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“Accessing Private Capital Via CTC&N: Ideas and Proposals for Tech Deployment from CTI-PFAN and REEEP” Side Event Report

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This is a report of a side event held at the 18th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP18) from November 26th to December 7th 2012, in Doha, Qatar.

- Title : “Accessing Private Capital via CTC&N: Ideas and proposals for tech deployment from CTI-PFAN and REEEP”
- Date : 18:30-20:00, Friday, November 30, 2012
- Organizer(s) : International Center for Environmental Technology Transfer (ICETT)
- Venue : Side Event Room 8, Qatar National Convention Centre
- Presenter(s) : Elmer Holt (CTI-PFAN), Emmanuel Tachie-Obeng (Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana), Peter Storey (CTI-PFAN), Mark Radka (UNEP), Martin Hiller (REEEP)
- Abstract: Event explores CTI-PFAN’ s proposal for institutionalizing private sector finance window for CTC&N and REEEP’ s ideas for supporting small and medium sized clean energy enterprises. Both concepts help overcome scarce public resources available to finance technology needs of developing countries.

■ Summary

1. Elmer Holt, CTI-PFAN (Facilitator)

- Introduction of CTI-PFAN
- Introduction of speakers

2. Emmanuel Tachie-Obeng, Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana: “Private sector finance in Ghana. Sectors required for funding”

- Gave a general introduction of Ghana and the vulnerability status.
- Explained how climate change policy in Ghana is in place, with new laws supporting the process.
- Explained difficulty of small and medium enterprises to access to capital.
- Among challenges faced, there is a problem of availability of quality data, mismatch between lending period of banks and cropping calendar (in the agricultural case), high

costs of marketing, etc.

- In light of a ban on importation of used fridges, they have identified an opportunity to create a small enterprise to assemble and manufacture energy efficient refrigeration and cooling equipments, which is supported by CTI-PFAN.
- Among other areas of support, advise for deployment of renewable energy technologies were needed; support and advice to companies, NGOs and public sector for development and financing; new business models for agri-business; development of MRV for evaluation of social and environmental benefits of adaptation and mitigation technologies.

3. Mark Radka, UNEP: “The UNFCCC CTC&N”

- Made an introduction of the origins of the CTC&N and explained its vision, which is to stimulate technology cooperation and to enhance the development and transfer of technology and to assist developing countries at their request.
- Explained its main functions: managing requests and responses in technology cycle; fostering collaboration to accelerate technology transfer; strengthening networks, partnerships and capacity building.
- Presented a summary of the UNEP’s proposal to become the CTC&N.

4. Peter Storey, CTI-PFAN: “Ideas for mobilizing private finance”

- Illustrated some statistics in relation to private finance in the market.
- Remarked that there is an increasing interest from financial institutions in relation to low-carbon and energy efficient projects.
- Explained that CTI-PFAN could act as a link, outside the convention to make innovative financing of technology transfer for mitigation and adaptation projects. He said that CTI-PFAN can act as a filter process between CTC&N and projects, and can make financing review and act as a facilitator.
- CTI-PFAN presented a proposal to UNEP, reflecting complementarity of activities with the CTC&N.

5. Martin Hiller, REEEP: “CTC&N in knowledge management and the promotion of SME’s”

- Introduced REEEP and its collaborative relation with CTI-PFAN.
- Highlighted factors to support SMEs such as supportive legislation, access to private investment, management support, start-up funding, among others.
- Explained the reason why to focus on SMEs: A strong economic impact, job creation,

build up of own industries and infrastructure, income raise for the poorer population.

- He indicated that REEEP acts as a catalyst for up-scaling successful clean energy business models in many countries, and gave some success examples of SME's funded by REEEP.

■ Q&A

Q. Representative of Winlock International:

How can the private sector participate in the network in some formal manner?

A. Radka:

Participation of the private sector in the Advisory Board is critical and has been discussed widely. This is under consideration at the moment.

Q. Name undetermined, representative from academia

The participation of the private sector in collaborative research is also important, but how can you ensure the process can effectively consider the case of small countries and not concentrate in India and China?

A. Radka:

He explained that the CTC&N is supposed to act as a matchmaking service. It can also act as facilitator for joint research and business making, but it was necessary to work on the mechanics. Since public money will fund the CTC&N, information should be publicly available and for all.

To access the COP18 Side Event Reports, please refer to the following link:

http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/relation/details_oecc_COP18report.html