



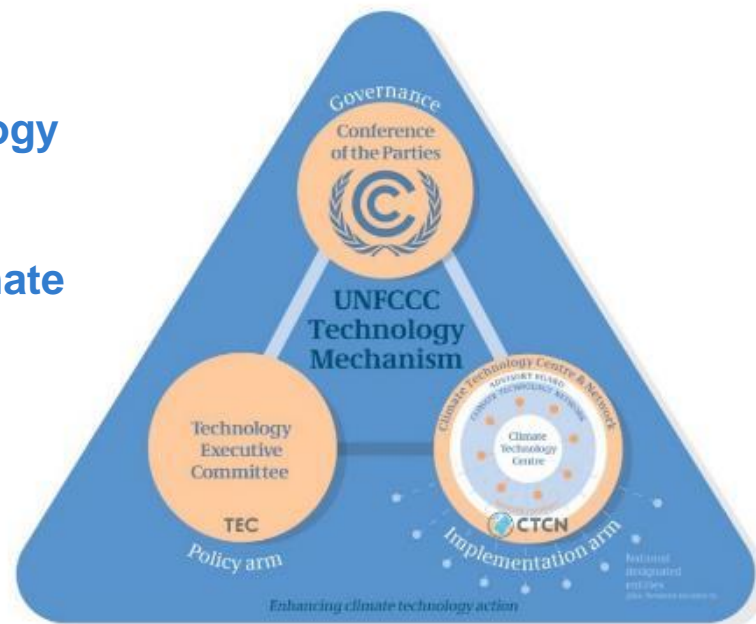
Technology Executive Committee work in Agriculture

COP 24 Koronivia Workshop
3 December 2018, Katowice

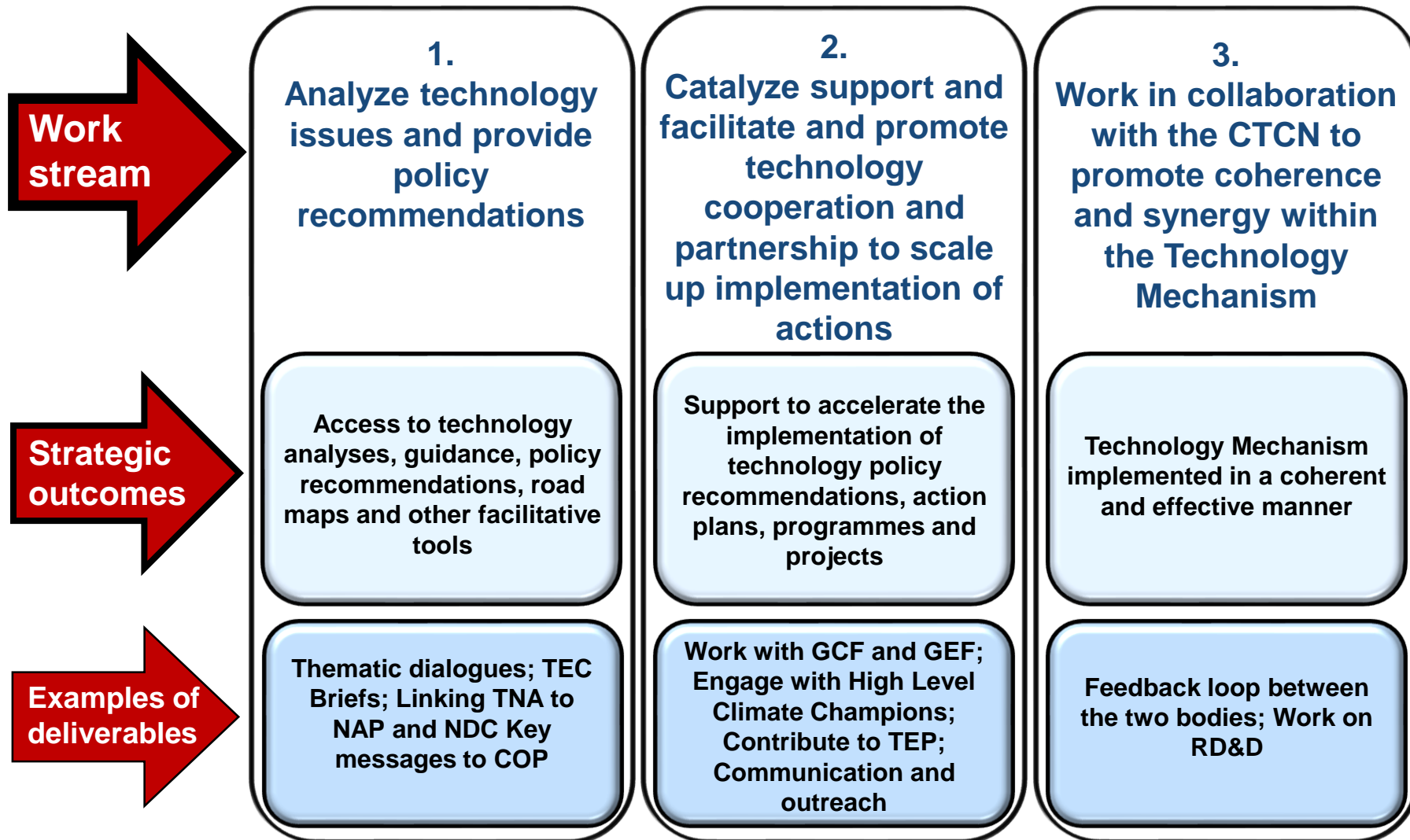
Mr. Igor Onopchuk
Technology Executive Committee

