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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Development and transfer of technologies

**Results of the survey on the effectiveness of the use of the UNFCCC
technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR)**

Note by the secretariat

Summary

A questionnaire survey to assess the effectiveness of the use of the UNFCCC technology information clearing house TT:CLEAR attracted 303 respondents from 81 countries. A large majority (85 per cent) of the survey respondents found the web site useful and relevant to their work, 83 per cent of respondents found the quality of information good or excellent, and more than 70 per cent of respondents indicated that TT:CLEAR was well organized and easy to use, loaded quickly and operated smoothly. Respondents provided many suggestions for future improvement and identified some problems relating to usability of the system as well as its organization, structure and search engine.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its sixteenth session, requested the secretariat to assess the effectiveness of the use of the UNFCCC technology information system developed by the secretariat (now known as the technology information clearing house or TT:CLEAR), to identify any information gaps, to make recommendations for improvement, and to provide a report to the SBSTA at its nineteenth session.¹

2. At the same session, the SBSTA adopted the programme of work of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) for the biennium 2002–2003. One of the items in this programme of work, in the area on “Technology information system”, was to conduct client surveys and assessments on the effectiveness of the use of TT:CLEAR.²

3. The SBSTA, at its nineteenth session, took note of the questionnaire for the survey to assess the effectiveness of the use of the technology information system (TT:CLEAR), and of the presentation made by the secretariat on the progress of TT:CLEAR and on the methodology used in the survey.³ It requested Parties, relevant international organizations, and business and industry to submit the completed questionnaire on the TT:CLEAR survey to the secretariat by 15 February 2004. It also noted that the secretariat will report on the results of the survey to the SBSTA at its twentieth session, after consideration by the EGTT.⁴

B. Scope of the note

4. This note describes the methodology of the survey and contains its key findings, including on identification of information gaps. The secretariat will make recommendations for improvement of TT:CLEAR to the SBSTA after the survey results have been considered by EGTT during its fifth meeting, on 13 and 14 June 2004 in Bonn.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

5. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information contained in this document and determine what additional action it wishes to take. The SBSTA may also wish to consider recommendations provided by the EGTT after its fifth meeting and any information provided by the secretariat with regard to its work on this matter, and decide on any appropriate next steps.

II. Background

6. TT:CLEAR started up, as a prototype, in September 2001. During the testing period, some 600 users registered with the system.

7. Following a request by the Conference of the Parties (COP), in the annex to its decision 4/CP.7, the secretariat organized an expert workshop on technology information to review the feedback from Parties on testing TT:CLEAR, and further define user needs for information, criteria for information quality control, technical specifications of the system and contributions of Parties. The workshop was held in Beijing, China, on 18 and 19 April 2002. The report of the workshop is contained in document

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, paragraph 38 (f) (iii).

² FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, annex II, appendix II.

³ FCCC/SBSTA/2003/INF.12

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2003/15, paragraph 34 (f) and (g).

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6 and submissions from Parties on TT:CLEAR are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.12.

8. The above-mentioned submissions from Parties, the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop on technology information, and the testing of TT:CLEAR generated good feedback and recommendations for improving the system. However, the number of registered users at that time was considered insufficient to draw conclusions with regard to the usefulness of the system. Therefore an assessment of the effectiveness of the use of TT:CLEAR, including identification of user's needs for information on climate friendly technologies, and of information gaps and ways to fill them in, was requested.

