UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 10171	Umoja WBS: S1-32GFL-000646 SB-016047.01
	SMA IPMR ID: 43931	Grant ID: SB-016047
	Project Short Title: TNA IV	
Project Title	Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) Phase IV	
Duration months — Planned	36	
Duration months — Age	32	
Project Type	Enabling Activity	
Parent Programme if child project	N/A	
Project Scope	Global	
Region	Global	
Countries	Bahamas, Comoros Union, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Lesotho, Maldives, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Yemen.	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change	
GEF financing amount	US$ 4,590,000	
Co-financing amount	US$ 1,535,000	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	8 July 2020	
UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	8 October 2020	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	9 October 2020	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available	28 February 2023	
Date of First Disbursement	10 February 2021	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	3,707,708 USD	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	1,186,112 USD	
Midterm undertaken?	Yes	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken	30 September 2022	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	N/A	
Completion Date — Planned – original PCA	31 October 2023	
Completion Date — Revised – Current PCA	31 May 2024	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31 October 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date	31 May 2025	

1.2. Project description

The Technology Needs Assessments Project supports developing countries determine their technology priorities for mitigating and adapting to climate change. The objective of the project is to provide participating countries targeted financial and technical support to prepare new or updated and improved

TNAs, including Technology Action Plans (TAPs), for prioritized technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with Nationally Determined Contributions and national sustainable development objectives.

This fourth phase of the global TNA project will build national capacities and support the institutionalization and implementation of the TNA process for an additional 17 developing countries, all being either Least Developed Countries (LDCs) or Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The project has one component *1: Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and Development of Technology Action* Plans (TAP), that will deliver two main outputs:

- Output 1: Tools, methodologies and capacity building packages are further developed and applied to support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process.
- Output 2: TNA and TAP reports completed, including project ideas, with national consensus on concrete actions for implementation.

UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (former UNEP DTU Partnership) is the Executing Agency. For the implementation of the project, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre works with regional centres in each of the regions (Caribbean, Africa and Asia) to support countries during the Technology Needs Assessment process and to create greater awareness about technology needs of the countries at the regional level.

The Technology Needs Assessments Project follows a country-driven approach. A designated national institution takes the lead, involving a wide range of stakeholders in the process. Working with regional centres of excellence in climate change mitigation and adaptation, the project offers support to participating countries in the form of national, regional, and global capacity building workshops, technical support missions, and technical backstopping through electronic means.

1.3. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Industry and Economy Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A
Executing Agency(ies)	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC)
Names of Other Project Partners	Environment and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), Senegal. University of Cape Town, South Africa. Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand. Disaster Risk Reduction Centre, University of the West Indies (UWI), Jamaica. Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, The University of the South Pacific (USP), Fiji.
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Geordie Colville
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Suzanne Lekoyiet
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Fatma Twahir
UNEP Support/Assistants	Camilla Piviali
EA Manager/Representative	John Christensen
EA Project Manager	Sara Traerup
EA Finance Manager	Jacob Ipsen Hansen
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	Mette Annelie Rasmussen

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Climate action
PoW Indicator(s)	Indicator (i): Number of national, subnational and private sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Climate Change
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	Global
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. 7.A.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems.

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	**End-of-project**	**Total target**	
11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	N/A	Male: 680 Females: 425	1105	42 direct beneficiaries. In the regional and global training, 14 countries sent 3 participants, which totals to 42 direct beneficiaries.

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2022	FY 2023
PIR #	1st	2nd
Rating towards **outcomes (DO)** (section 3.1)	S	S
Rating towards **outputs (IP)** (section 3.2)	S	MS
Risk rating (section 4.2)	M	L

Progress
Since the start of the project:
- All countries have nominated their TNA coordinator.
- All countries have selected sectors.
- All countries have established TNA committees.

