

# Background note on new TNA and TAP reports of the Phase II TNA project

Technology Executive Committee, 16<sup>th</sup> meeting  
Bonn, Germany, 14 March 2018



## Background

- In the Rolling workplan of the TEC for 2016–2018, under the thematic area TNAs, the TEC will provide an overview of new TNA and TAP reports of the Phase II TNA project, and prepare an overview paper of new TNA and TAP reports of the Phase II TNA project.
- This background note to the overview paper provides an overview of the TNA reports prepared by 21 out of 26 developing countries that participate in Phase II of the global TNA project.

## Background

- The global TNA project aims to provide targeted financial and technical support to assist developing countries in developing or updating their TNAs and in preparing their TAPs.
- The project was supported by the GEF, under the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, and implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the UNEP DTU partnership (UDP).
- In 2016 and 2017 the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the UDP prepared an updated version of the TAP guidebook, which provided methodological guidance to the countries in conducting their TAPs.
- In preparing their TNAs, countries were encouraged to follow the guidance contained in that TNA handbook and in related guidebooks and tools prepared by UNEP and the UDP.



## General information

This report preliminary covers the draft TNA reports of 21 developing countries that were submitted to UDP by 26 January 2018. The regional distribution of those 21 countries is as follows:

### Africa:

- Burkina Faso, Burundi, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia (eleven countries);

### Asia-CIS:

- Pakistan, Kazakhstan (mitigation only), Lao PDR (mitigation only), Armenia (four countries);

### Latin America and Caribbean:

- Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Panamá, Uruguay (six countries).

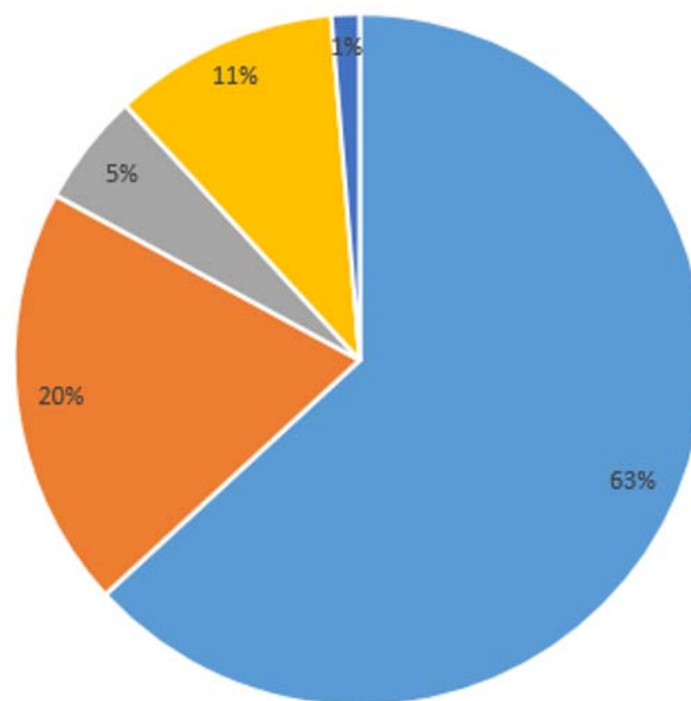
### General information

- Countries prepared TNA reports, as suggested in the guidance provided by UDP.
- The TNA reports often included separate reports for each step of the TNA process, including technology needs assessments, barrier analysis and enabling framework, and technology action plans.
- Most of the countries reported that the coordination of the TNA process was carried out by their ministry of environment. All 21 countries mentioned involving stakeholders in the TNA process, particularly through workshops and expert consultation.
- Most of the countries stated their national development priorities as a starting point for the TNA process.

## Preliminary findings

For mitigation, almost all countries prioritized the energy sector. The following most prioritized subsectors were transport, waste management, agriculture and forestry.