9. The testing of the system was completed at SBSTA 18 in June 2003 after which the system was open to public access.

10. The "Questionnaire for the survey on the assessment of the effectiveness of the use of the UNFCCC technology information clearing house (TT:CLEAR)" is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2003/INF.12. The full report of the survey, "TT:CLEAR usability study, reports of findings and recommendations", can be found at (<http://ttclear.unfccc.int/ttclear/pdf/GETFReport.pdf>). The raw results of the survey are also available on the Internet.⁵

III. Survey methodology

11. In response to the above-mentioned request from the SBSTA, the secretariat, in collaboration with the EGTT, prepared the terms of reference for the survey and selected the Global Environment & Technology Foundation (GETF) from the United States of America, an independent consultancy firm, to design and carry out the survey. The survey was conducted in concert with an outreach programme, initiated by the secretariat following a request by the SBSTA at its sixteenth session, with the objective of making TT:CLEAR more widely known to potential interested users, including the private sector and practitioners.⁶

12. The objective of the survey was to assess how effectively TT:CLEAR can be used to search for, collect, and disseminate information on the development and transfer of technologies conducive to mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, and to help to assess the needs of existing and potential users of TT:CLEAR for technology information. In particular, the survey sought to discover who TT:CLEAR is reaching, and whether it is achieving its overall goals, presenting the right content, delivering that content well, and reaching the desired target audience.

A. Online survey

13. An online survey was chosen as the method of gathering input because of the inherent advantages the approach has over other methods given the time and financial resource restraints. Although focus groups, phone interviews, and other data gathering means can be an effective way to gather web site usability information, an online survey can be designed and implemented much more quickly with less hands-on resources needed for each respondent.

14. An online survey is also efficient because it offers respondents independence to answer questions at their own pace, and at a time and place of their own choosing. It can be customized to the particular user and non-relevant questions can be eliminated. In addition, the data collected from the online survey are automatically stored in a database, further reducing cost. To assess TT:CLEAR a respondent needs

⁵ The quantitative results are available at (<http://www.terrachord.com/ttclear>). The qualitative results are available at (<http://www.terrachord.com/ttclear/qualresponses.cfm>).

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2002/6, paragraph 38 (f) (i)

to review the system online. Therefore, the survey was designed to allow simultaneous access to the questionnaire and TT:CLEAR.

15. There is an inherent biasing paradox in using an online-site-based survey to assess the effectiveness of a web site. If a site is not reaching its intended audience, it is not possible to ascertain the reason directly from the site in question. Non-users or dissatisfied customers can rarely be reached, and it is those groups that might have the most information about improvements.

16. For Parties that still have problems accessing the Internet a paper version of the survey questionnaire was made available as an annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2003/INF.12. A reminder to fill in the questionnaire and submit it to the secretariat by 15 February 2004 was sent by the secretariat to the national climate change focal points. Only one submission was received (and that one was also submitted online).

B. Survey design

17. The survey questionnaire, available only in English, comprised an entry point and four main pages of questions. The entry point welcomed the survey taker, described the goals of the survey, asked qualifying demographic questions to help target the remainder of the survey, and offered an incentive upon completion of the survey. The first page focused on demographic information about the respondent. The second page focused on TT:CLEAR content. The third page focused on TT:CLEAR organization, navigation and functionality. And the fourth page focused on further development needs and information gaps of TT:CLEAR.

18. After answering the questions, respondents interested and willing to spend extra time on the survey were offered the opportunity to answer to an additional page of follow-up questions focused on identifying barriers to technology transfer and on the role of technology information.

19. The most important questions were asked early in the survey, because experience shows that survey respondents almost invariably drop out with each successive page and/or group of questions. Results were captured upon completion of each page, rather than at the end of the survey, to capture partially completed survey information.

C. Sampling methodology, targeted groups and data validation

20. Responses to the online survey would probably be more skewed towards audience members who have awareness of and interest in TT:CLEAR. Therefore, the sampling methodology for the survey was designed to achieve an adequate response rate from both actual users and potential users, and then a strategy was developed for reaching them while promoting the TT:CLEAR survey. Invitations to take part in the survey were posted on the TT:CLEAR and UNFCCC web sites. In addition, the consultant sent e-mails with links to the survey to the following groups:

