Linkages between the
Technology Needs Assessment process
and
the Nationally Determined Contribution process

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ara Trærup slmt@dtu.dk

kylar Bee skylar@dtu.dk

udhir Sharma sudhir.sharma@unep.org

ndy Charlery lindycharlery@gmail.com

Rolling work plan of the TEC 2016 - 2018

Activity 9.2: Analyze linkages between Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) process and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) process.

Deliverable 9.2 : Paper on linking TNA and NDC processes

The **objectives** of this paper are to:

1. Enhance understanding on linkages between TNAs and NDCs, and on how these could be achieved;

2. Propose options to establish concrete linkages between TNAs and NDCs; and

3. Assist the TEC in delivering relevant key messages and recommendations to parties.

Commonalities and differences between the processes of TNAs and NDCs

Commonalities

- ✓ starting point in national sustainable development objectives
- ✓ identify targets
- ✓ nationally nominated coordinator
- ✓ stakeholder driven process
- ✓ common focus on developing targets and plans to achieve the targets

Differences

- ✓ NDC process is not focused on technology per se, but mitigation/adaptation actions and technology needs in that context
- ✓ TNA process has a well-established methodology, while no common methodology exists for the NDC prioritization process
- ✓ NDCs focus mainly on identifying and establishing targets, TNAs focus largely on development of the roadmaps to reach the targets

Existing good practices on linking TNA and NDC processes

Mali

- Mali, in part, based the identification of the mitigation and adaptation needs in its NDC on its sustainable development objectives, including a focus on the implementation of the Technology Action Plan for adaptation and mitigation.

Lebanon

- For its NDC priority sectors, technologies identified and assessed through the TNA process were included.

Swaziland

- Swaziland undertook development of their NDC and TNA process in tandem, using the same team of consultants for both, facilitating the interlinkages between the two planning tools.

The Gambia

- The Gambia is an example of a TNA report that actively tries to align with the targets developed in the NDCs.

Analysis of 71 NDCs and TNAs

- 30 NDCs from countries who have completed and submitted their TNAs and TAPs;

- 7 NDCs from countries who are in the process of completing their TNAs and TAPs;

- 18 NDCs from countries to participate in the next round of TNAs (expected 2017 – 2020);

- 16 NDCs from countries which have not yet conducted a TNA and are not listed as part of any planned TNA project.

