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UNFCCC's Technology Mechanism @COP27: The what and how

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Impacting sustainable development at scale with data, integrated analysis, and strategic outreach

Transformations

- Low-carbon Economy
- Energy Transitions
- Power Markets
- Industrial Sustainability
- Sustainable Livelihoods

Quality of Life

- Clean Air
- Sustainable Water
- Sustainable Food Systems
- Sustainable Cooling
- Sustainable Mobility

Enablers

- Sustainable Finance
- Technology Futures
- Circular Economy
- Climate Resilience
- International Cooperation

Special Initiatives

- CEEW Centre for Energy Finance
- Powering Livelihoods
- Emerging Economies
- UP State Office

200+
Multidisciplinary team

320+
Peer-reviewed publications

160+
Instances of increased data transparency

460+
Roundtables & conferences

22
Indian states engaged

110+
Bilateral & multilateral initiatives promoted

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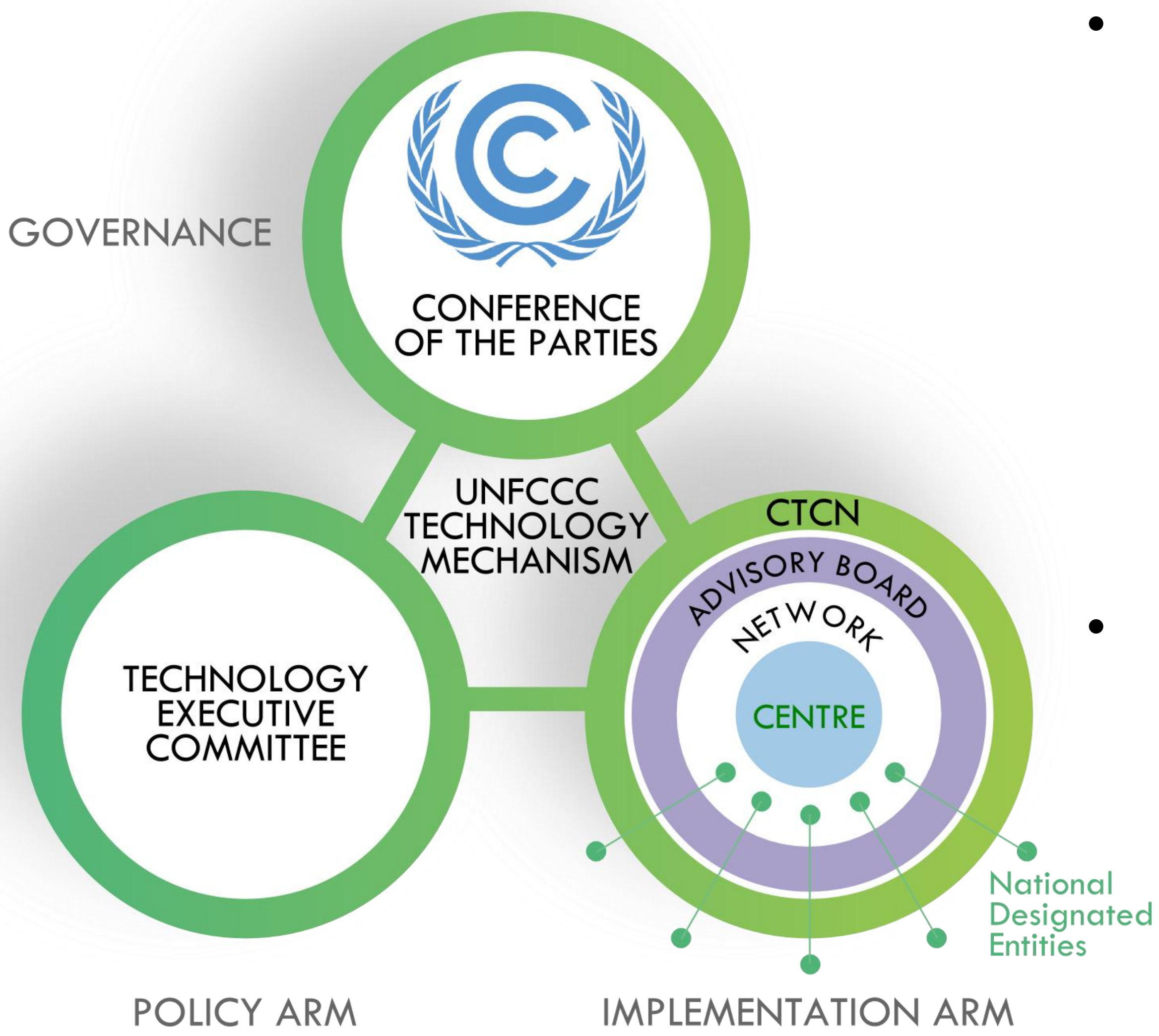
Technology Mechanism 101



- **2010: Technology Mechanism**
  - Move beyond “tech transfer” project based initiatives
  - Prioritise national systems of innovation and ecosystems to enable greater/faster clean tech development, adoption, deployment
  - Technology Executive Committee (policy arm)
  - Climate Technology Centre and Network (implementation arm)
- **2018: Technology Framework (Art. 10, Paris Agreement)**
  - Tech Framework to guide the work of the TEC and CTCN
  - Identified innovation as key to deliver (better) climate tech at scale

Source: UNFCCC TT 2022

Technology Mechanism 101 (2)

TEC

- Delivers enabling policies and ecosystem 'intellect' for greater clean tech deployment
- Highlights proven measures; produces policy briefs, other technical documents to enhance information sharing on climate technology efforts (>40)
- Capacity building efforts, in terms of trainings etc., are not part of its mandate
- 20 Committee members: tech experts from developed and developing countries

