


















Danish support to Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) 2024-2027

<p>Key results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 75 countries supported and enhanced capacity building for climate technology development and transfer across the five CTCN systems' transformation areas. Developing countries' needs and demands supported by providing a diverse portfolio of technology solutions, coupled with capacity building and policy advice tailored to individual countries' specific require through more than 840 different CTCN members. Supporting developing countries to implement NDCs and scale-up transition to ambitious low emission, resilient sustainable development through technology transfer. Implementation of the gender mandate given by the Conference of Parties (COP) to CTCN to promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change. <p>Justification for support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to and development of technology is key for developing countries to strengthen climate adaptation capabilities and for a low-carbon transition, incl. SDG 7 and SDG 13. The CTCN work program aligns closely with Danish priorities and strategies, including the strategy for development cooperation. Strong mobilization of multiple stakeholders and beneficiaries to allow more technology transfer based on country needs and demand. <p>Major risks and challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of technical assistance and capacity building will not lead to concrete results. This is mitigated by multiple agreements with donors, MDB's and the Financing Mechanism of UNFCCC. Limited capacity of recipient countries (NDE's) and limited impact from relative short time-bound support. This is mitigated by close alignment with NDC's and collaboration with relevant financial institution such as GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund. 	File No.	24/23319						
	Country	Interregional						
	Responsible Unit	KLIMA						
	Sector	Climate						
	Partner	CTCN ((UNEP host organisation)						
		<i>DKK million</i>	2024	2025	2026	2027		Total
	Commitment	30,0						30,0
	Projected disbursement	10	10	10	0			30,0
	Duration	2024-2027						
	Previous grants	Yes, 28,0 million (2020-2023)						
	Finance Act code	06.34.01.40						
	Head of unit	Anne Hougaard Jensen						
	Desk officer	Morten Blomqvist						
	Reviewed by CFO	Jacob Strange-Thomsen						
Relevant SDGs								
 No Poverty		 No Hunger		 Good Health, Wellbeing		 Quality Education		
 Gender Equality		 Clean Water, Sanitation		 Affordable Clean Energy		 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth		
 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure		 Reduced Inequalities		 Sustainable Cities, Communities		 Responsible Consumption & Production		
 Climate Action		 Life below Water		 Life on Land		 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.		
 Partnerships for Goals								

Strategic objective

Environmentally sound technologies are developed, transferred, and deployed for low-carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries to support implementation of National Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans and national development plans, incl. securing gender balance and inclusive consultations of civil society.

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	100%	100%		100%
Total green budget (DKK)				

Justification for choice of partner:

CTCN is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. Its mandate and track-record as a catalyst and convener of climate technology transfer aligns with the Danish priorities of raising ambitions to meet the Paris Agreement and an inclusive sustainable development through private sector engagement, civil society participation and technology cooperation.

Summary:

The Danish support to CTCN will promote technology transfer at the request of developing countries as they seek to meet their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets and Paris Agreement commitment. The Danish support will be provided as core-funding to allow CTCN to be responsive to demand-driven climate-related technology needs from developing countries while the five transformative system areas will strengthen a more programmatic approach.

Budget (engagement as defined in FMI):

Engagement 1: Five outcome-areas	25.236.599
Engagement 2 : CTCN operational management	2.523.185
Engagement 3: Programme Support Cost (7%) + 1% UN levy	2.240.215
Total	30,0 DKK million

**Danish support to the
Climate and Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) 2024-2027**

Draft for the programme committee

360 no. 24/23319

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1. Introduction

The present project document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning the Danish support to the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) as agreed between the parties: The CTCN and the Green Diplomacy and Climate office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. The project document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the implementing partner and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below. The Danish support amounts a total of DKK 30,0 million for the period 2024-2027.

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is hosted by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It promotes technology transfer at the request of developing countries as they seek to meet their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets and Paris Agreement commitments. Denmark has a long commitment to support the CTCN since its establishment in 2014 and Denmark is host for the small CTCN secretariat which is located in the UN City Copenhagen. Denmark has previously supported CTCN with DKK 30,0 million in 2013, DKK 11,0 million in 2016 and DKK 28,0 million in 2020.

Climate change is impacting all societies today. From deadly heat waves, droughts, wildfires, storms and floods. At the same time, global emissions are record and we off-track to meet the Paris Agreement. Technologies¹ are considered vital to building climate-resilient societies, transitioning to low-carbon economies, and bridging an increasing reliance on digitalization and technical know-how to create jobs and a sustainable development. Majority of developing countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC's) indicate a requirement for technology support and capacity development in order to implement their commitments. Many of the necessary technologies exist already. The real challenge is to get them where they are needed, to adapt them and to scale up. CTCN is one important tools for support such technology transfer on country-demand and the

The CTCN has since its inception in 2014 has served over 113 developing countries, providing access to over 467 targeted mitigation and adaptation technologies. More than 50% of the support has been targeted Africa. In 2023, the CTCN introduced more programmatic approach while still maintaining demand-driven and responsive to request from developing countries. The CTCN is today focusing on five system transformation areas: (i) water-energy-food nexus, (ii) buildings and infrastructure, (iii) sustainable mobility, (iv) energy systems, and (v) business and industry.

In this context, CTCN is viewed as well-placed organization to support developing countries transition to low-carbon and climate resilient societies. The organization is demand-driven and the advisory board have representative of youth, women and indigenous peoples organisations. It is responsive to meet developing

¹¹ Technologies is defined by UNFCCC as climate technologies that reduce GHG emission which include renewable energies such as wind, solar and hydro power. It also technologies that allows to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change where technologies can be drought-resistant crops, early warning systems and sea wall. It can also be more 'soft' technologies such as energy-efficient practices and training of equipment.

countries request for climate change-related technology equipment, methods, capacity development and policy advice. Many of these technologies and responses to climate change impact are also critical for lifting people out poverty and deliver on several of the SDG's.

2. Context, justification and strategic considerations

2.1. Context and rationale

The World Bank estimates that climate change could push more than 100 million people back into extreme poverty by 2030². Increasing temperatures, changing rain patterns, droughts, flooding, storms and hurricanes will all threaten current progress to meet the SDG's. The 2023 UNEP Emission adaptation and Emission Gap Reports highlighted the devastating impacts of climate change and shows that global emissions are off-track from meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement.

There is a strong link between sustainable development, climate vulnerability and transfer of technology. Limited economic, social and institutional resources lead to low adaptive capacity of new technologies that could mitigate emissions and build resilience against climate change. Technology is not a quick fix but needs to be embedded into the conditions of the host country. However, without transfer of technology developing countries are likely to be locked-into a fossil-fuel based economy and without adequate means to adapt to climate change.

The next generation National Determined Contributions (NDC's), covering both mitigation and adaptation, needs to be submitted up to 12 months ahead of COP30 in Brazil in 2025. It is evident that technology transfer is key for most developing countries to identify more climate resilient, low-carbon and gender-sensitive development pathways. It will be relevant to stimulate further uptake of climate technologies in support of NDC implementation. Both the latest IPCC report and the outcome document from COP28 emphasize that rapid and scaled-up deployment and adoption clean technologies as well as access to new emerging technologies will be critical. However, this will often require the adequate enabling frameworks and support from international sources of concessional finance. However, developing the necessary technologies is often out of reach from least developed countries. For example, more than 90% of clean energy investments since 2021 has taken place in advanced economies and China.

Technology is not gender neutral. In fact, technological solutions are often developed and produced by men and targeting men. Therefore, both women and men need to be engaged in the development and use of technologies, including in the decision making process and both women and men need to benefit of the technology induced outcomes. This is particular important as women commonly face higher risks and greater burdens of climate change. Thus, bringing in women's perspectives, needs and innovations will be pivotal for a just energy transition. Furthermore, it is also relevant to consider how adoption indigenous knowledge and traditional practices can complement new technological solutions, thus engagement of indigenous peoples is of outmost importance.

