

**Fourth synthesis of technology needs  
identified by Parties not included in  
Annex I to the Convention.**

**(FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.1)**

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# Introduction

- **Mandate:** SBI 50 requested the secretariat to prepare an updated synthesis report on TNAs, including the TNAs and TAPs of phase II Parties and taking into account the terminal evaluation of phases I and II of the global TNA project, for consideration at SBI 52.

This report synthesizes information contained in reports of **53 NAI countries** that submitted finalized TNA reports to UNEP DTU Partnership by 20 August 2019.

Those 53 Parties participated in **phases I (2009-2013) and II (2014-2017) of the global TNA project.**

The project was supported by **the GEF under the Poznan Strategic Programme on technology transfer and implemented by UNEP** within the framework of the UNEP DTU Partnership.

The global TNA project proposed three deliverables to participating countries:

- **TNA report** (selector selection, technology prioritization);
- **Barrier analysis and enabling framework report** (for each identified technology);
- **TAP report** (common action plan for all prioritized technologies in the same sector, of specific action plan for each prioritized technology, specific project ideas for each prioritized sector).

# Key findings

## **Prioritized sectors:**

mitigation - energy incl. energy industries and transport.

adaptation - agriculture and water

## **Prioritized technologies:**

mitigation - electricity generation – solar PV, hydropower, biomass, biogas, wind turbines.

adaptation - sprinkler and drip irrigation, crop management and improvement, drought-resistant technologies.

## **Barriers to prioritized technologies:**

mitigation - economic, financial and technical.

adaptation - economic and financial, policy, legal and regulatory.

## **Enablers of prioritized technologies:**

mitigation - provision or expansion of financial incentives

adaptation – increasing financial resources available, allocation in national budgets, creating financial schemes.

## **Technology action plans and project ideas:**

mitigation - total cumulative estimated budget 20,1 billion USD

adaptation - total cumulative estimated budget 14,0 billion USD

## **Linkages between TNAs and other processes:**

TNAs were considered complementary to national policies and plans.

mitigation - NAMAs and NDCs

adaptation - NAPAs and NAPs

## Key findings

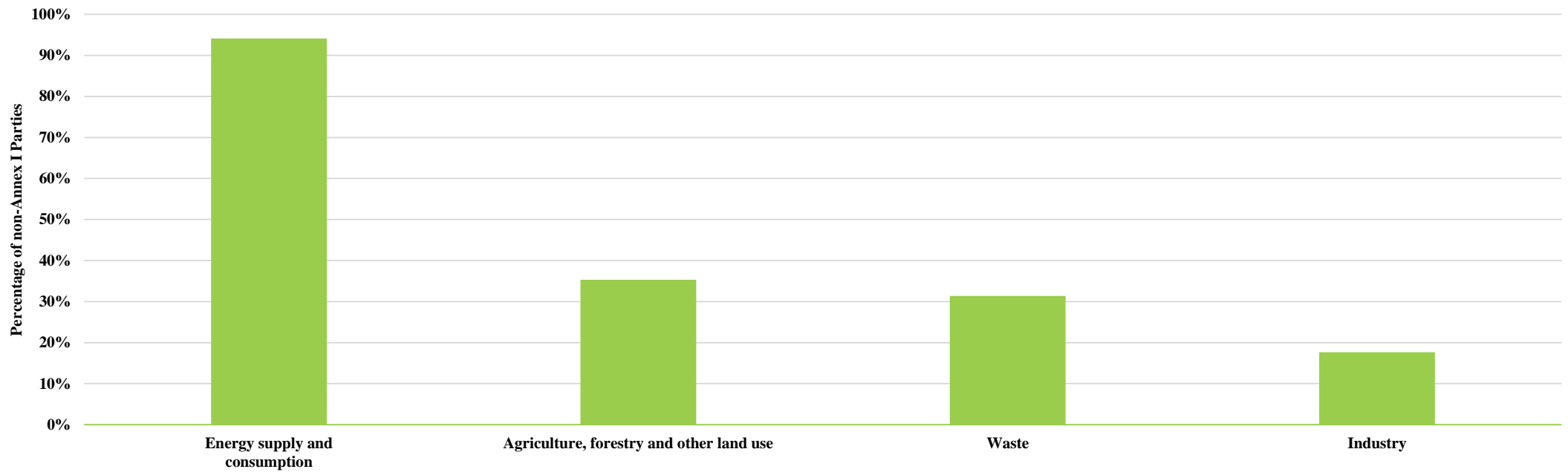
### Comparison of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> synthesis reports on technology needs:

Phase II TNA countries benefited from the new TAP TEC guidebook to assist countries in making informed decisions about technology.

