



**Technology Executive Committee**

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**Monitoring and evaluating the work of the TEC: current status**

**I. Introduction**

**A. Background**

1. In response to decision 13/CP.24 and decision 15/CMA.1,<sup>1</sup> the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) developed a monitoring and evaluation system (hereinafter referred to as the M&E system) to monitor and evaluate impacts of the activities under its rolling workplan. The system was developed in collaboration with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to ensure coherence of approach within the Technology Mechanism. The TEC agreed to regularly review the implementation of this system, and revise it as needed.

2. At TEC 21, the secretariat presented a report on experiences and lessons learned from implementing the M&E system, including recommendations for its revision.<sup>2</sup> The TEC took note of the report and provided guidance for revising the M&E system, including adding indicators for monitoring gender mainstreaming and communication and outreach activities. These revisions have been addressed by the secretariat intersessionally and shared with the TEC before TEC 22 through an information note.<sup>3</sup>

**B. Scope of the note**

3. Following TEC 21, the secretariat revised the M&E system by implementing the recommendations provided by the TEC at TEC 21. The annexes of this document contain an overview of the current M&E status of the work of the TEC.

**C. Possible action by the Technology Executive Committee**

4. The TEC will be invited to take note of the information provided.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 15/CMA.1, Annex, paras. 24 and 25.

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/37bmF5A>.

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3grOYBF>.

## Annex I

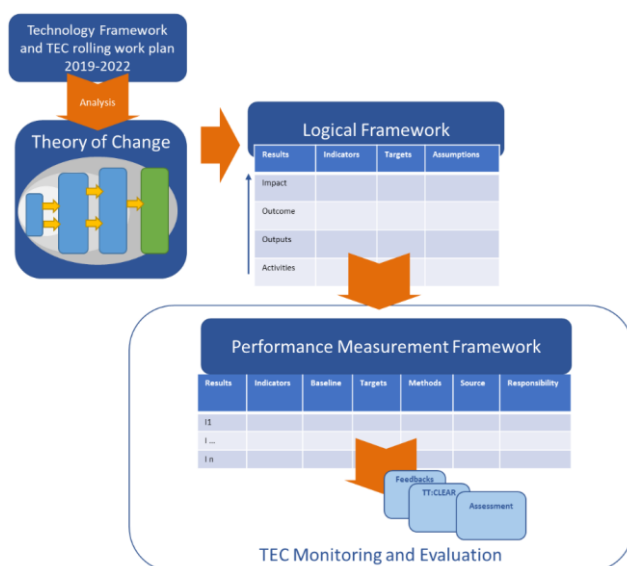
### Monitoring and evaluating the work of the TEC

#### I. Background

1. In response to COP and CMA mandates,<sup>4</sup> the TEC developed its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework,<sup>5</sup> in coordination with CTCN, “to report on the activities of the TEC and ensure their contributions to transformational changes envisioned in the Paris Agreement”. TEC 19 agreed to implement the M&E system on a trial basis and revise it, as appropriate, at TEC 21.

2. Figure 1 presents the building blocks of the M&E framework starting with the TECs rolling workplan which served as a basis for the Theory of Change (ToC). The ToC presents logical pathways that capture actions and results likely to lead to transformational change, and illustrates how the expected activities, outputs, and outcomes interact in order to achieve the Technology Framework impacts. From this results the Logical Framework Analysis (LFA), which presents the intervention logic of the ToC in a sequential way with corresponding indicators for tracking progress. The next component is the Performance Measurement Framework (PMF), which is aligned with the LFA, but includes additional elements to collect, analyze, and report on the TECs activities and outputs/outcomes data. These building blocks are described in more detail in the M&E framework of the TEC, adopted by TEC 19.

Figure 1  
Building blocks of the M&E framework



#### II. Findings of the performance measurement of the TEC

3. The performance measurement tools, including the Monitoring Dashboard and the list of examples, were implemented according to the revised version of the M&E system.<sup>6</sup> This chapter presents findings of applying these tools to monitor and evaluate the performance of the TEC. The findings of the NDE feedback form are not included in this overview, as the NDE survey will only be undertaken once every 5 year.

<sup>4</sup> See [Decisions 13/CP.24](#) and [15/CMA.1, Annex, paras 24 and 25](#).

<sup>5</sup> Available at <https://bit.ly/2Z3zH1h>.

<sup>6</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3ykK6W0>.