In 2020, out of the 20 countries most vulnerable and least prepared to adapt to climate change, 12 were in conflict. Growing evidence suggests that climate change and environmental degradation act as catalysts, drivers, and multipliers of instability, exacerbating already volatile food prices, insecure livelihoods and large-scale displacement. It will be important to develop innovative conflict-sensitive, field-focused, reliable, cost-effective climate technologies solutions that can assist conflict-prone countries.

Digitalisation and artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming a game-changer to adapt to climate change but there is a digital divide between developing countries and more advanced economies. Yet, new

² Source: World Bank (2020) Revised Estimates of the Impact of Climate Change on Extreme Poverty by 2030.

technologies have already demonstrated the impact of digitalization when mobile phones were introduced and Kenya spearheaded the introduction of mobile pay. Emerging digital technologies, such as blockchain, AI, machine learning technology, open data platforms can have the potential to act as tools to unlock and accelerate global climate actions ranging from transforming energy systems through enhanced smart grids, to enabling more effective disaster risk reduction and multi-hazard early warning systems, and bolstering the resilience of agricultural communities by improving accuracy and access to weather forecasts for crop management.

2.2. Justification for Danish support

The CTCN is the implementation arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism, and is hosted by the UN Environment Programme. Leveraging the expertise of these institutions, as well as a global network of over 800 civil society, private sector, and research institutions, the CTCN delivers technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge for energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient development.

The CTCN mandate is to promote accelerated, diversified and scaled-up transfer of environmentally sound technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, in developing countries, in line with their sustainable development priorities. The mandate and vision of CTCN is well aligned with key priorities in the Danish Strategy for Development Cooperation 'The World We Share'. For example the vision statement in the Danish Strategy emphasizes the need to "strengthen resilience to climate change, with focus on poor and vulnerable countries and people. We will reduce global CO2 emissions and promote a socially just green transition. And we will ensure that increased climate ambition in developing countries and fulfilment of the Paris Agreement deliver sustainable development and growth for the world's poor."

The Danish support to CTCN will particularly support fulfillment of SDG7 Clean Energy and SDG13 Climate Action. This is line with the Government's priorities for Danish development Cooperation 2024, which has set out the target of 30% of Danish development assistance is allocated for climate efforts, whereof approx. 60% should be targeted climate adaptation. This will also support the effort to meet the ambition of the Paris Agreement and deliver on the Global Stocktake outcome document from COP28. Furthermore, the five transformative areas of CTCN (see below) are aligned to several other SDG's including SDG5, SDG6, SDG9 and SDG11.

Case stories:

Cameroon reached out CTCN to develop innovative low-carbon solutions for the entire dairy value-chain in North Cameroon aligned with Cameroon's NDC and its National Adaptation Plan of 2021. Working with the municipalities of Petté and Wina (70,00 inhabitants) and the communities (including women's constituencies) engaged in farming and dairy production, CTCN identified the appropriate type of technology for dairy processing and piloted the creation of a solar-powered dairy processing facility and equipment. The increase in the production and consumption of dairy products, and the reduction of food waste.

In Cambodia, CTCN supported the development of a local climate information system for climate change adaptation (LISA), which is an intuitive and user-friendly web-based data visualization platform that enables users to explore future climate scenarios and to gain an appreciation of potential impacts and adaptation options for future climate resilient planning. CTCN helped in testing LISA for the municipality of Battambang. The enhanced accessibility to information and reliability of the risk-related data demonstrated (i) improved awareness of local government stakeholders to climate change impacts and adaptation, (ii) evidence-based decision-making at the local level improved through access to climate and data information that is integrated into the LISA platform.

The CTCN role is well aligned to the aid effectiveness agenda and is designed to meet the six DAC criteria. The CTCN facilitates the connection between countries and climate technology solutions. It has a unique position as the implementing arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and serves as a vital link between

all stakeholders. CTCN is catalyzing collaborative efforts to identify and deliver technology solutions together with tailored capacity building, advisory services. In addition, the advisory board consist of a wide range of different stakeholders providing different perspective. To bring the advisory services closer to implementation and investments, the CTCN has formalized collaboration with the Green Climate Fund, The Global Environmental Facility and the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator. Its work is also aligned with national NDC's and National Adaptation Plans and coordination also exist with NDC Partnership where Denmark is co-chair for period of 2024.-2025.

Justification of programme design based on the six OECD DAC evaluation criteria:

- **Relevance:** The selected programme is fully aligned with the Danish strategy for development cooperation and is providing a core contribution to achieve progress on SDG 7 and SDG 13 by providing better access to technologies to adapt to climate change and promote low-carbon development pathways.
- **Coherence:** The external coherence is clear as CTCN has a UN-based mandate and is an implementing arm of the UNFCCC. CTCN also brings together a number of multilateral, civil society and private sector stakeholders. Several supported by Denmark.
- **Impact:** CTCN assistance is estimated to reduce 12,230,000 tonnes of CO2 eq. per year and has leveraged its original funding of 75 million USD to more than 1 billion USD in projected additional investment for developing countries to implement climate technology. More than 90 million people have benefited from the outcomes of technical assistance that the CTCN is providing in 113 developing countries upon their request.
- **Effectiveness:** The CTCN serves as a trusted broker to developing countries by mobilizing a global network of technology, finance, policy, private sector and capacity development experts (including multilateral organizations such as the GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, & NDC Partnership).
- **Efficiency:** The CTCN, operated by a small Secretariat based in Copenhagen, utilizes multilateral partnerships and a global network of technology expert institutions to efficiently respond to a broad range of climate technology needs across more than 100 countries. The CTCN provides assistance of up to 250.000 USD. On average each technical assistance intervention was valued at 215.000 USD in 2023. The more than 800 CTCN members serve as trusted and validated implementing agencies.
- **Sustainability:** The CTCN, as the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism, is a core component of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It has 16 bilateral donors and 6 multilateral donors.

CTCN has a long tradition of mainstreaming gender. CTCN set-up in 2022 a Gender Task Force comprised of several of its Advisory Board members and led by the UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency, to revise the CTCN Gender Policy for the period 2023–2027 and formulate its Action Plan for 2023–2024. The updated Policy and Action Plan was endorsed by the Advisory Board in 2023. Furthermore, CTCN has a longstanding partnership with the Women and Gender Constituency³ to support Gender Just Climate Solutions (GJCS), a programme designed to showcase, support and amplify grassroots initiatives that prioritize gender equality and women's rights in climate action. Furthermore, the CTCN launched a new Climate Technology & Gender Expert Rooster, and an ambitious gender policy and monitoring system.

Danish funding will further complement and act in synergy with other projects being rolled out such as an EU-funded project specifically addressing the need to close the technology gap in countries in conflict. The aim of the EU funded programme is to develop innovative conflict-sensitive, field-focused, reliable, cost-effective climate technologies solutions and provide Technical Assistance to 10 conflict-prone countries. The CTCN technical assistance has since 2014 target approx. 50 % of the assistance being towards Africa (followed by Asia Pacific 29 % and LAC by 21%) with an additional focus on LDCs and SIDs. This also aligned with Danish priorities.

³ The Women and Gender Constituency (WGC) is one of the nine stakeholder groups of the UNFCCC. Established in 2009, the WGC now consists of 33 women's and environmental civil society organizations.