- (a) Registered TT:CLEAR users and other experts and contacts available in TT:CLEAR databases
- (b) Potential users currently active in technology transfer web sites and electronic networks developed and maintained by GETF (e.g., US CTC Gateway, EcoLinks, Cool Companies, GNET, Sustainable USA Network)
- (c) Party experts involved in the development and transfer of technologies under the UNFCCC, including the national climate change focal points

- (d) UNFCCC secretariat staff and multilateral organizations (e.g., the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) local officers, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) SANet local desks, and others)
 - (e) Other climate technology transfer stakeholders (e.g., Climate-L).
21. A system of embedded codes in links to the survey was developed for tracking how respondents were referred to the survey. These codes were included in web-based announcements on the TT:CLEAR and UNFCCC web sites, and in the e-mailed invitations sent to users and potential users of the web site.
22. Focused steps were taken to encourage participation from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), such as distribution of the survey via the UNDP listserv, and the Climate-L listserv, and to lists from GETF networks that have audiences in non-Annex I countries. At least 10,000 individual survey invitations were distributed via e-mail by GETF to the above-mentioned targeted groups:
- (a) 6,900 e-mails to individuals on GETF network lists. About 1,800 of the e-mails were rejected, so 5,100 messages reached intended targets
 - (b) 1,100 e-mails to registered users of TT:CLEAR and other interested stakeholders from a list provided by the UNFCCC secretariat. About 200 of these e-mails were rejected, so 900 e-mails reached intended targets
 - (c) Notifications to individuals participating in the Climate-L⁷ and UNDP listservs.
23. To further encourage participation from a wide cross section of the audience groups the chance to win a prize (a personal digital assistant) was offered to all respondents.
24. GETF audited responses as surveys were completed. The TT:CLEAR survey tool and results resided on UNFCCC servers, and GETF had full access to the data at all times. GETF was notified via email as surveys were completed and could then review new survey results as they were provided. This process helped to ensure integrity of the survey and arms-length third party evaluation by GETF in support of TT:CLEAR evaluation goals. After the survey was completed, and before the results were analysed, the GETF team removed tests or duplicate answers from the survey results.

D. Survey limitations

25. Factors that may impact results included the following:
- (a) There were no previous TT:CLEAR web site survey results to provide a benchmark for analysis and the analysis is based on GETF team experience in administering surveys for public environmental technology and assistance web sites in the United States, referred to hereinafter as benchmark surveys;
 - (b) Due to budget limitations, the survey was administered to all countries only in English without translation or explanation of key terms and concepts;
 - (c) TT:CLEAR is relatively new and its technologies and resources may not be understood by some respondents;
 - (d) TT:CLEAR has a broad target audience with a diverse set of needs but the analysis was limited due to sample size of responses and available resources;

⁷ Climate-L is a moderated listserv that promotes exchange of information relating to the UNFCCC process. GETF does not have information about the size of the Climate-L distribution list.

- (e) Survey promotion and the ability to respond quickly primarily required Internet access;
- (f) The lists available and used to promote the survey contain many more residents of the United States than of other countries.

IV. Findings of the survey

A. Demographic information about survey respondents

26. By the deadline set for the survey, 288 responses had been received.⁸ After removing blank, duplicate, and obvious test responses the survey had 253 valid responses, of which 147 (58 per cent), were from users who had previously visited or used TT:CLEAR. A total of 78 answers were received for the follow-up questions.

27. The views of survey respondents who indicated that they had visited TT:CLEAR previously are especially important because these respondents are the ones who already know about the features of TT:CLEAR being studied. Those respondents were therefore the primary samples of the survey for questions that ask about specific elements of TT:CLEAR. However, the results based on all responses received are available in the full report of the survey.

28. Survey responses came from 81 countries, 61 per cent of them Annex I Parties despite efforts to target invitation lists and survey promotion to non-Annex I Parties. The respondents from non-Annex I Parties were distributed as follows: 87 from 45 Group of 77 Parties; 30 from 15 least developed country (LDC) Parties; and 11 from 10 Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) Parties. Most of the respondents were from the United States, Canada, Germany, Belgium, Nederland and the United Kingdom, in order of number of respondents.

