

Communication activities Technology Executive Committee

TEC 14. 28-31 March

Asher Lessels
Programme Officer
UNFCCC secretariat

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Background

At its 12th meeting, the TEC agreed on its communications and outreach strategy

Through this, the TEC aims to enhance the visibility of its output and communicate this effectively to key stakeholders

In recent years, TEC has put increasing effort into communicating its work to a broad audience



Technology Executive Committee

Technology Executive Committee



Technology Executive Committee. Performance. A



Technology Mechanism

Enhancing climate technology development and transfer



Technologies for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector

Why this TEC Brief?

Agriculture represents the single most countries, and 75 per cent of the world's population, in its acknowledgement of the sector. Two of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Working Group I Assessment Reports (AR4 and AR5) have highlighted agriculture as a critical area for adaptation, alongside agriculture. Technologies employed for changes in the water sector are highlighted as a crucial resource for ensuring the effectiveness of adaptation. The Fifth Assessment Report of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5) has emphasized the role of technology in supporting adaptation to changes in water (IPCC, 2014). Moreover, the Third Synthesis Report of the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) reflects the prioritization of adaptation in the water sector by 77 per cent of Parties (UNFCCC, 2015).

The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) recognizes the need for appropriate policies to support countries in employing technologies for adaptation, in order to meet the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).



United Nations Climate Change Conference

Technology Executive Committee

Providing policy recommendations on climate technology development



Technology Executive Committee



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Why this TEC Brief?

Climate change will increase the natural variability of rainfall patterns and is likely to generate more extreme events, such as floods and droughts. These phenomena are expected to have significant effects on water safety and security, altering patterns of availability and distribution, and increasing water contamination (UN Water, 2007). Such changes have caused a multitude of impacts, which, due to future climate changes, are expected to escalate (IPCC, 2014). Countries have, therefore, prioritized the water sector as a critical area for adaptation, alongside agriculture. Technologies employed for changes in the water sector are highlighted as a crucial resource for ensuring the effectiveness of adaptation. The Fifth Assessment Report of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5) has emphasized the role of technology in supporting adaptation to changes in water (IPCC, 2014). Moreover, the Third Synthesis Report of the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) reflects the prioritization of adaptation in the water sector by 77 per cent of Parties (UNFCCC, 2015).

The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) recognizes the need for appropriate policies to support countries in employing technologies for adaptation, in order to meet the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

This policy brief has been developed for policy makers in national and local levels of government. To do so, it has drawn upon existing examples of water technologies to highlight lessons learned and provide recommendations for policy, while basing lessons on the principles for effective adaptation outlined in Section C.1 of the Technical Summary of the IPCC AR5.

Technologies employed to support adaptation in the water sector may address issues of drought and scarcity, floods and over-abundance, water quality degradation, ecosystem impacts and service demand and use. To focus the scope of the document, this brief only covers technologies employed for addressing decreases in water availability (drought and scarcity), particularly in rural and developing country contexts. Nevertheless, the brief will touch upon other issues aforementioned above, wherever relevant. Finally, a separate policy brief for agriculture can be referred to for an understanding of measures, co-benefits and synergies between both sectors.



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The objective of this TEC Brief is to outline the challenges in financing climate technologies faced by developing countries, to review best practices and lessons learned, and to highlight the roles of different stakeholders in facilitating access to climate technology finance.

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Technology Executive Committee



Enhancing Implementation of Technology Needs Assessments for Preparing a Technology Action Plan

unfccc.int/tclear/tec



Image courtesy of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Information for the Technology Executive Committee



Stig Svenningsen @StigSvenningsen · 1m

I hope that many, in addition to my mother, joins us via the webcast [#climatetech](#) and actively participates



UN Climate Action @UNFCCC · 20h
What is the TEC? Policy for [#climatetech](#) and much more! Information about its next week's meeting here: bit.ly/tecmeet pic.twitter.com/RQ3ulenEF5

Retweets: 11, Likes: 11



UN Climate Action @UNFCCC · 3h
[#TEC11](#) small groups now focus on [#climatetech](#) finance and mitigation. Tweet your questions! [#COP21](#)