CTCN

- Does not fund directly to countries, but supports technical assistance (TA):
  - Quick response: Up to USD 50,000/ consortium member(s)
  - Response project: Up to USD 250,000/ UNIDO procurement process
- Supported by voluntary contributions:
  - Parties, GEF and GCF
  - Total financing recd. <USD 1 billion, September 2022
- Global network of orgs (>700)
- Advisory Board: Parties and Observers

Source: Ministry of Environment, Japan; UNFCCC Tech Mechanism 2022

COP27: 4 Agenda Items under Development and Transfer of Technologies

Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network: Draft decision for adoption by CP27 (FCCC/SB/2022/L.12)

- *Notes with concern that securing funding for implementing the mandates of the Technology Mechanism remains an important challenge and encourages the provision of enhanced support to the Technology Mechanism*
- First joint work programme between the TEC and CTCN launched, 2023-2027

Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism: Inconclusive

- No agreement was reached between the interworking of the TEC, CTCN, GEF and GCF
- Pushed to SBI 58 (June 2023) to develop a draft text for consideration at COP28 (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.24)

First periodic assessment: The SBI adopted conclusions and recommended a draft decision for adoption by CMA4 (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.27 and Add.1)

- Recommendations to be incorporated in the JWP, and challenges to be considered for GST
- *Encourages* the CTCN, when implementing its programme of work 2023-20275, to make use of pilot and demonstration projects in identifying local champions who could showcase the successful implementation of technology solutions (<30 such projects in 10 y)
- *encourages the continuation of TEC/CTCN* efforts to enhance resource mobilization so as to meet the costs associated with their activities for implementing their respective mandates and providing support to developing countries in implementing mitigation and adaptation action

Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer: The SBI adopted conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.28) for adoption at COP29

- Congratulated GEF on the new and updated Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) (>90 since 2001)
- Encouraged countries to undertake TNAs; highlighted sources of finance that can be dipped into for this
- Highlighted challenges of regional Climate Technology Transfer and Finance Centre(s); to push forth for greater collaboration and coordination with the CTCN (FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.13)

Source: UNEP 2022; CEEW analysis

COP27: The good, the bad, the ugly

- FM x TM standoff at the negotiations
  - Developing countries not keen
  - In line with the larger purpose of non-project based innovation ecosystem development, the raison d’etre of the TM
  - Informal informals were cancelled on this matter at least once last week
  - One party seen to be pushing hard to canvas the agenda towards this collaboration

- The JWP has considerable promise and ambition
  - “Driver” of development and diffusion of transformative climate tech
  - Innovation brought back to being core
  - Plentiful IPCC and other scientific research used as the basis

- US, Japan, EU, Germany and Canada have tabled enhanced/continued financial support towards the JWG Technology Mechanism (approximately 11 million, 2023-2027)

Source: CEEW analysis; UNEP 2022

How can RINGOs help?

- Research!
  - ..the processes, the coherence between the TM’s two arms, the politics between developed and developing countries on financing for the TM.
- Join the RINGO Thematic Group on Technology Cooperation
  - Shikha.bhasin@ceew,in honegger@perspectives.cc
- Raise the profile of the Technology Mechanism
  - Critical to the success of any and all climate ambitions
  - Engage to enhance accountability of purpose delivery
  - Negotiator capacities, NDE capacity, network expansion, resource enhancement

Thank you

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References and useful links

- https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/joint-work-programme-unfccc-technology-mechanism-launched-cop27
- https://unfccc.int/topics/introduction-to-climate-finance
- https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec
- https://www.ctc-n.org/
- https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html

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Finance Mechanism

- To facilitate the provision of climate finance, the Convention established a financial mechanism to provide financial resources to developing country Parties. The financial mechanism also serves the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
- The Convention states that the operation of the financial mechanism can be entrusted to one or more existing international entities. The Global Environment Facility(GEF) has served as an operating entity of the financial mechanism since the Convention's entry into force in 1994. At COP 16, in 2010, Parties established the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and in 2011 also designated it as an operating entity of the financial mechanism. The financial mechanism is accountable to the COP, which decides on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria for funding.
- In addition to providing guidance to the GEF and the GCF, Parties have established two special funds—the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), both managed by the GEF—and the Adaptation Fund (AF) established under the Kyoto Protocol in 2001.
- At the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015, the Parties agreed that the operating entities of the financial mechanism – GCD and GEF – as well as the SCCF and the LDCF shall serve the Paris Agreement. Regarding the Adaptation Fund serving the Paris Agreement negotiations are underway in the Ad hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA).

Source: UNFCCC Finance 2022

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TEC

- Created in 2010, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) is the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism. It focuses on identifying policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate resilient technologies.

- The TEC consists of 20 technology experts representing developed and developing countries. It meets at least twice a year and holds climate technology events to support efforts to address technology-related policy issues. Each year the TEC reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP) on its performance and activities. Specifically, the TEC analyses climate technology issues and develops balanced policy recommendations, supporting countries to accelerate action on climate change.

- The TEC's key outputs are its annual technology-related recommendations to the COP. Through these, the TEC highlights proven measures that countries may take to speed up climate technology action. The TEC also produces policy briefs, called TEC Briefs, and other technical documents to enhance information sharing on climate technology efforts. Read the TEC key messages on climate technology policies. As part of its work, the TEC has also analysed policy options emanating from the UNFCCC technical examination process.

Source: UNFCCC TT 2022