Analysis of 71 NDCs and TNAs, results
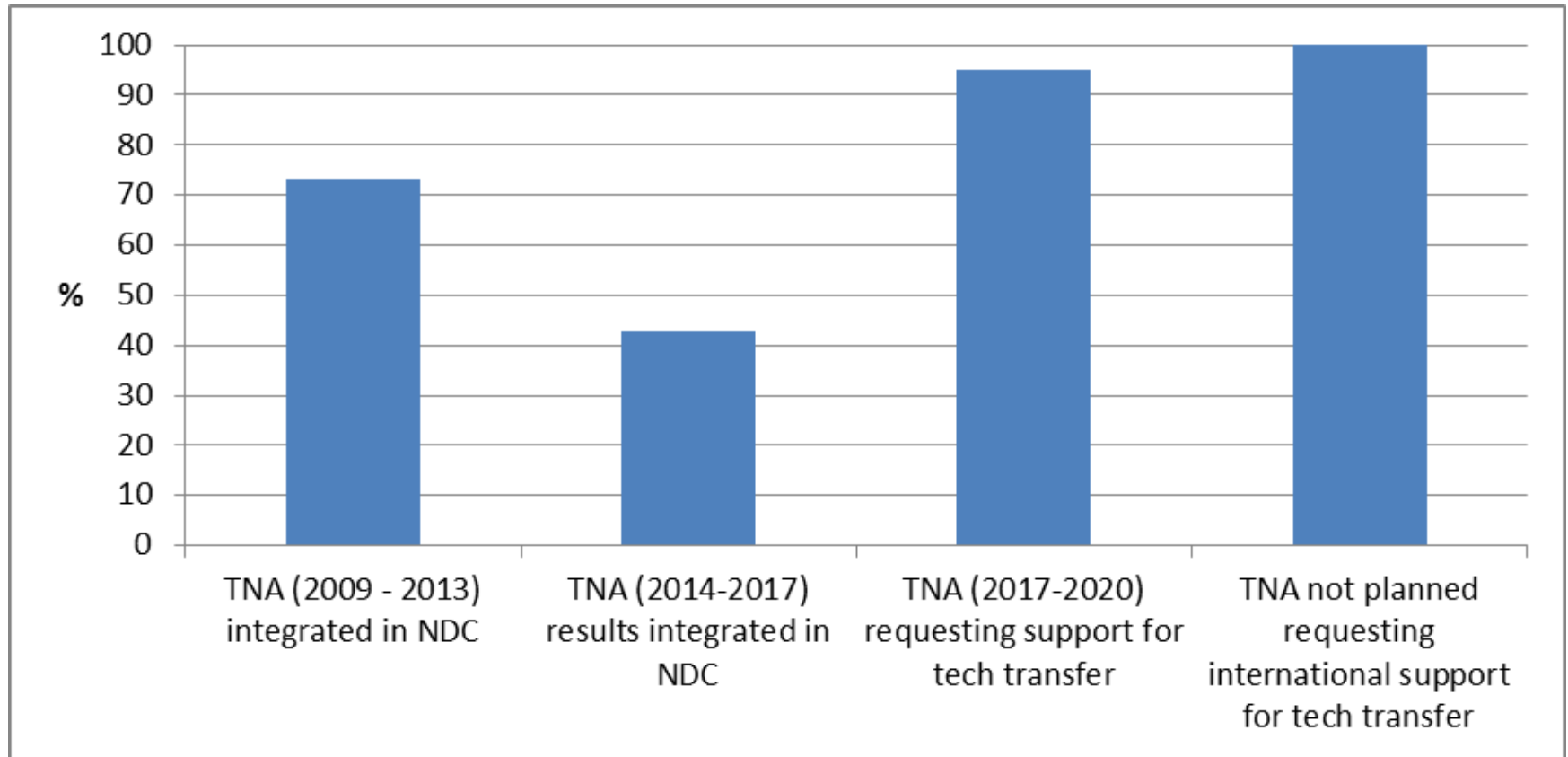
# Countries actively using their TNA in their NDCs

Mali

The NDC highlights the need for implementing the Technology Action Plans (TAPs) derived from the TNA process undertaken in the country. The NDC views the TAPs as the necessary preliminary groundwork to be conducted before its implementation forecasted to begin post 2020.

Grenada

The NDC specifically highlights that the results of the TNA (when completed) will contribute to resilience building activities, in line with its other national plans.