RETWEETS 13 FAVORITES 4 350 Photos

5:16 AM - 10 Sep 2015 · Details

Retweet, Like, Star, More options icons



Jonny Casey @JonnyPCasey · 20m

Great to hear coop between [#Adaptation Committee](#) & [#TEC](#). Hope this leads to better facilitation of tech for the most vulnerable [#Climate Tech](#)

Retweet, Like, Star, More options icons



ONU Acción Climática @CMNUCC · 15h
29/03 sigue diálogo internacional para mejorar la eficiencia energética en países en desarrollo bit.ly/2mQKQBS
[#climatetech](#) [#COP23](#) pic.twitter.com/uG2dQHrS8



 Executive Committee
of the Technology Mechanism

www.unfccc.int/ttcl.../tec

Press



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UN Climate Change
Climate Action

Paris Agreement Climate Action COP 23 Bonn

Boosting Industrial Energy Efficiency in Developing Countries

Interactive Thematic Dialogue 29 March

MEETING / 29. MAR. 2017



On 29 March, experts from around the world will discuss how to boost and scale up industrial energy efficiency in developing countries as part of an interactive thematic dialogue in Bonn, Germany.

Industry accounts for one-third of global final energy demand (IEA) and contributes up to 21% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Energy efficiency and emission reductions are critical to achieving the aims of Paris Climate Change Agreement and many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Emissions in the sector originate from diverse processes, including the combustion of fossil fuels for heat and power, non-energy use of fossil fuels, and numerous industrial processes. At the same time, the industrial sector offers many opportunities for reducing emissions.

The meeting is organized by the UNFCCC's Technology Executive Committee (TEC), which deals with climate technology policy issues and recommendations. The committee will explore technology solutions to boost industrial energy efficiency in developing countries in the context of a [thematic dialogue on industrial energy efficiency](#).

During the thematic dialogue, country practitioners will present replicable examples from industries related to power generation and the steel sector. The TEC will explore opportunities for scaling up solutions in different regions.

The TEC event builds on encouraging steps that countries are now making in this area. For example, the government of Morocco recently said that its [cement producers already source about 80% of its energy from renewable energy sources](#). According to Mohamed Chaibi, President of the Association of Professionals in the cement industry (APC), 75% of cement production costs are related to energy. This means that energy efficiency is a matter of survival and competitiveness for the industry.

In Peru, [small businesses also have much to gain through industrial energy efficiency](#). By measuring the impacts from a series of production component replacements, one small producer of lead in Peru estimated energy cost savings of USD 1 850 per year. The associated increase in production delivered a value of USD 16 980 per year – almost ten times higher, IEA reports.

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Poor nations seek climate technology from solar power to manure

Wed Nov 25, 2015 2:04pm GMT

Print | Single Page

[-] Text [+]

"Ecuador, Mali among those seeking green technology"
"Climate technologies important for U.N. accord in Paris"

By Alister Doyle

OSLO, Nov 25 (Reuters) - With projects including solar power in Mali or energy from cow manure in Ecuador, developing nations are starting to seek green technologies through a U.N. system meant as a building block for a global deal on climate change next month.

Many developing nations want guarantees that rich countries will provide more technology, along with far more finance, to help unlock a U.N. deal to slow global warming at a Nov. 30-Dec. 11 summit in Paris.

Technology will "play a key role in the implementation of the 2015 agreement" due in Paris, Kunihiko Shimada, chair of the U.N. Technology Executive Committee which guides policy, said.

A U.N. Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), giving free advice and assistance, started in 2014 and now has 57 requests for help, up from 22 a year ago.

Among those requests, Ecuador asked in September for an anaerobic digester which can turn cow manure into biogas to reduce greenhouse gases in the western Santo Domingo region. Cows are a big source of methane, a greenhouse gas.

Last month, Mali asked for help to build a 3 megawatt solar power plant using mirrors that concentrate the sun's rays. "This technology is mature," it said, noting similar plants were in the Mojave desert in the United States and in southern Spain.

Other requests include an Iranian plan to build a desalination plant for sea water, partly to help offset reduced rainfall, and an early warning system in the Dominican Republic to give alerts about storms and other disasters.

"It's an important signal before Paris that countries are applying for support: it's both symbolic and builds trust," said Shane Tomlinson, a senior research fellow at the Chatham House think-tank.

Countries submit requests to the CTCN that are examined by experts who help contacts with funding agencies and companies. Most requests are at preliminary stages. None have yet been completed.