Human rights and poverty orientation is also a priority of the CTCN. The advisory board has a permanent seat to indigenous people. The voice of youth has also a seat in the advisory board. Denmark will continue through engagement in the Advisory Board and ongoing dialogue with CTCN secretariat to ensure the inclusive approach in both operational of CTCN and implementation.

Denmark have identified four areas of the CTCN work programme that will be a priority to follow and influence towards 2027: (i) focus on energy transition in Sub-Saharan Africa, (ii) technology as an enabler to mitigate conflict as climate change can exacerbate already existing conflict, (iii) continue strong focus on gender, (iv) support the implementation of a more transformative programmatic approach, particular on water-energy-food-nexus.

2.3. Lessons learned and partnerships

New technologies and innovative adoption of existing technologies are essential to accelerate progress on mitigation and to respond to climate change impacts that are affecting food security, infrastructure, livelihoods, health, natural systems and biodiversity, among others. Technologies are vital to building climate-resilient, low-carbon societies. Many essential technologies already exist — the challenge is to get them deployed where they are needed, and to build the enabling environments to support technology innovation.

The CTCN is a network and limited in size. Its main strength is its convening power as network and ability as a centre to mobilise partners for responding to country requests. Since its inception in 2014, it has served over 113 developing countries, providing access to over 467 targeted mitigation and adaptation technologies in support of achieving progress on the implementation of their NDCs. It accomplishes this with world-class expertise through a distributed model that includes a Global Network of over 840 technology experts from academia, civil society, finance, the private sector and research institutions, and 160 national climate technology focal points. Furthermore, CTCN has enhanced and formalised the collaboration with the Technology Executive Committee of the UNFCCC in a joined work programme.

The CTCN's core mandate is to respond to country-driven requests for services with a focus on building and strengthening developing country capacity to address technology challenges and opportunities for adaptation and mitigation. Based on the lessons learned from the first almost ten years of operations, the CTCN new Programme of Work (PoW 2023-2027) has introduced five system transformation areas (water-energy-food nexus, buildings and infrastructure, sustainable mobility, energy systems, and business and industry) and two technology enablers (national systems of innovation and digitalisation). The purpose is to allow CTCN to enhance a more programmatic approach which can lead to more transformational impacts and scale across these core service areas, while maintaining its responsiveness to country requests. Denmark supports the introduction of a more programmatic approach as introduced in the third CTCN programme of work (2023-2027). It moves beyond "single project approach" by clustering the demand-driven CTCN technical assistance and the five transformative areas all considered relevant and aligned with Danish priorities.

Evaluation report of CTCN 2024 (forthcoming)

Box will include key findings and relevant topics related for the Danish grant from the forthcoming evaluation of CTCN. Expected by June.

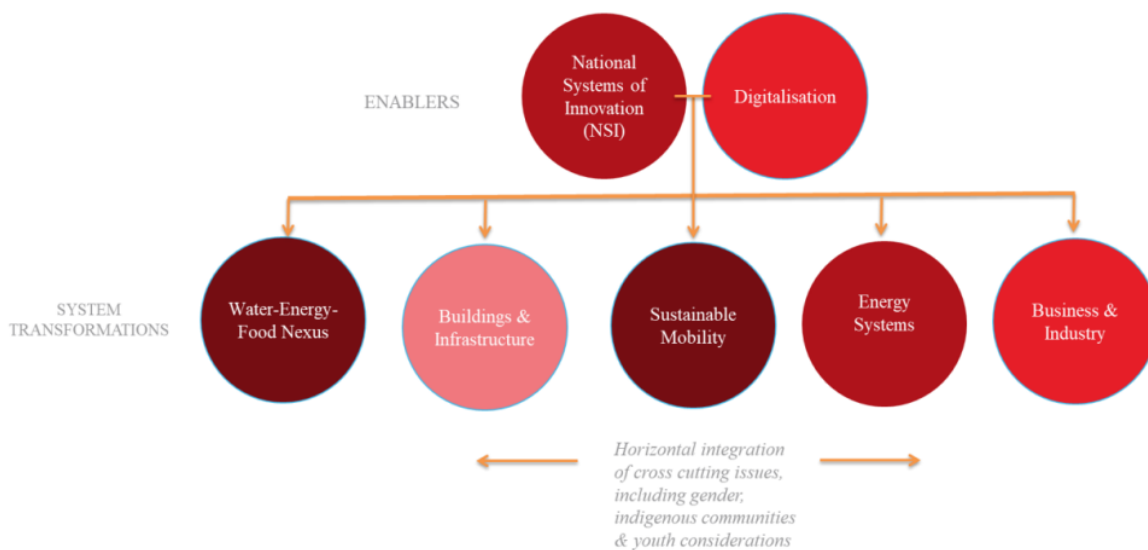
3. Work Programme 2023-2027 and CTCN mandate

CTCN's 3rd Programme of Work 2023–2027 was launched as part of the TEC-CTCN Joint Work Programme to accelerate the deployment of transformative climate. It aims to enhance transformational impact across CTCN's core service areas through two proven technology enablers and five system transformations, serving the global imperative to rapidly accelerate the shift towards climate resilience and emissions reduction.

The CTCN implements its mission through three core services:

- 1) *Technical assistance.* Providing technical assistance at the request of developing countries to accelerate and unlock the transfer of climate technologies. These interventions come at the request of developing countries and are led at the country level by NDEs (160 nationally selected technology focal points, usually based in national ministries of environment or energy). The CTCN provides bespoke assistance valued at a maximum of 250.000 USD per request. The average technical assistance costs 125.000 USD and is completed in 9-12 months. CTCN services are available to governments, civil society, and private sector institutions at the local, national and regional level.
- 2) *A Worldwide Network:* Fostering collaboration and innovation among climate technology stakeholders via the CTCN's network of regional and sectoral experts from academia, the private sector, and public and research institutions. To deliver timely mitigation and adaptation assistance to many countries, the CTCN leverages the expertise of UNEP and UNFCCC, along with a global network of over 840 civil society, finance, private sector, and research institutions, as well as NDEs from over 160 countries in the global South and North, to provide customized technology solutions. The private sector comprises 52.7 % of the Centre's Network. Network members benefit from both opportunities of being contracted to deliver CTCN technical assistance and capacity development, but also from connecting with national decision makers, thought leaders and other Network members. The CTCN further promotes cross-fertilization of knowledge sharing and lessons learnt within the Network.
- 3) *Knowledge sharing & capacity development:* The CTCN offers the world's largest online source of climate technology information (www.ctc-n.org). A broad range of capacity development workshops are organized to deliver practical training on adaptation and mitigation technologies, financing and enabling environments at global/regional/and national levels are being conducted. The CTCN PALO office was established in 2022 July, Songdo, Republic of Korea with the aim of strengthening the collaboration with GCF for linking mechanisms under the UNFCCC and enhancing support for collaborative RD&D on climate technologies among developing countries. The Office is dedicated to supporting the establishment of enabling environment and climate technology capacities of developing countries.

CTCN's Programme of Work is building on achievements to date but as a new development it is introducing two enablers (National Systems of Innovation and Digitalisation) that shape 5 system transformations. It acknowledges that many essential technologies already exist — the challenge is to get them deployed where they are needed, and to build the enabling environments to support technology innovation, adaptation and scale-up implementation. The past 10 years of technical assistance has reflected how countries are seeking system wide transformations in areas such as water-energy-food nexus, sustainable-mobility, buildings and infrastructure, energy systems, and business and industrialization.



As the CTCN is demand-driven to ensure tailor made responses in developing countries when carrying out technological assistance, the CTCN cannot predict future demands across the five systems transformations. Based on data since 2014, however, there is a reasonable assumption that, barring any significant changes or deviating developments, technical assistance requests will continue along the same patterns as before with technical assistance requests within the category Building and Infrastructure and Energy Systems making up 50 per cent, and with Business and Industry, the WEF nexus and Sustainable Mobility making up around a quarter of the technical assistance.

