Framework Convention on Climate Change

TEC/2024/29/15

Technology Executive Committee

03 September 2024

Twenty-nineth meeting

17–20 September 2024 (20 September TEC-CTCN Advisory Board Joint session)

Draft key messages and recommendations for COP 29 and CMA 6 based on the UNEP-CCC Climate Technology Progress Reports for 2022 and 2023

Cover note

I. Background

1. As per activity D.6.1 of its rolling workplan for 2023-2027, the TEC is to contribute to the United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) Climate Technology Progress Report (CTPR) series.

2. At TEC 28, the TEC requested the activity group with the support of the secretariat, to prepare key messages and possible recommendations on the basis of the CTPRs for 2022[1] and 2023[2] for consideration at TEC 29.

II. Scope of the note

3. Annex I and annex II to this note contain the draft key messages and recommendations of the TEC to COP 29 and CMA 6 based on the CTPRs for 2022 and 2023, respectively.

III. Expected action by the Technology Executive Committee

4. The TEC will be invited to consider and agree on key messages and recommendations based on the CTPRs for 2022 and 2023.

[1] The Climate Technology Progress Report 2022. Available at: https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_documents/f6cb095702554785b53f09b73db063b7/e17ce3e0ef0e4c6ab0c1d78633503a1a.pdf.

[2] The Climate Technology Progress Report 2023. Available at: https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_tab_1_archive/2de6396f99394f22b08671ee85e11edc/1a08b7bfc55d45469ddd0d38e8708eb3.pdf.

Annex I

Draft key messages and recommendations for COP 29 and CMA 6 based on the UNEP-CCC Climate Technology Progress Report for 2022

1. The TEC, in the context of its collaboration with UNEP-CCC, contributed to the development of the Climate Technology Progress Report 2022, which identified innovative approaches to stimulating the uptake of existing climate technologies using data and cases from the African region. Drawing on this work, the TEC highlights the following:

(a) The feasibility assessment methodology provides a reproducible and transparent approach for examining technologies that are feasible to adopt; noting that feasibility is context-dependent and may vary between different social groups and locations;

(b) The need to nurture the development of institutional, social and policy capabilities through long-term programmatic activities;

(c) The importance of financial interventions not only compensating viability gaps for individual transactions, but to also address market failure and contribute to market creation for climate technologies;

(d) Institutionalizing human skills, resources and practices within organizations is critical to enhancing feasibility and opportunities for strengthening cooperation at various levels of governance in the context of technology development and transfer;

(e) There is a lack of digital skills and skilled workers hindering the development of the digital sector, including legal frameworks for data protection in relation to a digital marketplace. Upgrading curricula, expanding coverage, and placing additional focus on digital skills in technical and vocational education and training is needed;

(f) There is an important intersection between climate action and development needs where major developmental issues, including access, equitable development, and distributional aspects, need to be addressed alongside the implementation of climate technologies.

2. The TEC recommends that Parties, international organizations and international donors:

(a) Cooperate to increase the availability of technology feasibility assessments that responds to the needs of different social groups and contexts;

(b) When planning and implementing interventions, consider findings contained in sub-paragraphs 1 (b)-(f).

Annex II

Draft key messages and recommendations for COP 29 and CMA 6 based on the UNEP-CCC Climate Technology Progress Report for 2023

1. The TEC, in the context of its collaboration with UNEP-CCC, contributed to the development of the Climate Technology Progress Report 2023, which identified innovative approaches to stimulating the uptake of existing climate technologies using data and cases from the Asian region. Drawing on this work, the TEC highlights the following:

(a) Technology-inclusive system transitions, the implementation of a group of technologies based on their synergies and trade-offs, can produce benefits across various sectors and regions;

(b) The progress of climate technology is not exclusively reliant on research and development; instead, it is deeply contingent on the presence of robust urban infrastructure;

(c) Recognizing that synergistic benefits of climate technologies can incentivize governments to accelerate their adoption. There are feasible synergistic options on water management, public transport, building cooling, social housing and energy distribution and generation;

(d) The work of climate technology champions and local governments is essential for integrating climate technology transfer priorities into long-term urban development and climate action plans, managing land and infrastructure required for technology adoption, demonstrating technologies and setting ambitious targets;

(e) Successful technology-inclusive initiatives typically involve a combination of policies and instruments at both national and sub-national levels, and when paired with incentives, these measures promote replicability across cities;

(f) Financing flows for urban infrastructure are hampered by a business-as-usual mindset. It is critical to embrace a new paradigm for urban infrastructure investment such as aggregation, green and climate bonds, impact and innovation funds and gender lens investments;

(g) Given the growing complexity of investment approaches, project preparation and transaction management are becoming critical. Project development and preparation facilities can play an important role in originating, developing and curating investor-ready project pipelines.

2. The TEC recommends that Parties, international organizations and international donors consider these findings for the development and implementation of interventions and policies in urban contexts.