- All countries have established TNA working groups.
- 12 of the 17 participating countries nominated their National Designated Entity (NDE) to the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism as their TNA coordinators. For the remaining 5 countries, there is close coordination between the NDE and the TNA coordinator, as recommended by the TNA project.

Moreover:
- 10 countries (Lesotho, Comoros, Maldives, Guinea-Bissau, Solomon Islands, Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Kitts & Nevis, Tuvalu) have completed TNA reports.
- 3 countries (Bahamas, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste) are close to finishing their TNA reports.
- 4 countries (Niue, Kiribati, Tonga, Ethiopia) are still working on their TNA reports.
- 10 countries (Lesotho, Comoros, Maldives, Guinea-Bissau, Solomon Islands, Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Kitts & Nevis, Tuvalu) have started work on BAEF reports, whereas the remaining countries are still to initiate the BAEF process.

The first regional capacity building workshops, focused on technology prioritisation, were conducted through virtual means due to the global Covid-19 pandemic. Through these workshops, participants have built their capacity to prepare Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) reports, along with capacity for sectors and technologies prioritization for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Additional rounds of online capacity building were organized on a country-need basis. The second (BAEF) and third (TAP) regional capacity building workshops are in-person. During these workshop sessions, countries will build their capacity to prepare Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework (BAEF) reports.

The BAEF workshops are planned as follows:
- 7-9 February 2023, Kenya (Lesotho, Maldives, South Sudan, Solomon Islands, Yemen, Somalia). Completed.
- 21-23 February 2023, Senegal (Comoros, Guinea-Bissau). Completed.
- 5-7 July Fiji 2023, (Tonga, Tuvalu, Timor Leste) Planned
- 12-13 July 2023, St. Kitts & Nevis (St. Kitts & Nevis and Bahamas)

The TAP workshops are planned as follows:
- 26 – 29 September 2023, South Africa (Lesotho, South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia)
- September-October (2023, dates tbc), Senegal (Comoros, Guinea-Bissau).
- November (2023, date and place tbc), (St. Kitts & Nevis and Bahamas)
- November (2023, date and place tbc), (Tonga, Tuvalu, Timor Leste, Solomon Islands, Maldives)

In addition, a mission to Ethiopia is scheduled for August to provide a national training in TNA Step 1 since they were not part of the virtual training. Similarly, a mission to Niue is scheduled for September, while a mission to Kiribati was undertaken 28 – 30 June 2023, also to provide training for the first step, as these countries have started late and not taken part in regional workshops.

Challenges
For some countries, a backlog of work stemming from national Covid-19 lockdowns has significantly delayed progress in initiating activities. This is valid for Niue, Kiribati, Tonga. Therefore, a mission to Kiribati was undertaken end of June, to reinitiate work and a mission is planned to Niue in Sept/Oct 2023 (they are not available before). With Tonga, monthly only sessions are held, and they have moved ahead with the project.
In addition, the in-country situation in Papua New Guinea, with security risks and instability, has made it difficult to have a stable communication with the TNA coordinator, and to find consultants that can do the work. Two bid rounds have yielded no local consultant options and foreign consultants are unlikely to be able to work in PNG. UNEP-CCC is continuously following up with PNG to explore solutions.
Further, the implementation in Ethiopia is moving very slowly. The process of recruiting consultants, which is led by the Government, has so far not resulted in any recruitment. UNEP-CCC and the regional center (UCT) continuously have follow-up calls and suggested dates for a technical support mission. Currently the Government has another call for consultants out since previous calls were unsuccessful. A support mission is scheduled for August but pending on the recruitment of consultants.
Finally, the transition of the Executing Agency from UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP) to UNEP CCC implied delays in the execution process, however this was solved early in this project implementation period as new processes came into place.
The project was hence extended by 6 months and the Workplan was revised to adjust to the revised timeline.

Main achievements

During the reporting period, countries have been re-contracted, after UDP transitioned to UNEP-CCC, and the national processes have really taken off. Countries are now working on their deliverables and 50 % of capacity building workshops have been completed. After a slow start, with challenges related to Covid-19, all activities are now fully up and running.

