

Second meeting of the Structured Expert Dialogue (SED 2)
on the 2013-2015 review

Effectiveness of, and needs for the implementation of,
support under the Convention in technology
development and transfer

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COP 19, Warsaw, Poland



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Presentation overview

1. Evolution and enhancement of institutional arrangements
2. Needs for technology development and transfer
3. Lessons learnt and best practices
4. Conclusions

1. Evolution and enhancement of institutional arrangements

- In 1992: Adoption of the Convention – Provisions relevant to technology development and transfer: Article 4, para. 5
- In 2001, the COP, as part of the Marrakesh Accords:
 - Adopted the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention: **Technology Transfer Framework**
 - Established an expert group on technology transfer: **EGTT**
- Key themes and areas of the Technology Transfer Framework:
 - Technology needs assessment (TNA)
 - Technology information
 - Enabling environments
 - Capacity building
 - Mechanisms for technology transfer



1. Evolution and enhancement of institutional arrangements

- In 2007, the COP adopted the Bali Action Plan, which included:
 - Adoption of Recommendations for enhancing the Technology Transfer Framework

- In 2008, the COP welcomed the **Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer**, as a step towards scaling up the level of investment in technology transfer in order to help developing countries address their needs for environmentally sound technologies
 - ✓ Approved funding window of \$50 Million



- In 2010, the COP adopted the Cancun Agreements:
 - Milestone in the climate change regime in terms of provision of support
 - **Establishment of the Technology Mechanism (TM)**, comprising:
 - The Technology Executive Committee (TEC)
 - The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
 - Overall objective of the TM:

Enhance action on the development and transfer of technology to support action on mitigation and adaptation to climate change

1. Evolution and enhancement of institutional arrangements

➤ The TEC:

- Policy component of the Technology Mechanism
- Has the mandate, with the CTCN, to facilitate the effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism under the guidance of the COP
- Shall further implement the Technology Transfer Framework
- Modalities and procedures approved at COP 17
- Has operated the bidding process 2012 for the host of the CTC
- Since 2012 provides **key messages** and since 2013 provides **TEC Briefs** to the COP and to stakeholders

➤ The CTCN:

- Implementation component of the Technology Mechanism
- Will primarily respond to developing country Parties' requests, submitted through their national designated entities (NDEs), to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies
- **Approval of the Modalities and Procedures expected at COP 19**



Interim Summary

- Since 2001, the institutions on **technology** under the Convention have evolved to become a **complete mechanism**, providing both policy recommendations (TEC) and direct support for the implementation of projects on the ground (CTCN), which will enhance the effectiveness of support for delivering mitigation and adaptation action

Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) – Process formally introduced under the Convention in 2001

➤ **Definition:**

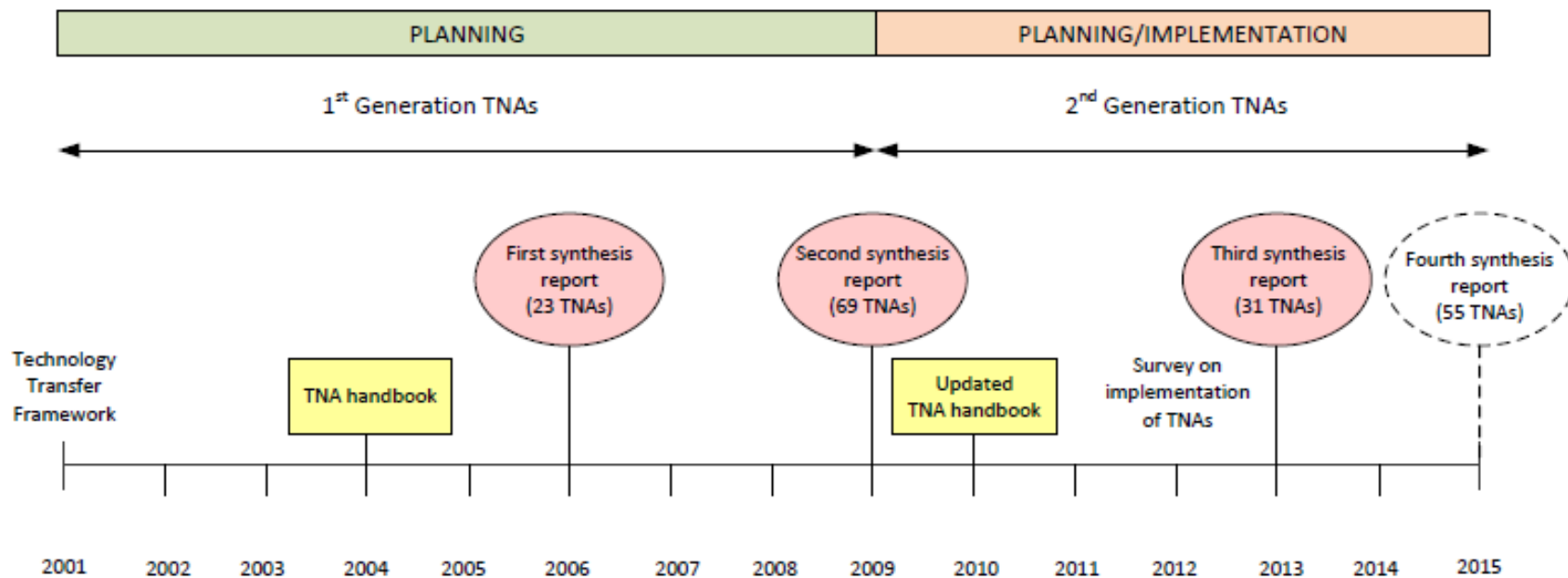
- Set of country-driven activities that identify and determine the mitigation and adaptation technology priorities of developing country Parties