## 1. Monitoring of outputs

4. The Monitoring Dashboard is a simple Excel file and acts as data repository for all the monitoring indicators, categorized in accordance with the workstreams of the Technology Framework. For each indicator, it contains data for TEC outputs on an annual basis, as well as targets for the duration of the current TEC rolling workplan (2019–2022). The data collection period for this report covered 2019, 2020 and 2021 (until TEC23).

5. For all the indicators, the secretariat collected the respective data for the Monitoring Dashboard (see Annex I). Table 1 summarizes outputs of some key indicators that cover multiple workstreams for the period 2019, 2020 and 2021 (until TEC 23). Based on the analyses, it was found that:

(a) The TEC is on track in delivering all of its outputs up to 2021 (until TEC 23), as envisioned in its rolling workplan for 2019–2022. This shows that the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the TEC’s work in terms of delivering its outputs for 2020 and 2021 has been minimal;

(b) For two indicators, namely “events organized by the TEC” and “number of non-TEC events where TEC members provided inputs to TEC-related topics”, the TEC already delivered more outputs than envisioned in the rolling workplan for 2019-2022. This can partly be explained by the increased number of online-events since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, in response to which the TEC was very active in organizing online-panel discussions and similar events.

Table 1

**Outputs for key indicators (which cover multiple workstreams) for 2019, 2020 and 2021**

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	Targets by 2022
Sets of policy recommendations developed	2 (implementation: 1, enabling environments and capacity-building: 1)	3 (implementation: 2, collaboration and stakeholder engagement: 1)	0	12
Publications developed and published (in collaboration with stakeholders)	1 (support: 1)	4 (innovation: 1, implementation: 2, collaboration and stakeholder engagement: 1)	8 (innovation: 5, implementation: 1, enabling environments and capacity-building: 2)	20
Events organized (in collaboration with stakeholders)	6 (collaboration and stakeholder engagement: 5, enabling environments and capacity-building: 1)	8 (innovation: 2, collaboration and stakeholder engagement: 6)	6 (innovation: 4, collaboration and stakeholder engagement: 2)	9

## 2. Assessment of outcomes

6. The NDE feedback form is one of the tools used to assess the outcomes of the work of the TEC for four of its workstreams (Innovation, Implementation, Enabling Environment and capacity-building and Support), and as such serves as one of the evaluation parts of the M&E system. The first NDE survey was issued in 2020 in collaboration with the CTCN and its results were presented at TEC 21.<sup>7</sup> In accordance with the M&E framework, the NDE survey is only issued once every 5 years. As such, no new information is available at this point. However, information was collected regarding other tools, such as the list of examples, the GCF, GEF, and SCF annual reports to the COP and the list of participants.

### (a) List of examples

7. As part of the revisions made to the M&E system, ‘lists of examples’, as a data collection tool, was integrated as a source of information for assessing the outcomes for four of the five workstreams of the Technology Framework. These lists aim to gather evidence of stakeholders’ use

<sup>7</sup> For more information on the results of the 2020 NDE survey, please see here: <https://bit.ly/3xt2eLZ>.

of TEC outputs, such as policy recommendations and publications, in the context of the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of new and existing climate technologies.

8. There is currently no tracking system in place to identify publications or projects that explicitly refer to TEC products as a source of information. As such the list of examples provides a non-exhaustive overview of publications that explicitly referred to TEC products as a source of information. Table 2 provides an overview of a list of examples by workstream of the TEC. It was found that products resulting from the work undertaken by the TEC have been widely referred to in other publications. These publications cover a broad scope from scientific articles to guidebooks. In addition, these publications also cover a wide range of authors, including academics and practitioners. It was further found that work undertaken by the TEC in all workstreams was frequently referred to in other publications, in particular in the area of innovation.

