Framework Convention on Climate Change

TEC/2022/24/8

Technology Executive Committee

08 March 2022

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Experience and lessons learned from TEC collaborations and stakeholder engagements

Background note

I. Introduction

A. Background

1. The technology framework established under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement provides overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on technology matters. Decision 15/CMA.1 stipulates *inter alia* that the Technology Mechanism is guided by the principle of coherence, inclusiveness, results-oriented approach, transformational approach, and transparency and ensures the active participation of all relevant stakeholders. These principles should be taken into account by the Technology Mechanism in designing and implementing the framework in five key themes: i) Innovation, ii) Implementation, iii) Enabling environment and capacity building, iv) Collaboration and stakeholder engagement and v) Support.

2. Collaboration and Stakeholder engagement is one of the key themes aimed to enhance interaction among those involved in the development and transfer of climate technology and help share knowledge and mobilize support. Activities in this area aim at enhancing collaboration with and engagement of stakeholders at different stages of the technology cycle at the local, regional, national and global levels.

3. the TEC identified several activities to enhance interaction among those involved in the development and transfer of climate technology and help share knowledge, promote awareness of climate technology issues, and create opportunities for technology stakeholders to contribute to TEC work and the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. In this context, The TEC established a task force on collaboration and stakeholder engagement to implement these activities.

4. TEC 23 requested the task force on collaboration and stakeholder engagement to 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.[1]

5. In response to request from TEC23, the task force on collaboration and stakeholder engagement proposes to develop a strategy for collaboration and stakeholder engagement in two stages:

(a) In the first stage, the task force has identified lessons learned and challenges from the TEC engagement and collaboration with stakeholders in implementing its work plan and will share its findings at TEC 24;

[1] See TEC 23 report, para 29(a).

(b) In the second stage, the task force will develop the collaboration and stakeholder engagement strategy drawing upon the insights, lessons learned, and challenges identified in this background paper and present the strategy at TEC25.

B. Purpose of the paper

6. This background paper aims to provide an overview of TEC's ongoing approach to collaboration and engagement with its stakeholders while implementing its rolling work plan for 2019–2022. The paper will:

(a) Showcase the TEC's current approaches to engagement with stakeholders for events, publications and other activities;

(b) Identify lessons learned and challenges while engaging with its stakeholders to implement its work plan;

(c) Introduce guiding questions for TEC consideration on how to strengthen TEC's engagement with stakeholders.

C. Current approach of Stakeholder Engagement

7. TEC has involved various stakeholders in its events, publications, promotion, and facilitation of dialogues on climate technologies. TEC has also participated in relevant events and shared the work of the TEC. In doing so, TEC has applied various modalities and approaches of engagement in its work to engage and collaborate with its stakeholders. The TEC raises awareness shares knowledge products and technology information through social media and online platforms, enabling engagement of a broad range of stakeholders across modalities and approaches and therefore not included as a specific approach in the table below. Table 1 provides an overview of the TEC approaches in collaborating with stakeholders in implementing its activities.