➤ **Purpose:**

- Assist in identifying and analysing priority technology needs, which can form the basis for a portfolio of environmentally sound technology (EST) projects and programmes which can facilitate the transfer of, and access to, the ESTs and know-how in the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention

2. Needs for technology development and transfer

Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs)



Second Generation of TNA reports

- Improved effectiveness of the process, from planning to implementation, with outcomes on:
 - Prioritized sectors and technologies
 - Identified barriers to and enablers for technology development and transfer
 - Enabling frameworks as Technology Action Plans (TAPs)
 - Project ideas
 - Estimated budgets for the short and long-term
 - Linkage with NAMAs and NAPs

- More consideration on the measuring/monitoring of the effectiveness of technology development and transfer may be needed

3. Lessons learnt and best practices

- The TEC produced two TEC Briefs in 2013 with findings on the TNA results and the process:
 - ***Results and success factors of TNAs***
 - ***Possible integration of the TNA process with NAMA and NAP processes***

- TEC is providing key messages to the COP in its annual report for 2013



3. Lessons learnt and best practices

- TEC key messages related to the **TNA results**:
- TNAs, as well as other studies of technology needs, are rich sources of information on the needs of developing countries related to technology
 - TNAs identify that financial and economic barriers are critical and should be referred to by all financial entities under and outside of the Convention
 - Guidance on the development of TAPs and project proposals needs to be enhanced; TAPs form a basis for implementing TNA results.



3. Lessons learnt and best practices

- TEC key messages related to the **TNA process**:
- Sound planning practices which encourage the early engagement of the financial and business communities are essential to ensuring project compatibility with funding criteria and availability
 - High-level governmental support and coordination of the TNA process is essential to ensuring that a TNA is consistent with national development priorities and ultimately contributes to the creation of enabling environments



3. Lessons learnt and best practices

- TEC key messages related to the **linkage of the TNA process with other processes under the Convention**:
 - Parties, when identifying and preparing mitigation and adaptation actions such as NAMAs and NAPs, could ensure coherence with the methodology and results of their TNA processes
 - Several concrete steps included in each of the planning tools have the potential to be interlinked or integrated
 - When elaborating TNA reports, Parties should evaluate the technical, economic, environmental and financial viability of prioritized technologies that may be considered in NAP and NAMA



➤ Conclusions

- Since the first provisions in 1992 relevant to technology development and transfer, a lot has developed in this era.
- The Cancun Agreements have laid a basis for developing appropriate structures for technology development and transfer in the framework of UNFCCC – the Technology Mechanism (TM).
Final approval of the CTCN due to COP19. Then it can become fully operational.
- Nomination of National Designated Entities (NDEs) is urgent.
- Issues for further action are identified by the TEC (see key messages and TEC Briefs).



Thank you!

More information: ttclear.unfccc.int



Questions raised during the panel discussion by Mexico:

What are the technology needs? When are we going to move from planning stage to implementation stage, and see actions taking place on the ground?

Technology needs:

- The technology needs assessment (TNA) conducted by developing countries in the latest round of TNA reports, which have been summarized in the “Third synthesis report technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention” (FCCC/SBSTA/2013.INF.7) represent a very good basis on some of the actual technology needs of these countries.
 - In addition to the technology needs, these TNA reports consist of a very rich source of information on:
 - Identified barriers to and enablers for technology development and transfer
 - Enabling frameworks, as Technology Action Plans (TAPs)
 - Project ideas
 - Estimated budgets for the short and long-term
 - Linkage with NAMAs and NAPs
-



Action on the ground:

- The evolution and enhancement of the TNA process up to now, and the results of the last round of TNA reports, effectively help Parties and related stakeholders to get much closer to the implementation of action on the ground on both mitigation and adaptation, with the preparation of Technology Action Plans (TAPs) and Project ideas
- One of the main barriers to technology development and transfer identified in the TNA reports is financial and economic; therefore, the financial support needs to be addressed to further implement projects on the ground



Action on the ground (cont.):

- In terms of institutions, the establishment of the Technology Mechanism in 2010 is a milestone in technology development and transfer, with its two components:
 - The Technology Executive Committee (TEC), by providing recommendations to Parties on, inter alia, how to address barriers to technology development and transfer, such as financial, regulatory framework, and capacity-building
 - The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), by providing direct support to developing countries by responding to their request through their National Designated Entity (NDE) to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies
- **The Technology Mechanism is now fully operational, and the CTCN stands ready for business**

