

TEC Policy Brief on TNA experiences, lessons learned and good practices

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Suil Kang
TEC Implementation task force

Vladimir Hecl
UNFCCC Technology team

Background

- As per activity 2 of the implementation thematic area of its workplan for 2016 – 2018, the TEC is to analyse experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting technology needs assessments (TNAs) and implementing their results, including a Paper on good practices in conducting TNA, a policy brief, and recommendations to COP/CMA.
- At TEC 19, the task force on TNAs, with the support from the secretariat, present a draft paper on experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results, for the TEC's consideration.
- The TEC agreed to finalize the paper on experiences, lessons learned and good practices in conducting TNAs and implementing their results by the end of October 2019. The TEC also agreed to produce a policy brief in 2020 and key messages for COP 26.
- At TEC 20, the TEC task force on implementation, with the support from the secretariat, will be invited to present the policy brief on enhancing implementation of TNA results.



Why this Policy Brief?

- Describe gaps, challenges and good practices of the TNA implementation process,
 - Provide examples of how countries have successfully progressed prioritized technologies from a TNA report towards their implementation,
 - Look at the key factors for successful implementation of the prioritized technologies, both during the conducting stage of the TNA and beyond that, and
 - Discuss ways and means for improving the TNA process to help developing countries create or enhance the conditions, including capacity building, for the successful implementation after the TNA has been finalized.
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Content of this Policy Brief

- Describes gaps, challenges and good practices of the TNA implementation process,
- Provides overview of good practices of TNA implementation,
- Delivers examples of ways to enhance implementation of TNAs,
- Offers recommendations on actions for enhancing the implementation of TNA results on various levels: domestic, regional, international, financial, private sector, others.



Gaps and challenges

- Lack of domestic capacities to facilitate implementation,
- Limited access to funding sources in many developing countries,
- Lack of involvement of funding institutions in the early stages of the preparation of project proposals,
- Implementation-oriented approaches are not sufficiently considered,
- Frequency of TNAs, being an evolving process, is rather low hence may not match well with evolution of NDCs,
- Late engagement of funders with TNA teams,
- TAP modification towards available funding sources,
- Matching of selected consultant with governmental priorities,
- Mismatch between TNA identified priority needs and priorities of donors,
- Monitoring and evaluation is outside the TNA process.



Gaps and challenges

- An analysis of TAPs prepared during the TNA Phase II showed that the quality of information in TAPs has significantly improved, since the TNA Phase I, as many countries followed thoroughly the updated TAP guidance, prepared by the TEC in 2016.
- Some TNA stakeholders expressed their wish to deviate from the recommended tables in the TAP guidance. For example, when a certain funding source is pursued (e.g. GCF) for an action, the TAP can be developed in line with funder's demands, e.g., specifics of call for proposals of the GCF.
- A tracking system to monitor the implementation of TNA results was seen by TNA teams as useful, however many countries reported lack of capacity to implement the tracking system.



Good practices of TNA implementation

- Several case studies were delivered by countries, where the roles of one or more stakeholders as ‘technology champions’ were exceptionally strong, and hence instrumental for implementation, after the TNA project was completed.

Lebanon

- In Lebanon, three pilot projects have been developed by the national government for harvesting rainwater from greenhouse tops.

Success factors:

- How stakeholders who were consulted during the TNA process informally continued their contacts to form informal stakeholder groups to communicate with policy makers on policies for prioritised technologies.



Good practices of TNA implementation

Mauritius

- In Mauritius, the TAP for waste heat recovery for energy efficient boilers was used for preparing a proposal to the GEF, addressing energy efficiency in industries. Mauritius also acquired funding from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to implement parts of their TAP.

Success factors:

- Establishing the successful collaboration between the staff of Mauritius' FAREI and IAEA. Personal contacts and trust.



Good practices of TNA implementation

Senegal

- In Senegal, uptake of biomass-based technologies for electricity production, as prioritized in the TNA has been accelerated through public-private collaboration. The government provided a feed-in tariff scheme for renewable energy technology use while a private company was responsible for technology implementation.