4. Theory of change and key assumptions

The Theory of Change is organized to align the CTCN activities into the five themes of the Paris Agreement’s Technology Framework. The five themes are: (i) innovation, (ii) implementation, (iii) Enabling environment and capacity building, (iv) Stakeholder engagement and collaboration, and (v) Support. In addition, CTCN also builds on the three “core service areas” and the two “enablers” and “five transformative system areas” as explained in the former chapter. Together, these are important building blocks to achieve CTCN’s Theory of Change.

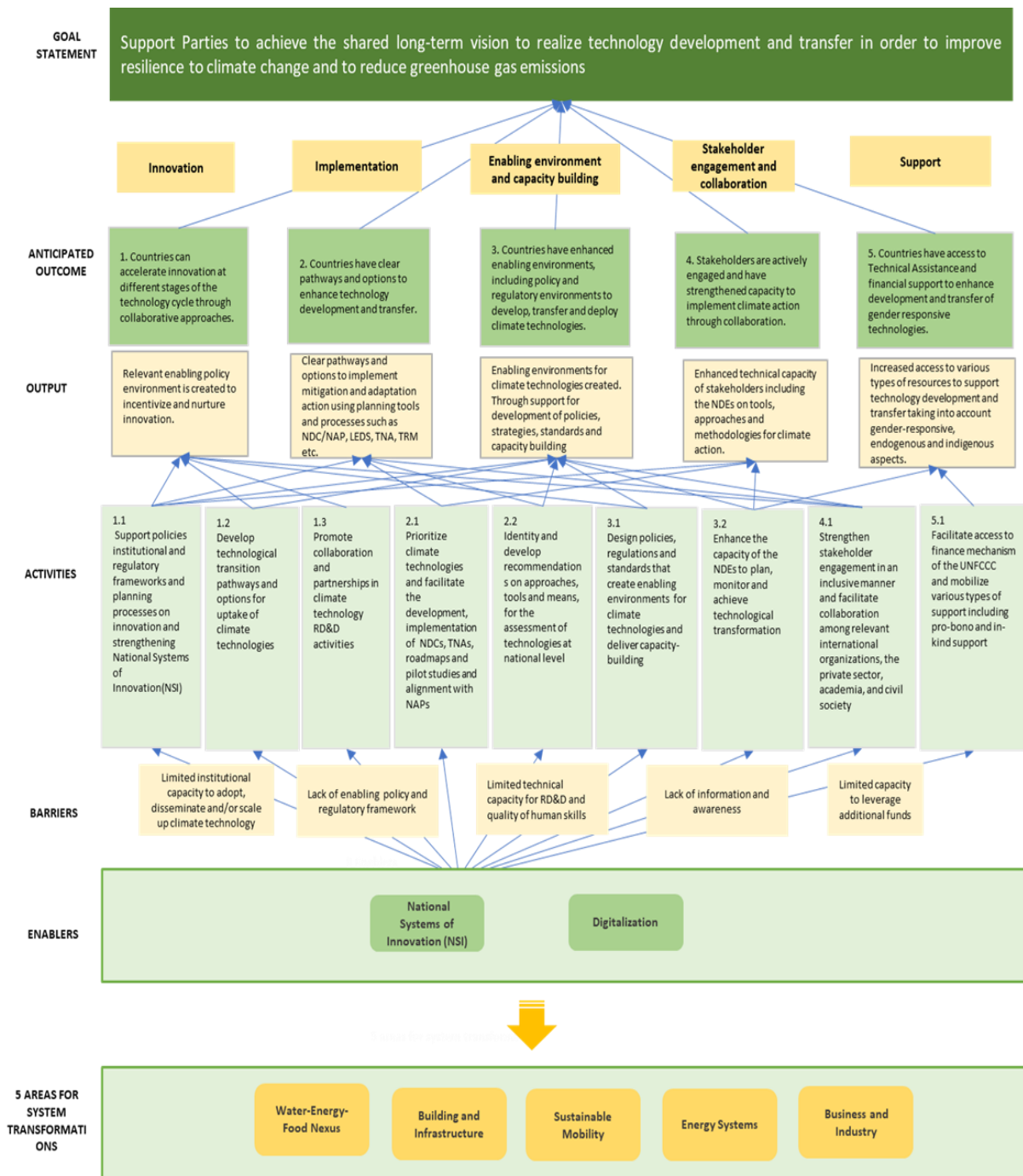
The CTCN builds on the overall assumption that technologies are vital to building climate-resilient societies, transitioning to low-carbon economies, and bridging an ever-expanding reliance on modern technical know-how to create green jobs and compete in the global marketplace. Furthermore, that technology transfer is prioritized in developing countries next generation NDC’s planned to be submitted in 2025 before COP30.

The CTCN also builds on the assumption of the need of bringing stakeholders together and that CTCN can serve as a trusted matchmaker, delivering technology solutions by mobilizing the public and private sector and technology action. To achieve transfer of technology at scale, the CTCN continues to work collaboratively with stakeholders to ensure that the financial and technical parameters are in place, e.g. close partnership with multilateral delivery mechanisms (GEF, Adaptation Fund, GCF), private sector, research institutions and civil society organizations/representatives

The core business areas of CTCN is to provide country-driven technical assistance that is tailor made to specific country needs for climate change-related equipment, methods, and capacity development. The assumption is that climate challenges and opportunities are dependent on various factors which includes local conditions, size of market, levels of economic development and absorptive capacity.

The theory change continues to build on the mandate to respond to country-driven requests, but the new Programme of Worked aims to also advance a stronger focus on system transformations through clustering the technical advise in five system transformation areas. The diagram displays the CTCN's Theory of Change in greater detail and outlines key processes that affect change along the sequential pathways of the Technology Framework. The contributing factors that the CTCN has a certain level of control over or can indirectly influence, are called 'drivers'; they are noted as arrows with descriptive text between outputs, outcomes and impacts.

The diagram on the following page displays the CTCN's Theory of Change from PoW 2023-2027 in greater detail and includes the five new system transformation areas and two enablers. It describes the pathways through which the Goal Statement is expected to be achieved by identifying key barriers for climate technology transfer and the key activity areas supported by the CTCN. It then identified the expected outputs and outcomes of the activities that should lead to Goal Statement.



5. Objective and summary of the results framework

The overall objective of the CTCN's is to support Parties to achieve their commitments to the Paris Agreement through technology development and transfer and to implement their NDCs, improve resilience to climate change impacts and mitigate climate change.

The Danish support to CTCN's will be aligned to the 2023-2027 Programme of Work responding to the needs of developing countries to rapidly accelerate the shift towards climate resilience and emissions reduction. It aims to facilitate the implementation of mitigation and adaptation action, delivering transformational change and achieving sustainable outcomes and impact.

Thematic Programme	Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) Global Technology Support		
Programme Objective for Danish contribution	Environmentally sound technologies are developed, transferred, and deployed for low-carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries to support implementation of National Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans and national plans.		
Impact Indicator ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented informed by CTCN technical assistance- Anticipated metric tons of CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) emissions reduced or avoided as a result of CTCN technical assistance (disaggregated by annual and life of project) 		
Baseline	2023	Collected for the Annual Operation Plan 2024.	
Target	Year	2027	Target is dependent on baseline.

