



# TT: CLEAR

**Stefan Dierks, UNFCCC**  
**Guilin, 11/12/2019**

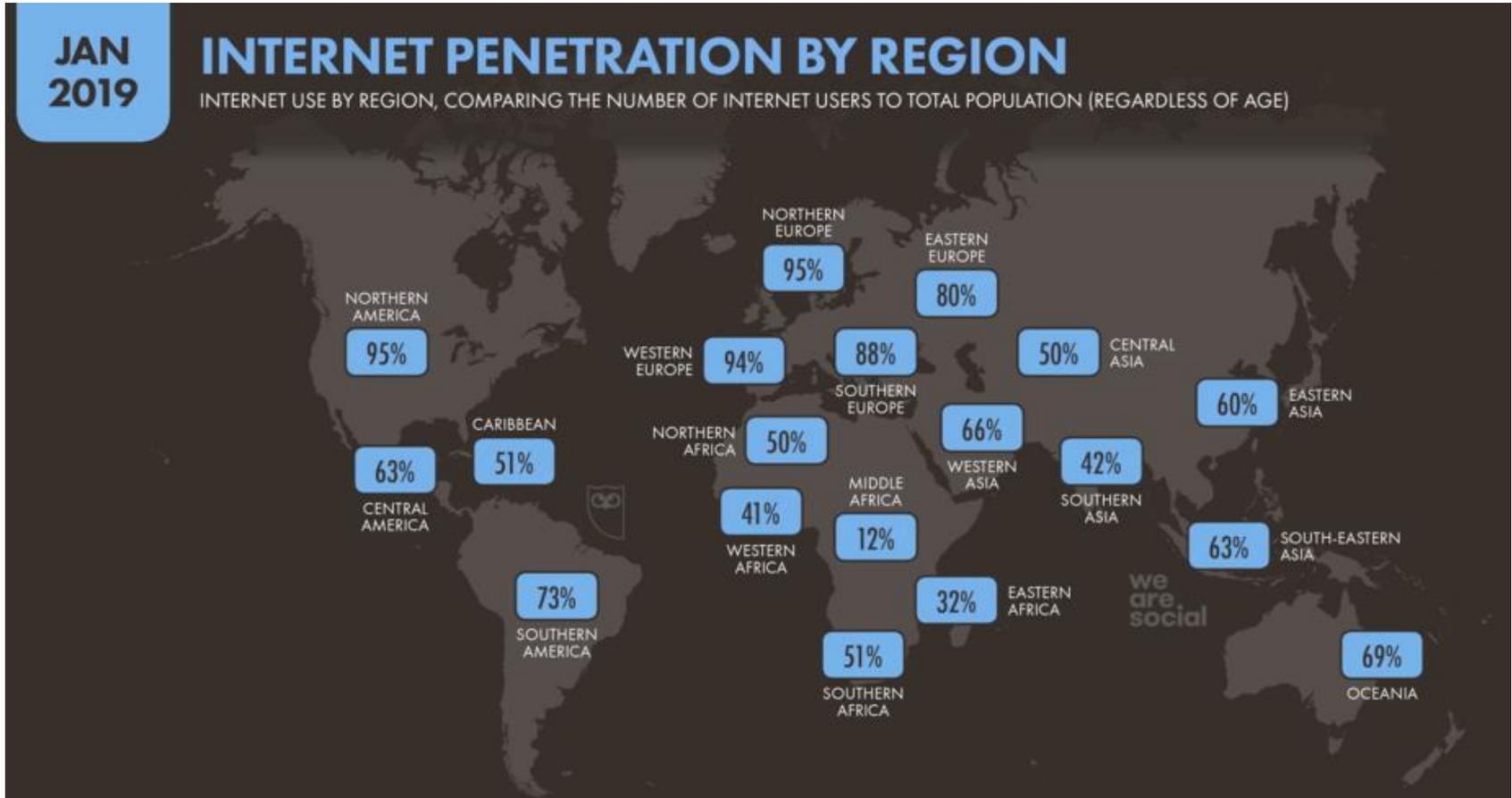


# Content

- A. Three global trends and its implications for our work
  
- B. Online Technology Platform TT:Clear
  
- C. How can the online technology transfer services via the TFM be linked to offline technology transfer service?  
TT:Clear perspective