Rating towards outcomes

The rating is Satisfactory since, despite the delays in the execution of the activities, the project is on track towards the achievement of the end of project targets.

Outcome 1: Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) processes conducted by national stakeholders in the 17 participating countries, and TNA/TAP results available to be integrated into national planning processes and to be funded and implemented by interested stakeholders.

Indicator 1 Number of national institutional structures for TNA established, operational and strengthened to conduct the TNA-TAP process:
50 percent of the target has been met. 17 national institutional structures have been established and operationalized, all countries have selected sectors and established TNA committees and TNA working groups.17 countries have participated in the first online training workshop (May, June, October 2021), and 10 countries have participated in the second training workshops, while the remaining countries will participate in the second in July 2023.

Indicator 2 Number of national TNA/TAP dissemination and donor engagement workshops with prepared advocacy materials for policy makers, donors and investors '
Countries have not yet reached this stage as it comes only after TAP completion at Step 3. This is fully in line with the schedule of activities and the project is on track to achieve the target.

Rating towards outputs

The rating is Marginally Satisfactory as some outputs are consistently delayed compared to the Workplan. Delays have been experienced earlier in the implementation phase, those include Covid-19 pandemic that made it challenging to start up the project in countries during lockdowns and travel restrictions. These challenges have now diminished. Further, the implementation was delayed since the executing agency transitioned from being UDP to UNEP-CCC, and this caused delays in contracting partners and national consultants. The transition is now completed, and new contracts are in place.

Progress is as follows:

Output 1: Tools, methodologies and capacity building packages are further developed and applied to support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process.
- Three (3) TNA guidebooks completed, out of three planned (Indigenous peoples and climate technologies[1]; Climate technologies in an urban context[2]; Transformational change guidance[3])
- Country capacity building package shared with TNA country teams (Google Drive)
- Completion of the training of trainers
- Completion of the first regional capacity building workshop through online means (with additional training sessions organized on a country-need basis with refreshers)
- Completion of two (2) out of four (4) second regional capacity building workshops (for the 2nd report, the BAEF). The last two (2) BAEF workshops are scheduled for July 2023.
- Regional and global level dissemination actions are ongoing with news stories, online and physical events (ex. during the latest COP)

Output 2: TNAs and TAP reports completed, including project ideas, with national consensus on concrete actions for implementation.

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[1] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/09/2021-06-tna-indigenous-people-web.pdf
[2] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/10/2021-06-tna-cities-guidebook-web.pdf
[3] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/01/transformational-change-guidance-for-tna.pdf

- 10 countries have completed TNA reports, the remaining countries are in the process of preparing the reports.
- 10 countries are working on their BAEF reports, the remaining are still to start on this step.
- Work on TAPs, policy briefs and concept notes still to be initiated.

Overall risk rating

The project risk was rated as Low. However, two moderate risks were identified and related mitigation strategy were designed:
Risk 7. Implementation schedule: delays in output execution might hinder the timely and successful execution of the project outputs.
Risk 8. Reporting: delays in reporting might hinder the timely and affectively achievement of the project objective and lead to lack of compliance.
Please refer to section 3.3 for more details.

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total:	Total planned co-finance (in-kind) is 1,535,000 USD, committed by: • UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (150,000 USD) • CTCN In-Kind (910,000) • Governments In-Kind (425,000) • UNEP (50,000)
Actual to date:	The co-finance materialised to date Is USD 317,500, 21% of the planned Co-finance (as of December 2022).
Progress	• UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre's co-finance ($150,000) is on track and is primarily to provide technical expertise (i.e., for design, review and improvement of trainings, tools and methodologies, review of reports/outputs, as well as preparation of a new TNA website). Co-finance to date (December 2023) sums to USD 75,000, which equals to 50%. • All countries have committed their in-kind co-finance – estimated at 25,000 USD/country over the duration of the project - through government staff time (national coordinator, members of the TNA committee and working groups) and the provision of logistical support (including venues) for stakeholder meetings, national TNA Steering Committee meetings). Co-finance to date (December 2023) sums to USD 212,500, which equals to 50%. • UNEP's in-kind co-finance ($50,000) is on track. UNEP's co-finance mainly consists of staff time to support project management and offer strategic/technical advice/guidance (notably when issues arise with some of the participating countries). Co-finance to date (December 2022) sums to USD 30,000, which equals to 60%.

