



Technology Executive Committee

12 October 2021

Twenty-third meeting

**Virtual meeting, 7–10 September and 13 September 2021 (joint session
with the Climate Technology Centre and Network Advisory Board)**

**Report on the 23rd meeting of the Technology Executive
Committee**

I. Opening of the meeting

1. The Chair of the TEC,¹ Stephen Minas, opened TEC 23 at 2 p.m. Central European Summer Time on Tuesday, 7 September 2021.

2. The table below lists the TEC members who attended TEC 23. Observers present at the meeting are listed in annex I.

TEC members attending TEC 23	
Pedro Borges	Hamza Merabet
Jorge Castro	Stephen Minas (Chair)
Kinga Csontos	Naoki Mori
Dinara Gershinkova	Monique Motty
Mareer Husny (Vice-Chair)	Dietram Oppelt
Suil Kang	Erwin Rose
Clifford Mahlung	Stig Svenningsen

II. Organizational matters

(a) Adoption of the agenda

3. The TEC adopted the agenda for TEC 23 as contained in the document TEC/2021/23/1.

(b) Organization of work

4. The Chair presented, and the TEC took note of, the tentative work schedule for the meeting as contained in document TEC/2021/23/3, including the joint session with the CTCN Advisory Board.

III. Update on relevant meetings, events and initiatives

5. The TEC took note of the overview provided by the secretariat of the activities planned for COP 26 relevant to the work of the TEC.

¹ A list of abbreviations and acronyms is available at the end of the document.

IV. Implementation of the rolling workplan of the Technology Executive Committee for 2019–2022

(a) Innovation

i. National systems of innovation

6. The task force on innovation presented a concept note on the compilation of good practices and lessons learned in relation to establishing and implementing national systems of innovation.

7. The TEC provided guidance on developing the compilation, emphasizing the importance of the principle of transformational approach and considering aspects related to coordinating national systems of innovation at the international level and vocational education at the national level.

8. The TEC requested the task force to prepare and submit a final concept note and outline of the compilation for consideration at TEC 24 in 2022.

ii. Emerging climate technologies

9. The task force on innovation, with the support of the secretariat and a consultant, presented a draft technical paper on emerging climate technologies in the energy supply sector and orally reported on the thematic dialogues, on ocean energy and green hydrogen technologies, organized in conjunction with the Asia-Pacific Climate Week.²

10. The TEC took note of the oral report and welcomed the draft technical paper. It provided suggestions for improving the paper, including in relation to the potential negative social and environmental impacts of ocean energy and green hydrogen technologies, the reduced operating costs of heat pumps if combined with renewable electricity generation, and the social acceptance of green hydrogen technologies.

11. The TEC requested the task force to finalize the technical paper by the end of 2021 taking into account the comments and guidance provided by the TEC at the meeting.

iii. Key messages and recommendations to Parties on international collaborative research, development and demonstration

12. The task force on innovation presented draft key messages and recommendations, of the TEC for consideration at COP 26 and CMA 3, on international collaborative research, development and demonstration, prepared on the basis of the compilation of good practices and lessons learned on international research, development and demonstration initiatives of climate technology and the related executive summaries for target audiences.³

13. The TEC agreed on the key messages and recommendations and will include them in its annual report for 2021 (see annex II).

iv. Innovative approaches for adaptation technologies

14. The TEC took note of the oral report by IUCN of the Technology Day thematic session on innovative approaches to strengthening ocean and coastal adaptation,⁴ organized as a side event in conjunction with the IUCN World Conservation Congress on 6 September 2021.

15. The TEC took note of the upcoming event to be held in October 2021 as part of a series of events on ocean and coastal adaptation. This event will be organized in collaboration with NWP and IUCN FEBA as a part of the SBSTA workplan⁵ and focus on gaps identified, encouraging interactions between Parties, non-Party stakeholders on the potential uptake of innovative approaches to supporting countries in implementing their national adaptation plans and NDCs.