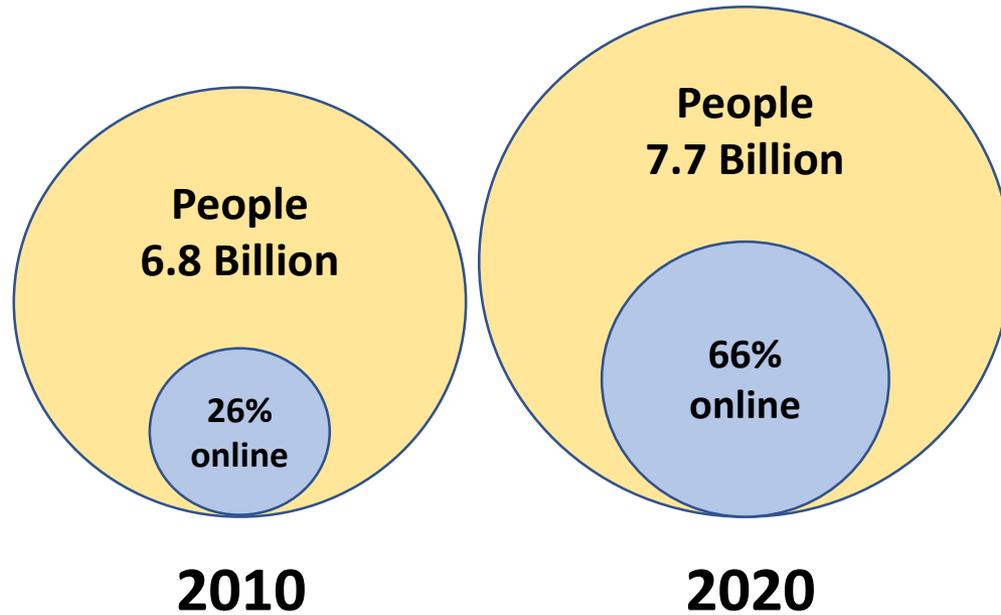
# Three trends

# Global Internet Usage



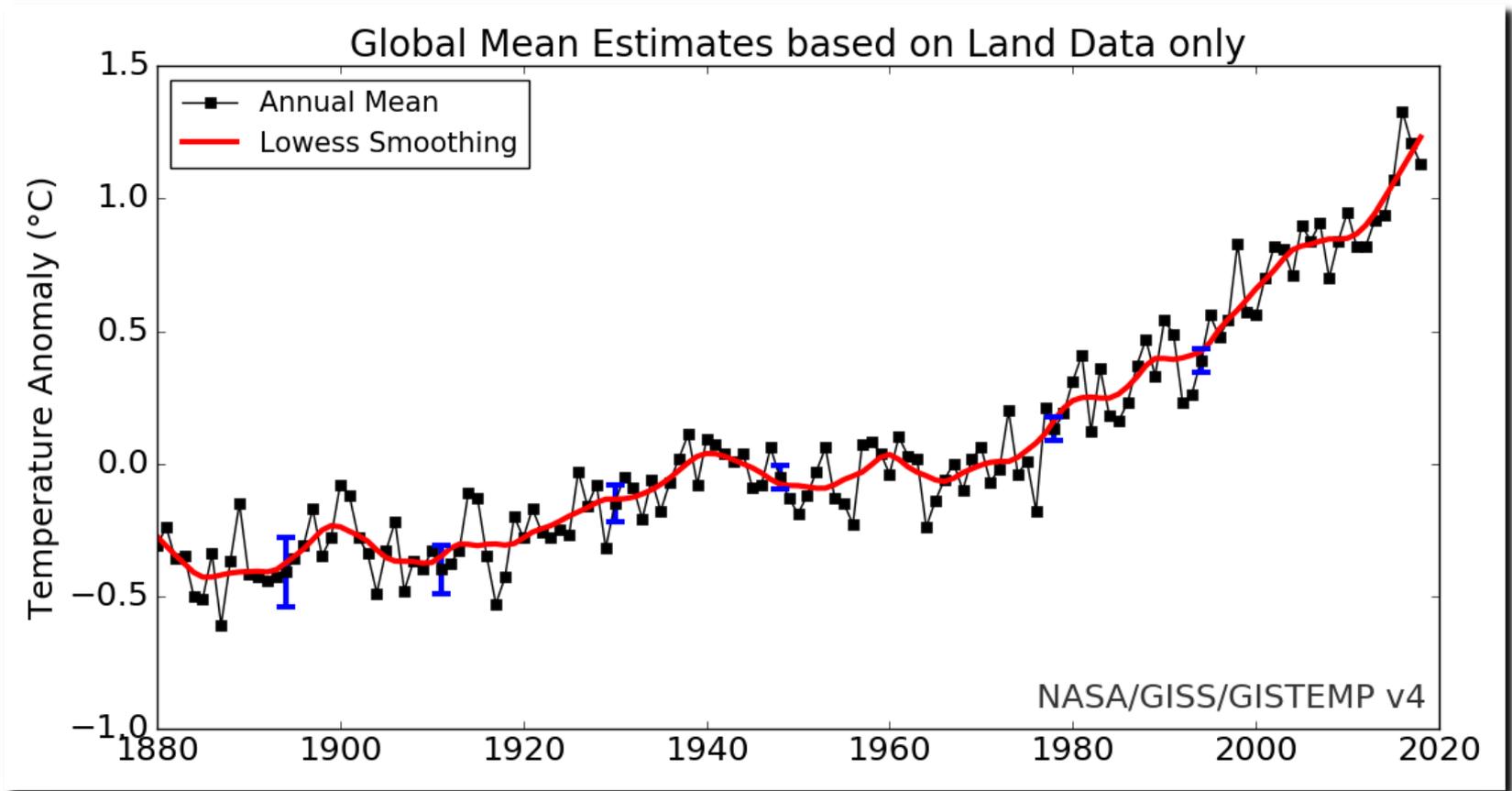
Source: Datareportal.com

## Worldwide internet users



**By 2020, 4-5 billion people will be online,  
almost 4 billion using smartphones**

# Development of the global annual temperatures





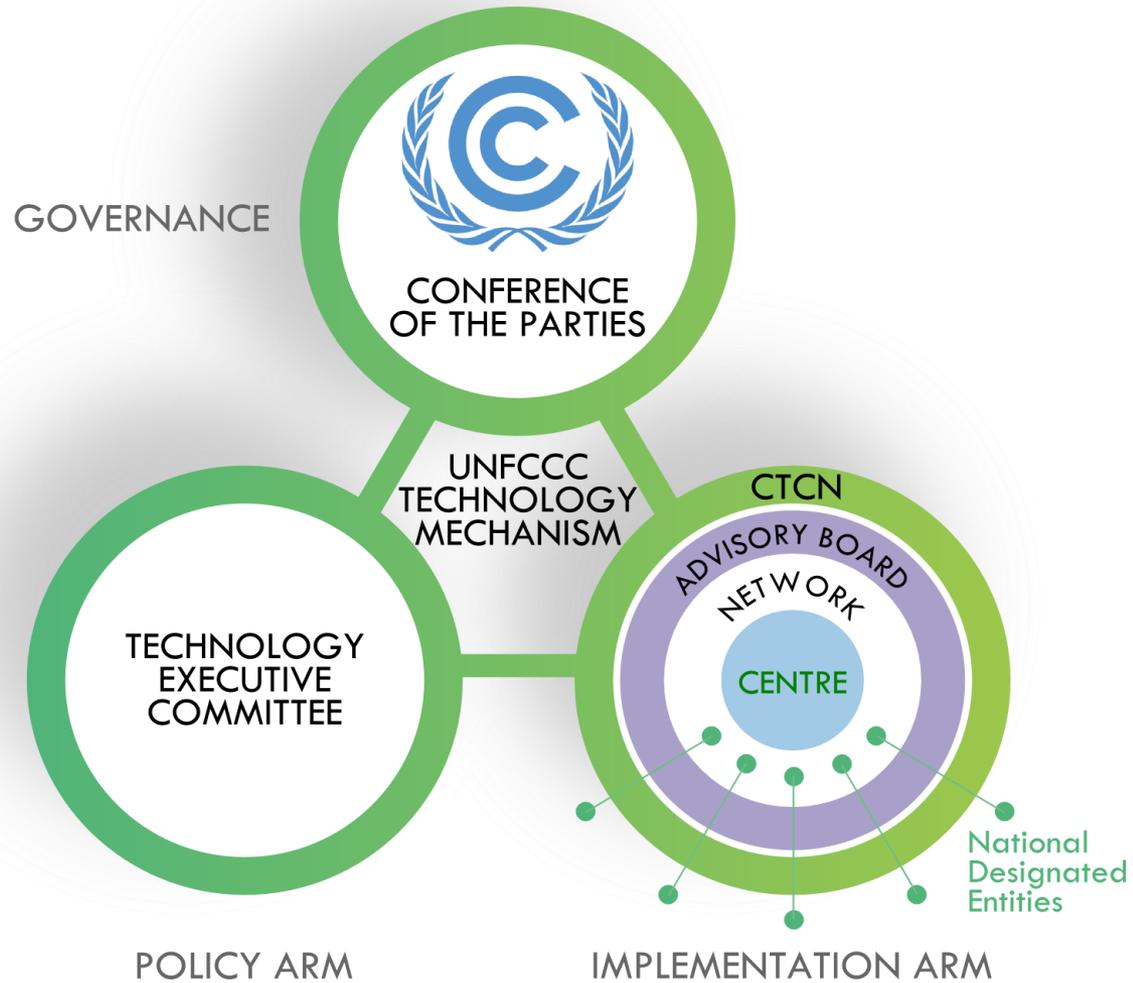
# United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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**United Nations** Framework  
Convention on Climate Change

# UNFCCC Technology Mechanism



# Climate Technology

The UNFCCC home for technology

[unfccc.int/ttclear](https://unfccc.int/ttclear)



## TEC

Technology  
Executive Committee

Read the latest policy recommendations that accelerate technology implementation



Projects  