What is Technology Executive Committee ?

- The “Policy” component of the Technology Mechanism, established 2010, comprising 20 expert members
- Undertakes analysis and provides **policy recommendations to enhance climate technology development and transfer**
- Promote **cooperation and collaboration on climate technologies**
- Key outputs:
 - Policy briefs (TEC Briefs)
 - Executive summaries, Guidance, knowledge products
 - Key messages/recommendation to COP



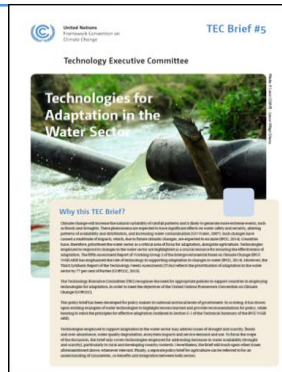
TEC rolling workplan 2016-2018



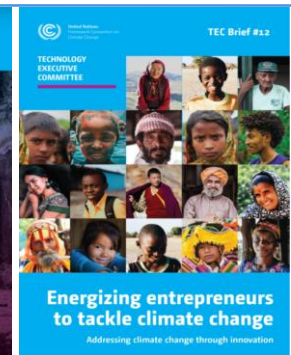
TEC thematic areas of work



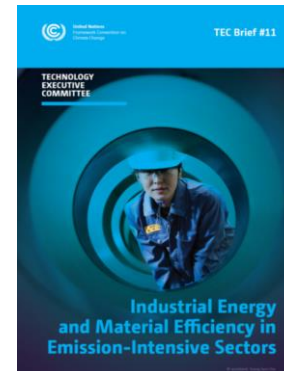
Adaptation



Innovation and RD&D



Climate technology financing



Mitigation



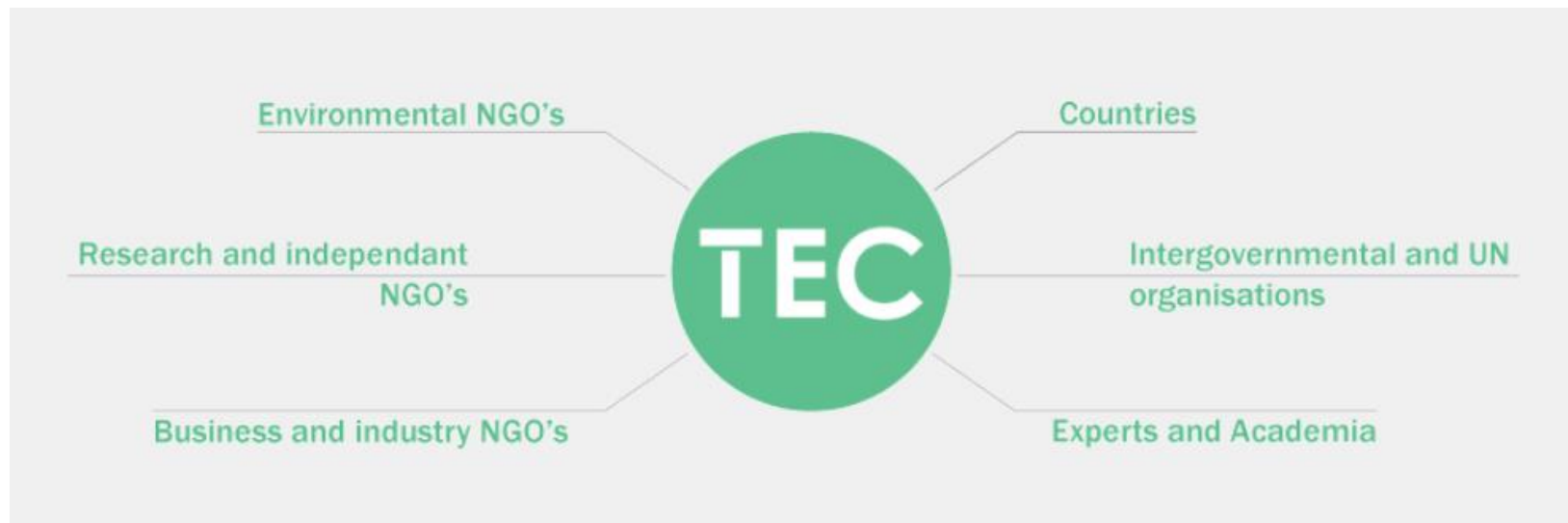
Emerging and cross-cutting issues



Technology needs assessment



Stakeholder engagement



**Adaptation
Committee**

WIM ExCom

PCCB

**Standing
Committee
on Finance**



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**



**LDC Expert
Group**

**High-Level
Champions**



COP 24 Koronivia Workshop

TEC work in Agriculture

- Undertaken in the context of its work on Adaptation technologies, focusing in Agriculture & Water sectors
- Why Agriculture and Water?
 - Close interlink between agriculture and water
 - 75% world population engaged in Agriculture activities; agriculture accounts for 70% of total global freshwater withdrawals
 - Estimates: 60% more food to be produced to feed the world's population and 10% increased of total global water withdrawals for irrigation by 2050
 - Responding to two most prioritised sectors by identified by countries through TNA: Agriculture (84% of Parties) and Water (77% of Parties)



TEC Brief #4: Technologies for Adaptation in Agriculture sector (2014)



- ✓ Highlights lessons learned, identifies examples of agricultural technologies and their suitability, enablers and barriers, outlines the roles of stakeholders and offers recommendations for policy formulation