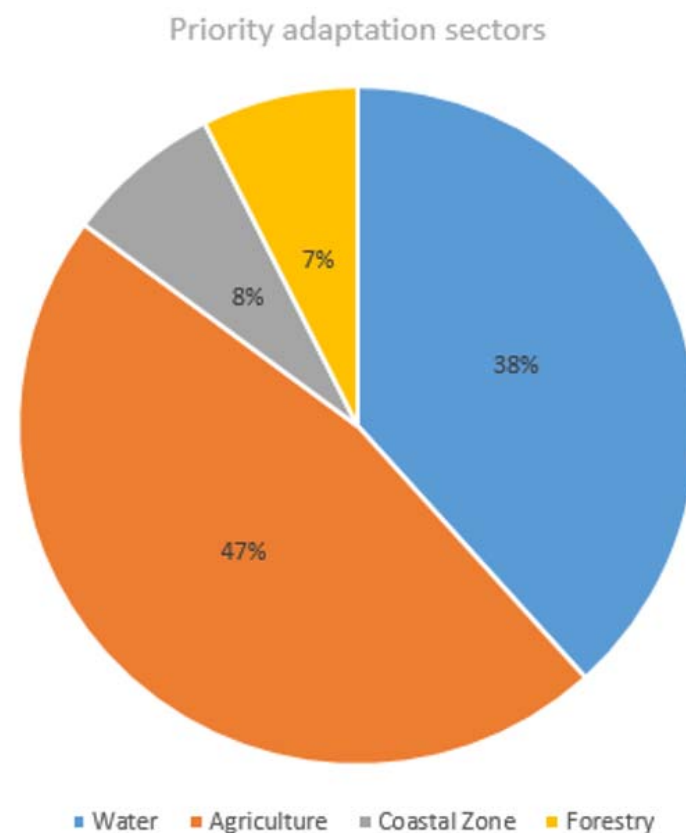
Priority mitigation sectors



■ Energy ■ Transport ■ Agriculture ■ Waste management ■ Forestry

## Preliminary findings

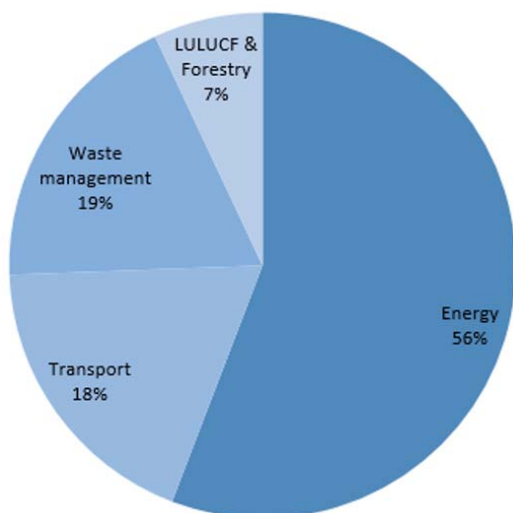
For adaptation, agriculture and water sectors were the most prioritized, followed by coastal zones and forestry.



