



**Technology Executive Committee**

23 August 2022

**Twenty-fifth meeting**

**In-person meeting, 6–8 September and 9 September 2022 (TEC-CTCN Joint session)**

**Draft key messages and recommendations to Parties on experiences and lessons learned from support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism**

**Cover note**

**I. Introduction**

**A. Background**

1. As per activity 5 of the thematic area of Support of its updated workplan for 2019-2022, the TEC is to undertake an analysis of the experiences, lessons learned and good practices from GCF/GEF's support for technology, with a view to enhancing collaboration with the Financial Mechanism. As part of this activity the TEC published a publication on "Support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention: Experience and lessons learned".<sup>1</sup>
2. On the basis of the publication, the task force on Support developed a draft policy brief and draft key messages and recommendations for consideration by COP 27 and CMA 4.
3. Once agreed by the TEC, the key messages and recommendations will be included in the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2022.

**B. Scope of the note**

4. The annex to this note contains the draft key messages and recommendations of the TEC on experiences and lessons learned from support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for consideration at COP 27 and CMA 4.

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

5. The TEC will be invited to consider and agree on the key messages and recommendations.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttelear/tec/support.html>.

## Annex

### **Draft key messages and recommendations on experience and lessons learned from the support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism**

1. The TEC undertook work on experience and lessons learned from the support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.<sup>1</sup> Drawing from this work, the TEC highlights the following:

(a) There is shared conviction across stakeholders regarding the value of technology as a key enabler to address climate change;

(b) In reviewing the selected set of 42 projects (18 completed GEF-funded projects and 24 ongoing GCF-funded readiness support projects with the CTCN as delivery partner and climate change projects with technology elements), the support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism demonstrates a shared commitment to address the climate emergency, help vulnerable societies adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and support developing country Parties in raising and realizing their climate-related ambitions;

(c) Support available from the GEF and the GCF for TNAs and the development of associated technology action plans has served a foundational role in setting the scene for effective technology development and transfer;

(d) As the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism, the CTCN has provided crucial early-stage technology support and is actively responding to growing demand from countries for its services owing to its strong sectoral expertise, agility, responsiveness and strength in filling a gap by funding projects that support countries in their technology planning processes, development of national policies and standards, and technology road maps, particularly through specialized teams (the network) and facilitation processes that ensure national ownership of the planning process;

(e) Irrespective of whether technology is transferred or endogenously developed, having the right people in place with the right set of skills to operate and maintain technology represents an ongoing challenge;

(f) Consensus is growing regarding the need to promote critical transformational climate technologies to support the development of more ambitious NDCs, and the implementation of current NDCs and to track their level of adoption and progression on a sectoral level in achieving emission reduction targets and the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

(g) Following the strengthening of guidance by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, implementing agencies have placed more attention on gender mainstreaming; its treatment came through more convincingly in adaptation projects than in those aimed at mitigation. Increased traction on this topic relates to building further understanding on the part of project designers and implementers regarding the ways in which gendered technology development and transfer projects could drive transformative impact;

(h) While effective stakeholder engagement is a key strategic lever for successful project implementation and for leveraging the financial and non-financial resources of the private sector, this dimension does not appear to be adequately highlighted in project evaluations. The potential of private sector actors to support innovation and technology development and transfer has not yet been fully tapped;

(i) Successful implementation and scaling up of technology initiatives also relate to absorption capacity and market size;

(j) While institutional support for implementation and scaling up of technology initiatives is available, the review of selected projects points to the need to first understand the role of national policy in enabling and hindering technology development and transfer and prioritizing

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<sup>1</sup> TEC technical paper available at <https://unfccc.int/tclear/tec/support.html>, and a TEC policy brief is forthcoming.

the creation of enabling environments. Prospects for technology adoption and replication can be heightened through influence in the policy space leading to a correction of market conditions (e.g. alignment incentives).

2. In order to **enhance the relevance and impact of the support for technology provided by the GCF and the GEF**, it is recommended that the COP and the CMA encourage:

(a) Developing country Parties to use UNFCCC mechanisms, like the CTCN, to leverage technical assistance and to support their TNAs, as such mechanisms ensure that there is strong alignment with NDC commitments;

(b) The Technology Mechanism to pursue a balanced focus on equipment and soft aspects of climate technologies (i.e. techniques, practical knowledge and skills, workforce training and development), irrespective of whether technology is transferred or endogenously developed;

(c) The secretariats of the CTCN and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to collaborate in identifying ways to further streamline the process for facilitating linkages and readiness support for sectoral transformation through climate technologies (e.g. through adopting a more programmatic approach), thereby strengthening proposals and support for building developing country Parties' capacity for undertaking technology-oriented projects;

(d) National designated entities to take the lead in coordinating national technology efforts and in engaging with the focal points of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in order to overcome gaps in national-level coordination;

(e) The secretariats of the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to encourage, through their documentation, coordination among relevant focal points for the implementation of climate technology related projects.

3. In order to **accelerate technology-driven progress in limiting global warming and enhancing resilience**, it is recommended that the COP and the CMA encourage:

(a) Parties to include considerations related to critical transformational technologies in priority sectors through their NDCs in pursuing mitigation objectives, to improve systematic and harmonized reporting on the level of adoption towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, and to strengthen their work on climate-resilient development pathways in pursuing adaptation objectives;

(b) International development entities involved in promoting technology development and transfer to strengthen their promotion of critical transformative technologies;

(c) The operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, as well as other national and international climate funds, in line with their respective mandates, to consider ways in which critical transformational technologies in priority sectors and the measurement of their adoption support the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

4. In order to **deepen understanding of the concrete ways in which gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement – including youth and indigenous people – can play value-added roles in supporting technology development and transfer**, it is recommended that the COP and the CMA encourage:

(a) The operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to encourage their project implementers to pursue approaches that engage the appropriate stakeholders in key steps of project design and implementation and work to deepen national and local ownership to both maintain and sustain technology interventions;

(b) Non-Party stakeholders to provide more robust reporting on experiences, good practices, and specific measures and strategies that have meaningfully increased women's and men's power to participate in climate technology action;

(c) The operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, through their project design and reporting protocols (e.g. disaggregated data collection on gender, stakeholder participation, and documentation of good practice and lessons learned about these dimensions), to continue sharing best practices and building awareness among delivery partners of the positive contributions of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement to accelerate technology development and transfer;

(d) The CTCN and operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to promote gender balance in the technical teams that implement technology projects, in line with fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development, and to share experience on gender budgeting;

(e) The TEC, the CTCN, and operational entities of the Financial Mechanism to raise awareness of the financial and technical support available to promote gender integration into climate technology policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate, including good practices to facilitate access to climate finance for grassroots women's organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities on technology projects.

5. In order to **enhance the likelihood of successful implementation, replication and scaling up of initiatives with technology components**, it is recommended that the COP and the CMA encourage:

(a) The TEC and CTCN to propose a programmatic approach for scaling up technology initiatives that focuses on the adoption of policy and standards, based on an analysis of the experience and good practices of the CTCN;

(b) The CTCN to pursue partnerships through the GCF Project Preparation Facility and to explore opportunities to support GEF projects;

(c) Non-Party stakeholders to consider more programmatic approaches where technologies that require little adaptation for implementation in additional settings can be deployed, replicated and used more systematically to spread critical transformational climate technologies in key sectors.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
NDC	nationally determined contribution
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment

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