29. More than half (56 per cent) of the survey respondents indicated that they are not involved in the UNFCCC negotiation process. According to how respondents categorized their organizations, only about one third of survey respondents (37 per cent) were from policy and administration (figure 1). Very few of the respondents were from financial institutions.

30. Fifty-four per cent of respondents identified their role in developing and transferring technologies as "Party representatives" (figure 2). Many survey respondents (22 per cent) could not identify themselves in any of the roles listed in the questionnaire, and indicated other roles: NGO representatives; business consultants; researches and professors; information brokers; climate change project managers; and writers. The low percentage of practitioners and technology users may indicate that the survey outreach process did not reach these groups well.

31. Of users who had previously visited TT:CLEAR, 19 per cent indicated that they visit more than once a month and 76 per cent visit at most once every 1–2 months. Previous users of TT:CLEAR were more likely to be involved in the UNFCCC negotiation process than were new visitors to TT:CLEAR who took the survey.

⁸ Since the deadline, a further 17 responses have been received, but they were not considered in the analysis.

Figure 1. Respondents by type of organization

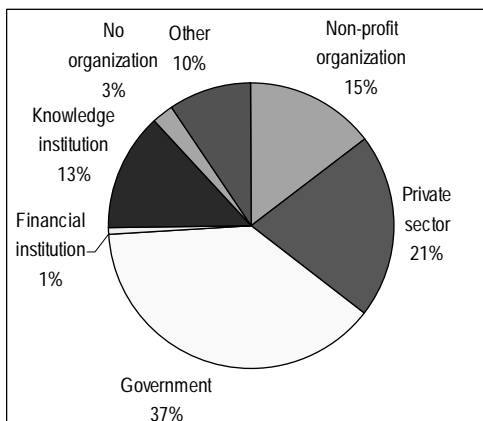
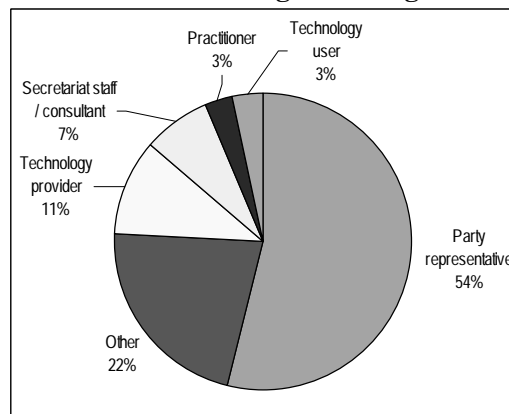
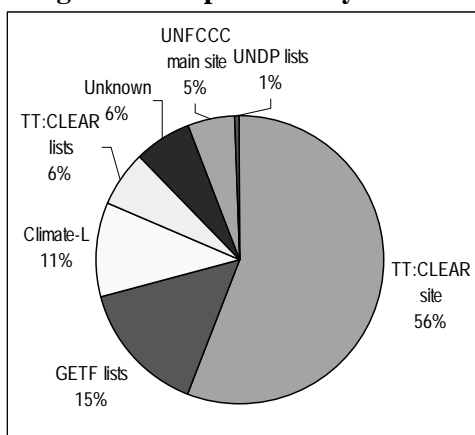


Figure 2. Respondents by role in developing and transferring technologies



32. The response rate from GETF lists was more than 2.5 per cent (46 survey respondents used the link provided within the invitation e-mail); that from TT:CLEAR lists was at least a 1.7 per cent. Thirty-one respondents (11 per cent) were referred to it by the invitation distributed on the Climate-L list (figure 3). TT:CLEAR site log files indicate a spike in activity after these list messages were sent out.