Table 2

**List of examples by workstream of the TEC**

Workstream	List of examples (non-exhaustive)
<b>Innovation</b>	<p><b>Articles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving technology transfer through national systems of innovation: climate relevant innovation-system builders; Ockwell and Byrne (2015)<sup>8</sup></li> <li>Beyond the Paris Agreement: Intellectual Property, Innovation Policy, and Climate Justice; Rimmer (2019)<sup>9</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Papers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Background paper on Technology Roadmaps; More et al. (2013)<sup>10</sup></li> <li>Identifying roles of international institutions in clean energy technology innovation and diffusion in the developing countries: matching barriers with roles of the institutions; Suzuki (2015)<sup>11</sup></li> <li>Paper: Options for support for technology collaborative research and development; Green Climate Fund (2017)<sup>12</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Policy Brief:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building Innovation Systems for climate change technology transfer: Perspectives from east Africa; Liti Mbeva, Atela and Tigabu (2016)<sup>13</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Guidebook:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the preparation of science, technology and innovation (STI) for SDG roadmaps; IATT (2020)<sup>14</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Master thesis:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'International technology cooperation: Towards a methodology to assess the contribution of climate related international technology initiatives to the functional dynamics of global innovation systems' - University College London (2020)</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation</b>	<p><b>Papers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Paris Agreement's Technology Framework and the Need for 'Transformational Change'; <b>Stephen Minas</b> in Carbon &amp; Climate Law Review (2021);<sup>15</sup></li> <li>Technology in the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement and beyond; de Coninck (2015)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>What Leads to the Success of Climate Technology Centre and Network Pro Bono Technical Assistance?; Journal of Climate Change Research 2020; Lee, Wona et al. (2020)<sup>17</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Essay:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine Technology Transfer under a BBNJ Treaty: A Case for Transnational Network Cooperation; <b>Stephen Minas</b> in Cambridge University Press (2018)<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14693062.2015.1052958>.

<sup>9</sup> Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/8/1/7>.

<sup>10</sup> Available at: <https://publications.ecn.nl/BS/0/ECN-O--13-019>.

<sup>11</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/2X2bkTB>.

<sup>12</sup> Available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-b18-12.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/77037744.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3yGGbmJ>.

<sup>15</sup> Available at: [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3768126](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3768126).

<sup>16</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3yzqBJq>.

<sup>17</sup> Available at: <http://ekscc.re.kr/xml/26717/26717.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3jAF9IB>.

Workstream	List of examples (non-exhaustive)
<b>Enabling environment and capacity-building</b>	<p><b>Report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new accountability framework to prepare for a new climate regime; Krishnan and Maxwell (2020)<sup>19</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Book:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Oxford Handbook of International Climate Change Law; Carlarne, Gray and Tarasofsky (2016)<sup>20</sup></li> <li>• Dealing with the Climate Negotiations Paradox; Wytze van der Gaast (2017)<sup>21</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Options for agriculture at Marrakech climate talks: messages for SBSTA 45 agriculture negotiators; Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) (2016)<sup>22</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Support</b>	<p><b>Papers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Least Developed Countries' experiences with the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism; Craft, Gama and Nangyel (2017)<sup>23</sup></li> <li>• The role of UNFCCC mechanisms in demonstration and deployment of CCS technologies; Zakkour, Scowcroft, Heidung (2014)<sup>24</sup></li> <li>• Post-Paris/Post-Trump: The Green Climate Fund and Climate Finance Governance in the Eye of the Storm; Minas and Bowman (2017)<sup>25</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Gender considerations</b>	<p><b>Report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFCCC existing mandates and entry points for gender equality; Burns and Patouris (WEDO) (2014)<sup>26</sup></li> </ul>

**(b) GCF, GEF, and SCF annual reports to the COP (Support workstream)**

9. The TEC provides inputs to the GCF, GEF and SCF on an annual basis, through its inputs to SCF on draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and inputs for the GCF annual meeting with Constituted Bodies. In their respective annual reports to the COP, the GCF and the GEF report on their actions in response to guidance from the COP.

10. For the years 2019 and 2020, the inputs of the TEC to the annual meetings of the GCF with the constituted bodies are reflected in the 2020 and 2021 reports of the GCF to the COP, respectively. Inputs of the TEC to the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism are contained in the report of the SCF for 2019. The SCF draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism was considered by Parties at COP 25.<sup>27</sup> Ultimately, some of the TEC inputs were also reflected in the respective decisions on guidance to the GCF,<sup>28</sup> and GEF,<sup>29</sup> adopted by COP 25. For the year 2020, the TEC was unable to provide inputs for the draft guidance, as the annual reports of the GCF and GEF were not available in a timely manner. However, the TEC plans to provide its inputs for the 2020 and 2021 draft guidance, as soon as the annual reports of the GCF and the GEF will become available in 2021.

**(c) Lists of participants to events & TT:Clear (Collaboration and stakeholder engagement workstream)**

11. The assessment of the workstream Collaboration and stakeholder engagement consists of quantitative data on the list of participants to TEC events, as well as on TT:Clear visitor statistics.

<sup>19</sup> Available at: [http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/counting\\_carbon\\_in-global-trade.pdf#page=67](http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/counting_carbon_in-global-trade.pdf#page=67).

