

Agenda item 5.c.ii and 5.d.i

Potential application of South-south & triangular cooperation on mitigation and adaptation technologies to assist countries in implementing NDCs and NAPs

Technology Executive Committee, 16th meeting
Bonn, Germany, 13 – 16 March 2018



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Outline

1. Background
2. Preparatory work & key findings
3. Key issues identified from preparatory work
4. Proposed way forward
5. Next step & timelines



1. Background – why are we doing this work

- **Activity 13.4** of TEC workplan 2016-2018:
 - ✓ TEC to analyse “Potential application of SSC on adaptation and mitigation technologies to assist countries in implementing their NDCs and NAPs.”
- To be undertaken in 2018 – a joint work of taskforces Adaptation & Mitigation
- Aims to catalyse and promote technology cooperation and partnership to scale up implementation of actions
- A continuation of previous work of TEC on South-south and triangular cooperation (SSC and TrC) on adaptation technologies (undertaken in 2016-2017)
 - Take into account findings of this work
 - Avoid duplication
- Two taskforces have initiated work:
 - Conducted joint calls
 - Guided preparatory work by secretariat to inform taskforces on how to move forward with this activity



2. Preparatory work and key findings

A. High level mapping on SSC/TrC

- Looked into:
 - ✓ 4 types of cooperation:
 - **South-south**: collaboration among Southern countries
 - **Triangular**: south-south initiative supported by donors or international organizations
 - **Tool**: online platform to facilitate matchmaking, information sharing
 - **Funding mechanism/finance institutions** : potential provider of funding to support SS activities
 - ✓ Sectors relevant to mitigation and adaptation
 - ✓ Initiatives and programmes which include a climate change component or those dedicated to address climate change
- Bilateral cooperation not included – numerous and not necessarily recorded as SSC



2. Preparatory work and key findings

A. High level mapping on SSC/TrC

Key findings:

- a. SSC and TrC more evident in commonly known sectors (e.g. renewable energy, agriculture);
- b. Lack of evidence of SSC/TrC that adopt integrated approach addressing more than one sector;
- c. All regions appear to be well covered by SSC/TrC initiatives and programmes, with Africa being the most targeted region;
- d. Recent initiatives start to focus on addressing climate change issues or have climate component;
- e. Online tools for knowledge sharing and match-making are already available;
- f. Not many funding mechanism or financing institution with dedicated aim to support south-south initiatives - further research on this should be undertaken



2. Preparatory work and key findings

B. TEC previous work on SSC on adaptation tech

Summary of findings from this work:

- a. **Potential** for SSC/TrC on technologies for adaptation remains largely untapped
- b. Limited examples of SSC/TrC that adopt **integrated approaches** to the water-food-climate nexus
- c. **Limited awareness** of what technologies for adaptation from the South there are and where they are located)
- d. A growing need to provide **institutional support** for SSC/TrC
- e. Global mechanisms can play a role to support and promote SSC/TrC and strengthen **links with the SDGs**
- f. To promote SSC/TrC, multiple actors need to work together in different capacities representing **policy, knowledge and practice**
- g. A **bottom-up approach** that uses local practices and indigenous knowledge as a starting point for designing adaptation technology-related interventions is becoming a norm
- h. **Effective communication** is ensured through working with and through local institutions and partners



