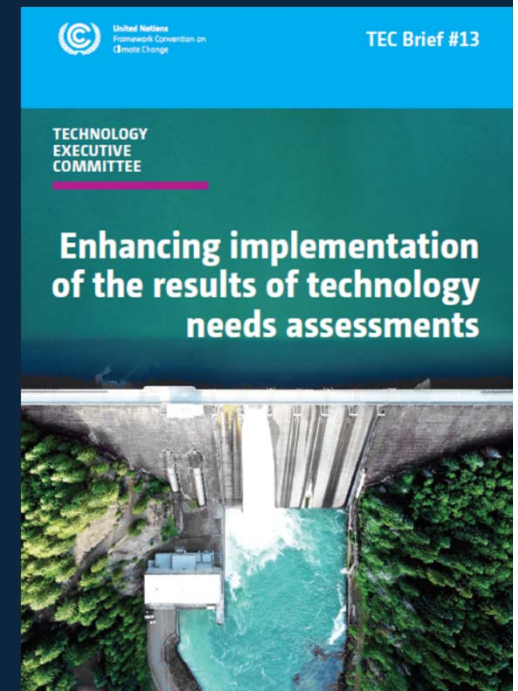


United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

TECHNOLOGY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TEC Brief #13

**Enhancing implementation of the results of
technology needs assessments (TNAs)**



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Why this Policy Brief?

- Discuss gaps, challenges and good practices of the TNA implementation process;
- Provide examples of how countries have successfully progressed prioritized technologies from a TNA report towards their implementation;
- Look at the key factors for successful implementation of the prioritized technologies, both during the conducting stage of the TNA and beyond that; and
- Discuss ways and means for improving the TNA process to help developing countries create or enhance the conditions, including capacity building, for the successful implementation after the TNA has been finalized.

Gaps and challenges

- Lack of domestic capacities to facilitate implementation,
- Limited access to funding sources in many developing countries,
- Lack of involvement of funding institutions in the early stages of the preparation of project proposals,
- Implementation-oriented approaches are not sufficiently considered,
- Frequency of TNAs, being an evolving process, may not match well with evolution of NDCs,
- Late engagement of funders with TNA teams,
- Mismatch between TNA identified priority needs and priorities of donors,
- Monitoring and evaluation is outside the TNA process.

Examples of good practices of TNA implementation

Lebanon

In Lebanon, three pilot projects have been implemented by the government for harvesting rainwater from greenhouse tops.

Success factors:

Thorough stakeholder engagement throughout the TNA process, including through informally established contacts to inform and communicate with policy makers on policies for prioritised technologies. National champions

Mauritius

In Mauritius, the TAP for waste heat recovery for energy efficient boilers was used for preparing a proposal to the GEF, addressing energy efficiency in industries. Mauritius also acquired funding from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to implement parts of their TAP.

Success factors:

Establishing the successful collaboration between the staff of Mauritius' FAREI and IAEA. Personal contacts and trust. National champions

Ways to enhance implementation of TNAs

- Continuous engagement of stakeholders and ministries during the TNA and post-TNA phase in order to include TNA-prioritised technologies in new or ongoing governmental programmes,
- Co-development of TNAs and TAPs with NAMAs, NDCs, GEF, GCF and AF pipelines helps to mainstream TNA outcomes in overarching national strategies and programmes for climate and sustainable development,
- Development of pilot projects to demonstrate technology options, with financial support from multilateral funding programmes and development partners, and technical support and advice from CTCN,
- Engage possible funders for the TAP activities in an early stage of the TNA-TAP process, which can inform country stakeholders about what funders will fund and avoid mismatches between countries' and funders' priorities.
- Consideration of TNA prioritised technology options in proposals submitted to the GCF,
- Role of equipped and trained champions is key for projects success, to continue work beyond TNA project timelines.

Ways to enhance implementation of TNAs

Domestic (capacity building, enabling environment)

- Further promotion of their TNA results domestically with a view to enhance their implementation,
- Governments have a major role to play in creating the enabling environments for technology transfer through strengthening of legal and regulatory frameworks,
- Tracking of implementation of TNA results is not only included as a final step of the TAP development, but also as an issue to be discussed upon the start of the TNA process.

Regional (learning from neighbours, replication)

- Regional promotion of lessons learned, success stories and challenges of implementation of climate technologies, could be beneficial for countries within the same regions where countries.

Financial

- Availability of and access to financial resources were many times stated in the TNA reports as one of the main barriers to technology transfer in developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS.
- Support to programmes for strengthening of institutional and scientific capacities of developing countries, in particular for LDCs, is critical for creation of enabling frameworks required for technology transfer.

Thank you!

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Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/brief13.html>

