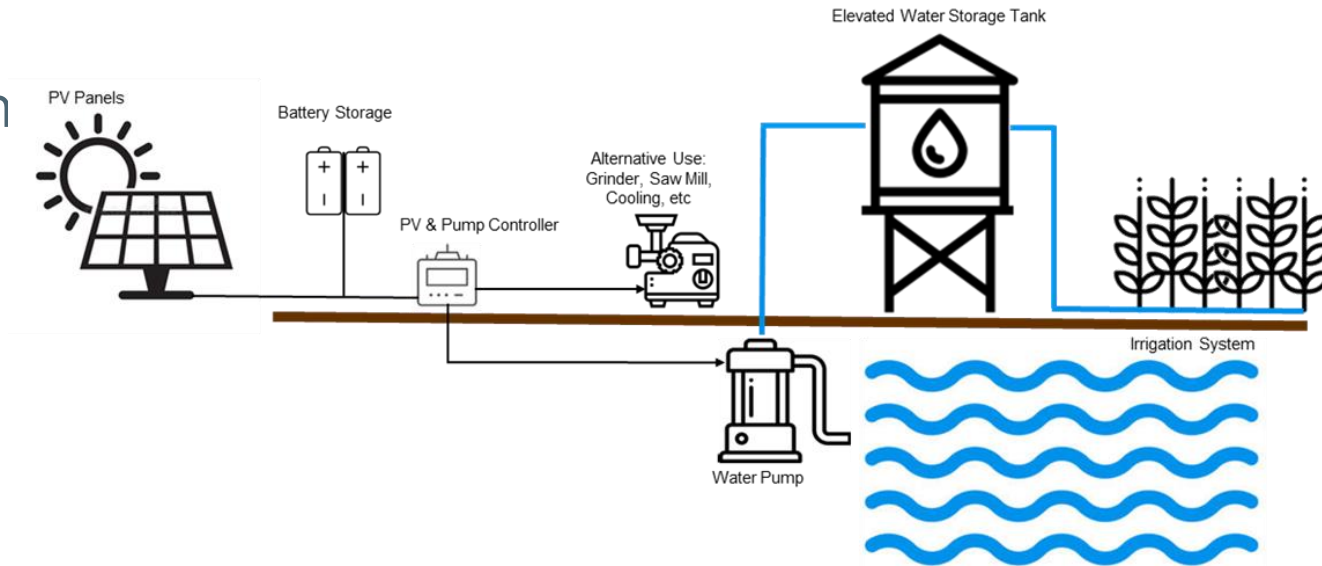
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Lessons learnt from AFCIA programme implementation

Screening AFCIA proposals

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.**



NDE – Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Climate Change

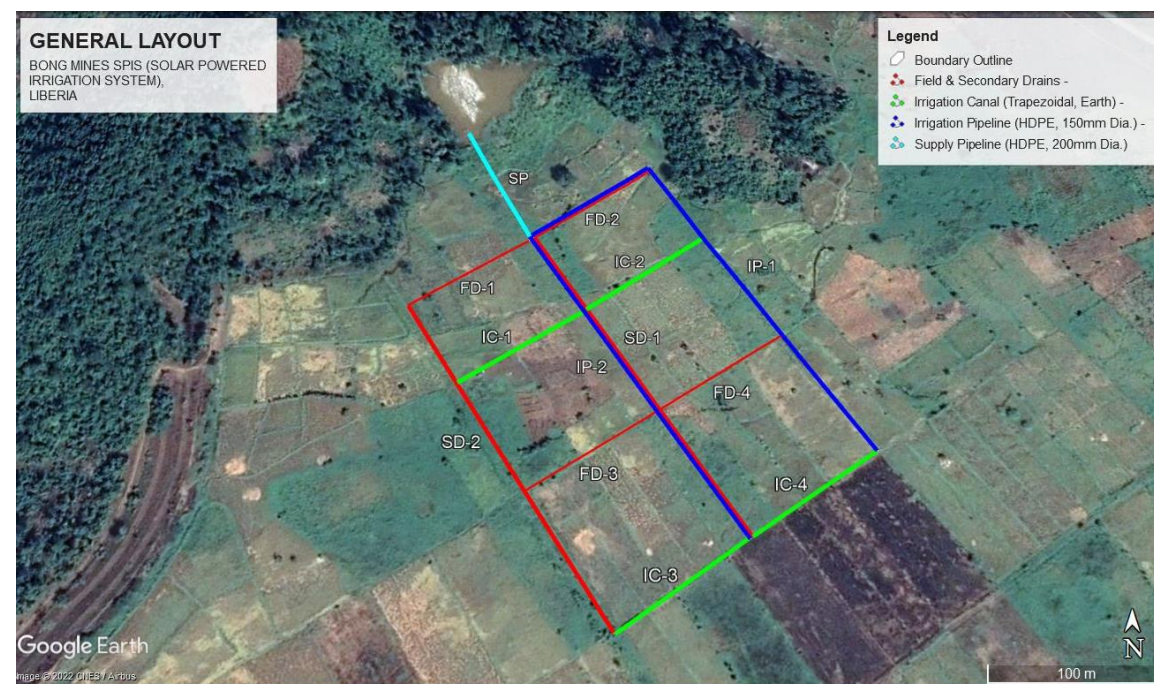
PP – Northeast Asia Agricultural Research Centre (NEAARC)

