

Agenda item 5. Implementation of TEC rolling workplan 2016-2018

# Preliminary study on Development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies

Technology Executive Committee, 14<sup>th</sup> meeting  
Bonn, Germany, 28 – 31 March 2017





## Overview

1. Background
2. Approach
3. Initial findings
4. Limitations
5. Recommendations

# 1. Background

## Relevant mandate:

- Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 67:

*“.. requested the TEC and CTCN in supporting the implementation of the Agreement to undertake further work relating to, inter alia:.. b) the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies.”*

## TEC rolling workplan for 2016-2018:

*“.. With regard to the COP mandate relating to the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies, the TEC considered it as a cross-cutting issue. As such, the TEC agreed to consider this issue while undertaking its work in the six thematic areas indicated in its 2016-2018 rolling workplan..”*

## Purpose of the study:

- To better understand the concept of endogenous capacity and technology;
- To examine how these concepts have been applied in various contexts.

➡ further understanding how the TEC can effectively respond to COP21 mandate

## 2. Approach used in the study

- ✓ Look at definitions of term “endogenous” and relevance to development of climate technology and capacities applied in different contexts
- ✓ Select elements that reflect the concept, for example:
  - National system of innovation, national ownership, building of national/local knowledge/capacity, participatory approach, etc.
  - Noting the difference between *indigenous* and *endogenous*
- ✓ Examine a number of case studies to see how the concept is applied, taking into account:
  - Diversity in technologies, geography, funding support
  - Potential for replicability
  - Results of implementation and lessons learned

## Case studies examined:

- Access to drinking water in rural and low-income regions of Colombia- Inter-American Development Bank
- Biogas Programme for the Animal Husbandry Sector of Vietnam
- AGRUCO - Integrated Community Programmes for Self -Management and Sustainable Development in Bolivia
- Bamboo processing industry in Sri Lanka
- Solar powered kiosk for mobile phone battery charge in Rwanda
- Bioethanol- Revolution in Brazil

### 3. Some initial findings

- ✓ Participatory approach - key in the planning and implementation phases
- ✓ Capacity building and training in various forms - not only training
- ✓ Creation of new local economies - essential to empower social capital and boost community ownership
- ✓ Ensuring sustainability – important to retain capacity already built
- ✓ Role of governments – from creating strategic alliances with funding bodies / development organizations to catalysing process
- ✓ Technology transfer – include adjustment to local process
- ✓ Indigenous knowledge – present in specific case, in planning phase

## 4. Limitations

- Absence of a clear guidance on the definition of “endogenous”
- Lack of examples of projects or activities containing endogenous elements found from developed countries
- Not enough case studies on RD&D, but many have innovation elements, including promotion of entrepreneurial capacity
- Limited information related to endogenous elements in country’s documents related to technology needs (TNAs)

## 5. Recommendations

- ✓ The TEC may wish to reflect on the findings of this study, and take into account these issues as it implements its workplan
- ✓ IF further study is to be undertaken, guidance is needed on the concept “endogenous” as relates to climate technology development and transfer
- ✓ Further study where examples are lacking in the area of highly interest
- ✓ Consider if inclusion of specific mention of endogenous elements of technologies and capacities in the TNA documents could add value
- ✓ Consider work together with CTCN on this issue



*Thank you!*