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	No steering committee meetings have taken place during the reporting period; however, the next meeting is scheduled for 13 July 2023.
Stakeholder engagement	The TNA project involves a wide range of stakeholders both at the national level in the 17 countries supported and those within partner institutions including TNA regional Centres, but also international institutions. The pandemic situation made it challenging at project inception for direct engagement with stakeholders, however, at both national and international levels, virtual platforms have supported the interactions. At national levels, countries have held stakeholder engagement workshops through virtual means, and through bilateral follow-ups, which have made it possible for countries to get buy in from their stakeholders.

	Now that it is back to normal, in-person meetings and consultations are taking place as planned. The national consultants, with the TNA coordinator, apply a participatory approach to the TNA process by establishing working groups, with representatives from government departments with responsibility for policy formulation and regulation, private and public sector industries, electric utilities and regulators, technology suppliers, finance, technology end users (e.g., households, small business, farmers, technology experts (e.g., from universities, consultants, etc.) and others (international organizations, donors, non-state actors, etc.). The working groups are taking part in the identification and prioritization of technologies for mitigation and adaptation sectors and in analysing how the prioritized technologies can be implemented in the country and how conditions for implementation can be improved by addressing the barriers and developing an enabling framework. The TNA project manager has participated in UNFCCC TEC meetings, CTCN Advisory Board meetings, and several meetings under the UNFCCC process, such as Technical Expert Dialogue, to present and share results and lessons learned from the TNA project.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes, included in CEO Endorsement document
Gender mainstreaming	To ensure that men and women benefit equally from the actions set out in TNAs, and that gender inequalities in activities and outcomes are reduced or eliminated, gender differences need to be taken into account throughout the entire TNA process and its outcomes. Systematically mainstreaming gender issues into the TNA helps to ensure that women and men gain equal opportunities in relation to the TAPs that result from the TNA process, and will better contribute to achieving the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the TNA Project, the gender approach is mainstreamed into all capacity building modules, and an e-learning building on the TNA gender guidebook 'Conducting a gender-responsive TNA' is available online. Countries are currently preparing their BAEF and TAP reports, and the TNA methodology, through the gender guidebook, has specific recommendations for how to integrate gender aspects into these stages of the process. In 2022, a TNA brief on gender aspects in the TNA process was published. The brief presents and discusses key trends and insights regarding efforts to mainstream gender in the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) process and the role that climate technologies can play in ensuring gender-responsive climate action. The brief reflects on the gender considerations included in reports from the first countries conducting TNAs since the publication of the Guidance for a gender-responsive Technology Needs Assessment was launched. In TNA Phase IV, the gender distribution for national TNA Coordinators is well balanced, with 53 percent male and 47 percent female (9 male/8 female). Looking at the total number of consultants so far hired, 29 percent are female (6 consultants out of 21), and 71 percent are male consultants (15 out of 21). For the capacity building workshops held so far (4 TNA workshops, 2 BAEF workshops) 29 participants out of 96 were women. This is equivalent to 30 percent, hence meeting the target set in the Gender Action plan (At least 30% of women trainees/participants in project workshops).