Adaptation Technology	Seasonal Forecasts	Water-Saving Irrigation	Resilient Crop Varieties	Farmer-led Sustainable Agriculture
Suitability of the Technology	For supporting agricultural and relevant planning decisions and early warning for preparedness	For tackling farmer vulnerability to the effects of drought and variable rainfall patterns	For enhancing crop resistance to a variety of stresses such as water and heat stress, salinity and new pests; for food security	For ensuring farmer ownership and sustainability of agricultural techniques in context
Enablers	Effective stakeholder collaboration; access to information and comprehensive communication approaches that engage all stakeholders and target audience	Context-aware planning, management and governance; multi-stakeholder collaboration; application in areas that rely on rain-fed agriculture; accessible and ongoing troubleshooting support	Institutional engagement in policy dialogue to speed up process and access; in-situ testing with flexible, bottom-up cropping methods; affordability for intended users	Comprehensive farmer engagement; use of locally available resources; local applicability; policy support to encourage diffusion; CBA to ensure ownership of technologies
Barriers	Communication barriers including channels used, language and literacy	Availability of water resources; soil type; top-down site governance	Perceptions of and access to markets and new varieties; expense of	Local-level financial, cultural, natural and institutional barriers;

<https://goo.gl/8Z1b23>

TEC Brief #4: Technologies for Adaptation in Agriculture sector (2014)



✓ Key findings:

- Contribution of agriculture to local and national economies requires sustainable adaptation supported by appropriate technologies
- Technologies in agriculture enhance resilience to climate change and can offer co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation
- The need for collaboration, communication, and appreciation to ensure that the technologies introduced are appropriate