Shimada said the U.N. technology mechanism was seeking tighter links with banks and other sources of finance, such as the U.N.'s Green Climate Fund. Investment needs were likely to be hundreds of billions of dollars a year.

Jennifer Morgan, of the World Resources Institute think-tank, said guarantees of new technology were vital to convince developing nations that they would benefit from a Paris accord.

"It will build developing nations' confidence to do more" to combat climate change at home, she said. (Reporting By Alister Doyle; Editing by Janet Lawrence)

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Technology information platform, TT:CLEAR

The screenshot displays the TT:CLEAR website interface. At the top left, there are navigation links: Home, CDM, JI, CC:Net, and TT:Clear. Below these is the UN logo and the TT:CLEAR logo. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled "Technology Information Clearing House" and features a "LATEST NEWS" section with a large image of a sunset over mountains and the headline "Technology and the UNFCCC". Below this, there are four smaller news items: "Enhancing climate technology action", "Identifying climate technology needs", "Exploring policy options for climate technology", and "Stimulating climate technology cooperation". To the right, there is a "Calendar" section with upcoming events, a "Latest information" section with links to various reports, and a "#climatetech" Twitter feed showing tweets from UN Climate Action and ADB Climate Team.

Home | CDM | JI | CC:Net | TT:Clear

Technology Information Clearing House

LATEST NEWS < 1 2 3 4 5 6 >

Calendar [All events>>](#)

7-18 Nov: COP 22 in Marrakech **New!**
6-9 Sept: TEC 13th meeting **New!**
23-25 Aug: CTCN Advisory Board 8th meeting

Latest information

[INDC technology synthesis](#)
[TEC rolling workplan 2016-2018](#)
[History of technology under the UNFCCC](#)
[Guidance on technology action plans](#)

Technology and the UNFCCC

Discover how technology transfer has been developing under the UNFCCC for the past 20 years

[More>>](#)

Technology

Enhancing climate technology action

Technology needs assessments

Identifying climate technology needs

Technology Executive Committee

Exploring policy options for climate technology

Climate Technology Centre & Network

Stimulating climate technology cooperation

#climatetech

Leonard Selestine Retweeted

UN Climate Action @UNFCCC

Looking forward to welcoming TEC members @omedijura @El_Fiamore @mrantil & others at the UN #climatetech meeting bit.ly/tecmeetings

ADB Climate Team Retweeted

Embed [View on Twitter](#)

November 2016

Technology information platform, TT:CLEAR



TEC

Technology Executive Committee

Read the latest policy recommendations that accelerate innovation



Projects Pipeline

Fund promising climate tech projects in developing countries



Technology Needs Assessment

See the assessments that open tech opportunities for the developing world



Support Spectrum

Explore the options that enable climate change solutions

Technology information platform, TT:CLEAR



TEC

Technology Executive Committee
Strengthening climate technology policies

OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW
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.

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The TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) form the Technology Mechanism. With the Technology Mechanism saving the Paris Agreement, the TEC will play a key role in supporting countries to identify climate technology policies that support them to achieve the Agreement's objectives.

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. Currently, the TEC's focus areas are:

- Adaptation technologies
- Climate technology financing
- Emerging and cross-cutting issues
- Innovation and technology research, development and demonstration
- Mitigation technologies
- Technology needs assessments

TNA

Technology Needs Assessment
Pathways for climate-tech implementation

OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW
Understanding our climate technology needs is the starting point for effective action on climate change. By understanding these needs we can determine how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. To determine their climate technology priorities, countries undertake technology needs assessments (TNAs). A TNA supports national sustainable development, builds national capacity and facilitates the implementation of prioritized climate technologies.

25	26	85	350	2001
Number of developing countries currently undertaking a TNA	Number of developing countries that referred to TNAs in their nationally determined contributions	Number of developing countries that have completed a TNA	Number of TNAs and project ideas seeking support	The year the TNA process started

Since 2001, more than 100 developing countries have conducted TNAs to address climate change. More recently, many countries have identified climate technology needs in their nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The following charts highlight the sectors that 31 developing countries prioritized in TNAs undertaken between 2009-2013:

Projects

Projects Pipeline
Climate technology projects

Looking to support climate technology projects from technology needs assessments?
Search for projects endorsed by developing country ministries. View the success stories of projects supported by developed countries. For further projects seeking support, have a look at the [TNAIA region](#).