Success factors:

- The way that responsibilities were shared between public and private sectors stakeholders, as suggested by the TAP guidance.



Ways to enhance implementation of TNAs

- The engagement of stakeholders and ministries during the TNA and post-TNA phase in order to include TNA-prioritised technologies in new or ongoing governmental programmes,
 - Co-development of TNAs and TAPs with NAMAs, NDCs, GEF, GCF and AF pipelines helps to mainstream TNA outcomes in overarching national strategies and programmes for climate and sust. dev.,
 - Development of pilot projects to demonstrate technology options, with financial support from multilateral funding programmes and development partners, and technical support and advice from CTCN,
 - Engage possible funders for the TAP activities in an early stage of the TNA-TAP process, which can inform country stakeholders about what funders will fund and avoid mismatches between countries' and funders' priorities.
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Ways to enhance implementation of TNAs

- In-country donors and national focal points of international climate finance mechanisms are recommended to be engaged for the TNA to become a collaborative process,
- Clarity on ownership among the key stakeholders increases the chances of implementation of TNA results. While the TNA process itself is often coordinated and ‘owned’ by a ministry of environment, it is good practice to discuss from an early stage on implementation responsibilities.
- Consideration of TNA prioritised technology options in proposals submitted to the GCF,
- Role of equipped and trained champions is key for projects success, to continue work beyond TNA project timelines.



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Recommendations on actions for enhancing the implementation of TNA results Domestic (capacity building, enabling environment)

- Further promotion of their TNA results domestically with a view to enhance their implementation,
- The TNA results may be offered to mitigation and adaptation related processes and activities in countries, including NDCs, NAPs, and others,
- Experts from relevant bodies, such as Ministries of Finance, and Energy/Economy, NDEs, NDAs and others could be introduced to domestic TNA results as an opportunity to leverage their implementation potential,
- Governments have a major role to play in creating the enabling environments for technology transfer through strengthening of legal and regulatory frameworks,
- An effective enabling environment for technology development and transfer is often characterized by sound coordination and communication among government departments and agencies, with the goal of streamlining and easing the way for technology investment,
- Tracking of implementation of TNA results is not only included as a final step of the TAP development, but also as an issue to be discussed upon the start of the TNA process.



Recommendations on actions for enhancing the implementation of TNA results
Regional (learning from neighbours, replication)

- Regional promotion of lessons learned, success stories and challenges of implementation of climate technologies, could be beneficial for countries within the same regions where countries.

International

- International cooperation for implementation of technology needs will enhance implementation of TNA results. Technology demands expressed by countries may be supported by international funding and investment.

Financial

- Availability of and access to financial resources were many times stated in the TNA reports as one of the main barriers to technology transfer in developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS. Further promotion of implementation plans and activities may stimulate interest of financial institutions and stakeholders to provide financial resources,
 - Support to programmes for strengthening of institutional and scientific capacities of developing countries, in particular for LDCs, is critical for creation of enabling frameworks required for technology transfer.
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Recommendations on actions for enhancing the implementation of TNA results

Private sector

- Familiarization of private sector with the TNA implementation plans and engaging them in the project preparation teams may enhance their interest in implementation activities of countries. Efforts of the private sector may be stimulated by national support mechanisms.

Others

Raise awareness about TAPs by bringing them to the attention of donors

- Apart from the active involvement of donors and financial experts in a TNA process, this can be done by organizing a 'donor conference' as a final step of the TNA process.

Sharing TNA experiences

- Opportunities for cross-learning about TNA experiences, both on the process itself and on the post-TNA implementation phase,
- Development of a programme in which TNA coordinators or working groups learn from a TNA country from a previous phase, for example through site visits. This may enable an enhanced cooperation and learning from experiences.



Possible action of the TEC

- The TEC is invited to:
 - Consider the policy brief,
 - Provide guidance on this matter with a view to finalize the brief after TEC 20, and
 - Prepare relevant recommendations to the COP and CMA for submission and consideration at the 21st meeting of the TEC.



Thank you