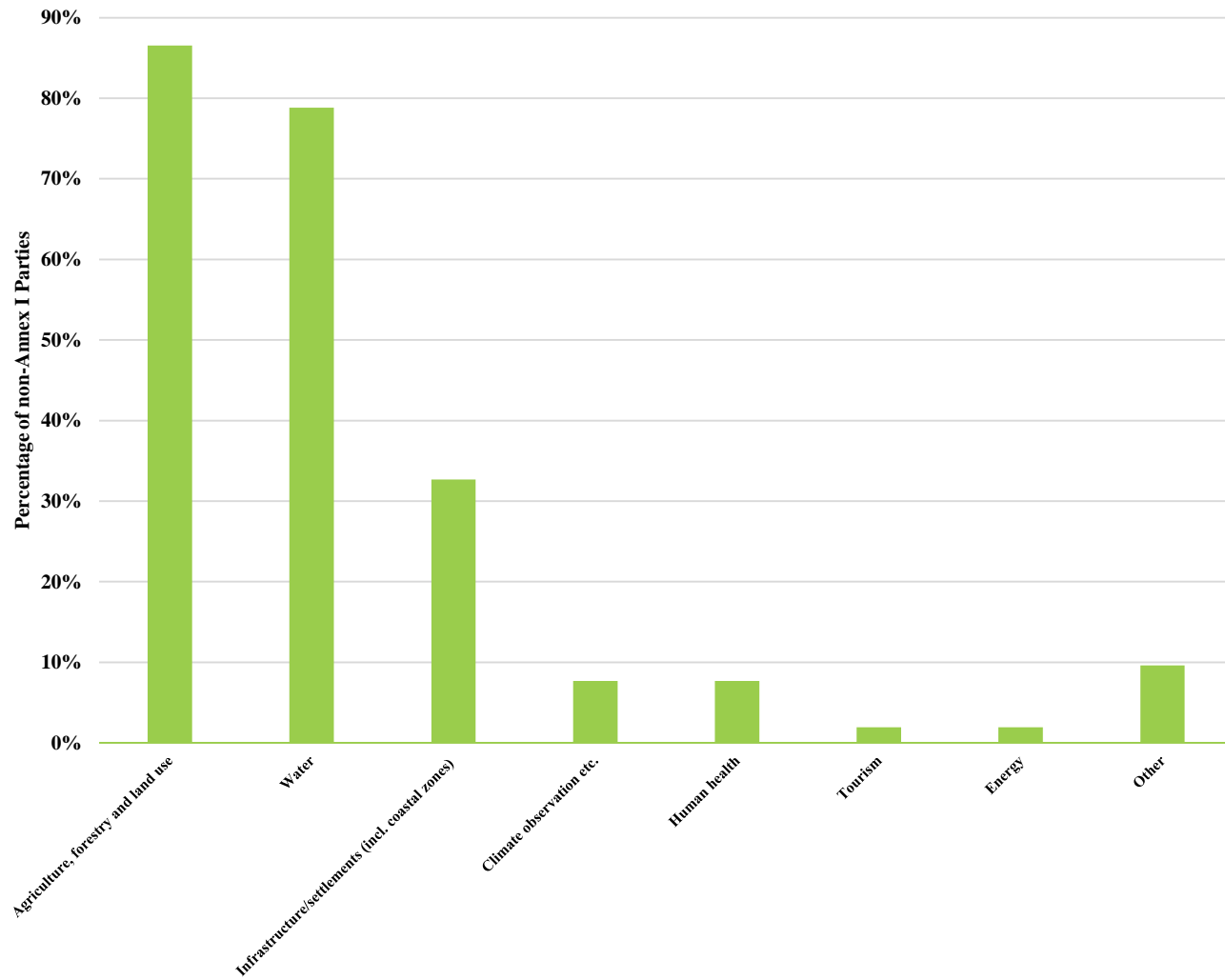
The guidance set out a systemic approach to preparing TPAS to address barriers to technology transfer.