Figure 3. Respondents by referral



33. Fifty-six per cent of the respondents were referred to the survey from the TT:CLEAR site. Many of them found the link to the survey on a typical visit to TT:CLEAR or as a result of promotion, but respondents first looked around TT:CLEAR before taking the survey. Other respondents received an invitation by e-mail and then either clicked on the link within the e-mail or visited the site later. It is therefore not possible to know which of those who got to the survey via the links on the homepages received the invitation but chose not to use the link provided in the e-mail.

34. Based on measured web site activity for the year prior to the survey, the number of respondents to the survey is estimated to be a large enough sample of existing TT:CLEAR users to enable conclusions to be drawn from the survey results.

B. TT:CLEAR content

35. There were 172 responses to this set of questions, of which 110 responses came from previous visitors to TT:CLEAR and were considered in the analysis. The drop-out from the first page was 32 per cent.

36. A majority of respondents (85 per cent) thought information on TT:CLEAR was useful and relevant to their work; 83 per cent found the quality of information good or excellent; 69 per cent believed, information on TT:CLEAR to be current and up-to-date; and 57 per cent felt that TT:CLEAR offered unique information that was only available at TT:CLEAR. The percentage of users who considered TT:CLEAR content valuable is larger than in benchmark surveys.

Figure 4. Information rated most useful

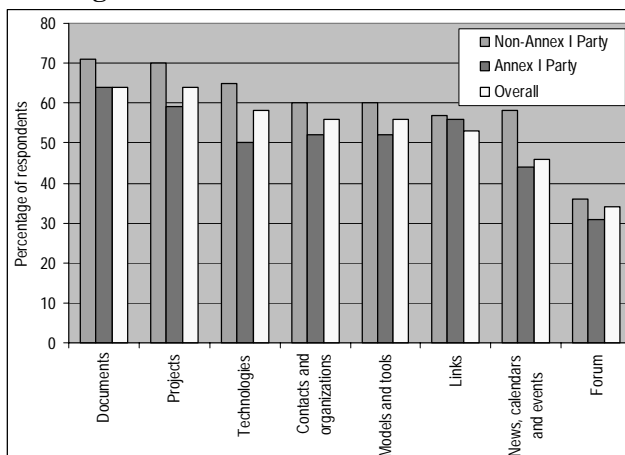
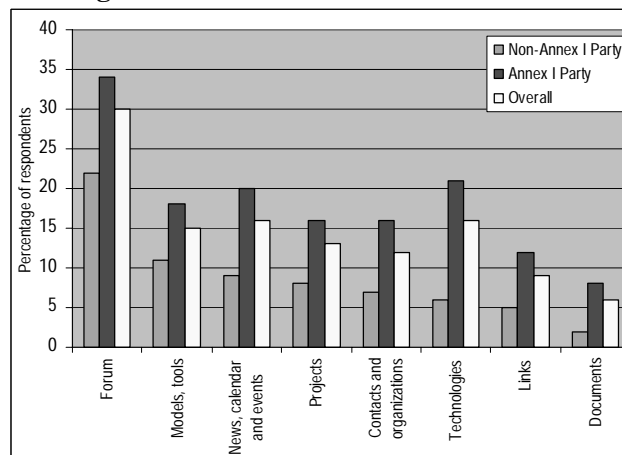


Figure 5. Information rated least useful



37. Documents were the most popular content on the site, followed by technology cooperation projects and technologies; the Forum was the least popular feature (figure 4). This ranking was, in general, reconfirmed by the results of the question on rating the information somewhat or less useful (figure 5). One inconsistency was noted for Links, which was rated low both on the most useful and least useful questions. Annex I Party respondents ranked Links differently from non-Annex I Party respondents.

38. Survey respondents were also asked to indicate, through an open-ended question, specific benefits gained by using TT:CLEAR, including access to new information, ideas or business. More than 70 respondents provided answers: there were 13 positive comments and 11 negative comments. Respondents overwhelmingly listed “access to new information” and “information not found elsewhere” as benefits of using TT:CLEAR. Respondents also listed “new business”, “new ideas”, and “keeping up with current trends” as benefits. Five respondents said they do not use or do not like the site.