Search

Projects seeking support | Supported projects

Source documents

Technology Action Plans
A technology action plan (TAP) is a concise plan for the uptake and diffusion of prioritised technologies that will contribute to the country's social, environmental and economic development and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Developing countries prepare TAPs as part of their technology needs assessment and seek support to implement them. Many TAPs also contain project ideas, which are concrete actions for the implementation of a prioritized technology. [Find out more.](#)

National Communications and Biennial Reports
Developed countries report to the UNFCCC on a periodic basis through national communications and biennial reports. In these reports they highlight, inter alia, their support to developing countries on climate technology projects and programmes. [Find out more.](#)

Policies

TEC recommendations for climate tech action

Each year, the Technology Executive Committee develops key messages and recommendations on climate technology policies. These may support policy-makers as they create national climate action policies and strategies. They have been brought together and may be found by clicking on the following icons: Policy options coming from the UNFCCC technical examination process may be found [here](#).

- Adaptation technologies
- Climate technology financing
- Emerging environment and barriers
- Innovation, research, development and demonstration
- Mitigation technologies
- Technology needs assessment
- Other

About TT:CLEAR
TT:CLEAR is the UNFCCC home for climate technology.
Contact: ttclear@unfccc.int
Twitter

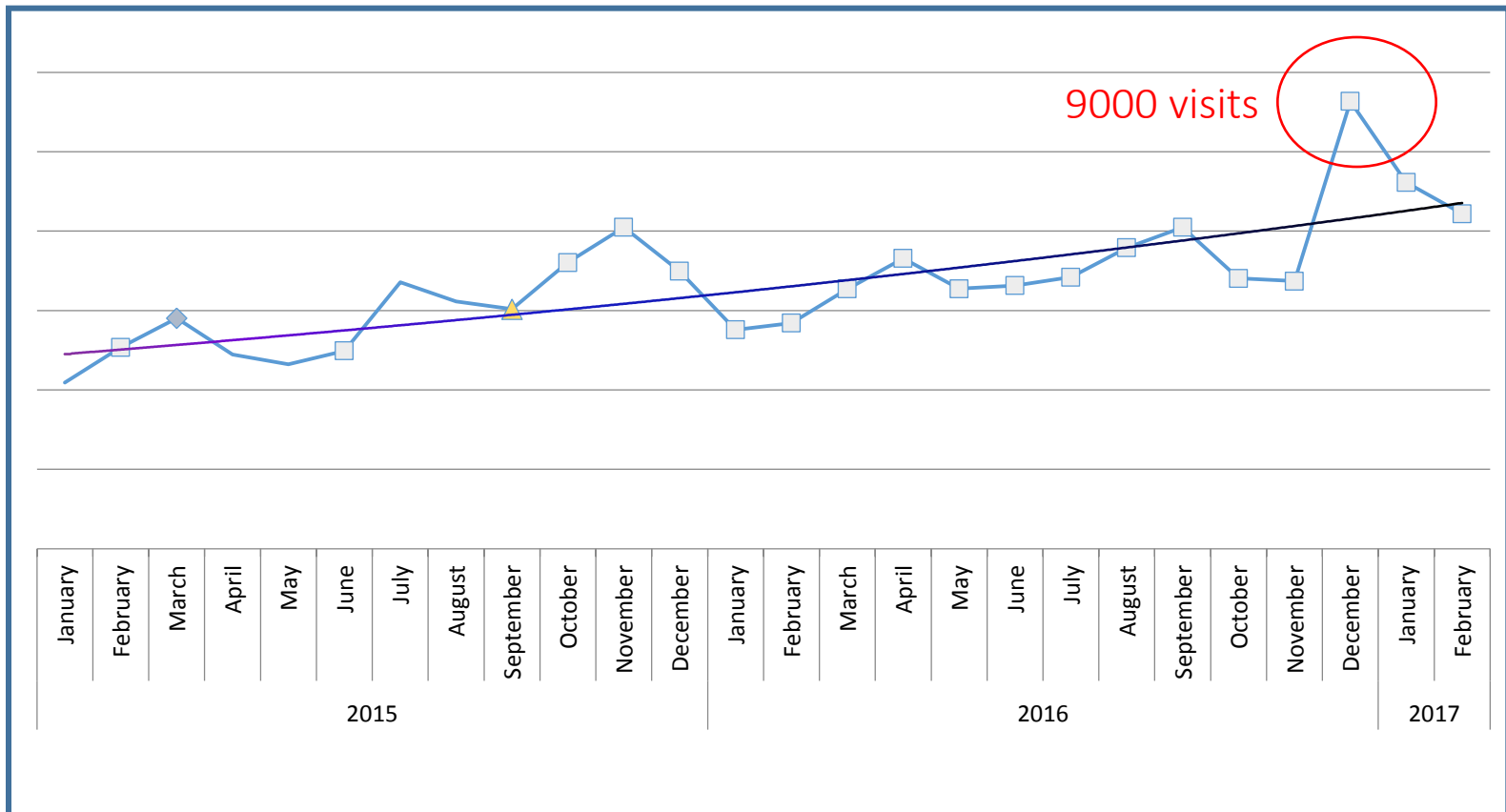
Technology Mechanism
The Technology Mechanism facilitates technology development and transfer to developing countries. [Find out more.](#)