16. The TEC also took note of the proposal for continued engagement on and potential future collaboration in this area with IUCN, FEBA and the NWP expert group on oceans to advance work on innovative adaptation technologies.

² See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2021/2021_event03.

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/rdandr>.

⁴ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07.

⁵ See [SBSTA Chair Lobby | UNFCCC](#).

(b) Implementation**i. Linkages between the Technology Needs Assessment process and Nationally Determined Contribution process**

17. The task force on implementation presented a paper on linkages between the TNA and NDC processes.

18. The TEC took note of the paper presented by the task force and welcomed the paper. It provided suggestions for improving the paper.

19. The TEC requested the task force to finalize the paper taking into account the comments and guidance provided by the TEC at the meeting.

ii Key messages and recommendations to Parties on innovative approaches to stimulate uptake of existing clean technology solutions

20. The task force on implementation presented draft key messages and recommendations, for consideration at COP 26 and CMA 3, on innovative approaches to stimulating the uptake of existing climate technology solutions, prepared on the basis of the TEC policy brief on innovative approaches to accelerating and scaling up implementation of mature climate technologies.

21. The TEC agreed on the key messages and recommendations and will include them in its annual report for 2021 (see annex III).

(c) Enabling environment and capacity-building**i. Enabling environments to incentivize the private and public sector in the development and transfer of technologies**

22. The task force on enabling environment and capacity-building, with the assistance of a consultant, presented a draft paper on enabling environments, challenges and barriers related to technology development and transfer, prepared on the basis of TNAs, NDCs, CTCN technical assistance and relevant TEC policy briefs.

23. The TEC took note of the presentation by the task force and welcomed the paper. It provided suggestions for improving the paper.

24. The TEC requested the task force to finalize the technical paper after the meeting, taking into account the comments and guidance provided by the TEC at the meeting.

ii Key messages and recommendations to Parties on enabling environment to promote endogenous capacities and technologies

25. The task force on enabling environment and capacity-building presented draft key messages and recommendations for consideration at COP 26 and CMA 3, on enabling environments to promote endogenous capacities and technologies, prepared on the basis of the TEC report on needs, gaps, challenges and enabling measures to promote endogenous capacities and technologies.⁶

26. The TEC agreed on the key messages and recommendations and will include them in its annual report for 2021 (see annex IV).

(d) Collaboration and stakeholder engagement**i. Reflection on TEC engagement on technical examination processes 2016–2020**

27. The secretariat presented a brief summary of various TEC engagement in technical examination processes in 2016–2020, and engagement and collaboration with stakeholders, such as governments, observer organizations, NDEs, the private sector, academic institutions, financial institutions and international organizations, in other thematic areas.

⁶ TEC and UNFCCC. 2021. Building capacities in climate technologies: Understanding gaps, needs, challenges and enabling measures to promote endogenous capacities and technologies. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/tclear/endogenous/index.html>.

28. The TEC took note that the technical examination processes have been useful in bringing Parties and non-Party stakeholders together to identify ways to scale up the adoption of climate technologies to support countries' mitigation and adaptation actions.

29. The TEC requested the task force on collaboration and stakeholder engagement to:

(a) Prepare a strategy to strengthen TEC collaboration and engagement with relevant stakeholders, taking into account experience and lessons learned from the technical examination processes (e.g. in relation to sectoral and regional approaches and use of simultaneous interpreting into other United Nations languages), opportunities for partnerships with other organizations and enhanced use of social media to maximize visibility and impact;

(b) Organize the engagement of the TEC at the 2022 Global Sustainable Technology and Innovation Community conference in collaboration with the Children and Youth Constituency (YOUNGO);

(c) Take forward the potential collaboration with IUCN, FEBA and the NWP expert group on oceans to advance the work on innovative adaptation technologies.

(e) Support

i. Experiences, lessons learned and good practices from Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility support for technology

30. The TEC took note with appreciation of the information provided by the GCF and the GEF on the support provided by the GCF and the GEF for technology to developing country Parties.