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as **moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage**? No If yes, what specific **safeguard risks** were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? N/A
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No
Environmental and social safeguards management	The project Component 1: Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and development of Technology Action Plans (TAP) disseminates environmental and social safeguards through the tools and network activities that are disseminated and undertaken throughout the project cycle, and the TNAs and TAPs that are produced ensure a strengthening of, and compliance with, Environmental and social safeguards in the technology transfer market. For example, TAPs outline activities and actions to mitigate GHG emissions and/or reduce the vulnerability of sectors and livelihoods to the adverse impacts of climate change, and therefore thus strengthen countries' environmental and social safeguards. With regards to social impacts, and incorporation of measures to allow affected stakeholders' information and consultation, the TNA project in all participating countries is stakeholder driven, and countries report, in their deliverables, on how they have engaged and included stakeholders throughout the process. Each of the reports that are produced have dedicated sections describing how stakeholder consultations have been included in the process of, for example, identifying barriers and enablers to technology uptake. In addition, the Project Cooperation Agreements with each country include a clause on requirements of external auditing as a measure to avoid corruption.

2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	TNA results are continuously being communicated and disseminated, both through the TNA website www.tech-action.org and social media channels, but also through the various virtual events with international partners such as the UNFCCC, NDC Partnership, GEF, GCF, and so forth. 6 news stories were published during the reporting period. Also, during the reporting period a new publication, part of the TNA Stories series', was published. This publication provides a new set of success stories on how countries have used their TNAs and TAPs to advance the implementation of climate technologies. It provides examples from different regions and covers different sectors. The stories highlight how TNAs are used by developing countries as a highly practical tool that provides an effective and solid foundation upon which they can both scale up and implement action on climate technologies in their efforts to pursue the targets they agreed under the Paris Agreement, as well as in reaching their national Sustainable Development Goals.
Main learning during the period	Sharing good stories from the TNA project on how countries have utilised the project and process to feed into implementation efforts is very important for the general perception of the Global TNA project. Currently, both countries and the

	GCF and GEF are very positive towards exploring further how to enhance collaboration on further disseminating and promoting TNA results.

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	**Yemen and Somalia moving towards a climate technology win-win**
	Yemen and Somalia are working to make climate action a win-win, tackling the impacts of both conflicts and climate crisis, while also addressing some of the underlying causes of both.
	Despite significant challenges, both countries are pushing for meaningful climate action addressing the most urgent vulnerabilities and some of the causes of unrest, while paving the way for more climate friendly development and growth.
	Yemen and Somalia are both considered some of the most vulnerable when it comes to the impacts of climate change. With unstable political and economic situations and armed conflicts, people are more at risk than ever, and the need for climate action more urgent than ever.
	Using the versatile approach of the Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), the countries have been able to prioritize sectors and technologies that can build resilience, reduce emissions and address both some of the causes and the impacts of conflict and unrest.
	Read more about Yemen and Somalia's start in the TNA project here.
	With their dependence on agriculture, Yemen and Somalia are extremely vulnerable to climate change-related stocks such as droughts, floods, storms, and pest infestations.
	At the same time, large parts of the countries are arid and semi-arid land, making water a scarce resource increasing forced migration and tensions.
	In many places, the energy infrastructure has been completely or partially destroyed, increasing energy poverty in populations already lacking access to affordable clean energy.
	In some places in Yemen, this has meant an uptake in solar panels, in one example of how climate technology can alleviate some of the impacts of conflicts.
	Through the TNA project, Yemen and Somalia have looked at both development priorities and vulnerability to climate change, to determine which sectors and specific technologies to prioritize.
	In Yemen, joining the TNA project also provided an opportunity to reactivate climate change momentum in the country through stakeholder engagement in the TNA meetings and workshops.
	For adaptation, both countries have now prioritized the agriculture and water sectors.
	Agriculture is key to the economy, but very sensitive to the changes in rainfall brought on by climate change. Both countries are also focusing more broadly on water as it is critical for development in practically all social and economic sectors.
	Yemen and Somalia have both contributed very little to the greenhouse gas emissions causing the global climate crisis. In fact, Somalia emitted less than 0.03% of global annual emissions in 2015.
	However, both countries recognize that emissions are likely to grow significantly as they strive to meet development objectives. Hence prioritizing mitigation technologies is key to ensuring the greenest possible path to progress.
	Energy was chosen as a priority TNA sector in both countries. Somalia also prioritized the forestry sector, as deforestation has been widespread, especially in coastal areas, while Yemen is looking towards the transport sector.

