

WOMEN & GENDER CONSTITUENCY

Submission on enhancing collaboration between the
Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism

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Title: Submissions of views from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on enhancing collaboration and cooperation between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, including on linkages between the Mechanisms. See guiding questions here: [FCCC/SBI/2023/10/Add.1 | UNFCCC](https://www.unfccc.int/submissions/2023/10/Add.1)

Note: The Women and Gender Constituency decided to focus in the following submission on how enhancing the collaboration between the Mechanisms can serve to advance gender-responsive technology development and transfer as well as gender-responsive climate finance.

Introduction

As highlighted by the IPCC in AR6 WGC II on Vulnerabilities, climate action is still characterized by unequal distribution of benefits across different territories and different social groups, specifically unequal access to climate finance and technology for local communities, with strong gender-differentiated impacts.

The frontline responders are often left with no support to build their resilience and sustain the integrity of our ecosystems. Current climate finance mechanisms and channels in the majority fail to empower particularly affected population groups including women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and people living with disability, to meaningfully engage in climate finance decision-making for localized finance implementation.

Technology transfer, as envisioned in the Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, decision 15/CMA.1 “3. (b) *Be designed and implemented in a manner that facilitates the active participation of all relevant stakeholders and takes into account sustainable development, gender, the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and the enhancement of indigenous capacities and endogenous technologies*” is yet to be achieved.

However, the renewed UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (Decision 3/CP.25) requests the CTCN and other Constituted Bodies to promote gender-responsive climate technologies, including indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices, stating: to “*Promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including strengthening, protecting and preserving local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors and for improving climate resilience, and by fostering women’s and girls’ full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development*”

Therefore we have chosen to focus our submission on how an enhanced collaboration between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms can help advance the implementation of gender-responsive climate technologies and the provision of gender-just climate finance, thus enhancing more inclusive and socially just climate policies.

The submission is structured around 3 parts relating to the guiding questions provided by the UNFCCC Secretariat:

1. Successes and gaps in strengthening linkages
2. Stakeholder engagement
3. Implementation

1. Successes and gaps in strengthening linkages

This part is based on the analysis of the Report: *Activities undertaken by the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism*¹, provided in June 2022 at SB56.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.6 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sbi2022_inf06_0.pdf

Guiding question: What approaches have been successful in enhancing the linkages? Are these approaches maintained effectively, and what are the lessons learned?

- Cross participation in meetings: the participation of GCF and GEF representatives in the TEC and CTCN AB meetings, including reports on financial support provided to the CTCN, enables better coordination and communication, with some case study presentations, but leaves little room for in-depth analysis of results achieved and long term impact, especially on gender impacts and gender-responsiveness of the supported TAs, TNAs or TAPs
- Provision of inputs: TEC briefings, GCF and GEF guidance documents, TEC/CTCN joint publications (Technology and NDCs)² provide a rich database of case studies and good practices, which can be useful for GEF and GCF in selecting relevant technologies or project proposals, based on concluded TNA, TAs and TAPs. More could be done to analyze.
- Enhanced coordination: the organization of regional fora for NDEs and NDAs during Climate Weeks enables the useful exchange of information and concrete experience sharing.
- Overall, this has resulted in 30 TAs, TNAs, Technology Roadmaps, and National Framework projects initiated by the CTCN and funded by the GCF, as well as 2 multi-country programs funded by the GEF, for a total amount of approximately 13 Million USD. This should be compared to the overall 12 Bn USD committed/spent by the GCF alone.
- Also, there seems to be a question on the continuation of this collaboration, as indicated by the TEC in Sept 2023 in its guidance to the GCF: *“Based on reports by both the CTCN and the GCF, there seems to be a significant risk to the linkage between CTCN and GCF that allowed developing countries to finance CTCN technical assistance with the readiness program. Only one new request in the last reporting period according to the GCF report. This undermines synergy and complementarity under the UNFCCC and COP guidance regarding collaboration between these entities. At the joint session of the TEC and CTCN in March 2023, the CTCN Director reported that the main issue was administrative costs for UN entities; this, of course, includes UNEP as the host of the CTCN.”*

² United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (n.d.). Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and NDCs. Retrieved from: <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/techandndc.html>

Guiding question: What are the gaps in the linkages between the two Mechanisms and how could these gaps be addressed in order to maintain and enhance the linkages?