UNFCCC Theme	Intended Outcome	Selected indicators	2023 (baseline ⁵)	2027 (target)
Innovation	Countries have accelerated innovation at different stages of the technology cycle through collaborative approaches.	Technical Assistance projects focusing on National Systems of Innovation (NSI) and knowledge flows, and policies, strategies, plans, legal frameworks, agreements, or regulations proposed, adopted, or implemented under Technical Assistance.	8	15
Implementation	Countries have clear pathways and options to enhance inclusive, gender responsive, technology development and transfer, including endogenous and indigenous technologies.	Number of TA supported.	25	15
Collaboration	Countries have enhanced enabling environments, including policy and regulatory environments to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies	Number of policies, strategies, plans, legal frameworks, agreements, or regulations proposed, adopted, or implemented that has been informed by CTCN technical assistance	22	12

⁴ Is monitored in the annual progress report

⁵ The baseline in the results framework is reflective of the programme of work time period.

Capacity building	Stakeholders are actively engaged and have strengthened capacity to implement climate action through collaboration	Number of collaborations with international organizations, private sector, academia, civil society organizations and Network members for the co-development of activities, including trainings, workshops, and knowledge products	46	30
Support	Countries have access to Technical Assistance and financial support to enhance development and transfer of gender responsive technologies	Percentage increase of funding mobilized from existing bilateral donors and through new donor Parties	Data only available at end of five year period	At least 10%

6. Inputs/budget

The Danish contribution to the CTCN amounts DKK 30.000.000 DKK. This amount will complement approximately USD 112.680,319 in of mobilized funding over the time of the CTCN from other bilateral donors and multilateral funds. Major bilateral donors are EU, Japan, Sweden, South Korea, Norway Canada and USA and multilateral funds include GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund. The indicative five-year cycle budget for CTCN is USD 50,0 million. Denmark is also contributing to CTCN's operational costs in the UN City Copenhagen.

The budget includes 7% for administrative costs. In addition, and pursuant to paragraph 10(a) of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018, the government of Denmark agrees that an amount corresponding to 1% of the Contribution to UNEP shall be paid to fund the United Nations Resident Coordinator System.

The Danish grant is expected be divided on the following outcome-based areas and in DKK:

Outcomes	Y1	Y2	Y3	TOTAL
Innovation	4,811,527	5,741,413	7,088,009	17,640,949
Implementation	965,468	1,061,936	1,167,893	3,195,297
Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement	246,704	308,381	385,871	940,956
Establishing environment and Capacity Building	272,007	340,009	424,616	1,036,633
Support	790,719	790,719	841,325	2,422,764
CTCN Operations	708,485	823,930	990,771	2,523,186
TOTAL (net of PSC and 1 % Levy)	7,794,912	9,066,388	10,898,485	27,759,785
Programme Support Cost (PSC) 7%				1,943,185
1% coordination levy				297,030
TOTAL BUDGET				30,000,000

6. Institutional and Management arrangement

The Climate Technology Centre and Network is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Technology Mechanism (Diagram 1). Within this mechanism, the CTCN is considered the implementation arm providing technical assistance, capacity development and knowledge sharing at the request of developing countries, while its sister, the Technology Executive Committee, reviews and provides recommendations on technology-related policies. The CTCN coordinates directly with National Determined Entities (NDEs) to solicit and manage requests for assistance. It also ensures its accountability to the UNFCCC Conference of Parties through the oversight of the CTCN Advisory Board.



The CTCN's governance is provided by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties by providing guidance and entering a hosting memorandum of understanding. The CTCN reports to the Conference of the Parties, through the subsidiary bodies, on their respective activities and the performance of their respective functions. The Advisory Board of the CTCN determines its operational modalities and rules of procedure. The CTCN Advisory Board has 30 members, and is meeting every six months for 2-3 days, and guides CTCN, approves procedures and the annual operating plans including annual budgets, endorses financial statements, and monitors CTCN activities and results.

The CTCN is hosted by UNEP, which is responsible for the CTCN's operations, staffing and financial management. The CTCN's Secretariat is based in UN City Copenhagen, with additional support and technical staff based in UNEP offices. New smaller CTCN offices have been opened, e.g. Partnership and Liaison Office in Korea. The regional technical team works closely with each country's NDE and partner organisations to deliver technical assistance, capacity development and networking opportunities. The CTCN relies upon the technical and administrative expertise of staff from its host institution, UNEP, together with the ability to hire short term consultants as needed, to enable the CTCN to effectively deliver upon its mandate including on the CTCN's cross-cutting activities and ensuring that lessons learnt and knowledge sharing opportunities are transmitted globally.

The partnership between the Government of Denmark and the CTCN will be overseen on the Centre's side by the CTCN Director, and supported by the Donor Engagement and Resource Mobilization Specialist and the Finance Specialist. An annual meeting between the MFA and CTCN leadership in order to discuss progress and implementation will be arranged. The meeting will be held in connection with the spring meeting of the Advisory Board in March/April, where reporting from the previous year must be available. Furthermore, CTCN must provide MFA with the annual work plans (as approved by the Advisory Board on the autumn session) as well as an updated Results Framework based on the annual plan and with updated indicators for the year as relevant. This documentation must be made available to MFA by the end of the previous year.

Anti-corruption and SEAH measures: The overall governance and management of the CTCN is structured according to decisions made by the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) and are detailed in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the COP and the United Nations Environment Programme, as leader of the CTCN's Consortium, regarding the hosting of the Climate Technology Centre. UNEP hosts the Centre as a dedicated entity within UNEP consistent with UNEP regulations, rules, procedures, UNEP Governing Council decisions, and the provisions of the host agreement. As such, administrative, reporting, and contractual aspects are managed by UNEP.

The CTCN does not conduct fund transfers to partner countries and hence, anti-corruption measures in the partner countries are focused on the process of tendering, award, or execution of contracts with local consultants. Procurement of goods and services is conducted via the procurement systems of UNEP and are subject to the guidelines and regulations of UNEP. Attention is given to detecting that no offer, payment, consideration or benefit of any kind, which could be regarded as an illegal or corrupt practice, are made, promised, sought or accepted - neither directly nor indirectly - as an inducement or reward in relation to activities funded under the CTCN in the partner countries. Any such practice will be grounds for the immediate cancellation of the engagement or parts of it, and additional action, civil and/or criminal, as may be appropriate. Similarly, the same measures shall be exercised towards CTCN in any tendering, award, or execution of contracts with local and international consultants.

As aligned with UNEP, CTCN has a strict zero tolerance policy for any sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse and follows UNEP policies covering SEAH such as ST/SGB/2019/8 Addressing discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment and abuse of authority; ST/SGB/2003/13 Special Measures for protection against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse; ST/AI/2017/1 Unsatisfactory conduct investigation and the disciplinary process and a Code of Conduct to prevent harassment.

Communicating results: The CTCN employs a Knowledge & Communications Manager and a Communications Specialist and communications to conduct the CTCN's communications, outreach and knowledge sharing activities. The CTCN utilizes its own website, events, annual Progress Report, reporting to the COP, videos, and social media channels to generate awareness of the CTCN's services, ensure visibility and transparency, communicate the results of its work to the countries it serves, its development partners, and host institutions. In addition, the CTCN utilizes the communications platforms of its host agency, UNEP, as well as that of the UNFCCC to further disseminate its communications.

7. Financial Management, planning and reporting

Management of the contribution and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules, and directives of UNEP. UNEP shall ensure that the contribution is recorded in the accounts of UNEP and reported together with all other funds to the CTCN Trust Fund. Furthermore, the Danish funds should also be compliant to the Danish Aid Management Guidelines as outlined in the present document.

The CTCN is mandated to serve countries classified as Non-Annex I countries by the UNFCCC. This classification includes a few countries that are not represented on the OECD Development Assistance Committee's list of overseas development assistance recipients. The CTCN therefore commits to ensure that no Danish funds will be utilised in the delivery of assistance to non-ODA countries and will document this in its reporting to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The transfer of funds should follow the plan outlined on the cover page but will be subject to evaluation of the spending of funds. The CTCN will be responsible for submitting request for disbursement and should confirm once funds have registered on the account of the CTCN/UNEP.

