

# Technology Executive Committee. Performance. Activities.



# 2016



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change



# Technology Executive Committee

The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) is the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism. It analyses technology policy issues and provides recommendations to support countries in enhancing their climate efforts. It consists of 20 technology expert members, representing developing and developed countries.

In 2010, countries scaled up efforts on climate technology by establishing the Technology Mechanism. The Technology Mechanism consists of two complementary bodies: the TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).

# Message of the Technology Executive Committee Chair and Vice-Chair

In this brochure, we are proud to present the outcomes of the TEC's work in 2016.

We highlight the activities that the TEC undertook in 2016 to accelerate climate technology development and transfer. We also share the TEC's key messages and recommendations for 2016. These policy messages may assist countries in their transition onto low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways.

The year 2016 has been busy for the TEC. Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, we have worked to ensure effective support for countries in this new era of ambition. We agreed on a new 2016–2018 rolling workplan, through which we will respond to mandates from the Paris Agreement. In this context, the TEC has advanced work on technology research, development and demonstration and contributed to mitigation and adaptation-related technical examination processes.

The TEC has also undertaken work in other key areas. We held a thematic dialogue on South–South cooperation for adaptation technologies. We finalized guidance for preparing technology action plans, supporting developing countries to bridge the gap between planning climate technology actions and their implementation. The TEC also undertook consultations with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on stronger links between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism.

A key partner for the TEC is its Technology Mechanism sister body, the CTCN. The TEC has worked closely with the CTCN in 2016 in many areas of its work. We look forward to collaborating with the CTCN in the future.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge contributions by UNFCCC observer organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other United Nations organizations. The TEC appreciates their support and commitment to its work.

We hope that this brochure helps convey the TEC's current work and impact in 2016. We look forward to enhancing our efforts to support countries in 2017 and beyond.



Duduzile Nhlengethwa-Masina  
TEC Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Duduzile Nhlengethwa-Masina'.



Michael Rantil  
TEC Vice-Chair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michael Rantil'.



# Key event: Thematic dialogue on South–South cooperation



On 6 April 2016, the TEC held a thematic dialogue on enablers for and barriers to South–South cooperation on technologies for adaptation. It organized the dialogue to deepen understanding on South–South cooperation and share country experiences on such efforts.

In addition to the TEC members, more than 40 stakeholders participated in the dialogue. These included Adaptation Committee members and representatives of governments, United Nations organizations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Nine experts gave presentations on different aspects of South–South cooperation.

The dialogue highlighted the potential for South–South cooperation to accelerate action on climate technology development and transfer. It also identified ways to promote, replicate and scale up this potential. Building on the dialogue's outcomes, the TEC decided to undertake further work on South–South cooperation to support Parties in advancing such efforts.



*South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation will be key to achieving the targets set in the 2030 Agenda*

*Ms. Teresa Liu, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation*



*Read the TEC's key messages on South-South cooperation in the key messages section below.*

Find out more:

[http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms\\_page?s=TEC\\_TD6](http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render cms_page?s=TEC_TD6)



# Key publication: Guidance for preparing a technology action plan

In 2016, the TEC worked with the United Nations Environment Programme–Technical University of Denmark partnership, the UNFCCC secretariat and other key stakeholders to develop guidance for preparing technology action plans (TAPs).

The guidance reflects the needs of developing countries to enhance implementation of the outcomes of their technology needs assessment. Essentially, it supports developing countries to convert their technology needs into action on the ground. The guidance supports them to articulate their technology actions and formulate appropriate activities. It also offers a systematic approach for conducting TAPs to address barriers, accelerate technology development and enhance the transfer of priority technologies.




Download the guidebook:  
[www.unfccc.int/ttclear/tna](http://www.unfccc.int/ttclear/tna)



*A TAP is a concise plan for the uptake and diffusion ... of prioritized technologies that will contribute to the country's ... (efforts on) climate change mitigation and adaptation*

*Guidebook: Enhancing Implementation of Technology Needs Assessments*



## Key activity: Consultations on linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism

In 2016, the TEC, the CTCN, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) undertook consultations to further elaborate linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. The entities are working to ensure that the UNFCCC provides coherent support to developing countries on technology development and transfer activities.