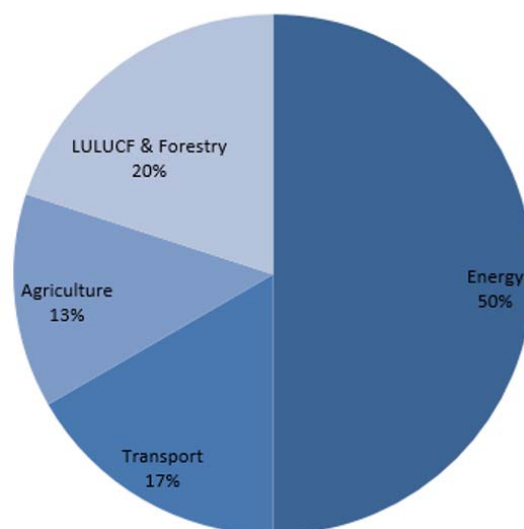
## Preliminary findings

### Prioritized mitigation sectors in regions

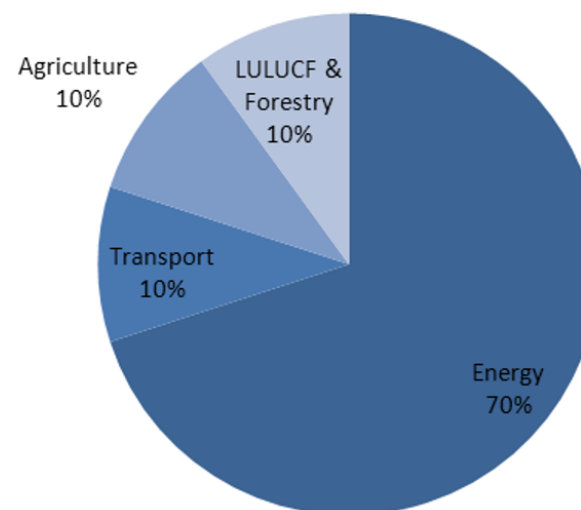
Africa: Prioritized Mitigation Sectors



Asia and CIS: Prioritized Mitigation Sectors



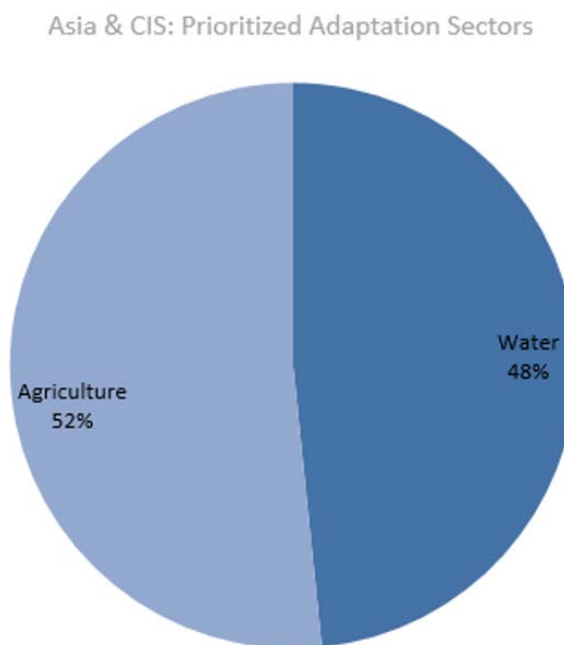
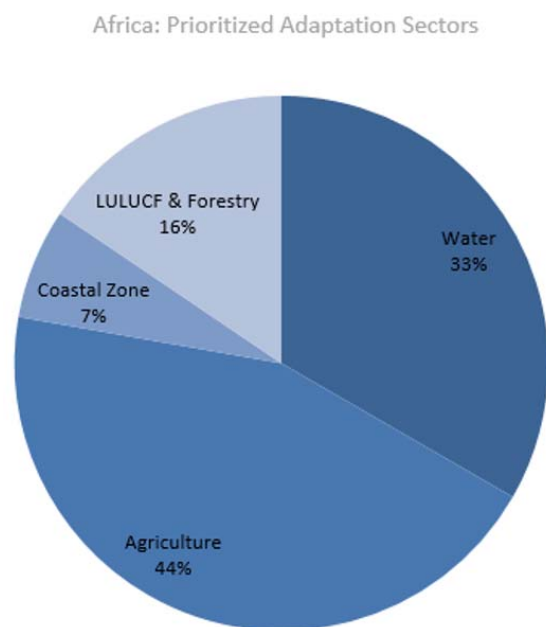
Technology priority sectors: Mitigation Latin America and the Caribbean