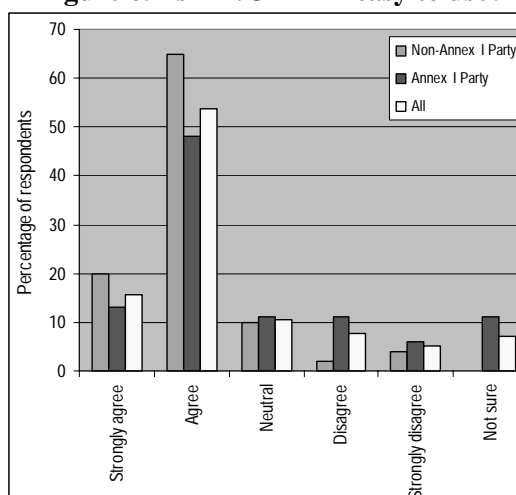
C. TT:CLEAR organization, navigation and functionality

39. There were 149 responses to this set of questions, of which 99 came from previous visitors to TT:CLEAR and were considered in the analysis. Almost 87 per cent of respondents to the second page of the survey completed this third page.

40. A majority of survey respondents who had previously used TT:CLEAR indicated satisfaction with TT:CLEAR’s organization, navigation and functionality:

- (a) 76 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that TT:CLEAR loaded quickly and operated smoothly
- (b) 74 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that, overall, TT:CLEAR was easy to use (figure 6)
- (c) 73 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that they found the “Quick Links” dropdown useful
- (d) 71 per cent thought that TT:CLEAR was well organized.

Figure 6. Is TT:CLEAR easy to use?



41. A relatively low number (61 per cent) of respondents found the search engine logical and easy to use. Of those respondents with experience with using the search engine, 65 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that they successfully found what they were looking for, but 87 per cent of respondents did not use the search function.

42. Only 59 per cent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the design, colour and layout of TT:CLEAR were visually pleasing and made the web site easy to use and understand. Only 57 per cent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they could easily discern from the homepage the information available within the TT:CLEAR web site (43 per cent of users were neutral or disagreed with this statement).

43. Only 39 per cent of users agreed or strongly agreed that it was easy to get help if they became confused on TT:CLEAR.

44. Survey respondents were also asked to indicate what they liked about TT:CLEAR. Again, the question was posed as open-ended but was obviously targeting and asking for positive responses. More than 70 respondents provided answers. A large number listed specific information types including “technology transfer”, “sustainable development,” and “links.” Many pointed out the “ease of use” and “navigation.” And another large group liked TT:CLEAR’s clearing house approach and overall design.

45. The percentage of users who agreed or strongly agreed with the statements in this section was low in comparison to benchmark surveys. However, the exact questions on this survey were not the same as on the available benchmark surveys.

46. Survey responses indicated that the TT:CLEAR site could lose potential users after the first or second level of navigation into the site and there was a good indication that a more prominently highlighted and robust search function is needed (figure 7).

47. Although quantitative results indicated that the site navigation and usability need to be improved several qualitative responses indicated satisfaction with the site in general, and satisfaction with the menu-driven left hand navigation of the site in particular. The contradiction between quantitative and qualitative results is surprising but there is not enough information to determine the reason for this discrepancy.

D. Further development needs and information gaps

48. There were 128 responses to this fourth page of the survey, of which 88 came from previous visitors to TT:CLEAR and were considered in the analysis. Almost 86 per cent of respondents to the third page of the survey completed this fourth survey page.

49. The projects database, case studies, and the technology inventory were identified as the areas of TT:CLEAR most in need of improvement (figure 7). Capacity-building (e.g., workshops, training, national centres), technology needs assessments and technology assessment were identified as the areas that respondents would most like to see added to TT:CLEAR (figure 8).