As part of the consultations, the entities held a workshop in May, during the Bonn Climate Change Conference. This was an important step in the ongoing consultation process. Representatives of governments and observer organizations, and other key stakeholders, discussed ways to enhance the linkages. Panellists included a GCF Board Co-Chair, the TEC Chair, the CTCN Advisory Board Chair, the GEF secretariat, a national designated entity and other country representatives.

Additional consultations among the entities took place through various means, including meetings and conference calls. The outcomes of these consultations are contained in the *Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2016*.



*“This workshop has identified ways to enhance coherence and synergies between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism”*

*Mr. Pradeep Monga, United Nations Industrial Development Organization*

Find out more:  
[http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render\\_cms\\_page?s=events\\_ws\\_tmfm](http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?s=events_ws_tmfm)





# Plan of action: 2016–2018 rolling workplan

In 2016, the TEC agreed on its 2016–2018 rolling workplan, which is its principal strategic document for the next three years. It identifies areas of work, activities and deliverables to support developing countries in accelerating climate technology activities. Importantly, this new workplan incorporates mandates resulting from the Paris Agreement. Key areas of work include the following:



Explore the rolling workplan:  
[www.unfccc.int/ttclear/tec](http://www.unfccc.int/ttclear/tec)







**Adaptation technologies**

---



**Emerging and cross-cutting issues**

---



**Mitigation technologies**

---



**Climate technology finance**

---



**Innovation and technology research,  
development and demonstration**

---



**Technology needs assessments**

---

# Engaging non-Party stakeholders

The TEC seeks to undertake its work inclusively and transparently, drawing on the expertise of the broader climate community. In 2016, the TEC involved non-Party stakeholders in key work areas. These actors participated in TEC task forces and TEC meetings, providing valuable inputs into the TEC's work. The TEC looks forward to continuing this collaboration in 2017 and beyond.



**New website  
showcases policy  
recommendations**

To support the TEC's work, the UNFCCC secretariat is redesigning TT:CLEAR, the UNFCCC technology website. The new website will include a dedicated TEC home page and will showcase the TEC's policy recommendations.





Find out more:  
[www.unfccc.int/ttclear](http://www.unfccc.int/ttclear)

# Key messages for 2016

Each year, the TEC provides key messages to the Conference of the Parties on policies that may support countries in accelerating climate technology development and transfer. The TEC is proud to present the following key messages and recommendations for 2016.



## Climate technology financing

1. The TEC welcomes the increased engagement between the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Climate Technology Centre (CTC), particularly with respect to exploring ways of utilizing the Readiness Programme and the Project Preparation Facility to respond to country-driven requests for technical assistance, and encourages the advancement of this linkage, including through the strengthening of collaboration between GCF national designated authorities and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) national designated entities (NDEs).
2. The TEC encourages the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the CTC to enhance their collaboration with respect to exploring new ways of supporting climate technology related requests for technical assistance, including through the strengthening of collaboration between GEF focal points and CTCN NDEs.







Adaptation technologies  
**South–South cooperation and  
triangular cooperation on technologies  
for adaptation**

3. The TEC highlights to Parties that South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation is particularly important for adaptation given the prominence of the application of knowledge for adaptation. There are examples of successful South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation in both the agriculture and water sectors. Such collaboration is within reach for all countries.
4. The TEC underlines that:
  - (a) Promoting and scaling up successful and sustainable South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation requires concerted efforts in:
    - (i) Bringing multiple actors to work together in different capacities: policy, knowledge and practice;
    - (ii) Looking beyond climate issues to the interlinkages across sectors, such as the nexus of agriculture, water, energy and climate and other aspects of the United Nations sustainable development goals;
  - (a) Institutional support is a crucial element of successful South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation and is required to enable effective knowledge management and information sharing;
  - (b) In the context of South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation, learning and sharing experiences through personal interactions, such as exchange programmes, has proven to be an effective tool that can help to accelerate knowledge dissemination;
  - (c) Global mechanisms, international networks and international organizations working on this issue, such as the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, can play an important role in supporting the promotion of South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation.
5. The TEC therefore recommends that the COP:
  - (a) Invite Parties to explore potential opportunities offered by South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation to help countries implement their national adaptation plans (NAPs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs);
  - (b) Encourage Parties to promote the use of South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation on technologies for adaptation through sharing of experiences of best practices and technologies at the national, subregional and regional levels, and through the use of international networks and global knowledge hubs already working on South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation;
  - (c) Invite Parties to work in partnership with international organizations and relevant UNFCCC institutions, including the TEC and the CTCN, to enhance the coordination and coherence of efforts in their action related to South–South cooperation and triangular cooperation.