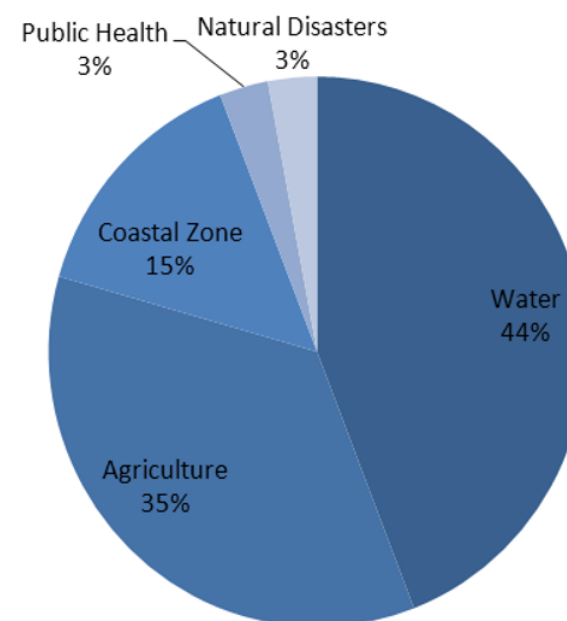


## Preliminary findings

Prioritized adaptation sectors in regions

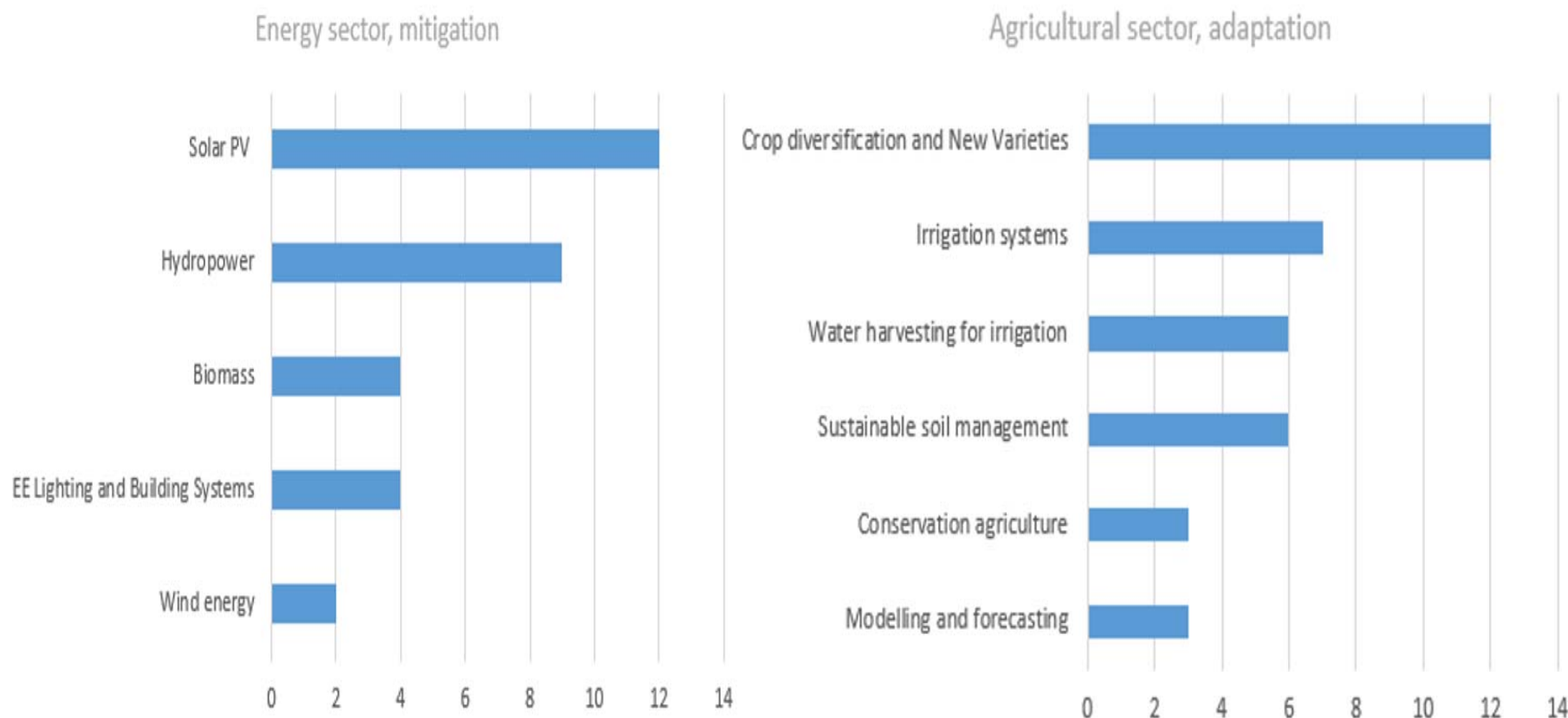


### Technology priority sectors: Adaptation Latin America and the Caribbean



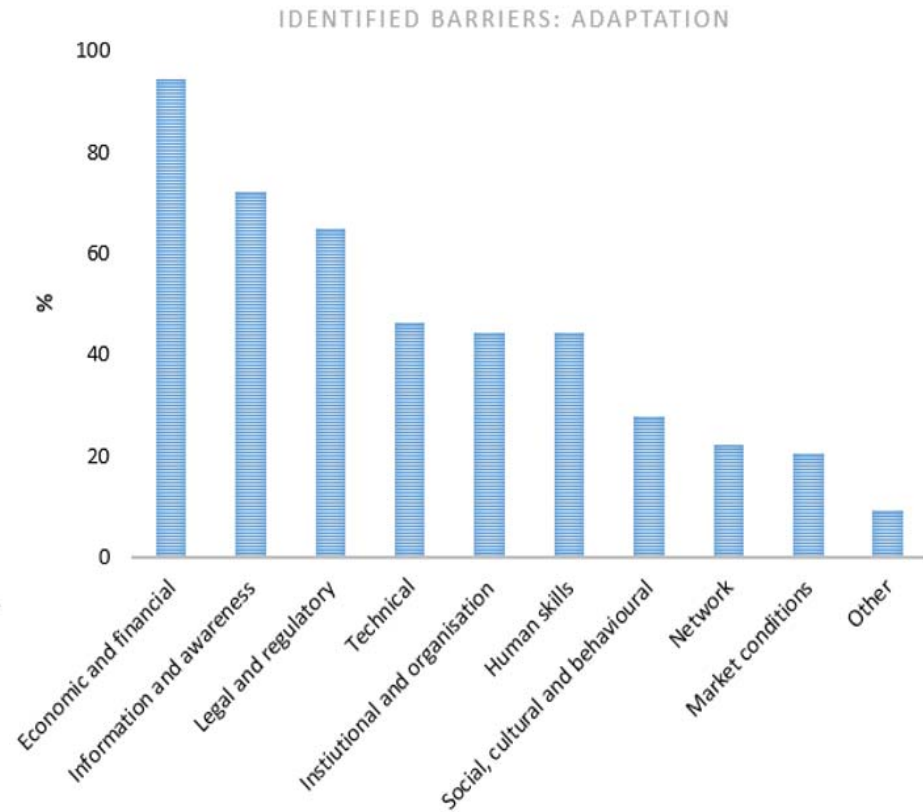
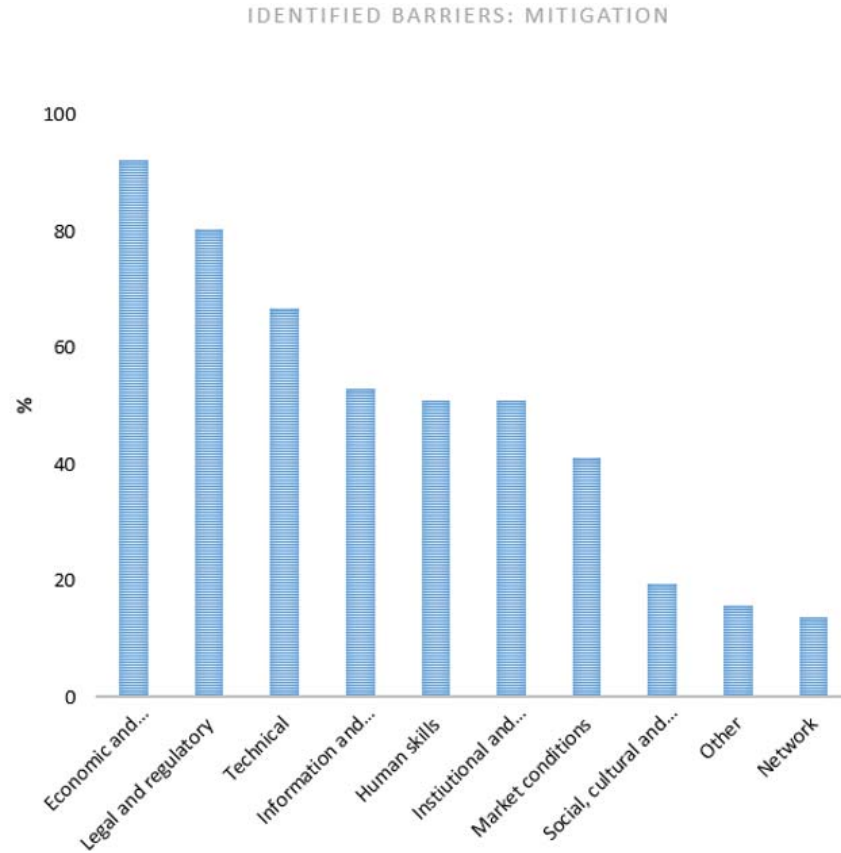
## Preliminary findings

Prioritized technologies for mitigation and adaptation



## Preliminary findings

### Identified barriers for mitigation and adaptation



## **General information**

### **Technology action plans**

- All countries developed TAPs as part of their TNA process, which consist of a group of measures to address the identified barriers to a prioritized technology. In their TAPs countries envisaged concrete actions for the implementation of a prioritized technologies.

### **Linkages between technology needs assessments and other processes (NAPs, NDCs)**

- The countries reported that they did not consider the TNA process to be a stand-alone process.
  - Many countries elaborated on possible interlinkages between TNAs and other processes under and outside of the Convention.
  - Many countries noted that their TNAs drew on completed nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs), or identified the outputs of their TNAs as inputs to the work on their national communications, Nationally Determined Contributions, and NAPs.
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Thank you.