- An overall analysis of how the funding by the GEF and GCF of TA, TNA, TAPs have enabled the up-scaling of projects or programs via GCF and GEF that supports the Paris Agreement goals and integrated a gender-responsive, socially just approach, remains to be conducted.
- Although the Adaptation Fund is not an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, the AFCIA - Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator ³ provides a good example of dedicated partnerships to foster access to funding for the upscaling of relevant adaptation technologies based on technical assistance and evidence-based generation.
- Regional-level meetings and fora should ensure the participation of NDEs and NDAs with adequate logistical support for the participation of local stakeholders from frontline communities, local and indigenous women groups, and gender experts.
- NDEs and NDAs interactions should be more regular at the national level to better explore potential synergies or collaboration, as well as opportunities to develop gender-responsive TAs, TNAs, TAPs, or TRMs.
- Dedicated means seem to be lacking to support the work of NDEs at the national level, as indicated by the low response rate of the NDE surveys conducted by the TEC and CTCN in 2020 (31%) and 2022 (28%)⁴. Although around 66% of respondents confirmed that recommendations from TAs had been further implemented or utilized and 59-64% responded yes to the likelihood of a TA being scaled up in their countries, no indicators in the survey enable them to evaluate gender considerations⁵.
- Currently, there does not seem to be any process dedicated to a cross-cutting comparison and analysis of the gender policies and action plans adopted and

³ Adaptation Fund. (2020). Adaptation Fund Brochure. Retrieved from: [Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator](#)

⁴ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN). (2022). Monitoring and evaluating the work of the Climate Technology Centre & Network: Results of the National Designated Entity survey. Retrieved from <https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/AB.2022.20.5.3%20NDE%20Survey.pdf>

⁵ Technology Executive Committee. (2020). Monitoring and evaluating the work of the TEC: experiences and lessons learned. (2023). Retrieved from: [Monitoring and evaluating the work of the TEC: experiences and lessons learned I. Introduction](#)

implemented by the entities of the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. This analysis could certainly bring beneficial good practice experience and lessons learned.

- The COP28 decision encourages TEC and CTCN to support developing countries accessing GCF and GEF funds to develop technology incubators and accelerators. This means developing national structures that promote and facilitate the development and adoption of adapted climate technologies. We recommend to follow TEC's input to the Standing Committee on Finance for guidance to the GEF and GCF, especially on strengthening gender transformative project design and reporting, awareness raising among delivery partners, and gender budgeting (see details in part 2 p.7 of this submission).
- A dedicated open data platform with all funded and requested TAs and TNA,s could be made available for NDEs and NDAs to access regularly and work on. This ensures accountability and transparency.

2. Stakeholder engagement

Guiding question: How can the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism cooperate in engaging with stakeholders in order to maintain and enhance the linkages?

- As WGC, we have been closely following and engaging with both the Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism consistently for many years. This enabled us to express our views and raise our expertise on a broad range of topics. We recommend that the entities also invite observers to participate in strategic meetings on their collaboration, like the Donor Roundtable organized at COP26.
- We encourage the Financial Mechanism and Technology Mechanism to explore further synergies at the national level, including facilitating NDEs, NDAs, and other representatives (for example, members of SCF, CTCN AB, TEC) to exchange regularly.

Guiding question: What is the potential role of stakeholders in enhancing the relationship between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism and how can this be further strengthened?

- The WGC appreciates efforts made by the TEC for including observer constituency representatives in relevant work, including the annual TEC inputs to the Standing Committee on Finance’s guidance to the operating entities, and would like to encourage further synergies between the TEC and CTCN in preparing these annual inputs. WGC encourages GCF and GEF to follow the TEC’s inputs to SCF on the Guidance in recent years⁶, such as:
 - Encourages further collaboration and engagement between the GCF, TEC, and CTCN, through continued joint work, as well as collaboration in events, and taking into consideration elements related to gender mainstreaming and observer constituencies engagement.
 - Encourages knowledge sharing on gender policies and outcomes, including gender budgeting.
 - Invites the GCF to update project design and reporting protocols in line with gender-transformative development, continue sharing best practices, and build awareness among delivery partners of the positive contributions of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder engagement to accelerating technology development and transfer projects.
 - Encourages the GEF to empower women, youth, and indigenous peoples to participate in the GEF Assembly, GEF national dialogues and in the programming of GEF resources for technology development and transfer, including for technology needs assessments.
- Regarding the SB60 in-session dialogue on linkages, we strongly encourage the TEC and CTCN to ensure active engagement from civil society constituencies, including allocating dedicated slots for their interventions, to provide their expertise on the linkages between these two mechanisms as well as sharing case studies in implementation.
- We would like to further encourage the CTCN to empower local communities and grassroots initiatives in regional and national work and activities, including

⁶ Technology Executive Committee. (2021). Inputs by the Technology Executive Committee on draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Retrieved from: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/TEC%20GEF%20GCF.pdf>

Technology Executive Committee. (September 2023). TEC inputs to the SCF on draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Retrieved from: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Submission%20by%20Technology%20Executive%20Committee%20relating%20to%20GCF%20and%20GEF.pdf?download>

highlighting endogenous and Indigenous solutions. We continue to offer our support as WGC and our diverse member organizations related to this.

- We commend the Technology Mechanism for launching a gender roster in 2023, for which WGC members have been providing input since its ideation, and we would strongly encourage the entities of Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism to actively utilize this roster in their work, as we have worked towards ensuring inclusivity for grassroots and indigenous climate and gender experts in the recruiting process.

