

Outcomes Article

PCCB Network: UNEP-CCC & GGGI Webinar

"Technologies and their role in LT-LEDS development and NDC implementation"

Background

At the core of the Paris Agreement are countries' pledges to addressing their contributions to climate change and its impacts on their societies. These pledges are presented in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are updated periodically to account for ever changing factors such as changes in data availability, advances in science and technology, and meeting the levels of ambitions needed to combat climate change and its impacts.

Countries also report on their plans to combat climate change through their long-term low emissions development strategy (LT-LEDS), which represent a critical policy instrument that places short-term actions in the context of the longer-term structural changes that are needed for a transition to a low-carbon, resilient economy by 2050. Notably, the ability of both the NDCs and LT-LEDS to meet their set goals is closely linked to the availability and effective utilisation of climate friendly technologies in their prioritised economic sectors.

The [UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre](#) (UNEP-CCC) and the [Global Green Growth Institute](#) (GGGI) work closely with partners and parties to the UNFCCC to highlight the role of technology as a key component for success in NDC and LT-LEDS implementation. The experiences from the work carried out to date and the expectations for future work on this important topic were shared in a webinar hosted by the PCCB Network.

The experiences from the work carried out to date and the expectations for future work on this important topic were shared in the webinar hosted by the [PCCB Network](#), which brought together both member-organizations. The PCCB Network was set up to support the [Paris Committee on Capacity-building's](#) (PCCB) mandate of addressing current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing and further enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and foster collaboration between actors at all levels.

Through the PCCB Network, over 300 institutions and organizations from 90 countries have a platform to connect across sectors and regions, promote knowledge- and experience-sharing, and strengthen partnerships and coordination in capacity-building efforts.



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The Global TNA Project – implemented by UNEP-CCC

Since 2009, the UNEP-CCC (formerly the UNEP-DTU Partnership) has provided technical support to countries carrying out an assessment of their technology needs as it relates to addressing climate change. This support is provided through the [Technology Needs Assessment project](#), which is funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Essentially, technology needs assessments are a set of nationally driven activities aimed at helping developing countries to identify and analyse their mitigation and adaptation technology priorities that will allow them to respond to the challenges of climate change, while continuing on a sustainable development pathway.

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, the focus of the TNA became linked to countries' NDCs, supporting implementation to achieve the pre-set targets. To date, support has been provided to 93 countries across the globe, with the project now working with a fourth phase/group of countries.

Owing to the practicality and robustness of the TNA methodology developed by UNEP-CCC, the results of countries' TNAs are highly recognised under the climate change convention and feature prominently in country reporting to the UNFCCC, as well as in project proposals submitted by countries to climate related donor agencies, for securing funding to implement projects aimed at addressing climate change and its impacts.

GGGI support for LT-LEDS

GGGI has supported countries in preparing their inclusive long-term low emission development strategies. First in Fiji, and recently in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and other countries, GGGI has supported the governments in creating their long-term vision, helping them identify priority sectors and interventions and aligning (and improving) them with their latest NDCs and the MRV systems currently being created in these countries.

GGGI has been collaborating with member and partner countries on MRV systems since 2017 and is supporting them in building their institutional and human capacity to prepare for the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and beyond – including on instruments under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, domestic climate actions, tracking nationally determined contributions NDCs, SDGs and other projects and programs.

GGGI is supporting its member and partner countries to accelerate the implementation of their NDCs to realize the commitments to the Paris Agreement and to achieve their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. GGGI's MRV program is designed to build transparency and contribute to reductions of GHG emissions by bringing consistency and enhancing accuracy in emissions reporting.

Presentations

A brief summary of the TNA methodology, along with results and experiences from the global TNA project was presented by Dr. Lindy Charlery, of the UNEP-CCC. The TNA methodology centres around three main steps, which begins with the identification and prioritisation of technologies in the focus sectors and culminates with the development of technology action plans to facilitate the diffusion of the prioritised technologies into the target society.



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A key element of the TNA project is capacity-building for a national implementing team, consisting of the national project coordinators and mitigation and adaptation related consultants, for using the TNA methodology and related material. This makes it possible for countries to claim ownership of their TNA projects and independently continue or repeat the process in other sectors or at later stages, as they deem necessary.

Results and experiences from Jamaica and Liberia were presented by Ms. Ayesha Constable and Mr. Christopher Kabah, respectively. Both countries participated in the third phase of the TNA project and successfully completed the process in 2023. Examples of how the TNA methodology was utilised within the two national contexts showed the practical nature of the process. Similarly, their reports on the use of the results of the TNA project in both countries highlighted the linkage with the NDC implementation process. Having only recently completed the TNA project, they reported that it is expected that the countries will continue to use the results in areas such as national communications and reporting to the UNFCCC, as well as in the development of project proposals for securing funding from donors, to implement climate related projects.

The work of GGGI was represented by Mr. Siddhartha Nauduri and Ms. Hansrajie Sukhdeo. The first presenter covered how the process of preparing an LT-LEDS was still a developing skill for several countries, especially developing Parties with only 19 of the 58 currently submitted LT-LEDS coming from them. The UNFCCC's LT-LEDS Synthesis report, now a regular feature of the CMAs, covered how the world was collectively progressing towards emission reduction goals.

The technology needs that arise during the different stages of LT-LEDS were then presented, such as understanding and creation of transparent, complete and consistent GHG inventories, the ability to apply novel methodologies for assessing the trends, setting goals, and achieving NDC targets, or even creating scenarios, projections of emissions and removals, etc. Taking the example of Ethiopia, the presentation concluded with the applied Green Economy Model and the results of analyses conducted. The participants were presented with an understanding of how technology needs are interlinked with capacity-needs.

Conclusions

Technology needs are manifested through several layers of the NDCs, LT-LEDS and other UNFCCC processes. The support provided by UNEP-CCC and the GGGI to developing countries in formulating and implementing their NDCs and LT-LEDS is crucial, particularly as it relates to identifying and addressing their technology needs.

Ultimately, improved technologies are needed as countries assess and localize the most up-to-date knowledge and understanding on climate change and its impacts, as they identify and prioritise resources for taking a balanced approach to action. Building national capacities and country-driven processes are essential for addressing a country's technology needs and determining their technology priorities for NDC implementation and developing inclusive LT LEDES and MRV systems.

For further information on the webinar, its recording and materials, please visit the [event webpage](#).



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