31. The task force on support, with the support of the secretariat and a consultant, presented a draft technical paper on experience and lessons learned in relation to support for climate technologies provided by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.

32. The TEC provided suggestions for improving the paper, including the methodology and the sections on financial support linked to sector-specific technology benchmarks and gender mainstreaming.

33. The TEC requested the task force to revise the technical paper taking into account the comments and guidance provided by the TEC at the meeting, for consideration at TEC 24. The TEC agreed to share the draft technical paper with the GCF, the GEF and UNEP DTU Partnership for their comments.

ii. Input to the Standing Committee on Finance on the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism

34. The TEC considered a proposal by its task force on support on input to the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. The TEC agreed on its input to the Standing Committee on Finance on draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (see annex V).

V. Input to UNFCCC processes

Input of the Technology Executive Committee to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement on matters related to climate technology development and transfer

35. The TEC took note of the update of the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provided by a representative of the IPCC. The secretariat presented a concept note on the scope of and sources of input to the global stocktake on matters related to climate technology development and transfer.

36. The TEC welcomed the concept note and provided guidance on further relevant work of the TEC. The TEC agreed to conduct the follow-up activities contained in the concept note and establish an ad hoc task force to support the preparation of a synthesis report on the global stocktake. The TEC invited its members and observers to express their interest in joining this task force.

VI. Gender mainstreaming

37. The TEC took note of the report by its gender focal point on progress in mainstreaming gender in the work of the TEC. The TEC noted that it has made significant progress in mainstreaming gender consideration into its work. It added gender-related indicators to its monitoring and evaluation framework, and the number of its publications containing a section on gender and recommendations on gender issues has increased. In particular, the TEC noted that, in 2021 for the first time, it achieved its goal of having gender-balanced panels with increasing number of women panellist TEC events.

38. The TEC also considered and accepted an invitation by the gender team of the secretariat to co-organize with the CTCN an event on gender and technology at COP 26.

VII. Monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of the work of the Technology Executive Committee

39. The TEC took note of the information provided by the secretariat on the current status of the monitoring and evaluation work of the TEC, in accordance with the revised monitoring and evaluation framework agreed at TEC 21. TEC members highlighted the potential to more effectively utilize communication tools, including social media.

VIII. Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2021

(a) Joint chapter of the joint annual report

40. At the joint session on 13 September 2021, the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board considered the draft joint chapter of the TEC–CTCN annual report for 2021 prepared by the respective Chairs and Vice-Chairs. The TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board requested their Chairs and Vice-Chairs to finalize the chapter in accordance with the relevant procedure.

(b) Annual report of the TEC including lessons learned and challenges

41. The TEC considered its draft annual report for 2021, including lessons learned and challenges, and requested its Chair and Vice-Chair to finalize the report after the meeting.

IX. Implementation of the joint activities of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network: Implementation of joint activities

(a) Joint activities on technology and nationally determined contributions including recommendations to COP/CMA

42. At the joint session on 13 September 2021, the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board considered the draft joint publication on technology and NDCs and drafted joint key messages and recommendations on the basis thereof for consideration at COP 26 and CMA 3.

43. The TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board provided guidance to the joint task force to finalize these documents, with a view to including the joint key messages and recommendations in the TEC–CTCN joint annual report for 2021.

(b) Joint activities on technology and gender

44. At the joint session, the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board considered progress in implementing their joint activities related to technology and gender. The two bodies took note of a report on the development of a global roster of experts including results from research on existing rosters and platforms that list female experts.

(c) **Future joint activities**

45. The TEC and CTCN Advisory Board discussed potential future joint activities. The two bodies requested the joint task force to further work on these potential activities intersessionally, taking into account input provided by members, and to prepare a proposal for consideration by the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board at their next joint session.