During November of each year, the status of progress, including the substantive and financial reports, for the previous year will be provided to the MFA. Within six months after the date of completion or termination of the Agreement, a final report summarizing activities and impact of activities as well as financial data will be delivered. The MFA will receive annual audited accounts for the Danish grant from UNEP. The audited accounts must specify both payments and expenditures of the Danish grant. Expenditures must be specified with at least the same degree of detail as in the budget. Upon completion of the grant any unspent funds must be returned to MFA. Interest accrued on the Danish grant will not be calculated separately and thus not returned to the MFA, rather CTCN will strive to ensure that disbursement requests to the MFA match liquidity needs for activities in the best possible manner.

The responsible MFA unit shall have the right to carry out any technical or financial mission that is considered necessary to monitor the implementation of the programme. After the termination of the programme support, the Green Diplomacy and Climate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark reserves the right to carry out evaluation in accordance with this article.

8. Risk Management

The contextual risk for this programme is a more uncertain geopolitical situation which could also increasingly influence the work of the CTCN. This is so far mitigated by keeping the Advisory Board meeting highly technical.

The main programmatic risk is that CTCN outputs which create enabling environment for technology scale up are reversed due to change in national political affiliations and as well limited resources by the countries' NDE's. The CTCN is countering this risk by basing its interventions on the country planning documents and being a country driven approach the government is engaged throughout the cycle. It will also be important to avoid high turnover of staff.

Institutional risks are related to the limited capacity of the National Designated Entities (NDEs) and the relatively small and time-bound support provided by the CTCN. In terms of responding to this risk, the CTCN consistently provides capacity building and knowledge sharing for NDEs and works with the bodies of the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism to maintain a close coordination among relevant focal points at the national level regarding relevant initiatives such as GCF implementation, NDCs, National Adaptation Plans, GEF implementation, etc. Furthermore, the UNFCCC COP 29 could also modify the mandate of the CTCN. The likelihood for this is low.

9. Closure

TBD.

Annexes:

Annex 2: Partner Assessment

CTCN has become a stronger partner based on ten years of operational experience. (to be informed by the evaluation).

1. Summary of stakeholder analysis

The analysis demonstrates that there are a wide range of stakeholders interested in or potentially affected by the program, and that most of these stand to benefit from the program's activities. The stakeholders who may be interested in or affected by the program include:

1. Developing country constituencies who could be potential direct beneficiaries of the program (academic, civil society, private sector, research, and public sector entities who may request assistance)
2. Women, men, and youth engaged in climate change work
3. National Designated Entities (nationally selected UNFCCC climate technology focal points, usually based in Ministries of Environment or Energy, who coordinate CTCN technical assistance requests in-country based upon national climate change priorities)
4. The public at large in developing countries who stand to be impacted by the program
5. Technology and capacity building providers who could be eligible to participate in the program activities as implementers
6. Other donors (incl. Canada, the EU Commission, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, the U.S.)
7. The Adaptation Fund
8. Green Climate Fund
9. UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
10. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

For further information, please see Annex 1: Stakeholder Analysis.

2. Criteria for selecting program partners

The criteria utilized for selecting the partner was its adherence to the following:

Objectives:

1. Assist developing countries to adapt to climate change;
2. Assist developing countries with the transition to a low carbon economy; and
3. Prepare developing countries to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions

The specific impact that is targeted:

- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Increased climate resilience specifically for vulnerable and marginalised groups

The following interventions:

- Strengthened national and community-level climate change policies, planning frameworks and information systems
- Scale up of climate-relevant technologies, infrastructure and markets

The following activities:

1. Supporting more effective policies and planning (in particular relating to the energy and water sectors)
2. Promoting climate solutions through more effective markets and investments, including
 - Promoting climate-friendly technologies and solutions as well as public and private investments through effective markets, and
 - Encouraging technologies R&D, innovation, and transfer (including south-south)
3. Building more robust international architecture, particularly
4. Promoting the implementation of the international climate agreement, in particular the nationally determined contributions, and
5. Supporting marginalized voices and ensuring accountability to most vulnerable

Funding principles:

- **Intervention logic:** The Climate Envelope activity/project must be aligned with the overall Theory of Change for the Climate Envelope.
- **Alignment:** Activities to be funded must be based on demand from recipient countries.
- **Balance between adaptation and mitigation:** The aim is to use half of the Climate Envelope funds for mitigation purposes and the other half for adaptation purposes.
- Activities will be identified with a view to follow-on as a new phase to an on-going or previously Danish funded activity and/or with an existing implementing agency
- **National strengths:** Where possible, Climate Envelope funds will be targeted interventions where Denmark can add value in terms of national strengths, competences or interests
- **Leverage:** Leverage of private finance and innovation are seen as important objectives of the Climate Envelope
- **Transformation:** Priority will be given to interventions where chances of achieving transformational change through accompanying changes in policy, markets or finance structures (both public and private) are largest. Transformational change can be also be in the form of innovation and test of new approaches, changes in existing systems and structures (systemic change), changes in conception and values, changes which are irreversible and change which are based on a clear identification of entry points and opportunities and the presence of a clear vision for change. Increasing chances of achieving transformational change also involves scale in form of national, sectoral or economy wide programmes including policy and technology scale up as well as replicability in terms of programmes that others can copy and accelerate the roll out of.

Annex 3: Results Framework

2.4 OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Table 1 presents the CTCN Programme of Work 2023-2027, aligned to the Technology Framework themes and the CTCN mandate.

Table 1: Programme Framework

2023-2027 Programme structure					System Transformations				
Technology Framework Theme	Mandate/ Service Area	Actions & Activities	Intended Outcome(s)	Key Performance Indicators	Water-Energy-Food Nexus	Sustainable Mobility	Buildings & Infrastructure	Energy Systems	Business & Industry
Innovation	Technical Assistance (TA), including managing requests and responses in the technology cycle)	1.1 Support policies institutional and regulatory frameworks and planning processes on innovation and strengthening National Systems of Innovation (NSI)	1. Countries can accelerate innovation at different stages of the technology cycle through collaborative approaches. 2. Countries have clear pathways and options to enhance inclusive, gender responsive, technology development and transfer, including endogenous and indigenous technologies	#Technical Assistance projects focusing on NSI and knowledge flows enhanced (for example, building capabilities of institutions and actors at a national level, creation of R&D policies, Incremental improvements in processes, inputs, or equipment to adapt products and processes to the local environment) # Policies, strategies, plans, legal frameworks, agreements, or regulations proposed, adopted, or implemented under TA # Living labs created with a focus on engaging youth to scale up innovation					
	Technical Assistance that entails, among others, Feasibility assessment; ranking of alternatives; design of projects; collaborative engagement; implementation plan	1.2 Develop technological transition pathways and options for uptake of climate technologies		# TAs completed #TAs completed with digitalization and/or NSI elements # TAs that are followed up with GEF, GCF and/or Adaptation Fund proposals, or inform/modify policies, plans					
	Capacity building, including strengthening networks, partnerships, and capacity building	1.3 Promote collaboration and partnerships in climate technology RD&D activities. Incorporate gender, youth and indigenous peoples' needs and priorities into decision making, especially within the NDC processes and through engagement with NDEs		# Participants engaged via webinars (gender and youth disaggregated) # Matchmaking events delivered #NDE forums delivered, impacting developing countries Increased Participation in meetings of NDEs at regional, global levels # Specific action plans developed and implemented					