Pipeline

Support promising climate tech projects in developing countries



Technology Needs  
Assessment

See the assessments that open tech opportunities for the developing world

## CTCN

Climate Technology  
Centre & Network

Connect your country to climate technology solutions

# Projects Pipeline

## Climate technology projects

Looking to support climate technology projects from technology needs assessments?

Search for projects endorsed by developing country national ministries. View the success stories of projects supported by developed countries. For further projects seeking support, have a look at the [NAMA registry](#).

 Search

Projects seeking support

Supported projects

Mitigation

Adaptation



### Anaerobic digestion for the production of biogas

 2018 |  Burundi |  Technology Action Plan



#### Sectors

Waste

#### Keywords

Africa, Burundi, waste, waste for energy, biogas, digestors, organic waste, subsidies

#### Region

Africa

 Open document

## OVERVIEW

TECHNOLOGY  
MECHANISMNATIONAL DESIGNATED  
ENTITIESPOZNAN STRATEGIC  
PROGRAMME

## KEY DOCUMENTS

[Technology Mechanism flyer](#)[TEC Brief on climate  
technology financing](#)

## National Designated Entities by country

National designated entities serve as national entities for the development and transfer of technologies. They also act as focal points for interacting with the Climate Technology Centre and Network. To update your country's details ask your UNFCCC national focal point to contact [secretariat@unfccc.int](mailto:secretariat@unfccc.int) and [ttclear@unfccc.int](mailto:ttclear@unfccc.int).