Thailand

The results of its TNA are directly referenced in the NDC to inform on the country's technology needs, which can be met through technology transfer from the international community.
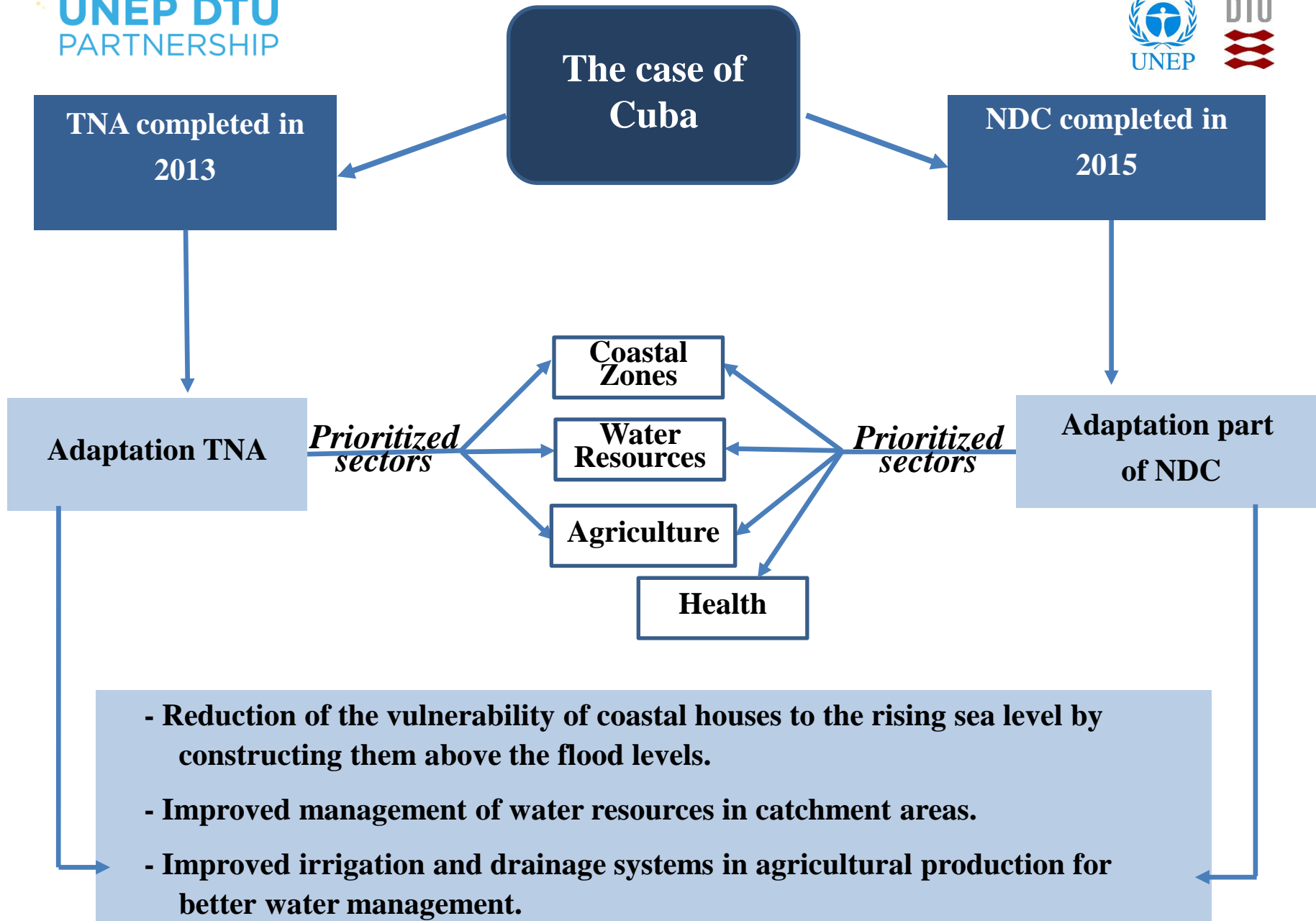
Some countries who completed the TNA in 2013 requested for an update of the TNA

"Cambodia has developed technology needs assessment for adaptation and mitigation, and technology needs also feature prominently in the sectoral climate change action plans. At the start of the NDC implementation phase Cambodia will also need to carry out a detailed technology needs assessment."

Cambodia's NDC

Countries who are currently not included for any TNA support also requested support for TNAs in their NDCs

Central African Republic

The NDC provides general information on the technology needs of the country, and calls for a TNA process to help further prioritise the sectors and technologies able to help successfully achieve its targets.

Chile

The NDC identifies the role of technology in adaptation and mitigation responses to climate change, though in a general sense. Technology is addressed as a separate "pillar" of the country's NDC and it identifies the need for a TNA (or a similar instrument) to be developed by 2018.

In summary…

- Technologies are central to achieving NDC targets, thus the TNA could become an integral part of the NDC process;

- NDCs are presumably updated every five years as per the Paris Agreement, whereas TNAs have no such specified periodicity in UNFCCC decisions;

- Whereas NDCs so far focus on targets and implementation plans, TNAs provide the opportunity for more in-depth, thorough analyses;

- TNAs can play a unique role in the development of NDCs due to the information they offer on the implementation potential, ability and scale of technologies.

… and the evidence from NDCs about TNAs

- Majority (73 %) of countries who already have a TNA, integrated TNA information in their NDCs

- Some countries requested an update of their TNA eventhough their TNA was prepared relatively recently (2013)

- Countries who are currently not included for any TNA support also requested support for TNAs in their NDCs

- Majority (80%) of countries requested for international support for technology transfer

Thank you

Sara Trærup slmt@dtu.dk
Skylar Bee skylar@dtu.dk
Sudhir Sharma sudhir.sharma@unep.org
Lindy Charlery lindycharlery@gmail.com