This resulted in more comprehensive TAPs in phase II than in phase I in terms of completeness and level of detail.

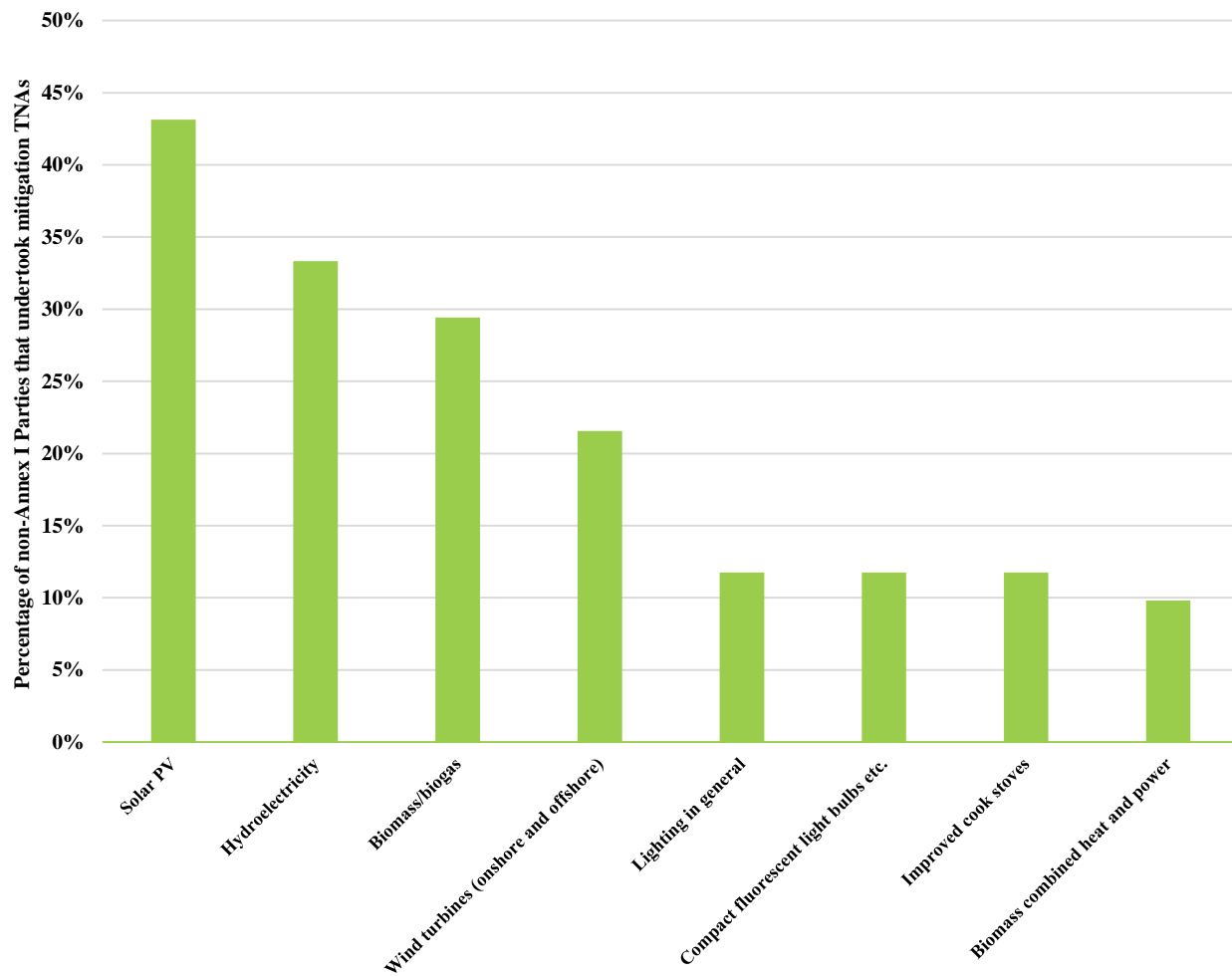
Under the new guidance for preparing TAPs Parties were better able to identify the specific actions need for successful technology implementation and to develop indicative investment and technology inclusive proposals.