Table 1: Current approaches of the TEC to stakeholder engagement

Modalities	Activities	Collaboration Approach	Stakeholders*
Taskforces	Undertake the work on the activities of the TEC rolling work plan	TEC taskforce members work with representatives from various civil society constituencies. Taskforces Work intersessionally and report to the TEC	Anyone interested in or affected by work conducted under the technology mechanism
Events[2]			
Regional events	– Regional TEMs in 2019 and 2020 – Events at Regional Climate Weeks, e.g., Thematic dialogues on green hydrogen, ocean technologies	– Co-organising event – Inviting speakers from the region – Disseminating information about TEC and its work	CTCN, High-level champions, Regional Collaboration Center, GlobalABC, UN Environment, IRENA, University of Singapore, Rystad Energy AS, NIOT, University of Oxford, MENA hydrogen alliance, POSCO, Lumare Energi
In-session events	– Technology day events: – Technology Mechanism event – UNFCCC Climate Dialogues – Expert dialogue on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones	– Co-organising event – Inviting speakers – Disseminating information about TEC and its work	GACSA, FAO, IUCN, FEBA, NWP, CTCN, UDP, Practical Action, WBC, Wetlands International, Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, University of Waterloo, Tohoku University, University of Michigan, US Army Corps of Engineer, Melbourne Sustainable Society Institute, NOAA,
Engagement in events managed by external stakeholders	– Technology day event at IUCN World Conservation Congress – TEC events during GSTIC conference in 2020 and 2022	– Co-organising event – Inviting speakers – Disseminating information about TEC and its work	GSTIC, YOUNGO, IUCN, NWP, CIF, AFB, IWMI, WRI, SEI, Soupah Limited, ICCCD, IPCC, EU MSP, CI, AECOM, NASA CCSR, UNESCO,
TEC Products[3]			
Technical papers	– Compilation of good practices and lessons learned on international collaborative RD&D initiative of Climate technology	– Collaborating with individual experts or organisations to prepare the technical paper	CTCN, RCC, IDDRI, University Colorado Boulder, Eindhoven University of Technology, IIT Delhi

[2] More TEC events available in TT: CLEAR page.
[3] More TEC products available in TT: CLEAR page.

	– Endogenous technology and Capacity – Emerging Climate Technology – Technology and NDC publication – Paper on Good Practices in conducting TNAs	– Feedback by appropriate taskforce – Organising launching event to share information about the publication – Dissemination to technology stakeholders	
Policy briefs	– Joint policy brief with WIM ExCom on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones – Policy brief on Innovative approaches to accelerating and scaling up implementation of mature climate technologies – Policy brief on enhancing Implementation of the Results of Technology Needs Assessments – Joint policy brief on technology day event on innovative ocean technology	– Collaborating with individual experts or organisation to prepare the technical paper – Feedback by appropriate taskforce – Dissemination to technology stakeholders	WIM ExCom, IUCN, FEBA, NWP, Wetland International, University of Michigan, UNEP DHI, UNIDO, GIZ, Tohoku University, University of Waterloo, University of Aegean, University of Waseda
Other publications	– Joint annual report – Key message and recommendations to the COP and CMA – TEC's input to the draft guidance for Financial Mechanism operating entities prepared by the SCF – Updated evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer	– Feedback by appropriate taskforces – Document considered by Parties at the COP and CMA for decisions on technology issues	TEC Observers, CTCN AB, SCF, GCF, GEF, UDP,
Meetings	– TEC is represented in various virtual/in-person meetings and events: • TEC/CTCN AB joint meetings • Constituted bodies meetings • Task force/working group of other constituted bodies • Informal meeting by the SBSTA Chair with the UNFCCC constituted bodies on the Nairobi work programme (NWP) • NDE forums • GCF annual meetings with UNFCCC CBs • Event organised by various bodies and organisations (PCCB, gender, YOUNGO)	– Inform about TEC and its work – Provide inputs on technology issues – Seek potential collaboration – report relevant TEC's work – Learn about ideas, needs and work done by other groups	NWP, AC, PCCB, YOUNGO, GCF, CTCN, LEG, UNFCCC Gender Team,

Input solicitation (survey, call for inputs, expression of interest)	– NDEs survey for endogenous capacity – Call for expression of interest in 2019	– information on a specific issue in the country/region – Invitation to stakeholders to participate/contribute to newly adopted rolling workplan 2019-2022	NDEs, NFPs, Open to general stakeholders

**The list of stakeholders in this table are those stakeholders directly engaged in the work of the TEC. Other stakeholders of the TEC not listed in the table are those TEC intends to engage, such as NDEs, financial institutions, researchers, educators, local governments, and the private sectors who may be directly or indirectly involved in TEC's work.*

D. Lessons Learned and Challenges

8. The task force identified lessons learned and challenges in implementing its rolling Workplan 2019–2022:

(a) Lessons Learned

(i) TEC has benefitted from diverse expertise in implementing its work. This expertise is offered by a wide range of stakeholder groups with whom the TEC collaborates when implementing its activities and through the work of the TEC task forces;