IPs – Alinea International (Canada); Alberta Biodiversity Monitoring Institute (Canada);
R&D Center for Climate Change and Sustainable Development CCSD (Mongolia)

Liberia SPIS

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

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**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.

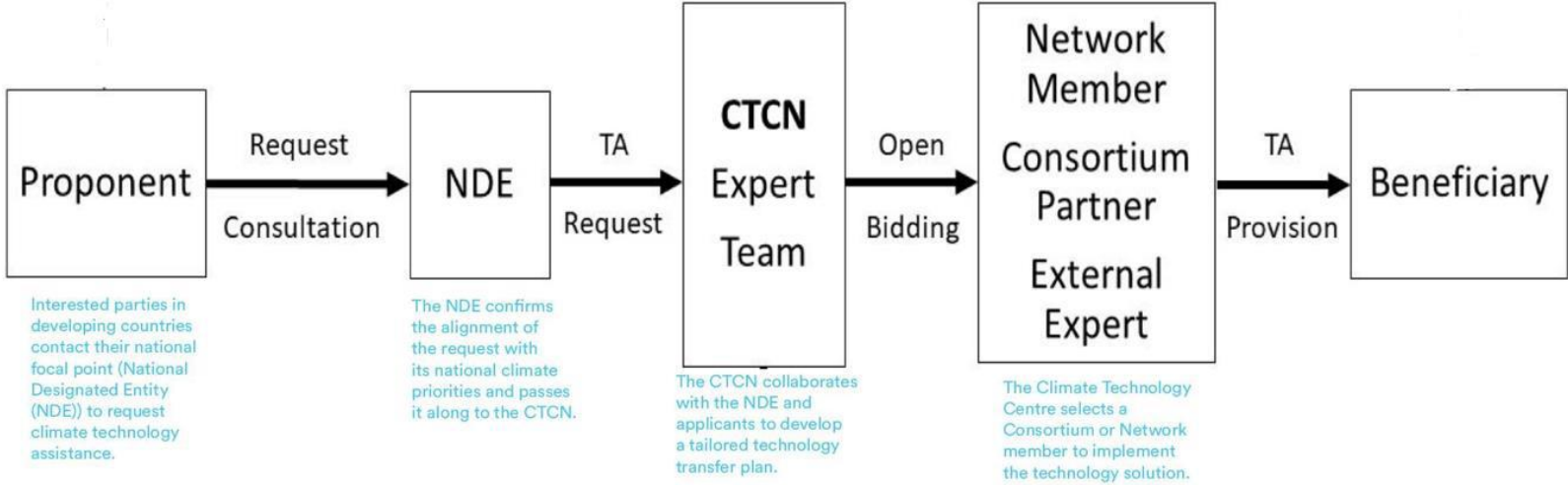
Outcomes

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

Outcomes

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





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