Success factors for technical assistance

CTCN Regional Forum for NDEs

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What is Technical Assistance?

• Technical assistance can be implemented in a variety of forms

• It can last for short time periods totaling merely hours, or extend over months and sometimes years.

• Supply-driven when the service provider or financier proposes the service to the recipient

• Demand-driven when the recipient of the technical assistance service initiates the process
What is a Successful TA?

A technical assistance can be considered **successful if:**

- Its **output removes a specific barrier** (effectiveness)
- It produces **added value** (the output contributes to the outcome)
- It has a **catalytic effect** i.e. contributes to the realization of an impact

![Diagram showing the process of technical assistance from barrier to impact]
Main barriers to technology transfer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technological</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Institutional</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Limited capacity to assess, adopt, adapt and absorb technological options</td>
<td>• Lack of access to Financing</td>
<td>• Uncertain governmental policies</td>
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<td>• Lack of knowledge of technology operation and management</td>
<td>• Potential lack of commercial viability</td>
<td>• Lack of infrastructure</td>
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<td>• Lack of skilled personnel/training facilities</td>
<td>• Lack of financial institutions to support climate technologies</td>
<td>• Lack of information and awareness</td>
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<td>• Lack of standard and codes and certification</td>
<td>• Lack of instruments (incentives, risk mitigation mechanisms...)</td>
<td>• Lack of consumer acceptance</td>
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[Logos of UNEP, UNIDO, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change]
Technical Assistance Success Factors (Design)

• **Focused**: Identification of a specific area of intervention even in complex settings (specific barrier, specific type of technology)

• **Integrated**: Providing a missing component leveraging existing resources and capacity, complementing existing efforts (avoid duplication)

• **Desired**: Commitment and interest of request proponent, stakeholders and beneficiaries, and existence of Champions and/or strong political commitment, funding interest/co-financing

• **Results-based**: Identification of expected results and specific plan to use the deliverables produced

*The NDE should aim to ensure these for each request*
Technical Assistance Success Factors (Response)

- **Commitment of the expert** – understands/integrates local context/circumstances, creative, sound analysis and recommendations
- **Engagement of key actors** – involve stakeholders that have the potential to trigger concrete results and deploy technologies
- **Plans to use results produced** – identify specific actions that will be undertaken based on deliverables produced
- **Autonomy of the results** – unlikely to be impacted by government policy shifts and bureaucratic struggles
- **Timeliness of the work** – outputs delivered on time to trigger the expected impact

*The NDE and CTCN should aim to ensure these for each Response Plan*
Example of Request Generation from TNAs

- **36 countries** conducted their TNA process (phase 1, 2009-2013)
- **26 countries** currently conducting their TNA process (phase 2, 2015-2016)

**Outputs from participating countries:**

- 32 TNA reports completed, 30 TAP reports completed, 30 Barrier Analysis & Enabling Framework reports, 30 Project Idea reports
- + 9 Guidebooks to complement the TNA handbook

- **TNA/TAP is not an end in itself but an enabling activity**
- **Phase 2 started in 2015 in all participating countries**
Example of Request Generation from TNAs

The CTCN is an opportunity for TNA implementation

- Tasked by the COP to support conduction of TNA, as well as supporting implementation of TNA outputs
- New context => increased political will on climate technology issues
- TNAs and TAPs are very relevant for NDEs and can facilitate the selection of sound requests to CTCN – *TNA and TAPs are key tools for the NDEs*
  - For Phase I countries: provide technical guidance to implement TAP, to develop funding proposals, to disseminate TNA results, to identify multi-country requests and common capacity building needs
  - For Phase II countries: provide in depth expertise on specific sector or technology prioritized, develop joint regional activities, disseminate updates and findings
  - Knowledge and experience sharing: support dissemination of knowledge, tools and experience, develop technology compendiums for common technologies, develop a database of funding opportunities, create networking opportunities to support implementation of TAPs
Example of Request Generation from TNAs

Countries have already reached out to the CTCN for:

- Supporting TNAs or related activities (Pakistan, Afghanistan)
- Supporting implementation of TNA/TAP priorities
  - Buthan (transport)
  - Dominican Republic (efficient lighting NAMA)
  - Indonesia (Carbon Measurements Methodology on Peatlands)
  - Indonesia (Giant seawall technology)
  - Indonesia (Ciliwung Watershed Management: Monitoring and early warning system)
  - Mauritius (efficient boiler technology for existing power plants)
  - Mongolia (review of RE and EEC laws)
  - Senegal (cogeneration in power sector & solar and wind energy)
  - Vietnam (biogas from agriculture)
  - Albania (Thermal insulation in building)
For more information, please visit:

http://ctc-n.org