



Technology Executive Committee

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Twenty-first meeting

Virtual meeting, 17–20 November 2020

Draft key messages and recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee on analysing experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results.

I. Background

1. At TEC 18 the TEC considered, as part of the discussion on the initial list of activities of its rolling workplan for 2019-2022, to conduct an analysis of experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting technology needs assessments (TNAs) and implementing their results.
2. At TEC 19, the task force on TNAs, with the support from the secretariat, presented a draft paper on experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results, for the TEC's consideration. The TEC considered the draft and identified follow-up actions, including provision of guidance to the task force on TNAs on possible elements of draft recommendations to the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) on this matter.
3. As per activity 2 of the thematic area Implementation of its workplan for 2019–2022, the TEC has prepared a policy brief on experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and implementing their results. The policy brief is based on the paper on experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results, developed by the TEC in 2019.
4. At TEC 20, the task force on Implementation presented the draft policy brief to the TEC. The TEC considered the policy brief and provided guidance to finalize the brief after this meeting and prepare relevant recommendations to the COP and CMA for submission and consideration at the 21st meeting of the TEC.
5. As per activity 2 of the thematic area Implementation of its workplan 2019-2022, the TEC prepared its recommendations to the COP and CMA, based on the policy brief on experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and implementing their results, in engagement with relevant actors including NDEs, private sector, financing community, and support providers.

II. Scope of the note

6. The annex to this note contains the draft recommendations of the TEC to COP 26 and CMA 3 on analysing experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results.

III. Possible action by the Technology Executive Committee

7. The TEC will be invited to consider and agree in the key messages and recommendations.

Annex**Draft key messages and recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee on analysing experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results.**

1. The following key messages and recommendations are delivered by the TEC to the COP26. These are based on previous work of the TEC on analysing experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) and implementing their results.

I. Key messages**A. Domestic**

2. Developing countries may wish to consider promoting their TNA results domestically with a view to enhancing their implementation. The TNA results may be shared with stakeholders involved in mitigation and adaptation-related processes and activities, including NDCs and NAPs. Experts from relevant bodies, such as ministries of finance, representatives of regional development and energy and economy sectors, national designated entities, national designated authorities and others could be introduced to domestic TNA results as an opportunity to build on them and hence leverage their implementation potential.

3. Governments may have a major role to play in creating an enabling environment for technology development and transfer by strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks including introducing market-based development instruments for market development.

4. An enabling environment for technology development and transfer is often supported by effective coordination and communication among government departments and agencies, and among government and private sector stakeholders, with the goal of streamlining and facilitating investment in technologies and presenting an integrated approach to international technology development and transfer efforts at the national and subnational level.

5. Well-selected project development teams and identified relevant decision makers are key actors for successful TNA preparation and implementation of results.

6. The latest TAP guidance includes a step for tracking implementation of results after TNA completion, but the challenge remains to incentivize country stakeholders to allow tracking institutions to keep track of their implementation results.

7. Tracking the implementation of TNA results is included not only as a final step in TAP development, but also as an issue to be discussed at the start of the TNA process. Country stakeholders can consider existing monitoring systems in which tracking TNA results could be included (e.g. NDC monitoring requirements under the Paris Agreement) or identify the need for capacity-building for tracking. Another argument for tracking implementation results is that it can help to streamline the process of iterative TNAs, in which a country decides to review or repeat the TNA process.

B. Regional

8. Regional promotion of success stories, challenges and lessons learned in relation to implementation of climate technologies could be beneficial for countries in the same region with similar enabling environments and capacity levels, as it could enable replication of good practices in piloting and deploying technology-related activities and thus support enhanced implementation of climate technologies.

9. Under the global TNA project, dozens of countries have completed or are currently working on a TNA. This presents a great opportunity for exchanging experience of the TNA process and post-TNA implementation. In the current set-up, TNA coordinators and consultants meet each other at regional TNA workshops. A programme in which TNA

coordinators or working groups learn from a country that undertook a TNA in a previous phase, for example through site visits, could be supplementary to the above.

10. TNA experts involved in previous phases have already been involved in workshops and training in phase III of the global TNA project, which has enabled enhanced cooperation and learning from experience.

C. International

11. International cooperation on meeting technology needs could enhance implementation of TNA results. Countries' technology needs may be addressed with the support of international funding and investment stakeholders with extensive experience in financing climate mitigation and adaptation action.

D. Financial

12. Access to financial resources are among the main identified challenges to technology development and transfer in developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing states. Simplified mechanism which will facilitate access to financial tools can accelerate the technology development and transfer in developing countries. Further promotion of implementation plans, and activities may stimulate the interest of financial institutions and stakeholders in investing in climate technologies.

13. In their TNAs, developing countries identified the need for a combination of market stimulation and human capacity development for advancing the transition to improved enabling environments for technology development and transfer. Supporting programmes aimed at strengthening the institutional and scientific capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, is critical for creating the long-term enabling frameworks required for technology development and transfer.

14. In addition to actively involving donors and financial experts in the TNA process, a 'donor conference' could be organized as a final step in the TNA process, which is now planned for phases III–IV of the global TNA project. In this context, it is recommended to demonstrate actual TNA results and success stories, as this builds trust and confidence among potential public and private sector funders. Keeping track of implementation results in relation to TNA-prioritized technologies would support this.

E. Private sector

15. In developing countries, the markets for climate technologies are rapidly expanding hence creating new opportunities for international imports, for domestic production and joint ventures across borders. Familiarizing the private sector with TNA implementation plans and engaging it in project preparation teams may enhance interest in the country's implementation activities. Private sector efforts may also be stimulated by the availability of national support mechanisms and instruments focusing on both mitigation and adaptation action.

II. Recommendations

16. Based on the above the TEC recommends that the COP encourages:

(a) Developing countries to engage well-selected project development teams and relevant decision makers for successful TNA preparation and implementation of results.

(b) Developing countries to promote their TNA results regionally with a view to enhancing their implementation.

(c) To further engage the private sector with TNA implementation plans and in project preparation teams.

(d) Relevant stakeholders to promote lessons learned, success stories and challenges in relation to implementation of climate technologies.

(e) International cooperation and support on meeting technology needs to enhance implementation of TNA results.