X. Other matters

(a) **Conflict of interest**

46. The TEC continued to consider inclusion of a provision for safeguarding against potential conflicts of interest in its rules of procedure, following the findings of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services. In particular, the TEC discussed whether such a provision should be limited to TEC members only or should also be extended to stakeholder representatives that are members of TEC task forces. The TEC agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at TEC 24 in 2022.

(b) **Proposal on inclusion of explanation to technology transfer**

47. The TEC considered a proposal by a member to include an explanatory footnote in future TEC publications that references to “transfer” of technology “are to voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms”. The TEC agreed to continue its consideration of this matter at its next meeting.

XI. Date and venue of the next meeting

48. The TEC took note that TEC 24 is tentatively scheduled to take place from 22 to 25 March 2022.

XII. Closure of the meeting

49. The Chair summarized the key outcomes of the meeting and closed it at 5 p.m. Central European Summer Time on Monday, 13 September 2021.

Annex I

Observers that participated in the 23rd meeting of the Technology Executive Committee

Party observers

Margaret Eddington (Australia)
 Sonia Regina Mudrovitsch de Bittencourt (Brazil)
 Ambrosio Yobánolo (Chile)
 Ping Zhong (China)
 Crista Pricila Villatoro Delgado (Guatemala)
 Carolyn Foo (Guyana)
 Mandeep Kaur (India)
 Ashok Kumar (India)
 Sergio La Motta (Italy)
 Kaoru Yamaguchi (Japan)
 Kenichi Wada (Japan)
 Yehya Alhadban (Kuwait)
 Roufida Binte Teemul (Mauritius)
 Jacques Rudy Oh-Seng (Mauritius)
 Thi Thi Soe Min (Myanmar)
 Zin Mar Phyu (Myanmar)
 Rigoberto Perez Bernal (Panama)
 Yewon Song (Republic of Korea)
 Shufen Angeline Ong (Singapore)
 Wen Lin Loy (Singapore)
 Ivan Yan Wei Tan (Singapore)
 Shize Meng (Singapore)
 Ye Ying Liane Wong (Singapore)
 Sigrid Persson (Sweden)
 Tuba Demir Dogan (Turkey)
 Gareth Gorst (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Jal Dipakbhai Desai (United States of America)
 Mary Sater (United States of America)

Observers from United Nations organizations and specialized agencies

Moa Forstorp (Chair, CTCN Advisory Board)
 Hansol Park (GCF)
 Emerson Resende (GCF)
 Patricia Marcos Huidobro (GEF)
 Sara Traerup (UNEP DTU Partnership)
 Victor Owade (World Intellectual Property Organization)

Intergovernmental organization observers

Francesco Pasimeni (International Renewable Energy Agency)
 Luis Fernando Rosales Lozada (South Centre)

Non-governmental organization observers

Alberto Roque Pedace (Foro del Buen Ayre, Climate Action Network Latin America – ENGO)
 Cathy Yitong Li (CliMates – women and gender)
 Colin Ian McQuistan (Practical Action – ENGO)
 Gunnar Boye Olesen (International Network for Sustainable Energy – ENGO)
 Lylian Coelho (WOMENVAI – women and gender)
 Marilyn Averill (University of Colorado at Boulder – research and independent non-governmental organizations)
 Tiina Huvio (AgriCord – farmers)

Resource persons

Christopher Bataille (independent consultant)

Emily Goodwin (IUCN)

Joyce Miller (independent consultant)

Moritz Weigel (independent consultant)

Renee van Diemen (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)

Wytze van der Gaast (consultant – JIN Climate and Sustainability)

Annex II

Key messages and recommendations to Parties on international collaborative research, development and demonstration

1. The TEC compiled good practices and lessons learned from international collaborative research, development and demonstration initiatives related to climate technology, and executive summaries targeting different audiences. Drawing on this work, the TEC highlights the following:

(a) Policymakers play a key role in defining patterns of international collaborative research, development and demonstration and designing effective policy instruments for creating a supportive environment to encourage climate technology innovation. Policymakers are fundamental in bridging gaps that hinder the long-term sustainability of international research, development and demonstration initiatives related to climate change and their successful delivery;