3. Implementation

Guiding question: How can the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism be enhanced to better support the implementation of the results of the technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and outcomes of the technology needs assessment and technology action plans?

- Enhancing coordination and communication channels between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism by promoting and strengthening the cooperation between NDE and NDA to design CTCN TA projects that respond to the objectives of the joint work program and lead to GCF concept notes and the GEF programs.
- Encourages the analysis of TA conducted by the CTCN and TNAs to see if there is potential for GCF proposals, GEF programs, and Multicountry proposals. This analysis should be conducted with a gender lens with gender experts. In this effort, it is key to keep country and regional contexts and needs central. Both the TA projects and the GCF concept notes must consider the risk and vulnerability of each country.
- The information gaps that exist between the two mechanisms and between the NDE and NDA can be filled with a strategy of sharing knowledge and experiences that can take place in different formats. For example, joint workshops and training programs bring together members of the two mechanisms to learn and understand their roles, procedures, and capacities.
- Bring opportunities to learn from the challenges and successes that both the TEC and the CTCN have had in supporting technology transfer, as well as the GEF and GCF in financial support. For this, there is a need for more evidence

that can also serve as a guide for countries when preparing project proposals. For instance, as the technical assistance implementers are mandated by the CTCN gender policy⁷ to report on gender indicators using the GEF's gender tagging framework outcomes and impacts, the GEF can share with the CTCN its lessons learned in using and applying this framework.

- Include gender indicators and sex-disaggregated data in their final reports of both mechanisms to ensure that the climate technology development and transfer are gender-responsive. Also, to create an open share data-based with the technical assistance and project proposals supported to increase accountability and transparency.
- It is worth remembering that the WGC, having a seat in the AB of the CTCN, is able and willing to participate in this type of event to highlight the importance of having evidence of how climate technology impacts women and also to contribute to successful cases of grassroots social organizations that have developed and implemented locally technologies that are not only responsible with climate but also with gender.
- TEC and GCF should organize thematic meetings where project leaders acquire more knowledge on gender-responsible technologies and gender assessments. For example, a meeting to identify gender-responsive technology options and compensation measures, and how to make technology choices, and operate, maintain, and adapt technologies that increase the adaptation and mitigation capacities of women, girls, men, and boys.
- Both TEC and GCF should work with the WGC to compile good practices and challenges in the development and implementation of climate technologies in local communities based on the initiatives supported by the CTCN under the Gender Just Climate Solutions program.
- The collaboration between both mechanisms should avoid the development and transfer of climate technologies that are top-down and market-oriented. Instead, it must pay attention to driving and supporting domestic (endogenous

⁷ Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN). (2023). CTCN Gender Policy and Action Plan 2023-2027.

Retrieved from:

https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/AB2023.22.24_CTCN_Gender_Policy_and_Action_Plan_2023_2027_Endorsed.pdf

and indigenous) innovation that responds to the diverse needs and priorities of the local communities and therefore would have a better adoption rate.

- One systematic requirement for the TNAs and concept notes should be the inclusion of gender assessments that enable countries to determine their climate technology priorities with a gender-responsive approach. To do so, the “Guidance for a gender-responsive Technology Needs Assessment” by UNEP and GEF⁸, and the “Mainstreaming gender in Green Climate Fund projects” guide by GCF⁹ are important resources to consider, and compare to find synergies.
- It is needed to continue building the capacity of NDEs and NDAs to conduct gender assessments based on extensive consultations with local women groups and gender experts and include the results in the ideation of TA projects and concept notes.
- The TEC together with the GCF should promote and support national proposals and alternative finance models that create opportunities for women to access, use, and apply climate technology. Therefore, the teams of both mechanisms also need to be capacitated in gender assessments to have the knowledge and tools to identify when a proposal hinders gender equality.
- Undertake a mapping of existing initiatives supported by CTCN, GEF, and GCF and identify opportunities for improvement, collaboration, and areas of duplicate and redundant work. This is also useful for producing knowledge material and evidence for planning activities.
- As suggested by the TEC¹⁰, the GCF should consult with TEC and CTCN regarding potential synergies between the joint Technology Mechanism work program and the Strategic Plan for the GCF 2024–2027 of the Green Climate Fund.

⁸ United Nations Environment Programme Climate Change Centre. (2018). Guidance for a gender-responsive Technology Needs Assessment.. Retrieved from

<https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/07/web-tna-gender-guidebook-01.pdf>

⁹ Green Climate Fund. (2017). Guidelines for the GCF Toolkit: Mainstreaming Gender. Retrieved from

https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/guidelines-gcf-toolkit-mainstreaming-gender_0.pdf

¹⁰ Technology Executive Committee. (September 2023). TEC inputs to the SCF on draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Retrieved from:

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Submission%20by%20Technology%20Executive%20Committee%20relating%20to%20GCF%20and%20GEF.pdf?download>