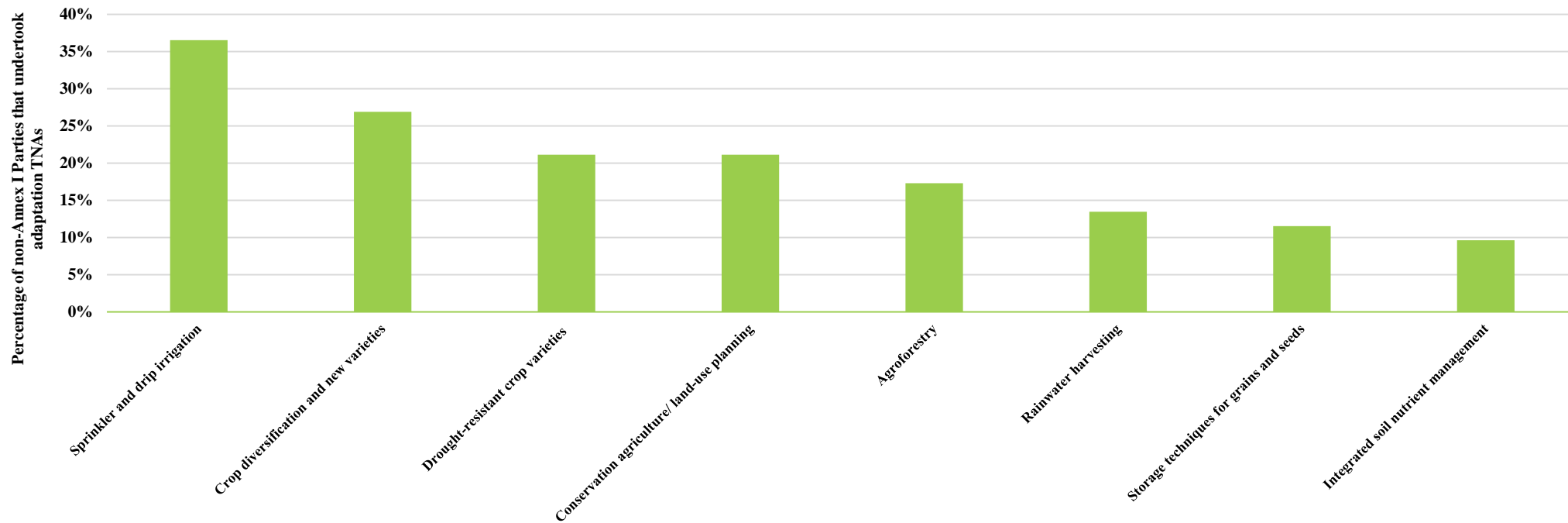
**Prioritized sectors for mitigation.**



**Prioritized  
sectors for  
adaptation.**

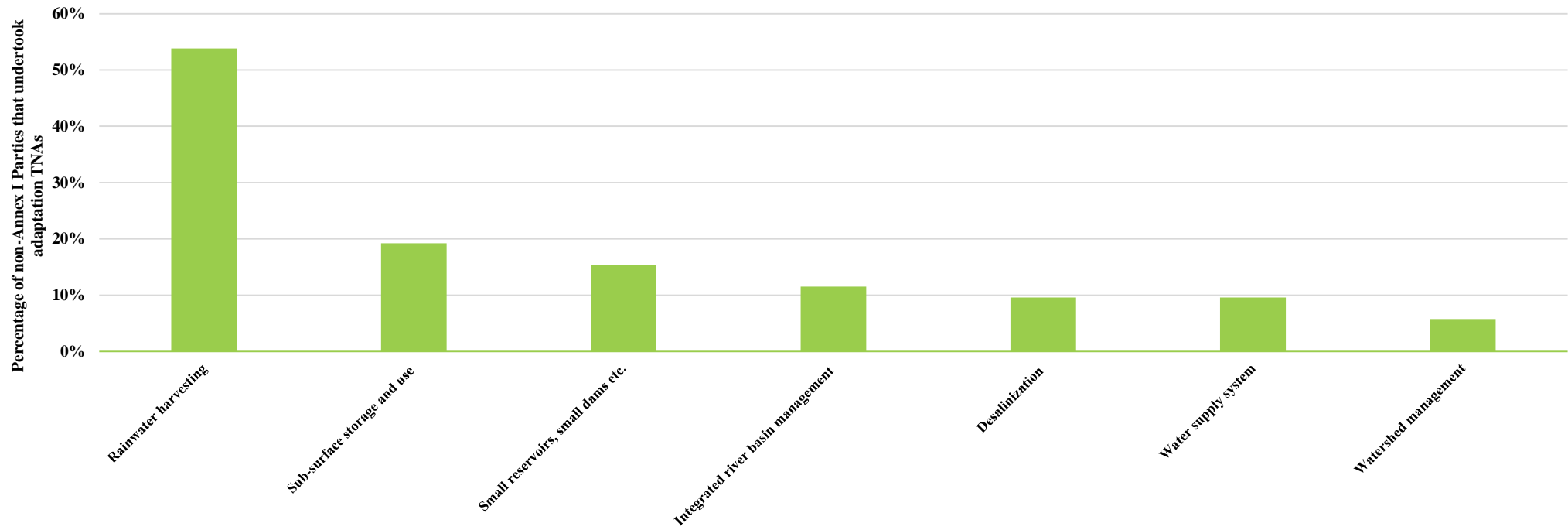