(b) International organizations are active partners in various international research, development and demonstration initiatives; though not always directly engaged in actual research, development and demonstration in relation to hardware technologies, they participate in such efforts via dedicated networks that make a significant contribution to the worldwide exchange of knowledge and best practices, thereby facilitating the access of countries, particularly developing countries, to new climate technologies;

(c) Academic and research institutions provide the skilled workforce required for innovation and are the source of new knowledge and technologies that underpin innovation. Actors such as universities and research laboratories play a central role in climate technology research, development and demonstration and in widely disseminating the results by translating highly technical information into formats that are regionally relevant and understandable by a non-technical audience;

(d) The participation of the private sector is crucial to translating research, development and demonstration results into market-deployable technologies. Although concerted efforts have been made to engage with the private sector under various research, development and demonstration initiatives, the extent of its involvement in the early stages of the technology cycle remains limited, especially in developing countries, with its main focus being on the demonstration, incubation, commercialization and diffusion phases.

2. The TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA invite Parties and non-Party stakeholders to consider the findings of the work of the TEC when engaging in international collaborative research, development and demonstration and facilitate:

(a) The design of, and the effective participation in, research, development and demonstration initiatives that recognize the different circumstances and needs of participating countries and align objectives to national climate strategies and priorities;

(b) Regular independent evaluation of research, development and demonstration initiatives for improving understanding of factors that contribute to their success or failure and supporting the development of follow-on activities or new initiatives by other entities;

(c) Knowledge-sharing and local capacity-building, particularly in developing countries, to enable more effective and equal participation of countries in research, development and demonstration programmes;

(d) Cross-sectoral collaboration and multidisciplinary approaches incorporating economic, social and policy expertise into the research, development and demonstration process in order to address rapidly changing market and social conditions and ensure that new technologies are sustainable in the long term;

(e) The engagement of the private sector in the early stages of technology development, for example by providing appropriate incentives, establishing public-private partnerships and ensuring close links between collaborative research, development and demonstration initiatives and incubators and accelerators.

Annex III

Key messages and recommendations to Parties on innovative approaches to stimulating the uptake of existing clean technology solutions

1. The TEC undertook work on identifying innovative approaches to stimulating the uptake of existing climate technologies. Drawing on this work, the TEC highlights the following:

(a) Successful entry of technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation into developing country markets is supported by a range of innovations. Innovation takes place not only in relation to the technicalities of climate solutions, but also in how actions are planned, market actors collaborate and funding is attracted. These innovations enable markets to ‘pull’ technologies alongside government actions for ‘pushing’ them, especially in the least developed countries;

(b) For scaling up technology implementation, the identification and prioritization of technologies should be co-designed. Through participatory co-design processes, stakeholders have a key role in ensuring that technologies not only deliver climate benefits but also help to meet countries’ sustainable development objectives. Technology implementation is further supported by technology ‘champions’, including youth, who drive the development of technologies and support policies already in place for diffusion. They also support technology-neutral and demand-driven decision-making, both in the least developed and higher-income developing countries;

(c) Innovations in attracting private sector funding for mature climate technologies in developing country markets have taken place in terms of both increasing revenue and reducing investment risk. Green and climate bonds, as well as climate-related investment criteria, have increased opportunities for climate-friendly investment. One innovative approach to risk sharing is the blending of private and public funds; the latter include capital provided by national or international funds, which unlocks access to private funding under more commercially attractive conditions;

(d) Public–private partnerships make technology diffusion more effective as governments can focus on their key roles, such as enforcing policies and measures, enhancing access to international climate funding programmes and providing financial instruments, while private entities are leveraging public funding and making technologies ready for market;

(e) International institutions, including multilateral development organizations, support this process through incubation and acceleration of mature climate technologies by:

(i) Establishing efficient links between complementary institutions and stakeholders in different countries;

(ii) Enhancing access to international funding programmes by providing technical assistance or resources;

(iii) Facilitating alliances and partnerships to leverage resources for scaled-up projects and foster the development of start-ups and new market entrants.