[Download a list of all national designated entities.](#)

The boundaries and names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. [Read full disclaimer text](#)

China



### CHINA

#### National Designated Entity

National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation

Address



## History of TT:Clear

- Established in 2001 as central agency for the collection, classification and distribution of climate technology information
- Today: Platform with purpose of information and knowledge sharing, specifically for the TEC's work
- Mandate: TT:Clear serves information sharing and establishing links with other platforms



## What are lessons learned from the establishment of TT:Clear?

- Be conservative about
  - Project scope
  - Required timeline
- Know your audience and their information needs
- Ensure that a project manager can oversee the project on a day-to-day basis

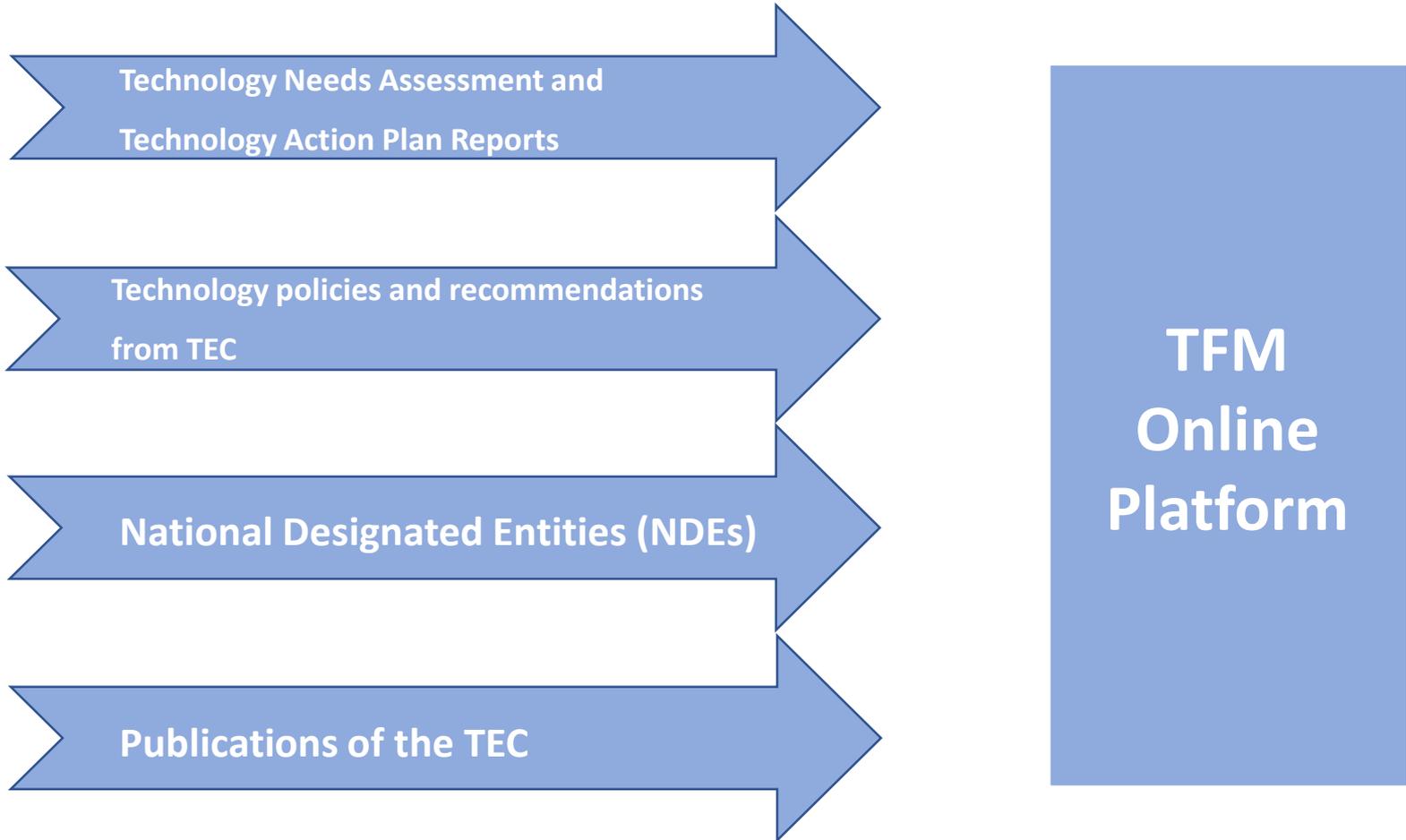