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**[4] will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*
(i)   Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
(ii)   Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1   Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating[5]
Objective:	Indicator 1: Number and status of TNAs and TAPs	Baseline 1: 0 Second Generation TNAs or TAPs endorsed by governments	25 %	Target 1: 17 Second Generation TNAs and TAPs endorsed by governments (by end of project)	25 %	The project is on track to meet the target of endorsed TNA and TAP reports. 11 countries (Lesotho, Comoros, Maldives, Guinea-Bissau, Solomon Islands, Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Kitts & Nevis, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu) have completed TNA reports endorsed by Governments. 3 countries (Bahamas, Papua New Guinea) are close to having their TNA reports endorsed. 4 countries (Niue, Kiribati, Tonga, Ethiopia) are still working on their TNA reports. 11 countries (Lesotho, Comoros, Maldives, Guinea-Bissau, Solomon Islands, Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Kitts & Nevis, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu)	S

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[4] For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.
[5] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating[5]
						have started work on BAEF reports, whereas the remaining countries are still to initiate the BAEF process.	
	Indicator 2: Number of TAP follow-up project. concepts with letters of intents from the Government and financiers	Baseline 2: 0 technology project concepts available from TAPs	0	Target 2: 17 project concepts prepared based on TAPs (by end of project)	0	Countries have not yet reached this stage, since it is contingent on TAP completion. These activities are only at final project stages. Nevertheless, the project is on track towards achieving the target.	S
Outcome 1: TNA process conducted by national stakeholders, and TNA/TAP results are available to be integrated into national planning processes and to be funded and implemented by interested stakeholders	Indicator 1: Number of national institutional structures for TNA established, operational and strengthened to conduct the TNA-TAP	Baseline 1: 0 national institutional structures for TNA	50 %	Target 1: 17 national institutional structures for TNA established, operational and strengthened to conduct the TNA-TAP process (by end of project)	50%	17 national institutional structures have been established and operationalised. 17 countries have selected sectors. 17 countries have established TNA committees and TNA working groups. 12 of the 17 participating countries nominated their National Designated Entity (NDE) to the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism as their TNA coordinators. For the remaining 5 countries, there is close coordination between the NDE and the TNA coordinator, as recommended by the TNA project.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating[5]
	process					17 countries have participated in the first online training workshop (May, June, October 2021). 10 countries have participated in the second training workshops through completion of two (2) out of four (4) second regional capacity building workshops (for the 2nd report, the BAEF). The last two (2) BAEF workshops are scheduled for July 2023 for the remaining countries. 17 countries have participated in the kick-off workshop, hence one (1) of two (2) global workshops have been completed.	
	Indicator 2: Number of national TNA/TAP dissemination and donor engagement workshops with prepared advocacy materials for policy makers, donors and	Baseline 2: 0 national dissemination and donor engagement workshops with prepared advocacy materials	0	Target 2: 17 national dissemination and donor engagement workshops (by end of project)	0	Countries have not yet reached this stage, since it is contingent on TAP and concept note completion. This is in line with the schedule of activities and the project is on track to achieve the target.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating[5]
	investors						