Links
UNFCCC Newsroom
Green Climate Fund
Global Environment Facility
Tech-action.org

Social media
Login for TEC members

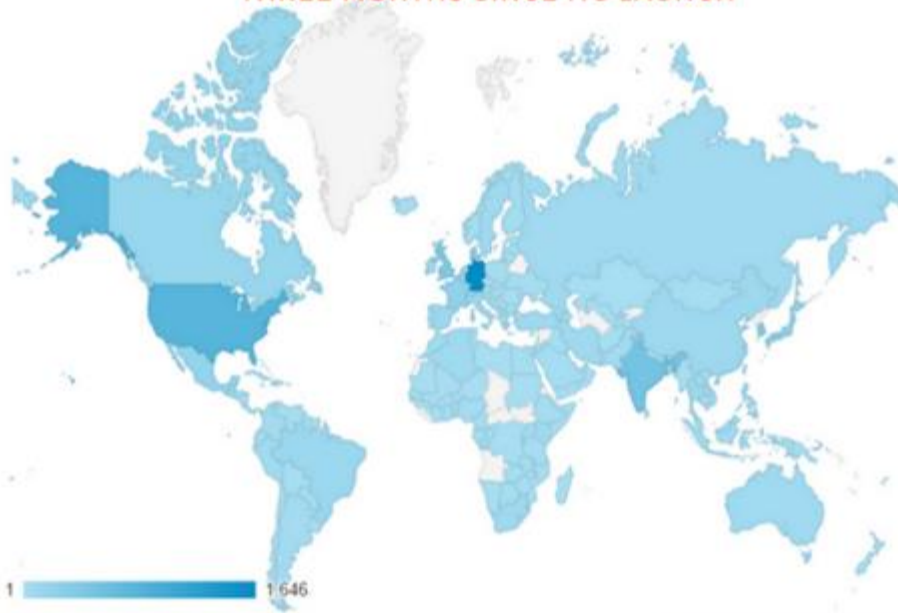
Impact of new website

Website launch



Visitors and their needs

174 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES VISITED TT:CLEAR IN THE THREE MONTHS SINCE ITS LAUNCH



VISITORS PRIMARILY USE A DESKTOP COMPUTER TO ACCESS TT:CLEAR



THE NEW WEBSITE HAS A MONTHLY AVERAGE OF:

PAGE VIEWS

7,500



DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. GERMANY
2. UNITED STATES
3. UNITED KINGDOM
4. DENMARK
5. JAPAN



English German Spanish
French Korean Japanese
Chinese Other

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. INDIA
2. REPUBLIC OF KOREA
3. MEXICO
4. BRAZIL
5. THE PHILIPPINES

Next steps

1. Develop and promote new publications
TEC Briefs, TEC impact in 2017, others
2. Social media and press
Continue building awareness of TEC and TEC branding
3. 2017 events
Thematic dialogue, Special event on innovation, COP 23 side-event
4. Technology information platform, TT:CLEAR
Explore how to showcase new TNA technology action plans

Key focus

Strengthening collaboration with CTCN
communications team to build coherence and synergy

Thank you

Asher Lessels
Programme Officer
UNFCCC secretariat