## Based on these lessons, how can risks be minimized and opportunities maximized in the operationalization of the TMF's Online Platform?

- Base platform on concrete, real needs
- Manage expectations
- Identify 'project champion'



## How can TT:Clear directly contribute to the operationalization of the Online Platform?





## How can the online technology transfer services via the TFM be linked to offline technology transfer service?

- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and Technology Action Plan Reports
- Technology Action Plans and Project Ideas on TT:Clear are elaborated plans for implementing climate technologies on the ground
- More than 1000 projects seeking support on TT:Clear (Technology Action Plans and Project Ideas)
- Dozens of TNA success stories making real change

# How can the online technology transfer services via the TFM be linked to offline technology transfer service?

## Examples:

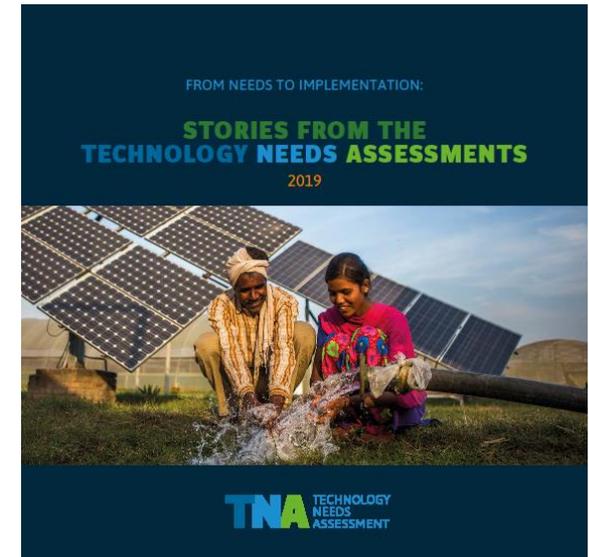
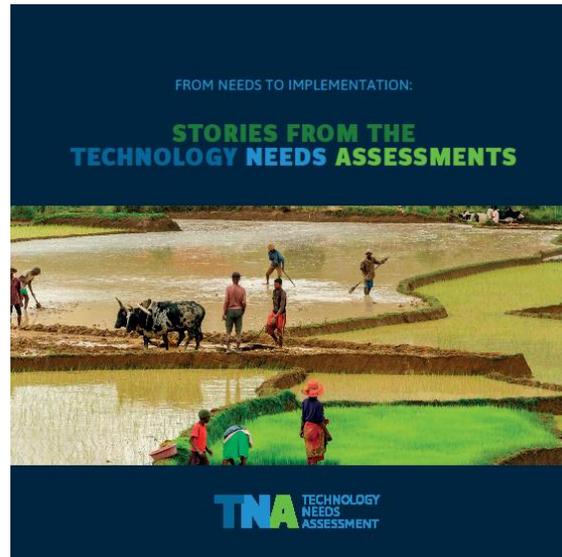
<https://unfccc.int/ttclear/projects>