Figure 7. Resources needing improvements

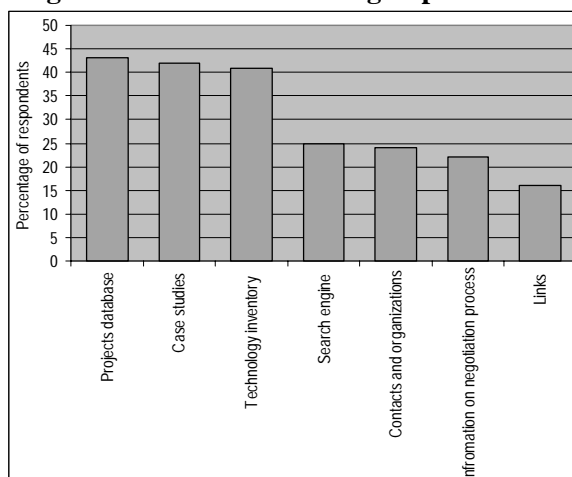
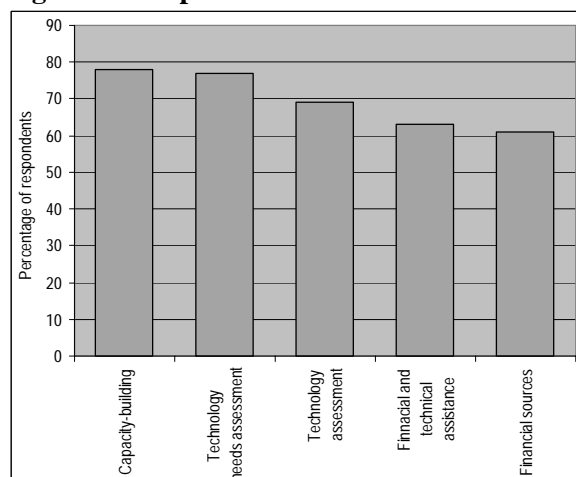


Figure 8. Proposed new TT:CLEAR resources



50. For TT:CLEAR users who responded to the survey the following percentage agreed or strongly agreed with these statements:

- (a) 89 per cent believed it to be useful to create or enhance, as necessary, national technology centres in developing countries and connect them in a network
- (b) 85 per cent would like to see additional information on TT:CLEAR regarding barriers and opportunities for enabling environments
- (c) 72 per cent believed that a technology assessment and comparison tool was needed on TT:CLEAR
- (d) 72 per cent thought that TT:CLEAR should be more strongly linked to other technology sites (e.g. Canadian Clean Energy Portal, SANet, CTI, United States CTC Gateway)
- (e) 72 per cent felt that a TT:CLEAR news service and e-newsletter, provided on TT:CLEAR and e-mailed on a regular basis, would be useful
- (f) 48 per cent said that more information on TT:CLEAR should be translated into other United Nations official languages
- (g) 39 per cent would like information found on TT:CLEAR to be distributed by other means, including CD-ROM and diskette.

51. Respondents were asked an open-ended question to allow them to provide general comments on TT:CLEAR information, tools and resources. In general, people's view of the navigation and usability of the site was mixed and included both positive and negative comments. However, there were:

- (a) 13 positive comments, generally not specific and/or not focusing on the mission and vision of TT:CLEAR;
- (b) 11 negative comments, focusing on areas of the site that are broken or under construction, on the need to update content and on gaps in site information. In general, respondents with negative comments seemed more informed on the breadth and depth of TT:CLEAR. This indicates that they are users who gain value from TT:CLEAR but see much room for improvement.

52. Respondents were asked an open-ended question to describe information they would like to see on TT:CLEAR that is not currently available. More than 40 responses were received. Respondents wanted to have access to more information on specific technologies; an adaptation technology database; more country studies; best practices for LDCs; status of development of new technologies; energy technologies with application in rural areas; relevant workshop opportunities; technology needs in developing countries; renewable energy technologies; ranking of technologies; and wood fuel technologies. A small number asked to see market data and trends. Respondents asked for a variety of specific resources and tools, other than technologies.

