

TEC and CTCN – Joint session – outcomes of group discussions

Group I - RD&D

- CTCN to identify challenges countries faced from CTCN data (technical assistance, information from network members, NDEs, etc) around RD&D, new/emerging technologies, accelerators/incubators and TEC develop recommendation to address these challenges
- TEC to develop least-regret technologies methods and formulate options to guide decision makers in making decision on new technologies (instruments, regulatory framework) as part of countries' technology assessment. CTCN can use to advise countries.
- Foster sharing of information between developed & developing countries, e.g through S-S & TrC, on knowledge about research framework in RD&D, and build strong SSC/TrC network in developing countries
- Analyse information on international partnerships on RD&D (various aspects including funding), including from Network of CTCN members, and identify gaps (also from regional perspectives) in international partnerships
- Conduct outreach activity to expand the knowledge base on RD&D of new/emerging tech
- Identify capacity-building needs of countries in the context of national systems of innovation to engage in RD&D and to develop capacity to modify technology to suit local conditions.
- Take into account new emerging tech in updating TNA

Stakeholders engagement:

- Dialogue NDEs, research/ RD&D institutions, IPCC focal points, TNAs focal points, private sector, venture capitals, partnerships (PPP, private-private in developed/developing)

Group II - UPTAKE OF EXISTING CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES

- **WHAT:**

1. Indigenous/endogenous technologies
2. Traditional technologies
 - A. Mapping enabling environments and barriers, considering also: risks, sustainability, social benefits.
 - B. Analysis of successful case studies (country + technology) => top 5 conditions for rapid scaling up
 - Output: Action plan, Guidelines and/or policy briefs

- **HOW:**

- Agree on definitions
- Narrow down scope of mapping to sector prioritized in NDC and TNA
- Attention to the poors
- Using existing database and other sources of info
- TEC leads the mapping; CTCN leads the information to NDEs and stakeholders.

- **WHO:**

- NDEs, CTCN Network Members, Private Stakeholders, Research, etc.

- Understand what is the role of TM in relations to **indigenous technologies** (collaboration with the LIPP, good start point, to initiate a dialogue). Mapping existing indigenous technologies in various context. They need special focus as, differently from other technologies, are contextual and not immediately transferrable.
- Mapping enabling environments, barriers, risk and sustainability to the deployment of ET (TEC) from TNAs and other sources. Important to get feedback from NDEs, CTCN Network Members, Private Stakeholders, Research, etc. Important to get feedback from CTCN technical assistance. Advertise, spread the voice to NDE (CTCN) on analysis results => guidelines, policy briefs,
- Focus/underline on project co-benefits. Some technologies may be not profitable/bankable, but bring long-term social co-benefits. Quantify externalities. Methodological issues.
- Determine when technology is ready for uptake. There are a series of databases.
- Uptake rate is influenced by economic reasons and policy reasons (e.g. regulatory framework, legal requirement). Mapping should consider this aspect. UNEP/UNFCCC sec database on climate policy, country driven. It can be used to map
- Need to link activities to NDC. Need to have a scope narrowed down to specific priority sector (NDC and TNA can be used).
- Also business case development / business model should be considered.
- TEC looking at limited set of tech and understand what are successful condition for the rapid scaling up. What are the top 5 conditions?

Group III - LONG-TERM TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Highlights-Breakout-Group-#3

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Define-the-scope:¶

What-is-long-term?¶

How-do-we-differentiate-transformation-vs-transition?-The-latter-being-systemic-longer-term.¶

Define-those-that-are-ready-to-transform-and-those-that-need-to-be-spurred.¶

Needs-of-developing-and-developed-countries-will-be-different—but-all-working-towards-the-same-vision-for-the-long-term.¶

Need-to-focus-on:¶

Change-requires-a **vision** on where countries want to be. While SDGs and IPCC tells us their vision of long-term, the key tool under the COP is the Mid-Century strategies, but many don't have them. TEC and CTCN can encourage their development as necessary for long-term vision to be country-driven.¶

We must not lose sight on the fact that the framework asks us to focus on what the **pathways** are. Not just the long-term outcome, but how to help countries get there (developed and developing).¶

Ensuring the **preconditions** are in place to support transformation, foundations must be built first. Much of the capacity needs to be home-grown, specifically this starts with education and training. Cannot import the expertise needed to carry forward these massive transformations. These trained experts are the source for diffusion of knowledge across the country/region.¶

The point is to help countries identify what they need for change.¶

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Partnerships/Collaboration¶

- > Spoke a lot using the IPCC, picking up on their work and building on priorities and strategies identified by them.¶

Some specific ideas for collaboration:¶

- > Looking at what are the key building blocks needed for scaling a technology, use case studies— TEC can look at who is doing it and research this, using TNAs and NDCs to inform the work. TEC can advise countries of what is needed for scaling of technologies, and CTCN can pick up on the 5-6 necessary conditions should the countries be interested in pursuing this type of scaling.¶

CTCN fore-sighting capabilities— set the stage for future work.¶

Group IV - TNAs AND TAPs

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

TEC 18 Breakout group

TNAs and TAPs

Copenhagen 27.03.2019

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- How to get finance to the TNAs, how the readiness programme would assist implementation of TNAs? No only conducting?
 - Innovative approach of TEC and CTCN to facilitate (readiness) funds access and prioritize TNA implementation.
 - How to make an investment plan (the last step before implementation funding). Could technical assistance help? (EU (DG DEV) may provide funds).
 - Support countries to develop bankable projects based on outcomes of TNAs.
 - Awareness, training,
 - Promotion - Mainstreaming (NDEs, NDCs.) Engage multiple sectors.
 - (links with RD&D – new and emerging technologies)
 - Connections to more diverse .
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- Promotion - Mainstreaming (NDEs, NDCs.) Engage multiple sectors. (links with RD&D – new and emerging technologies).
 - Connections to more diverse ways of funding.
 - New approach of raising funds for implementation.
 - Enhance technical support to develop concept note.
 - Study of TNAs and TAPs (a survey – case study to go level down and see Success stories and lessons learned) – Synthesis report (2019-2020).
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Technology Needs Assessment

What?

- Conduct an analytical work - a study/survey of TNAs/TAPs including success stories, best practices, lessons learned (may also come from the CTCN work); Challenges within countries in terms of development of TNAs (institutional and CB challenges).
 - Preparation and promotion of sectorial best practices (Agricultural, Water, Energy – preparation of sectoral briefs)
 - Updating existing TNA/TAP guidelines
 - Support countries to develop bankable projects based on the outcomes of TNAs
 - How do you mobilize private sector via TNAs?
 - How to engage private sector? – already by TAP preparation.
 - Develop investment planning guidelines, guidance on developing business models
 - Design innovative approaches to access readiness funds.
 - CTCN capacity building on project preparation.
 - Development of a paper on how NDCs can inform the development of TNA and vice-versa.
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- How?
 - Through TEC & CTCN collaboration with relevant stakeholders
 - Mainstreaming TNAs through NDCs
 - Connection to more research community
 - Linkage with ongoing processes at national level
 - Joint session/workshop on awareness raising
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