				#Regional training programmes for NDEs, gender disaggregated					
Implementation	Foster design & implementation of feasible projects and project ideas. Catalyse, accelerate; upscale implementation of adaptation & mitigation actions on the ground Foster scaling up of implementation of supported climate projects Knowledge management, including fostering collaboration to accelerate technology transfer	2.1 Prioritize climate technologies and facilitate the development, implementation of NDCs, TNAs, roadmaps and pilot studies and alignment with NAPs		# Multi-country TA completed. Seek to increase multi-country opportunities for such projects # Programmes generated to assist in the preparation and implementation of the TNAs and NAP process # TA provided that include components related to enhanced and equitable digitalisation # TNA outcomes that are fully implemented #CTCN interventions aiding TNA/NAPs implementation # Events and trainings co-organized with entities of Financial Mechanism # Technology proposals developed through CTCN					
	Knowledge Management	2.2 Identify and develop recommendations on approaches, tools and means, for the assessment of technologies at national level		Assessments and implementation of transformative technologies through joint and collaborative arrangements # Information resources, national plans, contributing to national processes					
Collaboration & Stakeholder engagement	Involve stakeholders in identification, development & implementation including matchmaking and broad-based support	3.1 Design policies, regulations and standards that create enabling environments for climate technologies and deliver capacity-building		# Knowledge resources developed # Stakeholders engaged in sharing knowledge on existing technologies Measured increases in capacity (increased awareness)					
	Knowledge Management	3.2 Enhance the capacity of the NDEs to plan, monitor and achieve technological transformation	3. Stakeholders are actively engaged and have strengthened capacity to implement climate action through collaboration	# Active partnerships established # Collaborations in access of funds/ in mobilisation of funds #TA supported by entities of the Financial Mechanism or other international financial entities Dissemination of materials to stakeholders through electronic and print media Increased visibility of NDEs and CTCN					
	Capacity building for ultimate implementation	1.3 Promote collaboration and partnerships in climate technology RD&D activities. Incorporate gender, youth and indigenous peoples' needs and priorities into decision making.		# Participants engaged via webinars (gender and youth disaggregated) # Matchmaking events delivered					

		especially within the NDC processes and through engagement with NDEs		<p>#NDE forums delivered, impacting developing countries</p> <p>Increased Participation in meetings of NDEs at regional, global levels</p> <p># Specific action plans developed and implemented</p> <p>#Regional training programmes for NDEs, gender disaggregated</p>					
Enabling environment and capacity building	Technical Assistance to ensure ultimate implementation	1.1 Support policies institutional and regulatory frameworks and planning processes on innovation and strengthening National Systems of Innovation (NSI)*	<p>4. Countries have enhanced enabling environments, including policy and regulatory environments and participatory processes to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies.</p> <p>5. Countries have access to Technical Assistance and financial support to enhance development and transfer of gender responsive technologies</p>	<p>#Technical Assistance projects completed with a focus on NSI and knowledge flows enhanced (for example, building capabilities of institutions and actors at a national level, creation of R&D policies, Incremental improvements in processes, inputs, or equipment to adapt products and processes to the local environment)</p> <p># Policies, strategies, plans, legal frameworks, agreements, or regulations proposed, adopted, or implemented under TA</p> <p># Living labs created with a focus on engaging youth to scale up innovation</p>					
	Knowledge Management	4.1 Strengthen knowledge and engagement in an inclusive manner and facilitate collaboration among relevant international organizations, the private sector, academia, and civil society		<p># Private sector collaborations</p> <p># Citizen(s) led, community-based initiatives</p> <p># University exchange programmes focussing on youth</p>					
Support	Technical Assistance to ensure ultimate implementation	5.1 Facilitate access to Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and mobilize various types of support including pro-bono and in-kind support		<p>Increased generation of technical and financial support.</p> <p># Capacity Building and Training Workshops, such as TNAs, TAPs, topics informed by technical expert meetings for public, non-government and private sector</p> <p>Increased collaboration with UNEP to foster additional support</p> <p># Private sector and philanthropic funding opportunities</p> <p># Proposals to financial institutions that stimulate technology flow</p>					

3.2 CTCN INTERVENTIONS TO BUILD SCALE & IMPACT

Table 2: Interventions by Year

Technology Framework Theme	Activities	Indicators	Yr 1	Yr2	Yr5	Means of Verification
Innovation	1.1 Support policies institutional and regulatory frameworks and planning processes on innovation and strengthening National Systems of Innovation (NSI)	<p>#Technical Assistance projects focusing on NSI and knowledge flows enhanced (for example, building capabilities of institutions and actors at a national level, creation of R&D policies, Incremental improvements in processes, inputs, or equipment to adapt products and processes to the local environment)</p> <p># Policies, strategies, plans, legal frameworks, agreements, or regulations proposed, adopted, or implemented under TA</p> <p># Living labs created with a focus on engaging youth to scale up innovation</p>	10	12	<u>60</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme evaluation reports to the Advisory Board/ COP - Web-statistics of the CTCN information portal
	1.2 Develop technological transition pathways and options for uptake of climate technologies	<p># TAs completed</p> <p>#TAs completed with digitalization and/or NSI elements</p> <p># TAs that are followed up with GEF, GCF and/or Adaptation Fund proposals, or inform/modify policies, plans</p>	30	35	<u>150</u>	
	1.3 Promote collaboration and partnerships in climate technology RD&D activities	<p># Network events</p> <p># Participants in climate technology related events (gender disaggregated)</p> <p># Business partnerships in fostering technology development</p>	10	12 100	<u>75</u> <u>500</u>	
	2.1. Prioritize climate technologies and facilitate the development, implementation of NDCs, including TNAs, roadmaps and pilot studies and alignment with NAPs	<p># Multi-country TA completed. Seek to increase multi-country opportunities for such projects</p> <p># Programmes generated to assist in the preparation and implementation of the TNAs and NAP process</p> <p># TA provided that include components related to enhanced and equitable digitalisation</p> <p># TNA outcomes that are fully implemented</p> <p>#CTCN interventions aiding TNA/NAPs implementation</p> <p># Events and trainings co-organized with entities of Financial Mechanism</p> <p># Technology proposals developed through CTCN</p>	3	6 5	<u>30</u> <u>25</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme evaluation - Aggregated results from thematic and national reviews - Stakeholder engagement feedback - Web-statistics of the CTCN information portal - Aggregated results from workshops (reflecting # attendees, gender and youth disaggregation, agendas, minutes)

Implementation	2.2 Identify and develop recommendations on approaches, tools and means, for the assessment of technologies at national level, including assessment of gender responsive, youth-led and endogenous technologies	Assessments and implementation of transformative technologies through joint and collaborative arrangements # Information resources, national plans, contributing to national processes	2 127	5 200	<u>25</u> <u>1000</u>	
Collaboration	3.1 Design policies, regulations and standards that create enabling environments for climate technologies and deliver capacity-building	# Knowledge resources developed Sharing knowledge on existing technologies #Stakeholders engaged Measured increases in capacity (increased awareness)	40	40	<u>200</u>	
	3.2 Enhance the capacity of the NDEs to plan, monitor and achieve technological transformation	# Active partnerships established # Collaborations in access of funds/ in mobilisation of funds #TA supported by entities of the Financial Mechanism or other international financial entities Dissemination of materials to stakeholders through electronic and print media Increased visibility of NDEs and CTCN	35	40	<u>200</u>	
	1.3 Promote collaboration and partnerships in climate technology RD&D activities	# Participants engaged via webinars (gender and youth disaggregated) # Matchmaking events delivered #NDE forums delivered, impacting developing countries Increased Participation in meetings of NDEs at regional, global levels # Specific action plans developed and implemented #Regional training programmes for NDEs, gender disaggregated	200	300	<u>1000</u>	- Regular reports to the Advisory Boards and the COP - Aggregated results from workshops (reflecting # attendees, gender disaggregation, agendas, minutes) - Web-statistics of the CTCN information portal
Enabling Environments	1.1 Support policies institutional and regulatory frameworks and planning processes on innovation and strengthening National Systems of Innovation (NSI)	#Technical Assistance projects completed with a focus on NSI and knowledge flows enhanced (for example, building capabilities of institutions and actors at a national level, creation of R&D policies, Incremental improvements in processes, inputs, or equipment to adapt products and processes to the local environment) # Policies, strategies, plans, legal frameworks, agreements, or regulations proposed, adopted, or implemented under TA # Living labs created with a focus on engaging youth to scale up innovation	10	12	<u>60</u>	
	4.1 Strengthen knowledge and engagement in an inclusive manner and facilitate collaboration among relevant	# Private sector collaborations # Citizen(s) led, community-based initiatives				