2. In order to enhance stakeholder ownership of climate technology planning and implementation, the TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage:

(a) Parties and international cooperation programmes to encourage local social and economic actors to actively engage in identifying and prioritizing climate technologies so that climate planning results from co-design in addition to assessment of technical and economic potential;

(b) Technology proponents, including youth, to be ‘champions’ in inspiring and informing other stakeholders in support of wider-scale climate technology implementation;

(c) National research groups, non-governmental organizations and other private entities to participate in international research programmes for enhancing skills, and knowledge-gathering and case study research within developing countries on the technical and economic potential of climate technologies and their acceptance and therefore viability from a social perspective.

3. The TEC further recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties and non-State actors to enhance developing countries' access to private sector funding through:

(a) Risk sharing, such as by blending private with public capital, including multilateral funds, so that private investors can negotiate commercially attractive conditions;

(b) Classification schemes and benchmarks or similar systems for financial products, incorporating climate change technology, which can provide a framework for identifying climate-beneficial investment opportunities;

(c) Training of market actors in developing countries to formulate funding proposals according to investors' requirements for risk management and in line with criteria for 'green' or 'climate' recognition.

4. The TEC also recommends that the COP and the CMA encourage Parties and non-State actors to enhance private sector engagement by:

(a) Mobilizing local resources as a key component of supporting climate-friendly economic activities. In this respect, support for small and medium-sized enterprises to build small- and medium-scale businesses remains important, including vocational training for small and medium-sized enterprises and the young workforce in working with climate-friendly technologies and developing sustainable business models. This support can be solicited from multi-stakeholder partnerships and initiatives in developing countries, which help to leverage resources for climate technology programmes, with local private sector engagement;

(b) Enhancing support for climate innovation centres, in their role as national or regional knowledge hubs, to support entrepreneurs in exploring the market potential of climate technologies in their countries as well as identifying solutions for accessing markets. Incubation and acceleration programmes foster the development of start-ups, young entrepreneurs and new market entrants to use local resources for climate technology implementation.

Annex IV

Key messages and recommendations to Parties on enabling environment to promote endogenous capacities and technologies

1. The work of the TEC on endogenous capacities and technologies to date has underlined the complexity of the issues involved, including with regard to understanding endogenous concepts, dealing with differences in countries' capacities to develop and use climate technologies for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting purposes and addressing the needs for context-specific skills and knowledge. The work highlighted a wide range of strategies that can be used to create enabling environments for enhancing countries' capacities to develop endogenous technologies, with strategies relating to collaboration, financing and building technical skills perceived as some of the most significant factors. Further, the work has revealed that engagement by multiple stakeholders is crucial to building endogenous capacities.

2. The TEC recommends that the COP and the CMA invite Parties to consider the recommendations drawn from this work to help them to create and enhance enabling environments to promote endogenous capacities and technologies. The following recommendations need to be adapted to country-specific capacity-building needs and opportunities:

(a) With regard to stakeholder engagement: Develop strategies to communicate with and encourage the participation of stakeholders at all stages of technology planning and implementation projects; assess and address gaps and needs relating to stakeholder capacity to participate in planning activities involving climate technologies; take gender issues, in particular participation of women, into account in work involving endogenous technologies; and incorporate best practices relating to the consideration of local and indigenous knowledge in developing new technologies and adapting existing technologies to local needs and conditions;

(b) With regard to governance: Create and promote good governance at different levels, including legal, regulatory and policy frameworks that support endogenous innovation; encourage close engagement from communities, local and national authorities; and enhance communication and coordination within and between government levels;

