



Climate Action Network

Submission on the Technology Framework

March 2017

We thank the Parties for this opportunity to share our thinking on the Technology Framework.

I. Strategic Vision

The Technology Framework (TF) should support the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the ultimate objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, by establishing goals and targets at a global level that address the technology components of the NDCs.

Scale Target: Distribution of technologies and support to meet the 1.5°C target

1. An early demonstration and deployment target for climate technologies would help to support the mass implementation implied by this goal;
2. An R&DD financing target is key to reducing emissions and will require research and development and demonstration and deployment of new technology. Early examples of proper stakeholder engagement should be identified, including with local communities and stakeholders and country-led initiatives. The target should support consideration and eventual adoption of new technologies;
3. Collaboration between institutions and stakeholders is needed to ensure access to the needed scale of finance and capacity building.

Scope Target: Focus on environmentally sustainable technologies that meet appropriateness and risk standards as well as the relevant mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage needs of each country.

1. Ongoing and Dynamic Horizon Scanning to foresee, via data, the most relevant climate technologies in various sectors and community types in order to fully support the mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage needs of developing country NDCs;
2. Ongoing and Dynamic Technology assessment at the global level to support the horizon scanning work and aid countries in choosing technologies that are socially and environmentally sound, considering the needs of those who may be marginalized individuals and groups;
3. Providing, via Technology Assessment, information relevant to the assessment of project risk.

II. Innovation and RDD:

This framework will succeed if it identifies and supports delivery of targets all along the RDD value chain, including:

1. Research and Development
 - a. Adopt a doubling target (double by 2020-2025) on R&D such as we are seeing in the Mission Innovation work. The framework should ensure funded and supported participation in collaborative/joint R&D of firms/universities and research institutions from developing countries;
 - b. Dissemination of results to all participants and the right of all participants to take the technology forward. The CTCN should play a role here as a dissemination platform.
2. Demonstration
 - a. Ensuring funding and support for R&D to enable adaptation and demonstration of currently existing technologies in domestic markets in developing countries. The aim is adoption by local stakeholders;
 - b. This would entail capacity building for this process of adapting and implementing the technology, as well as prototyping and demonstration of innovative technologies.
3. Deployment and Commercialization
 - a. A fundamental goal of the technology framework should be ensuring a viable knowledge/licensing market for the technologies, especially where IP exists. This should focus on creating a global platform (or a set of platforms) for carrying out licensing transactions and transactions in technological products.

III. Support for implementation

1. The framework will need to focus on implementation. The Technology Mechanism (TEC and CTCN) must support, through finance and other means, access to technology and capacity building in developing countries.
2. Over 70 percent of countries who submitted NDCs said they needed support for technology implementation. This support should accelerate action beyond what would already happen, to support true climate action. This will be essential to meet the Paris Agreement's temperature goals.
3. Support for implementation means a particular focus on activities and projects such as technical information sharing, connecting projects to available financing, and breaking down other barriers to access.
4. A key part of implementation is also ensuring countries can effectively implement technology related climate projects, by providing finance, capacity building, technical assistance, training and support for officials and companies in-country. The CTCN already provides some of these types of support; this needs to be more strongly linked to financing mechanisms.

IV. Enabling Environments and Capacity Building:

1. Capacity building is a fundamental part of climate technology transfer, and RD&D. Technology transfer without accompanying capacity building will lead to ineffective, underutilized, and unsustainable technology transfer, development, and deployment. An enabling environment for technology transfer must therefore be underpinned by sufficient and sustained capacity building of institutions, companies, and end-users/communities.
2. We must recognize that technologies – be they hardware, software, or orgware – can rarely be successfully transferred and deployed without some level of adaptation, modification, or innovation, to suit the new context. Building the capacities of all actors involved in the deployment and use of a new climate technology is critical to enable them to effectively understand the technology and undertake the necessary modifications.
3. From a RD&D perspective, creating an enabling environment requires supporting the growth and strengthening of national systems of innovation. We must support all countries, in particular the least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, to build capacities to develop their own solutions to the challenges of climate change, and support them to further transfer such climate technologies to other states and regions.
4. The demonstration of climate technology innovations should be in the full cooperation of the relevant stakeholders and communities impacted by the technology, to fully understand their needs and challenges.
5. The governance of all aspects of climate technologies remains a challenging but vital component of creating enabling and inclusive environments. This includes cooperative technology assessment as a pragmatic tool for technology transfer governance.
6. Access to technologies and their benefits are not fairly shared, and the needs, issues, and innovative capacities of poor communities are rarely considered or sufficiently addressed. The technology framework should address the pricing, maintenance and transaction cost barriers to access, some of which are due to not “fit-for-purpose” IP protection and licensing practices. The framework should support alternative approaches, including the open source development of climate technologies.

V. Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement:

1. The Technology Framework should recognize the importance of collaboration and stakeholder engagement with environmental NGOs (ENGOs), research and independent NGOs (RINGOs) and business and industry NGOs (BINGOs) in ensuring the achievement of NDCs.
2. In view of the ambitious nature of NDCs that requires collaboration among sectors, stakeholders under the Technology Framework should also include: Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs), Farmers, Women and Gender, Children and Youth, and Trade Union NGOs (TUNGOs) constituencies. Active collaboration and engagement of these stakeholders will help facilitate the deployment of environmentally-sound, socially-appropriate and

- gender-sensitive climate technologies to support the implementation of the NDCs.
3. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement under the Technology Framework should build on best practices in implementing policies on stakeholder engagement under the Technology Mechanism of the Convention, namely in its policy arm, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and its operational arm, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN).
 4. Collaboration and engagement with stakeholders should be an important pillar of horizon scanning and technology assessment at the global level under the Technology Framework. Experiences on involvement of communities and various sectors at the national level in evaluating the potential impacts of climate technologies should be compiled to inform decisions at the global level on deployment of technologies that take into account national circumstances and realities.

CAN thanks the Parties for their attention to our thinking on the Technology Framework.