	international organizations, the private sector, academia, and civil society	# University exchange programmes focussing on youth				
Support	5.1 Facilitate access to Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and mobilize various types of support including pro-bono and in-kind support	<p>Increased generation of technical and financial support.</p> <p># Capacity Building and Training Workshops, such as TNAs, TAPs, topics informed by technical expert meetings for public, non-government and private sector</p> <p>Increased collaboration with UNEP to foster additional support</p> <p># Private sector and philanthropic funding opportunities</p> <p># proposals to financial institutions that stimulate technology flow</p>	3	6	30	

Annex 4: Risk Management

Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
UNFCCC COP29 will modify mandate of the CTCN	Low	Minor	The CTCN Secretariat is closely monitoring the climate negotiations on technology . The CTCN has developed a robust Mand E system which enumerates the impact of CTCN assistance to the countries in line with the COP mandate	The risk still exists though the CTCN has strong support from the developing countries with more than 100 countries being served	There would be an independent review on the effectiveness of the CTCN operations and its roles in supporting countries as an operational entity of the technology mechanism.

Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
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<p>CTCN outputs which create enabling environment for technology scale up are reversed due to change in national political affiliations.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>CTCN interventions are based on the country planning documents and being a country driven approach the government is engaged throughout the cycle</p>	<p>The risks still exist but reduced due to strong engagements with the national governments. In any case this would be restricted to a few countries at best.</p>	<p>There is political instability in some LDCs in African countries as reported by some agencies.</p>
<p>CTCN services on technical assistance do not match the programmatic priorities and strategies of host agencies</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The CTCN follows the guidance of the advisory board on eligibility and prioritization of the request by the countries with a focus on supporting countries meet the implementation of NDCs</p>	<p>The risks still exist but reduced due to strong mandate delivered through the COP on the need to follow country driven approach. This is further strengthened by the Advisory Board guidance on the eligibility and prioritization criterion</p>	<p>The CTCN workplan is as per the guidance from the COP using the elements of Technology Framework with clearly defined climate objectives. The work programme of the host agencies are more broader and is not exclusive to climate change.</p>

Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Frequent change in the NDE of few respective countries	Low	Minor	The implementation work of the current technical assistance does not stop; however the new requests are delayed. The CTCN provide extra efforts to onboard the new NDE	Short term risks still exist but reduced since the countries are have moved towards institutional structures to host NDEs	There is frequent request to the CTCN secretariat with regards to the services it provides and how the services can be accessed. Furthermore, for communication from the CTCN secretariat to the NDEs there is no response and later there is a request for the change in the NDEs name and focal point.
NDEs unable to fulfil their roles due to lack of capacities and shift in institutional priorities to bodies under financial mechanism	Medium	Minor	CTCN is working with the bodies under financial mechanism to have a close coordination mechanism at a national level between focal points of all initiatives like the GCF,	Short term risks still exist but reduced due to COP decisions and increase in engagement of NDEs in the national planning process.	Initiatives and bodies like NDC Partnership, GCF Readiness programme are having a dedicated funding window for capacity building of respective institutions and the NDEs were perceived to be left out of this process.

			NDCs, NAP, GEF etc.		
The Consortium partners and co-hosts request change in roles.	High	Minor	The advisory board has asked CTCN to enhance engagement with the network members. The engagement of the network members is increased, and the network membership is growing	Short term risks still exist, though reduced due to continual increase in engagement with the network members	The consortium partners are less keen to develop terms of reference and refine the request for technical assistance, however they are keener on implementation of the technical assistance. The CTCN is working on creating a database of experts which can be hired for developing the response plans.

Annex 6: List of Supplementary Materials

CTCN Progress Report 2023: [2022-2023 CTCN Progress Report | Climate Technology Centre & Network | Fri, 11/24/2023 \(ctc-n.org\)](#)

CTCN Third Programme of Work: [CTCN Third Programme of Work \(ctc-n.org\)](#)

Founding documents:

Functions of the CTCN [Microsoft Word - cp7a1.doc \(ctc-n.org\)](#)

CTCN ToR [untitled \(ctc-n.org\)](#)

CTCN modalities and procedures [untitled \(ctc-n.org\)](#)

CTCN technical assistance request visualizations: [Request visualizations | Climate Technology Centre & Network | Thu, 08/20/2015 \(ctc-n.org\)](#)

Annex 7: Plan for Communication of Results

The CTCN will guarantee visibility requirements by including the donor logo in CTCN communications templates, and will also promote the signature of this new agreement in coordination with DANIDA. The CTCN's service portfolio and the impact and outcomes of its activities are communicated through various platforms, including, CTCN's knowledge platform, social media accounts, and other key media partners' channels (i.e., UNEP's social media). The diverse and targeted user base of our knowledge platform possesses the significant potential to effectively disseminate the CTCN and the donor's best practices on competitive climate solutions and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in developing countries. On average, the CTCN website is consulted by 431,871 users yearly, with an average of 2,380 page views daily. The CTCN can also rely on an engaged community across its social media channels, reaching a total of over 10,000 followers.

The CTCN's communication materials are distributed targeting specific audience profiles. Key audiences including the 164 NDEs of developing and developed countries and 800+ Network members have full access to recorded webinars and newsletters on most recently implemented technical assistance stories and capacity building and networking events. Starting this year, the CTCN plans to participate in the UN Youth and Gender communication campaigns, to: a) raise awareness of climate technology and innovation solutions among these constituencies, b) support the UN in ensuring everybody has access and can benefit from advancement in climate technology and innovation, and c) systems of innovations and digitalisation create inclusive and empowered environments for the future generation.

The CTCN plans to introduce a post-technical assistance implementation series to turn the outcomes and lessons learned stemming from technical assistance into a capacity building opportunity for the benefit of all.

Annex 8: Process Action Plan (PAP)

Action/product	Deadlines	Responsible/involved Person and unit	Comment/status
Initial meeting between MFA and CTCN			
Collection of main material for project	15 March		Templates shared with CTCN
Zero draft shared and discussed between CTCN and DK	4 April		
CTCN Advisory Board Meeting	20 April		
Submit early draft to MFA internal Programme Committee	7 May		
Programme Committee Meeting – comments to early draft	21 May		
Incorporate comments and deliver final draft	10 June		
Submit the draft project proposal for appraisal	14 June		Agreement with Consultant Rene Karottki (not signed yet). NOTE, final agreement with LÆRING that KLIMA implements the appraisal
Appraisal finalised	5 August		
Incorporate appraisal comments	19 August		
Submit for External Council Meeting	26 August		
External Council Meeting	12 September		
Final document for Minister Approval	10 October		According APD – no need for parliamentary approval (FIU) but maybe double check.
Sign agreement and first request for payment	1 November		