**Prioritized technologies for energy sector.**

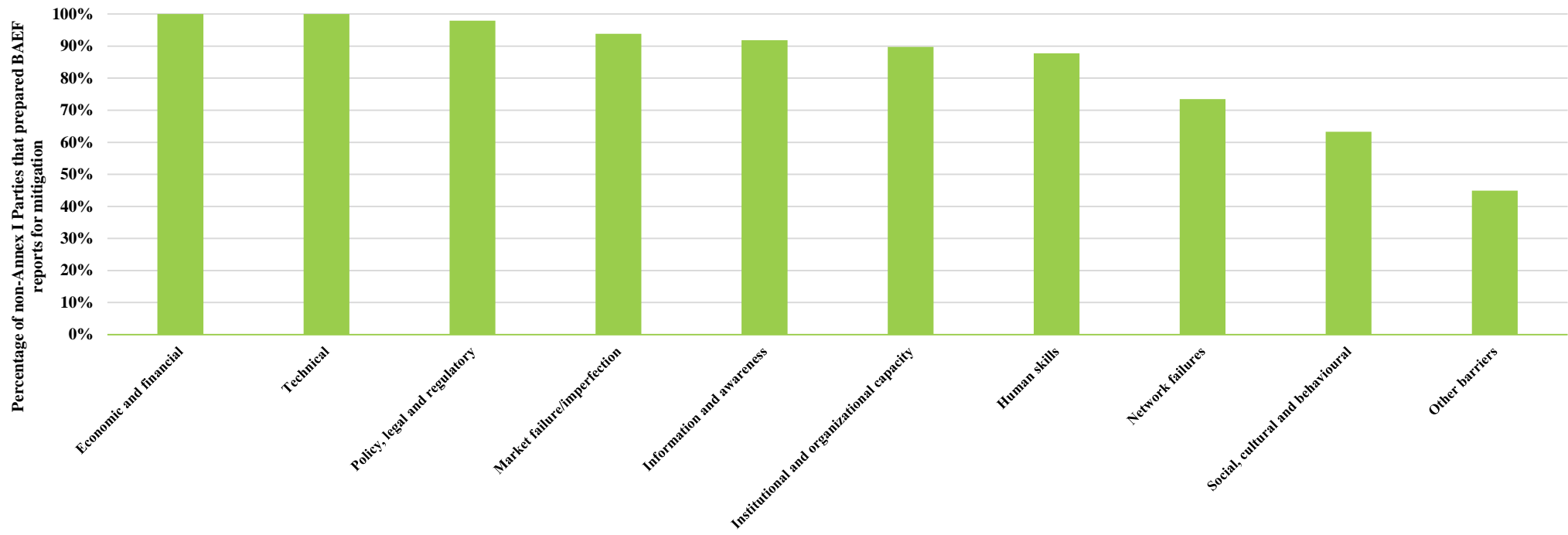


**Prioritized technologies for agriculture sector.