(c) With regard to capacity-building: Ensure that NDEs and TNA focal points have the necessary capacities to assess technology needs, identify appropriate technologies, understand the demands and implications of existing processes and engage stakeholders; customize capacity-building projects on the basis of local needs and levels of skills and knowledge; promote educational opportunities to enhance technical and other capacities, skills and knowledge; and consider targeting groups such as young people and workers for local capacity-building projects, training and educational programmes;

(d) With regard to financing: Identify innovative, effective and flexible ways of acquiring and managing public and private funding to support the development and modification of technologies within a country; and enhance engagement of financial institutions in the early stages of planning for endogenous technologies to improve access to funding;

(e) With regard to research, development, innovation systems and collaboration: Develop and implement strategies to enhance the effectiveness of research, development and innovation systems relating to climate technologies; facilitate training on issues related to research, development and the innovation process; and promote domestic and international collaboration to develop and enhance endogenous capacities and technologies.

Annex V

Inputs by the Technology Executive Committee to the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism

Annotated inputs to the draft guidance for the Green Climate Fund

<i>Element</i>	<i>Sub-element</i>	<i>Proposed input</i>	<i>To be considered: (1) Commonly by the COP and the CMA or; (2) Specifically by the CMA.</i>	<i>Rationale for the input</i>	<i>Source of information/reference</i>
	Support for technology through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme	Welcomes the enhanced support for technology through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, in particular in providing support for technical assistance through the CTCN	(1)	By GCF decision B.18/03, paragraph (d), the GCF Board requested the GCF secretariat to continue collaborating with the Technology Mechanism in implementing support for technology	FCCC/CP/2020/5, annex, paras. 131–133
Programme priorities	Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism	Encourages the GCF, in collaboration with the CTCN, to facilitate communication among NDEs, NDAs and accredited entities at the national and regional level, including with respect to technology-related aspects of NDC implementation and increasing ambition	(1)	By decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 9, the COP invited the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the COP By GCF decision B.14/02, paragraph (d), the GCF Board requested the GCF secretariat to provide recommendations on further steps to enhance cooperation and coherence for consideration by the Board, and in the context of the GCF operational framework on complementarity and coherence and the annual event with the thematic bodies of the UNFCCC By decision 14/CP.24, paragraph 7, the COP invited the CTCN to consult with the GCF and the GEF to identify ways to enhance information-sharing among NDEs, NDAs and GEF focal points Document FCCC/CP/2020/5, annex, paragraph 141, underlines the importance of coordination between NDEs and NDAs to guarantee continuation from readiness support to funding proposal development, noting its fundamental importance for including technology priorities in the GCF country programmes (programming priorities of developing countries submitted to the GCF), NDCs and	FCCC/CP/2020/5, annex, paras. 139–142

<i>Element</i>	<i>Sub-element</i>	<i>Proposed input</i>	<i>To be considered: (1) Commonly by the COP and the CMA or; (2) Specifically by the CMA.</i>	<i>Rationale for the input</i>	<i>Source of information/reference</i>
				GCF entity work programmes (programming priorities of accredited entities submitted to the GCF)	
	Strengthening linkages with the Technology Mechanism	Encourages further collaboration and engagement between the GCF, the TEC and the CTCN through continued joint work and collaboration on events, and takes into consideration elements related to gender mainstreaming and engagement by observer constituencies	(1)	By decision 14/CP.22, paragraph 9, the COP invited the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the COP By decision 14/CP.24, paragraph 7, the COP invited the CTCN to consult with the GCF and the GEF to identify ways to enhance information-sharing among NDEs, NDAs and GEF focal points Document FCCC/CP/2020/5, annex, highlights the importance of mainstreaming gender in policies, national frameworks and training on gender mainstreaming for government institutions, financial institutions, local communities and groups in order to foster and enhance enabling environments for addressing gender inequality and empowerment issues. Focus is also given to developing, documenting and sharing knowledge on gender-related issues during implementation of gender action plans, with the support of dedicated gender experts and a dedicated budget	FCCC/CP/2020/5, annex, paras. 139–142 and 176–179