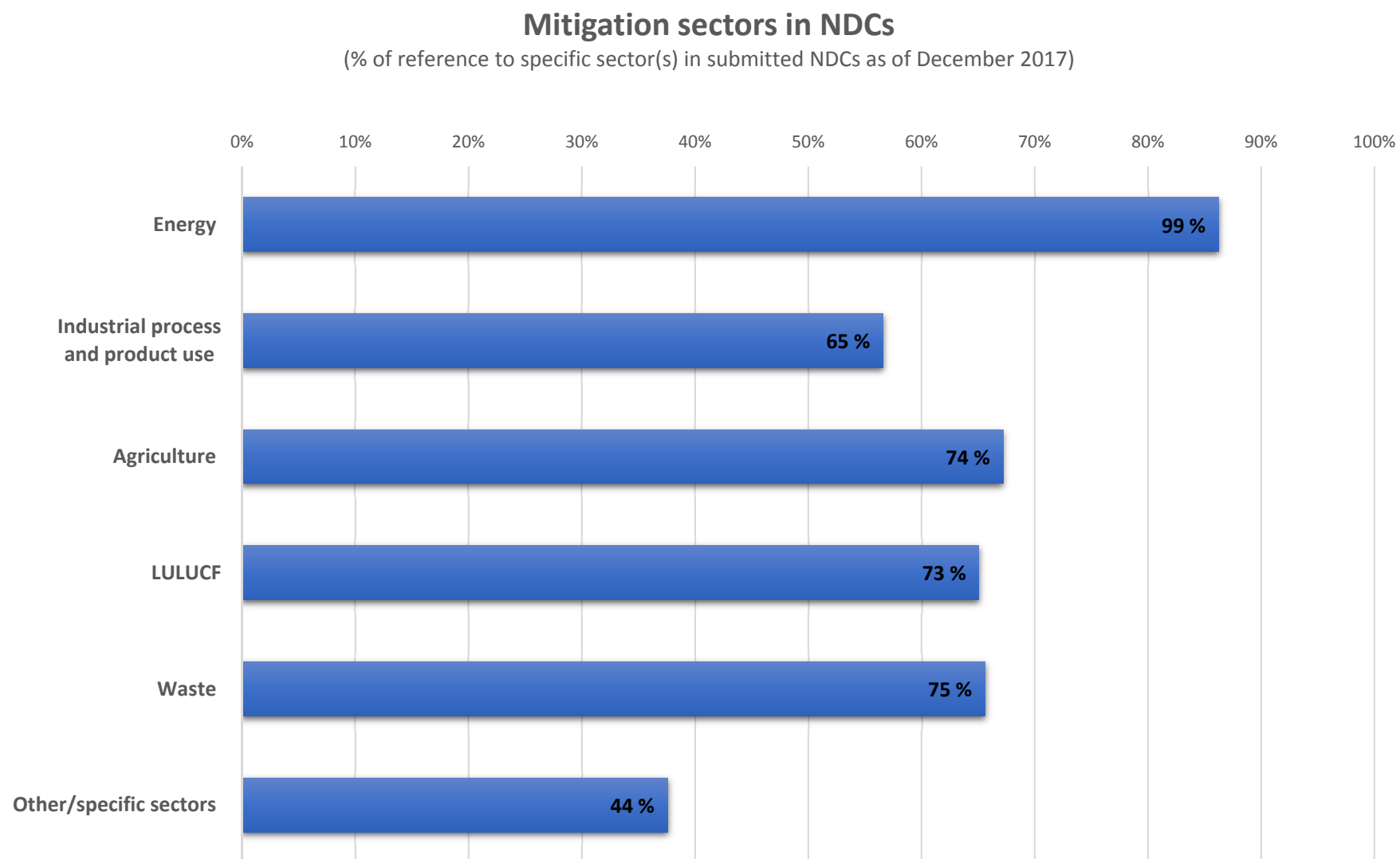
2. Preparatory work and key findings

C. Analyse INDCs/NDCs

- To understand “demands” of countries
 - ✓ Mitigation sectors
 - ✓ Sectors mentioned in Adaptation components in NDCs
 - ✓ South-south cooperation mentioned in NDCs