53. Users were asked an open ended question about what they would like to eliminate. The question yielded 33 responses, with the clear majority saying “nothing” or “very little” should be changed. Smaller numbers noted that current search tools should be replaced, and that “under construction” pages and “wordiness” should be eliminated.

E. Follow-up questions on barriers to technology transfer

54. Upon completion of the main part of the survey, respondents were asked if they wished to answer a final set of questions relating to barriers to technology transfer; 78 answers were received. The findings are as follows:

- (a) 82 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that lack of capacity to use the information was a barrier to technology transfer
- (b) 79 per cent agreed or strongly agree that lack of effective information dissemination means was a barrier to technology transfer
- (c) 60 per cent agreed or strongly agreed that language was a barrier
- (d) 54 per cent agreed or strongly agree that lack of financial resources was the biggest barrier to transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs).

55. The small number of new users who responded to this page of the survey (only 17) may explain the relatively low percentage viewing language as barrier to technology transfer. TT:CLEAR users may be less likely to view language as a barrier because they understand and use TT:CLEAR in English. Considering that email announcements promoting the survey were also all in English it is possible that a currently unmeasured barrier to the use of TT:CLEAR and technology transfer is language and the need for translation. Further study would be required to determine the impact of language on technology transfer and the use of TT:CLEAR.

56. The ranking for the most important role that the information technology can play in the technology transfer process was: easier access to specific technologies (42 per cent), a network of information systems (35 per cent) and a network of people (23 per cent).

57. Based on survey respondents, the biggest barriers to transfer of environmentally sound technologies were: access to financial resources (54 per cent), capacity of host country (22 per cent) and technology information (14 per cent).

58. Nearly all respondents (97 per cent) indicated they think effective information dissemination can play an important role in promoting removal of such barriers.

V. Conclusions

59. TT:CLEAR contains a wealth of information that is growing steadily and an overwhelming majority of the survey respondents found the web site useful to their work. A clear majority of the survey respondents found the information on TT:CLEAR to be good or excellent, indicating strong interest in the information currently being presented on the site. The information provided on documents, technology cooperation projects and technologies was rated as most useful. Forum was the least popular feature.

60. A majority of respondents indicated that TT:CLEAR was well organized and easy to use, loaded quickly and operated smoothly. The majority of those respondents with experience in using the search engine agreed or strongly agreed that they successfully found what they were looking. A large group liked TT:CLEAR's clearing house approach and overall design. However, only just over 57 per cent found the home page helpful in determining what TT:CLEAR does. Even fewer were able to get help when they needed it. This indicates a need to further improve descriptions and the overall organization, including the home page.

61. Users found the left hand navigation helpful but provided mixed reviews on all but the most general usability questions. TT:CLEAR needs to improve its search engine and improve its structure so as to help users once they have entered a specific area of the site.

62. The projects database, case studies and the technology inventory were identified as the areas where information needs to be improved. Potential new information resources viewed as most important to be added and/or enhanced were capacity-building, technology needs assessments, technology assessment, financial and technical assistance and financial sources. Based on the variance in respondent rating of TT:CLEAR usability and the number of related comments in qualitative responses, TT:CLEAR needs to keep its information up-to-date and may be falling behind in this area.

63. A high percentage of survey respondents believed it to be useful to create or enhance, as necessary, national technology centres in developing countries and to connect them in a network, and to link TT:CLEAR to other relevant technology sites. A majority of the survey respondents would like to see additional information about barriers and opportunities for enabling environments.

64. The lack of capacity to use the information and of effective information dissemination was seen as the important information barrier to technology transfer. The most important role that the information technology can play in the technology transfer process was to provide easier access to specific technologies and create a network of information systems as well as a network of people to support the process.

65. Access to financial resources remains the biggest barrier to transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

66. The analysis of survey responses and of registered users and the log files showed that most users of TT:CLEAR are from Annex I Parties.