<sup>20</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3yxKz7l>.

<sup>21</sup> Available at: [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-46798-6\\_6](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-46798-6_6).

<sup>22</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/2VEYY3p>.

<sup>23</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3xvZ22o>.

<sup>24</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/3As7Vfk>.

<sup>25</sup> Available at: [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3038512](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3038512).

<sup>26</sup> Available at: <https://bit.ly/37vDPe8>.

<sup>27</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019\\_10-cma2019\\_03.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_10-cma2019_03.pdf).

<sup>28</sup> Decision 12/CP.25.

<sup>29</sup> Decision 13/CP.25.

The data for the respective indicators are in the Monitoring Dashboard in Annex I, and in table 3 below.

12. The indicator for the list of participants to events measures the number of participants in each event. Observations from table 3 suggest a decreasing number of participants in TEC events in the last three years.

13. As for the indicator on TT:CLEAR, it measures statistics of the technology information portal of the TEC, TT:Clear. The data shows an increasing number of pageviews on TT:Clear, with more than 52,700 pageviews in 2020, which is beyond the set target of 50,000 pageviews per year.

Table 3

**Lists of participants to events and TT:Clear**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>Targets by 2022</b>
Lists of participants to events (per event)	>300	>135	>72	300
TT:Clear (Google Analytics (pageviews) for the TEC's content posted on TT:Clear pages)	46,310	52,754	39,695	50,000

## Annex II

### Monitoring Dashboard Data of Monitoring Dashboard by theme of the technology framework

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Outcome 1 – Innovation: Various actors develop, deploy, and diffuse new and existing climate technologies</b>							
1. Evidence of stakeholders using TEC policy recommendations and publications on innovative climate technologies and RD&D when developing, deploying or diffusing new and existing climate technologies	N/A	N/A	NDE feedback form List of examples	Every 5 years (before periodic assessment)	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>
1.1. Number of sets of policy recommendations (comprising multiple policy recommendations) developed on innovative climate technologies and RD&D		3	List of policy recommendations on innovative climate technologies and RD&D	Yearly	0	0	0
1.2. Number of publications (including policy briefs, executive summaries, papers and compilation of good practices) developed on innovative climate technologies and RD&D		5	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	0	0	5
1.3. Number of events organized by TEC on innovative climate technologies and RD&D		1	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	0	3	4

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Outcome 2 – Implementation: Countries have clear pathways with identified support options to enhance technology development and transfer</b>							
2. Evidence of stakeholders using TEC recommendations and publications to enhance technology development and transfer	N/A	N/A	NDE feedback form List of examples	Every 5 years (before periodic assessment)	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>
2.1 Number of sets of policy recommendations (comprising multiple policy recommendations) on TNA and uptake of existing technologies		5	List of recommendations on TNA and TEM-M	Yearly	1	2	0
2.2 Number of publications developed by TEC on TNA and existing technologies		6	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	0	2	1

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Outcome 3 - Collaboration and stakeholder engagement: A broad range of stakeholders collaborate in promoting climate technology development and transfer</b>							
3. Number of stakeholders engaged in the implementation of the TEC workplan		N/A	Lists of participants to events TT:CLEAR	Every 5 years (before periodic assessment)			
3.1 Number of events organized by the TEC to enhance collaboration and stakeholder engagement		6	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	5	6	2
3.2 Number of participants/stakeholders who followed (virtual) TEC events		300 viewers per event <sup>30</sup>	Lists of participants to events Webcast software	Yearly	>300	>135	>72
3.3 Number of non-TEC events where TEC members (men,		8	List of events	Yearly	11	>4	>4

<sup>30</sup> Target number is based on historical data of TEC events viewer statistics.



Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Outcome 3 - Collaboration and stakeholder engagement: A broad range of stakeholders collaborate in promoting climate technology development and transfer</b>							
women) provided inputs on TEC-related topics			TEC meetings' reports				
3.4 Number of publications developed by the TEC in collaboration with stakeholders		2	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	0	1	0
3.5 Number of sets of policy recommendations developed on technologies for coastal zones		1	List of recommendations on technologies for coastal zones	Yearly	0	1	0
3.6 Number of events organized by the TEC covering multiple workstreams of the TEC workplan		8 <sup>31</sup>	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	5	6	2
3.7 Amount of UNFCCC social media engagement (retweets, shares, responses) regarding various activities (events, publication launches, etc.)		<b>Per tweet:</b> <sup>32</sup> Retweets: 55 Likes: 103 Views: 3,375  <b>Per LinkedIn post:</b> Likes: 100 Views: 1,638  Impressions: 6,334	UNFCCC CO channels	Yearly	<b>Per tweet:</b> Retweets: 56 Likes: 105 Views: 0  <b>Per LinkedIn post:</b> Likes: 0 Views: 0  Impressions: 0	<b>Per tweet:</b> Retweets: 61 Likes: 120 Views: 5,040  <b>Per LinkedIn post:</b> Likes: 86 Views: 1,281  Impressions: 5,174	<b>Per tweet:</b> Retweets: 34 Likes: 74 Views: 1,200  <b>Per LinkedIn post:</b> Likes: 74 Views: 1,057  Impressions: 4,239
3.8 Google Analytics (pageviews) for the TEC's content posted in UNFCCC newsroom		1000 per content <sup>33</sup>	Google Analytics	Yearly	816	1,025	1,116

<sup>31</sup> Target number is based on the minimum number of cross-cutting TEC events during the period of the rolling workplan 2019-2022: TEC meetings.

<sup>32</sup> Target numbers are based on historical data of TEC's social media post statistics.

<sup>33</sup> Target number is based on historical data of TEC's UNFCCC Newsroom reader statistics.

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Outcome 3 - Collaboration and stakeholder engagement: A broad range of stakeholders collaborate in promoting climate technology development and transfer</b>							
3.9 Google Analytics (pageviews) for the TEC's content posted on TT:Clear pages		50,000 per year <sup>34</sup>	Google Analytics	Yearly	46,310	52,754	39,695

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Outcome 4 - Enabling environment and capacity-building: A broad range of stakeholders have the resources and means to deploy climate technologies</b>							
4. Evidence of stakeholders using TEC policy recommendations and publications on enabling environments and capacity building	N/A	N/A	NDE Feedback form List of examples	Every 5 years (before periodic assessment)	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>
4.1 Number of sets of policy recommendations (comprising multiple policy recommendations) on enabling environments and barriers, and on development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies		2	List of policy recommendations on enabling environment and barriers, and on development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies	Yearly	1	0	0
4.2. Number of publications developed by TEC on enabling environments and barriers, and on enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies		4	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	0	0	2
4.3. Number of events organised by TEC on enabling environments and barriers, and on enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies		2	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	1	0	0

<sup>34</sup> Target number is based on historical data of TT:Clear user statistics.

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Outcome 5 – Support: Financial and technical resources identified and available to support climate technology development and transfer</b>							
5. Evidence of stakeholders using TEC policy recommendations on support for technology development and transfer	N/A	N/A	NDE Feedback form GCF, GEF, and SCF annual reports to the COP List of examples	Every 5 years (before periodic assessment)			
5.1 Number of sets of policy recommendations (comprising multiple policy recommendations) on support for technology development and transfer		1	List of policy recommendations on support for technology development and transfer	Yearly	0	0	0
5.2 Number of publications developed on support for technology development and transfer		3	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	1	0	0
5.3 Number of inputs and recommendations provided to GCF, GEF, and SCF		8	List of inputs and recommendations to GCF, GEF and SCF	Yearly	2	1	0

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Gender considerations</b>							
6. Evidence of stakeholders using TEC policy recommendations in relation to gender considerations	N/A	N/A	NDE Feedback form List of examples	Every 5 years (before periodic assessment)	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>	<i>Synthesis of feedback from NDE feedback form</i>
6.1 Number of TEC activities where gender considerations have been integrated		11 <sup>35</sup>	TT:CLEAR	Yearly	0	0	1

<sup>35</sup> Target number is based on the list of identified TEC activities where gender considerations may be integrated, as contained in the TEC document on ‘Integrating gender mainstreaming in the activities of the TEC work plan’.

Indicator	Baseline	Targets by 2022	Method/Source/Definition	Frequency	2019	2020	2021* *interim results until TEC23
<b>Gender considerations</b>							
6.2 Number of policy recommendations containing gender considerations		N/A	Lists of recommendations	Yearly	0	0	0
6.3 Distribution of invited speakers to TEC events disaggregated by gender (in %)		Gender balance: female: 50%; male: 50%	TT: CLEAR	Yearly	Total: 56 Female: 24 (43%) Male: 32 (57%)	Total: 67 Female: 29 (43%) Male: 38 (57%)	Total: 33 Female: 15 (45%) Male: 18 (55%)