**

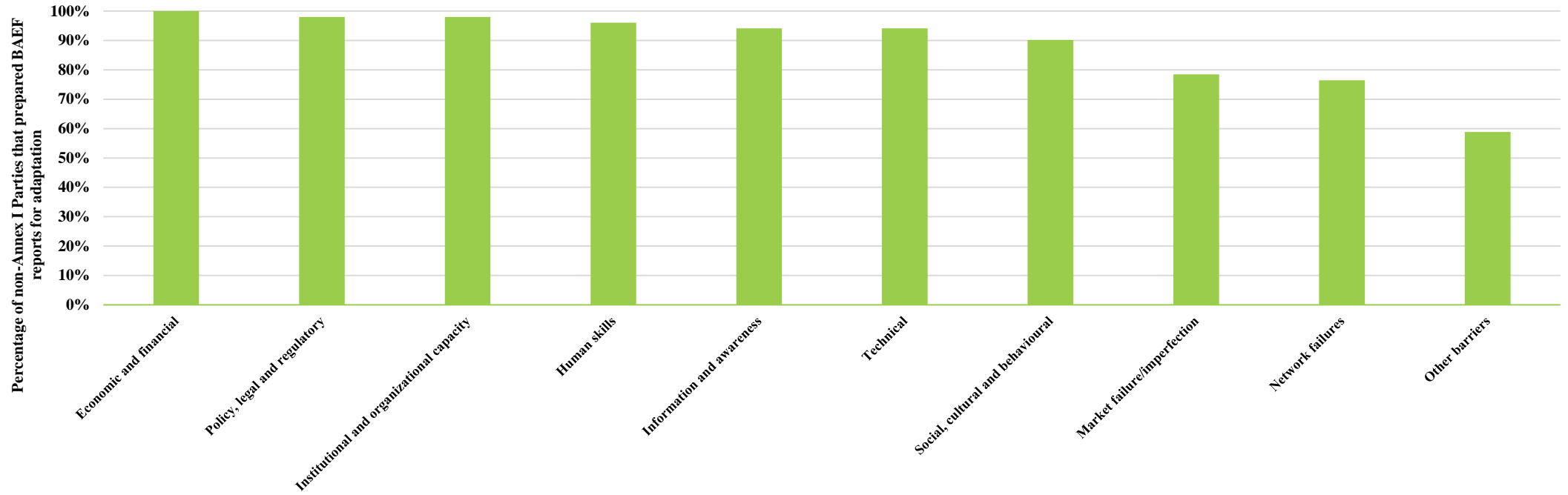




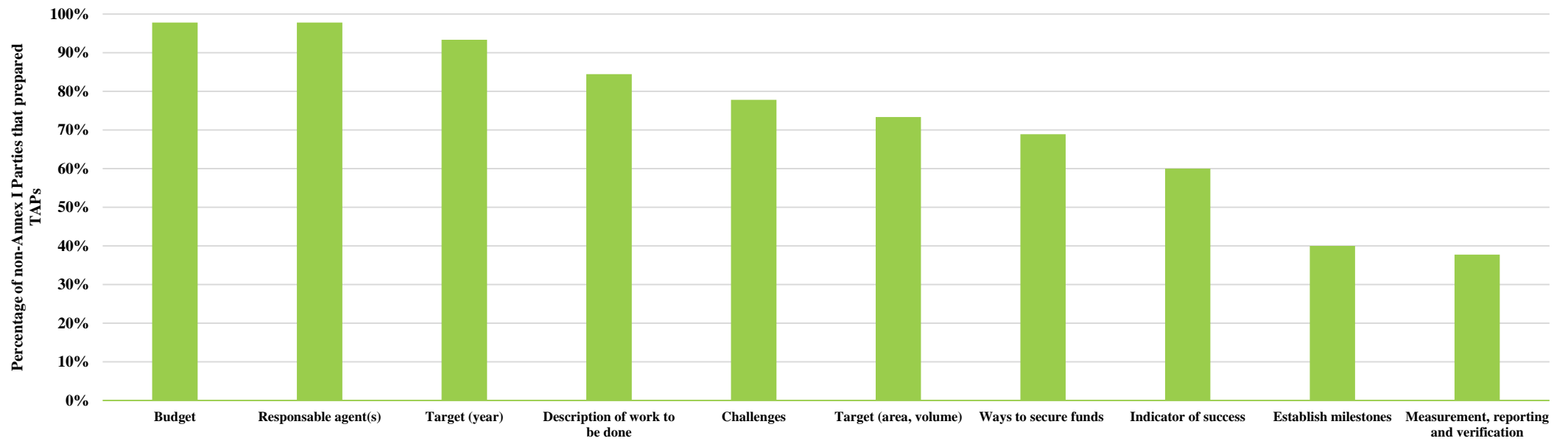
**Prioritized technologies for water sector.**