<https://goo.gl/8Z1b23>

Key messages to Parties to COP20 (2014)

- Prioritization of technologies for adaptation that enhance resilience should take into consideration vulnerability and adaptation assessments undertaken during the NAP process
- Technologies for adaptation that have mitigation co-benefits should be identified, encouraged and promoted
- The integration of hardware, software, and orgware¹⁷ is necessary and should be supported by appropriate policies

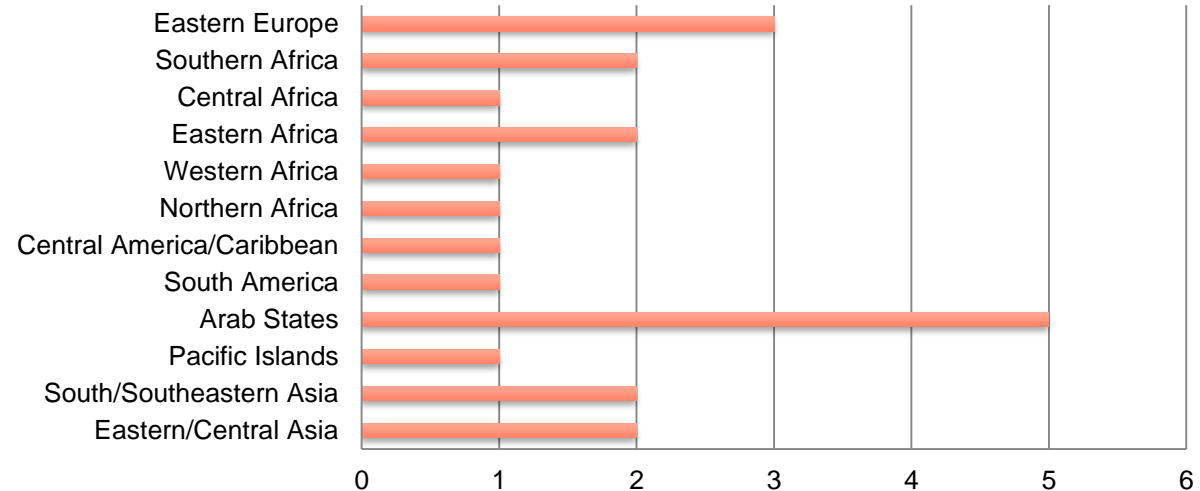


<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/policies>

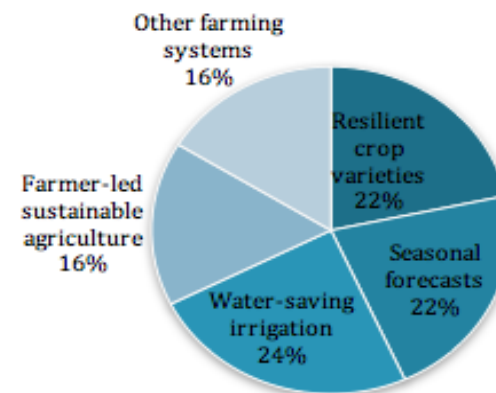
TEC Brief #9: South-south and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation in the Water and Agriculture sectors (2017)



Main potential providers of adaptation technologies in water and agriculture



SSC/TrC technologies for adaptation in the agriculture sector with the largest potential demand/most demanded by developing countries