<https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna>

2016

2017

2019





## SRI LANKA



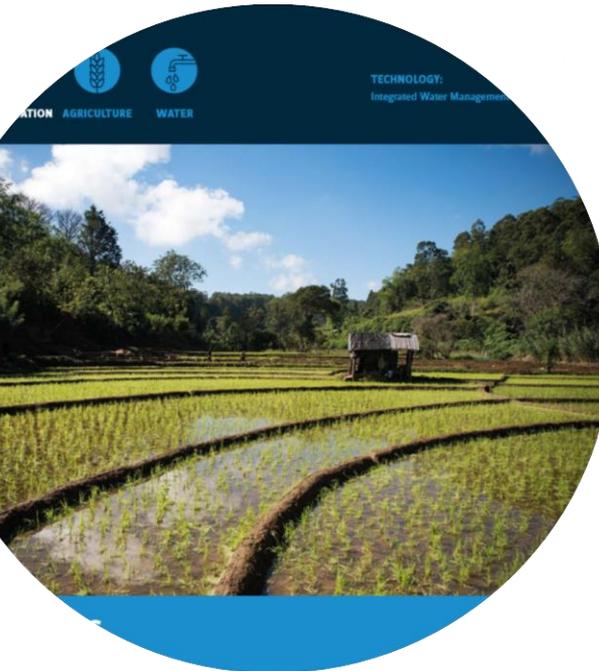
Sri Lanka is already experiencing significant climatic imbalances manifested through increasing average temperatures, drastic variations in rainfall patterns and extreme climatic events such as heavy rainstorms, flash floods, extended droughts and other weather-related natural disasters. Sri Lanka's economy is highly reliant on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry and energy production.

Smallholders who cultivate through village irrigation schemes in Sri Lanka are already poorer than those who have access to major irrigation works. The impacts of climate change will only exacerbate this through unseasonal rain and low water availability, which are driving down agricultural production and contaminating surface water. Poor communities using village irrigation schemes have suffered damage through flooding and extreme weather events, leaving them even more vulnerable to climate change and threatening their access to drinking water.

Accordingly, Sri Lanka's TNA adaptation committee emphasized improved irrigation and drinking water for the country's dry zones. Support of these priorities were of roof-top water-har-

vesting for drinking and the restoration of minor tank networks.

Building on this information, the Government of Sri Lanka and UNDP submitted a proposal to the Green Climate Fund, which was approved in 2016. The Green Climate Fund investment will allow irrigation to be improved in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka by upgrading community irrigation water infrastructure, scaling up decentralized drinking-water systems and strengthening flood responses and early weather warnings. The project will run for seven years and will build on government investment in rural water management so that 77,500 people in smallholder households will benefit directly.



## ARMENIA



Armenia is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Unsustainable energy use in buildings is one of the core problems for the Armenian population, as about one third of Armenian households are energy-poor, meaning that they spend more than 10% of their budget on energy. At the same time, half of the energy use in buildings depends on imported fossil fuels, and 24% of the country's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from energy use in buildings, making domestic energy consumption a major GHG emitter of the country while also increasing energy dependence on foreign resources.

Armenia's TNA recognized these problems and identified improving energy efficiency in buildings as a high priority to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, energy poverty and dependence on fossil-fuel imports all at once.

As a result, a project focusing on improving energy efficiency through building retrofits has received funding from the Green Climate Fund alongside co-financing from other sources, resulting in a total project value of USD 29.8 million. The aim of the project is to build a market for energy-efficient building retrofits in Armenia, simultaneously cata-

lyzing private- and public-sector investments of up to USD 100 million.

The project will combat the three problems identified above simultaneously: first, achieve sizeable energy savings and emissions reductions of up to 5.8 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> both directly and indirectly over the lifetime of the project; second, reduce dependence on energy imports while creating green jobs; and third, reduce energy poverty and thus directly benefit over 200,000 people. This lays the basis for a more climate-sustainable energy sector and buildings in accordance with Armenia's NDC.

# How can the online technology transfer services via the TFM be linked to offline technology transfer service?



## Three take-aways

- 1. Global internet trends enhance the ability to combat Climate Change**
- 2. Lessons learned**
  - a) Base Online Platforms like TT:Clear on concrete user needs and tailored to specific audiences**
  - b) Manage expectations**
  - c) Identify a Project Champion**
- 3. Implementation of technologies can be enhanced by online platforms and institutional support**



[www.unfccc.int/ttclear](http://www.unfccc.int/ttclear)

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