(ii) The TEC can tap into a wide array of practitioners' knowledge on technology-related issues, and it can utilize these contacts for dissemination of TEC results;

(iii) Engagement with different stakeholders at the regional level through regional events proved helpful in enhancing the visibility of the TEC and seeking feedback on its work and enhancing better understanding climate technology issues at a regional level;

(iv) Engagement with NDEs through NDE Forums have been initiated; however, this could be further enhanced since NDE could play a key role as potential collaborators in the region;

(v) Collaboration of the TEC and the CTCN has been enhanced by co-organizing joint events such as Technology Mechanism side events at COPs. The TEC also recognizes the benefits of direct interaction with the CTCN Advisory Board in joint meetings and expects this practice to continue in the future. Responding to “Parties” invitation to enhance mutual feedback between the two bodies, the joint sessions of TEC and CTCN AB provides one of the opportunities to implement this mutual feedback;

(vi) The TEC has fostered longer-term collaboration with various actors that promoted technology innovation in different sectors rather than limiting itself to short-term engagement on specific stand-alone activities;

(vii) Active engagement of TEC members in promoting TEC activities and engaging different stakeholders has facilitated the creation of new collaboration with organizations that work on common issues of interest, for example, TEC collaboration with GSTIC.

(viii) To increase its visibility and enhance collaboration with a broader range of stakeholders, the TEC recognized the value of holding publication launch events, Technology Day, and enhanced use of UNFCCC media platforms. and will continue to improve on these efforts.

(ix) A comparison of the audience numbers at TEC events in 2020 and 2021 indicates that combining TEC events with UNFCCC-wide or other high-profile events can contribute to larger audiences.

(b) Challenges

(i) In many instances, the focus of TEC work is short-term, given several mandates the TEC has been given and the broad thematic areas/topics related to technology that need to be covered. This may have prevented the TEC from building more sustained, longer-term collaboration with organizations and stakeholders;

(ii) TEC collaborated with many experts working voluntarily to develop TEC products. While this has enhanced the visibility of TEC among wider stakeholder groups, the challenge was managing the availability of various experts against deliverables deadlines;

(iii) Stakeholder engagement is a resource-intensive task, and limited resources may reduce meaningful collaboration and engagement.

E. Consideration by the TEC

9. As noted above, TEC has been engaging stakeholders extensively to implement its work plan. However, there is a significant opportunity to enhance the current approach and strengthen stakeholder engagement in more systematic ways.

10. Taking into account lessons learned and challenges identified above, the TEC is invited to consider the following questions to facilitate the preparation of a strategy paper to strengthen its collaboration and stakeholder engagement:

(i) UNFCCC TEC is the only body mandated by Parties to work on climate technology policies. How can TEC increase its impact on technology stakeholders involved with or affected by climate technology related issues?

(ii) The engagement of NDEs as a stakeholder is the entry point of TEC for regional collaboration. How could the TEC enhance its engagement with NDEs in the region?

(iii) The TEC has actively participated in UNFCCC regional climate weeks through organizing regional TEMs events. How can TEC continue its engagement at regional level to enhance its impact and visibility through regional events like climate weeks and beyond?

(iv) What are venues/means that TEC could take to strengthen engagement with:

a. Constituted bodies;

b. Research and academia;

(v) How can TEC engage more with the private sector?

(vi) How can TEC utilize its limited resource to improve collaboration and engagement?

Annex I

Acronyms and abbreviations

AC	Adaptation Committee
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
BINGO	Business and industry NGOs
CCSR	Center for Climate Systems Research
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
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
ENGO	Environmental NGOs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEBA	Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation
GACSA	Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GlobalABC	Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction
GSTIC	Global Sustainable Technology & Innovation Community
IDDRI	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NDE	National Designated Entity
NFPs	National Focal Points
NIOT	National Institute of Ocean Technology
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	Regional Collaboration Centres
RINGO	Research and Independent NGOs
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UDP	UNEP DTU Partnership
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WIM ExCom	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
WRI	World Resources Institute
YOUNGO	Youth NGO