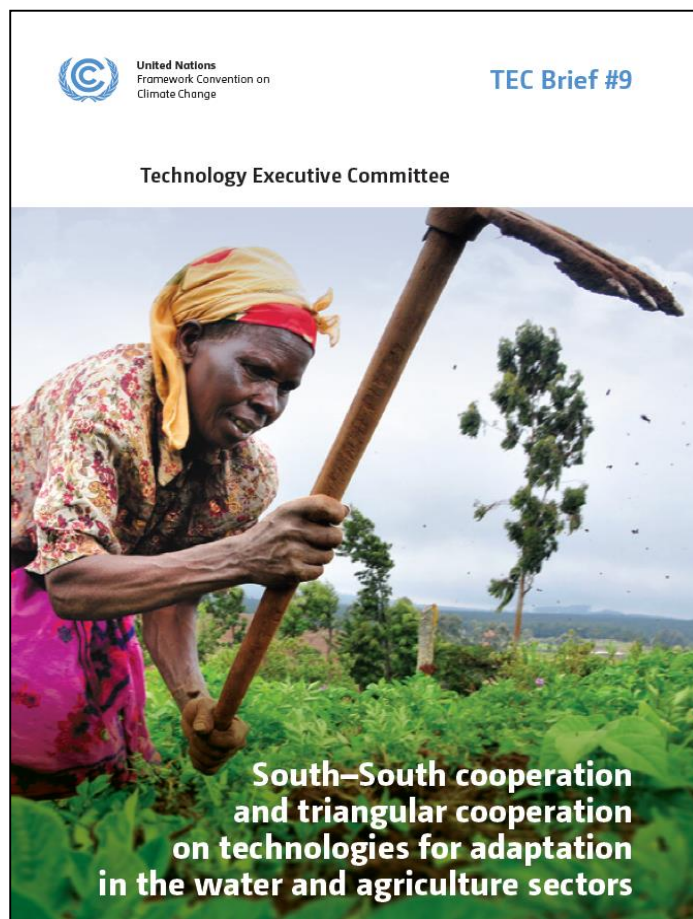


- ✓ Raise awareness of potential cooperation on adaptation techs in agriculture and water sectors

<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/brief9.html>



TEC Brief #9: South-south and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation in the Water and Agriculture sectors (2017)

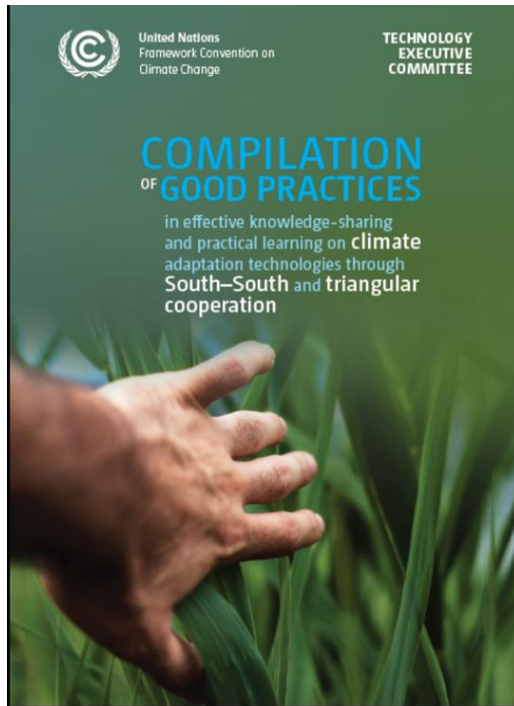


Select key findings:

- South–South and triangular cooperation is particularly important for adaptation given the prominence of the application of knowledge for adaptation
- There are examples of successful South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation in both the agriculture and water sectors. Such collaboration is within reach for all countries
- The adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the entry into force of the Paris Agreement bring opportunities for countries to use SSC/TrC to advance the implementation of these framework

<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/brief9.html>

Compilation of good practices – knowledge sharing & practical learning



- Focuses on cooperation on adaptation technologies, including in Agriculture sector
- Software and orgware importance on adaptation context
- Unique experiences of countries : how countries have shared knowledge and had hands-on learning from each other



The Middle East-North Africa Water and Livelihoods Initiative

An initiative of 7 countries

Benchmark sites: three main agro-ecological systems in the MENA region (irrigated, rain-fed, and rangeland)

Means of knowledge sharing: regular exchange, annual meetings, site visits

Indigenous knowledge: Tunisia's indigenous knowledge and technologies was used to pilot-test irrigation management, drought control, etc

Sustainability/replicability/up-scaling: Scale-out results of technologies and strategies from these benchmark sites (e.g. raised-bed farming in Egypt deployed in Iraq)

TEC in 2019

- TEC will continue to support countries with climate technology policy issues, as guided by Parties
- In its first meeting in 2019, the TEC will adopt its [next rolling workplan for 2019](#) and beyond, taking into account possible outcomes of COP 24





Thank you!

<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec>

Mr. Igor Onopchuk
Technology Executive Committee