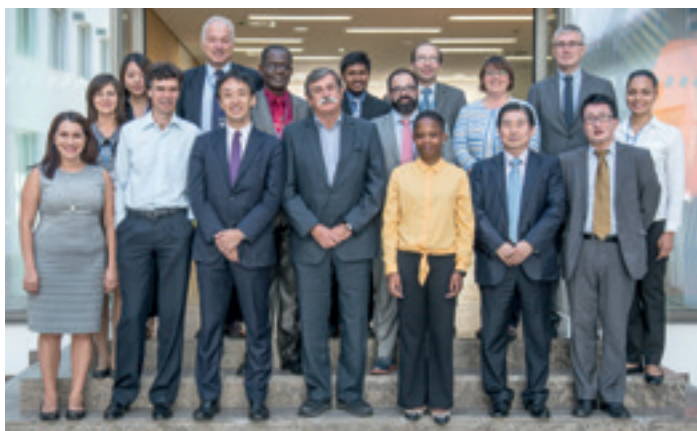
## Technology needs assessments

6. The technology needs assessment (TNA) process should be integrated with other mitigation and adaptation processes. Strengthening linkages between the TNA process and the NDC and NAP processes would enhance their effectiveness and responsiveness towards implementation in developing countries. Technology action plans (TAPs) developed as part of the TNA process should be viewed as a platform for NDC and NAP implementation.
7. Enhanced financial, technical and capacity-building support are needed to facilitate the implementation of TAPs and updating of TNAs, which will bring economic, environmental and social benefits to countries. Further funding to conduct TNAs and implement TNA results, beyond the current scope of the global TNA project funding, is encouraged.
8. A monitoring and evaluation system of TNA results would deliver feedback, enhance learning and improve decision-making, and could be fed into national reporting systems.
9. Cooperation between countries could help them implement the results of TNAs, beyond the current technical support provided, and beyond the current scale of implementation. Such cooperation may include information sharing on regional implementation of environmentally sound adaptation and mitigation technologies, related success stories, lessons learned, opportunities and challenges.

Download the TEC's  
key messages:  
[www.unfccc.int/  
ttclear/tec](http://www.unfccc.int/ttclear/tec)



# Technology Executive Committee members for 2016



The TEC consists of 20 technology experts representing both developing and developed countries.

Mr. Albert Binger  
Jamaica

Mr. Birama Diarra  
Mali

Ms. Sha Fu  
China

Mr. Mareer Mohamed Husny  
Maldives

Ms. Elfriede A. More  
Austria

Ms. Claudia Octaviano Villasana  
Mexico

Mr. Michael Rantil  
Sweden

Mr. Kunihiko Shimada  
Japan

Mr. Changmo Sung  
Republic of Korea

Ms. Adelle Thomas  
Bahamas

Mr. Gabriel Blanco  
Argentina

Ms. Gabriela Fischerova  
Slovakia

Mr. Jürg Grütter  
Switzerland

Mr. Omedi Moses Jura  
Kenya

Ms. Duduzile Nhlengethwa-Masina  
Swaziland

Mr. Antonio Pflüger  
Germany

Mr. David Reidmiller  
United States of America

Ms. Viktoriia Shtets  
Ukraine

Mr. Stig Svenningsen  
Norway

Mr. Karma Tshering  
Bhutan



# 2016

This brochure summarizes the activities of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) in 2016. It highlights the TEC's key publications, events and messages. Comprehensive information may be found in the Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2016. See document FCCC/SB/2016/1.

# TEC

## Contact Details

Contact the TEC through the UNFCCC secretariat,  
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1, 53113 Bonn, Germany  
Telephone +49 228 815 10 00  
E-mail [tec@unfccc.int](mailto:tec@unfccc.int) | Website [www.unfccc.int/ttclear](http://www.unfccc.int/ttclear)

© 2016 UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

All rights reserved

This publication is issued for public information purposes and is not an official text of the Convention in any legal or technical sense. Unless otherwise noted in captions or graphics, all matter may be freely reproduced in part or in full, provided the source is acknowledged.