## Categories of barriers to mitigation.

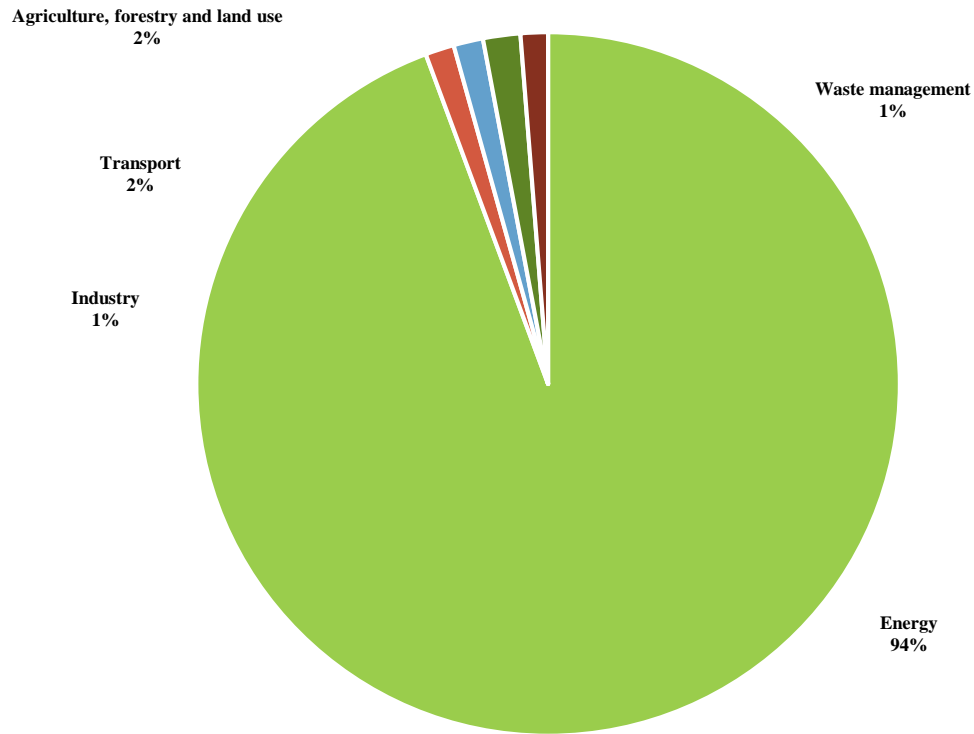


## Categories of barriers to adaptation.

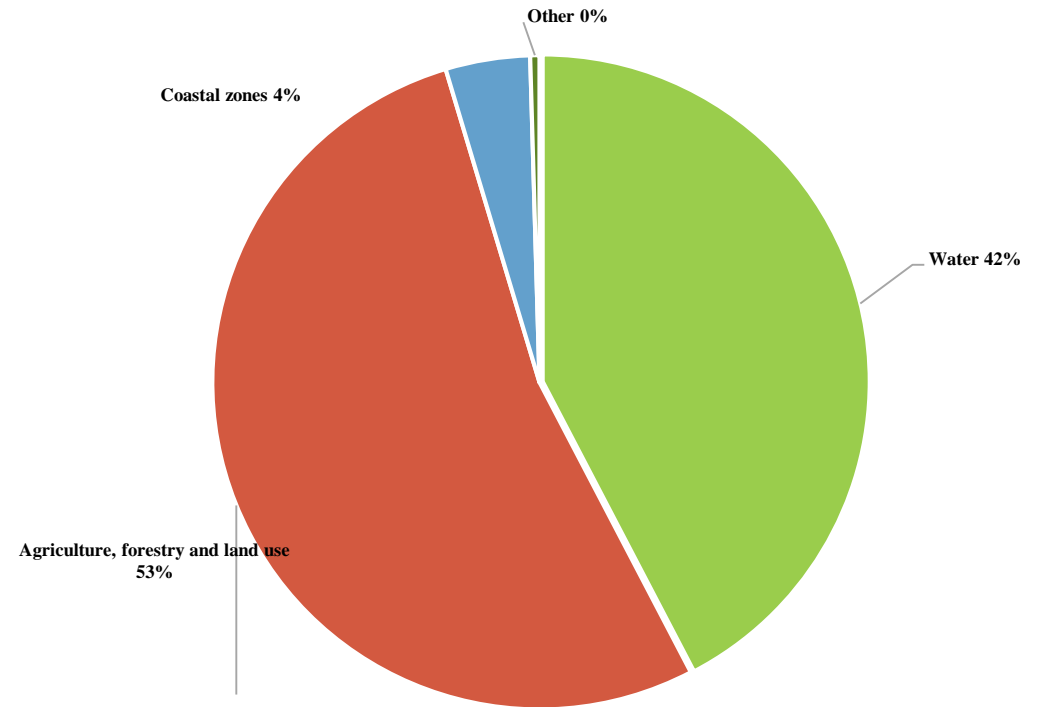


**Presence of information included in TAPs.**

### MITIGATION



### ADAPTATION



**Budget by sector for TAPs for mitigation and adaptation.**

## Findings

The majority of countries reported that the TNA process was coordinated by a government ministry or agency. Commonly reported stakeholders included national government bodies, ministries, academia, the private sector, NGOs, independent consultants. Few countries (less than 20%) reported involving stakeholders from the finance community.

National development priorities were mentioned by 92% of countries as a starting point for the TNA process.

Parties seldom saw the TNA as a stand-alone process, and often saw it complementary to national policies and plans for mitigating GHG emissions and adapting to climate change.

A number of countries reported linkages between their TNA and NDC reports. Many of them stated that when preparing and implementing their NDCs, they consulted existing climate technology related products, including TNA and TAP reports.

The comparisons of barriers and enablers in phases I and II reveals some similarities. Economic and financial, and policy, legal and regulatory were the most commonly identified barriers in both phases for mitigation and adaptation.

# Terminal evaluation

The needs and capacities of participating countries invariably vary, which resulted in various velocities of proceeding by different countries. Hence, mechanism where countries can learn from each other were encouraged and provided.

It was recognized that TNAs if properly developed had a great added value for strengthening national strategies, to support countries in formulation and implementation of their NDCs, and support the formulation of planning and reporting documents, including to the revised NDCs.

In the global TNA project established capacity building activities proved to be highly appreciated if the approach incorporated substantial hands-on exercise that properly address ways to apply the method to the local conditions.

With some exceptions, it appears that accurate involvement and getting commitment from the private sector is challenging. Accurate timing and handling expectation management in getting private sector involved seems to be the key for success.

A guidebook on accessing international funding is available, but should be made practical on guiding how to prepare effective proposals.



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**Thank you for  
your attention.**