Framework Convention on Climate Change

TEC/2023/27/17

Technology Executive Committee

05 September 2023

Twenty-seventh meeting

19–21 September and 22 September 2023 (TEC-CTCN Joint session)

Draft joint key messages and recommendations on technology and nationally determined contributions

Cover note

I. Background

1. In response to a request by the CMA,[1] in 2020, the TEC and the CTCN produced the initial version of their joint publication on technology and NDCs, which constituted the first joint publication of the Technology Mechanism. In 2021, the CMA acknowledged with appreciation the preparation of the publication and invited the TEC and the CTCN to continue their work on technology and NDCs in 2022–2023, including by updating the joint publication.[2] In 2022, the TEC and the CTCN agreed to update the publication by collecting information from revised NDCs, identifying good practices on how to integrate technology considerations into NDCs, and including new success stories on the uptake of climate technologies.

2. At a joint session of TEC 26 and CTCN Advisory Board 21 (March 2023), the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board welcomed the draft updated joint publication on technology and NDCs and provided guidance to the TEC-CTCN Advisory Board joint taskforce on technology and NDCs for further revise and finalize the drafted updated joint publication intersessionally with support from the TEC and CTCN secretariats.

3. On the basis of this updated joint publication, the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board prepared draft key messages and recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-eighth session and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its fifth session.

4. At TEC 27, the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board will meet in a joint session on 22 September 2023 to consider the inclusion of the draft joint key message and recommendations in the draft joint chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2023.

II. Scope of the note

5. The annex to this note contains the draft joint key messages and recommendations to COP 28 and CMA 5 on technology and NDCs.

III. Expected action by the Technology Executive Committee

6. The TEC and CTCN Advisory Board will be invited to consider and agree on the inclusion of the joint key messages and recommendations on technology and NDCs in the joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN for 2023.

[1] Decision 8/CMA.2, para. 3.

[2] Decision 15/CMA.3, para. 4 and 6.

Annex

Draft joint key messages and recommendations on technology and nationally determined contributions

1. On the basis of an updated analysis carried out in 2022–2023 by the TEC and the CTCN of technology issues related to NDCs,[1] including an overview of technology issues identified in revised NDCs, integration of technology issues into NDCs, technology needs and challenges, success stories and lessons learned, and linkages between policy and implementation and linkages with NAPs, the TEC and the CTCN highlight the following:

(a) A growing number of developing countries are building on insights from TNAs and CTCN TA to inform the development and implementation of their NDCs and NAPs, with some countries also using their NDC and NAP processes to inform TNAs;

(b) The analysis of linkages between policy and implementation in the context of technology and NDCs found that strong linkages are needed for the effective uptake of climate technologies. In addition, fostering linkages between the technology-related aspects of the NDC and NAP processes can benefit both processes greatly, avoiding duplication of work and accelerating implementation. Effective NSIs are essential to enhancing the capacity of developing countries for the uptake of climate technologies and to incentivize innovation that can unlock potential transformative technological changes needed to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement;

(c) There are a variety of examples from different regions and country contexts where the uptake of technologies directly supports the implementation of NDCs. Examples include government-, private sector and community-driven technology solutions and showcase different approaches to overcoming technical, financial, institutional and social barriers to technology uptake, including through innovative policies and business models as well as gender-responsive and effective stakeholder engagement approaches;

(d) Lessons learned regarding the uptake of technologies include the importance of recognizing the crucial role that stakeholders play in technology planning and implementation to ensure that technology solutions are technically, economically, institutionally and socially viable. CTCN TA and bilateral assistance provided to developing country Parties can serve as an important catalyst for accessing larger amounts of climate finance to facilitate the uptake of climate technologies in support of NDC implementation.

2. The TEC and the CTCN recommend that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties to stimulate the uptake of technologies in support of NDC implementation by:

(a) Fostering gender-responsive, inclusive, participatory and equitable approaches that consider the needs, priorities, knowledge and capacities of all technology stakeholders; generate awareness of technology benefits; and foster stakeholder engagement and buy-in regarding processes and technologies. In particular, technology uptake needs to lead to a just transition that protects workers and communities, including Indigenous Peoples and women, and ensures a more socially equitable distribution of benefits and risks;

(b) Creating local champions and disseminating success stories to showcase the local economic and social benefits of environmentally sound technologies and their contribution to NDC implementation with a view to leveraging broader financial, institutional and social support for replicating and scaling up the technologies;

(c) Supporting market creation and expansion for prioritized technologies by putting in place enabling legal and regulatory environments and enhancing the capacities of technology stakeholders;

(d) Supporting academia and civil society, including women, youth and Indigenous Peoples organizations, that work with local and national governments on addressing barriers to technology uptake towards the achievement of NDC targets, including by strengthening NSIs;

[1] The report will be made available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/techandndc.html.

(e) Systematically documenting and disseminating information on the policies, schemes and programmes that foster technology uptake, as well as on challenges and lessons learned in meeting NDC targets to inform future policymaking, technology prioritization and the preparation of revised NDCs and NAPs;

(f) Maximizing the potential of TNAs not only to inform revised NDCs but also to facilitate NDC implementation;

(g) Including more detailed information on technology in NDCs, for example on technology needs and support, to foster a clearer understanding of policy targets among domestic technology stakeholders, facilitate international cooperation and enable more targeted provision of support by the TEC and the CTCN, according to their respective functions, and other support providers, as appropriate;

(h) Making more use of the Technology Mechanism to carry out the above recommendations, including by using technical documents and recommendations on climate technology policies prepared by the TEC, and, in addition for developing country Parties, by actively engaging with the CTCN to benefit from its provision of technology solutions, capacity-building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and support for the development of technology road maps, tailored to the needs of individual country contexts.