Annotated inputs to the draft guidance for the Global Environment Facility

<i>Element</i>	<i>Sub-element</i>	<i>Proposed input</i>	<i>(1) Commonly by the COP and the CMA or; (2) Specifically by the CMA.</i>	<i>Rationale for the input</i>	<i>Source of information/reference</i>
Programme priorities	Regional climate technology activities	Welcomes the support provided by the GEF to the CTCN under the GEF Challenge Program for Adaptation Innovation Also welcomes the efforts of the GEF to consult with the CTCN to enhance collaboration between the CTCN and the regional technology and finance centres and encourages the GEF to continue and enhance such efforts	(1)	Strengthened collaboration between GEF country focal points and NDEs for technology development and transfer would enhance coherence between support provided by the GEF and that provided by the CTCN for technology transfer activities	FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, paras. 184–199; FCCC/CP/2021/9, annex, paras. 201–214
	Regional climate technology activities	Encourages the GEF to support CTCN efforts to strengthen cooperation between GEF country focal points and NDEs	(1)	Strengthened collaboration between GEF country focal points and NDEs for technology development and transfer would enhance coherence between support provided by the GEF and that provided by the CTCN for technology transfer activities	FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, paras. 184–199; FCCC/CP/2021/9, annex, paras. 201–214
	Regional and national climate technology activities	Encourages the GEF to share with the TEC and the CTCN the terminal evaluation reports on regional technology and finance centres and national climate technology activities, supported under the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, with a view to sharing experience and lessons learned regarding technology support provided by the GEF	(1)	Enhanced sharing of the evaluation reports of the remaining ones would help to generate lessons learned for informing activities under the Technology Mechanism, in particular the CTCN, and facilitate coordination and cooperation on climate technology development and transfer	FCCC/CP/2020/1, paras. 184–199; FCCC/CP/2021/9, annex, paras. 201–214
	TNAs	Encourages the GEF to consider the outcomes of TNAs, enhance the implementation of the technology action plans resulting from the TNA process through GEF funding proposals and facilitate active communication between NDEs and GEF focal points at the national level	(1)	To determine their climate technology priorities, countries undertake TNAs, which support national sustainable development, build national capacity and facilitate the implementation of prioritized climate technologies to support climate mitigation and adaptation actions	FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, paras. 200–209; FCCC/CP/2021/9, annex, paras. 215–220

<i>Element</i>	<i>Sub-element</i>	<i>Proposed input</i>	<i>Rationale for the input</i>	<i>Source of information/reference</i>	
	Technology collaboration	Encourages the GEF to support further South–South and triangular collaboration projects of the CTCN and the TEC, especially ones that engage with stakeholders at the local level, and to enhance its funding for projects related to technology training	(1) (1) <i>Commonly by the COP and the CMA or;</i> <i>Specifically by the CMA.</i>	Document FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, highlights the critical importance of local-level engagement and states that small grants primarily target local communities, CSOs, the poor and the vulnerable in order to enable them to access appropriate levels of funding for developing their capacity, taking calculated risks in testing new methods and technologies and creating innovation at the local level	FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, paras. 58–59
Other	Private sector engagement	Welcomes the efforts of the GEF to mobilize private sector capital and encourages further engagement with the private sector	(1)	The technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement provides overarching guidance for the work of the Technology Mechanism through its key themes, which include actions such as enhancing collaboration between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism with a view to enhancing support for technology development and transfer As stated in document FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, paragraphs 29–39 and 197–200, the GEF acknowledges that, in order to change the path of greenhouse gas emissions from these sectors, emerging clean technology solutions should be applied and deployed at scale; and as such it addresses key barriers to deploying such solutions, including the need for targeted deployment of concessional capital (blended finance) to mobilize the private capital seeking commercial risk adjusted returns	FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, paras. 197–200

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
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
ENGO	environmental non-governmental organization
FEBA	Friends of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NDE	national designated entity
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