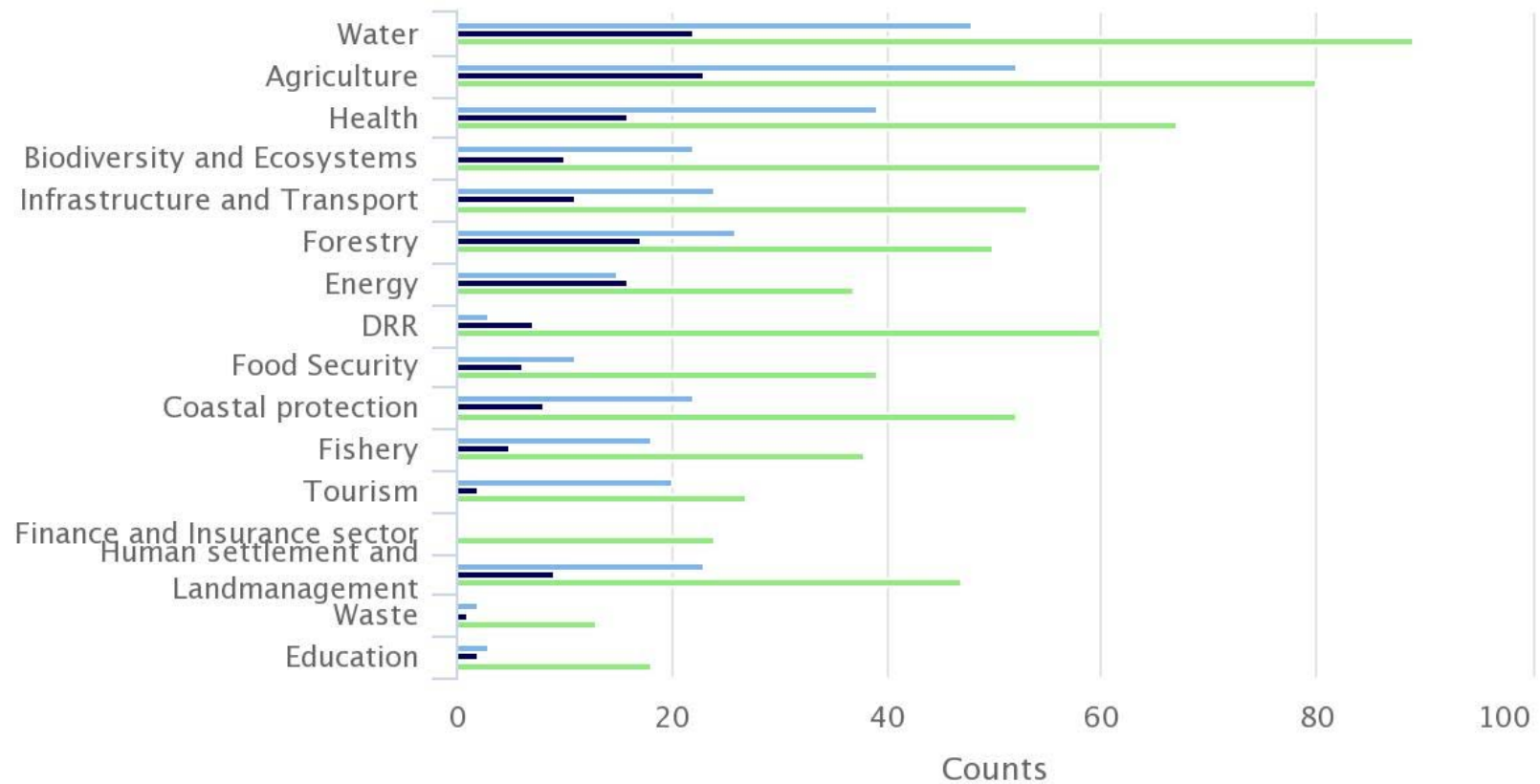


2. Preparatory work and key findings



2. Preparatory work and key findings

Sectors mentioned in NDC adaptation components



● Vulnerable sectors ● Key or priority sectors ● Planned adaptation in sector

GIZ —



2. Preparatory work and key findings

South-south cooperation in NDCs

15 countries referred to SSC and TrC in their INDCs/NDCs

- 80% mentioned SSC in the context of Means of implementation or Institutional framework to implement their NDCs, 20% mentioned SSC in the context of international/external cooperation
- 46% (7 out of 15) mentioned their intention as a possible “provider” of SSC to other developing countries; 53% as “receiver”
- Majority of countries mentioned SSC in the form of technical and technological assistance, and/or capacity building and knowledge sharing
- One country indicates their SSC in providing funding (establishment of SSC fund)



2. Preparatory work and key findings

South-south cooperation in NDCs (cont'd)

- Sectors indicated by the “demand” side cover a wide range:
 - ✓ Energy: energy efficiency, renewable energy technologies, storage, etc
 - ✓ Agriculture, livestock
 - ✓ Climate information system, climate monitoring, modelling and projections
 - ✓ Forestry
 - ✓ Water and irrigation
 - ✓ Waste management
- Sectors indicated from the “supply” side:
 - ✓ Energy
 - ✓ Forest and reforestation,
 - ✓ Biofuel
 - ✓ Climate modeling
 - ✓ Capacity building and awareness raising
 - ✓ Mitigation and adaptation in general



3. Key issues identified from preparatory work

1. Sufficient indication that countries wish to use SSC as one possible mean to implement their NDCs, but need to understand better:
 - Countries' needs/demands (e.g. specific technological needs which can be met with SSC, how to achieve, barriers, etc)
 - Support indicated by countries under the SSC (e.g. specific mechanism, timeline, etc.)
2. Enough SSC experiences on the grounds and SSC matchmaking platforms are readily available, but this information is not easily accessible:
 - Need to continue raising awareness on potential of SSC
 - Need to bridge the communication gap between high level planning and practitioners
3. Existing SSC programmes/initiatives mostly focusing on one specific sector, while NDCs indicate needs in multiple sectors
 - Suggest a more holistic/integrated approach



4. Proposed way forward

- **Focus of our work:**
 - ✓ How technological cooperation through SSC can help countries implement their NDCs and NAPs to achieve low-emission and carbon resilient development
- **Elements of work:**
 - ✓ Case studies for SSC adaptation technologies (previous TEC work)
 - ✓ Case studies for SSC mitigation technologies, e.g. waste management
 - ✓ Case studies applying integrated approach, e.g. off-grid and decentralized energy solutions and water use in agriculture production
 - ✓ Seek further information to 15 countries mentioning SSC in NDCs
 - ✓ Consider development of Directory of climate technologies under SSC - **possible collaboration with CTCN**
 - ✓ Raise awareness and seek further inputs – global/regional perspectives: e.g. through TEC engagement in regional meetings, **possible collaboration with CTCN** in organising webinar on SSC, **possible collaboration with UNOSSC** on: i). Partnering in the engagements in the regional meetings; ii). Working on common areas of work in compiling the case studies



5. Next steps & tentative timeline

- March 2018: Consideration by TEC – presentation by Taskforce at TEC16
- Late March 2018: Commissioning expert to assist with the work
- April – July 2018: Conduct the work, Consultation and regional dialogue
- July-August: Formulation of recommendation/ the guidance
- September 2018: Presentation for approval by TEC 17
- October 2018: Revision of work
- December 2018: Recommendation to COP24 (possible publication)
- 2019: Continue work on development of Directory (tbc)



TEC 16 consideration

TEC is invited to provide guidance on the focus and elements of this work.



Thank you!

