Agenda item 4.(d) i.

Experiences and Lessons Learned from Support for Climate Technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism

TEC/2022/25/10

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Background

Crystallizes key notions of related Technical Paper
➔ provide inspiration for accelerating technology development and transfer to support Parties' action in mitigation and adaptation to achieve full implementation of UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

Scope: 42 projects reviewed

➢ 18 completed GEF-funded projects
➢ 24 ongoing GCF-funded readiness support projects
   - with CTCN as delivery partner
   - climate change projects with technology elements (SIDS, LDCs focus)

Policy Brief contents

1) Relevance and impact of support for technology development and transfer provided by the GEF and GCF

2) Promotion of transformational climate technologies

3) Gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement

4) Implementation and scaling up

5) Recommended actions

1) Relevance and Impact of Support Provided

➢ GEF and GCF share commitment to help vulnerable societies adapt to climate change impacts as well as raise and realise their climate ambitions

➢ TNA has performed foundational role for effective technology development and transfer

➢ CTCN provides critical early-stage technology support; fills a gap (small project support); potential to trigger systemic impact (although this may not be fully visible)

➢ CTCN and regional climate technology centres (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific, Europe) are 'project accelerators' for technology development and transfer - also building climate innovation system ==> connect relevant actors, promote synergy, support capacity development

➢ Ongoing challenge: having the 'right people' in place with 'right set of skills' to operate and maintain technology
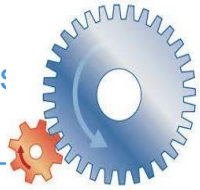
2) Promotion of Transformational Climate Technologies

➤ Refers to *State of Climate Action Report (2021)* of World Resources Institute and ClimateWorks Foundation benchmarks for 6 sectors (Power, Buildings, Agriculture, Industry, Transport, Forests) that would limit global warming to 1.5°C

➤ Review of selected projects:
  - most related to Power Sector (i.e. 19 of 44 projects; 43%) – increase renewables' share
  - then Agriculture (12/44; 27%): enhance crop yields, reduce carbon emissions
  - then Forests (4/44; 10%): prevent deforestation

➤ UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report, 2021
  - few countries are declaring their adoption of transformational climate technologies
  - no systematic country-level information available, apart from energy sector
    ==> indicate use of renewables

3) Gender Mainstreaming, Stakeholder Engagement

➢ GEF and GCF have adopted gender policies and provided institutional guidance
   ==> this has helped their implementers raise priority, strengthen action

➢ Review of selected projects:
   - limited evidence in project evaluation reports/annual performance reports about ways
     in which these interventions increase/decreased women's power to participate
   - diverse perspectives about relevance and utility of gender mainstreaming link with
     powering climate change action
   - stakeholder engagement is perceived essential for uptake of uptake of solutions;
     - is highly embedded in TNA/TAP process

➢ Good practice derived from project experience
   - engage right' stakeholders in key implementation steps, use 'fit-for-purpose' approach
     ==> large consultations in early-stage brainstorming to get quick wins
         e.g. ideas facing few institutional hurdles
     ==> shift from consulting technical experts/academics to bilateral engagement with
         decision-makers to bring specific technology forward (work on legal framework)

4) Implementation and Scaling-Up

➢ Visible initiatives to assist developing countries and scaled-up level of investment for technology development and transfer guidance
  - GEF's Poznan Strategic Programme (PSP), follow-on mitigation/adaptation projects
  - GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme

➢ Review of selected projects:
  - increased likelihood of replication/scaling-up linked to understanding role of national policy in enabling/hindering – with activities to create more conducive environment, correct market conditions (alignment incentives), train public agencies to overcome 'green premium' barrier associated with technology development and transfer
  - approaches that require little adaption for implementation in more locations galvanize replication, can systematically spread critical climate technologies in key sectors
  - programmatic approaches can create momentum by setting stretch targets
  - influence of absorption capacity: 3-4 year project timeframes are typically insufficient
  - private sector support for technology development and transfer not yet fully realized

Technology projects were more successful when responding to demand from users
==> technology 'pull' is powered by stakeholders' perception of benefit, ownership sense
==> technology 'push' weakened relevance for country stakeholders, made it difficult to find partners willing to invest

Thanks for your attention –

Comments?

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