3.2   Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Outputs/Activities[6]	Expected completion date[7]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification[8], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[9]
COMPONENT 1:					
Output 1: Tools, methodologies and capacity building packages are further developed and applied to support the implementation of the TNA/TAP process					
Output 1.1: Methodologies, guidance and tools for technology needs assessments and action plans covering both adaptation and mitigation aspects are updated and additional new ones are developed	October 2022	80%	95%	Material for the first regional trainings were updated and delivered through 3 virtual workshops. In addition, three new guidebooks have been developed and published on the TNA website. Material for the second regional trainings were updated and delivered through 2 in-person workshops. New completion date: November 2023	MS
Deliverable 1.1.1 Updated and new methodologies and tools to complement existing guidance	April 2022	90%	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 1.1.2: Country capacity building package to support national TNA teams	July 2021	100%	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 1.1.3: Updated regional training package	October 2022	50%	85%	Delayed Ongoing since project start; material for the first and second regional training workshops have been completed, material for the third and last regional training workshops are currently under preparation. New completion date: October 2023	
Output 1.2: Strengthened national capacities for conducting the TNA/TAP process	July 2023	25%	50%	Delayed New completion date: March 2024	MS
Deliverable 1.2.1: One (1) training of trainers workshop	November 2020	100%	100%	Completed	
Deliverable 1.2.2: Two (2) national capacity building workshops per country	July 2023	0%	60%	Delayed The first set of national workshops were held virtually due to the Covid-19 situation. Second national trainings are held as missions are undertaken by UNEP-CCC and/or regional centres. New completion date: March 2024	

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[6] Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

[7] The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

[8] As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g., access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services, gains in knowledge, etc.

[9] To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities[6]	Expected completion date[7]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification[8], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[9]
Deliverable 1.2.3: Three (3) regional workshops per region	June 2023	33%	50%	Delayed First regional capacity building workshop were completed through online means (with additional training sessions organized on a country-need basis with refreshers). Two (2) out of four (4) second regional capacity building workshops (for the 2nd report, the BAEF) are completed. The last two (2) BAEF workshops are scheduled for July 2023. The third set of workshops are scheduled for Q4 2023. New completion date: December 2023	
Output 1.3: Information, lessons learnt, and results generated through TNA/TAP processes widely disseminated and communicated to countries	May 2024	25%	60%	On track	S
Deliverable 1.3.1: One (1) global kick-off workshop at the start of the project and one (1) experience sharing workshop at the TAP preparation stage.	March 2024	0%	50%	On track The first Global TNA Phase IV workshop was held in February 2023 in Bangkok.	
Deliverable 1.3.2: Dissemination of tools, methodologies and lessons learned through general outreach, including through three (3) side events and half yearly newsletters	May 2024	30%	60%	On track New Publication: From Needs to Implementation: Stories from the TNAs (2023)[10] Production of 6 news stories and 2 podcasts published on the TNA website www.tech-action.org; 4 events co-hosted during COP27 to facilitate TNA experience sharing (November 2022). 1 TNA event co-hosted with UNFCCC during SB58	
Deliverable 1.3.3: Outreach and awareness creation of TNA/TAP results	May 2024	30%	60%	On track Ongoing since project start. For example, a side event on TNAs was organised during the 2023 Bonn sessions (SB58) together with the UNFCCC Secretariat and with participation of GCF, GEF, and country representatives.	
Output 2: TNAs and TAP reports completed, including project ideas, with national consensus on concrete actions for implementation.					

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[10] https://tech-action.unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2023/06/tna-stories-2023-web.pdf

Outputs/Activities[6]	Expected completion date[7]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification[8], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[9]
Output 2.1: TNA reports are developed/updated and approved	October 2022	0%	60%	Delayed New completion date: October 2023	MS
Deliverable 2.1.1: 17 TNA reports prepared by countries	October 2022	0%	60%	Delayed 11 out of 17 countries have completed their TNA reports. New completion date: October 2023	
Output 2.2: Barrier Analysis & Enabling Framework (BAEF) reports are developed and approved	May 2023	0%	20%	Delayed New completion date: November 2023	MS
Deliverable 2.2.1: 17 Barriers Analysis and Enabling Framework reports prepared by countries	May 2023	0%	10%	Delayed 11 countries have started on their BAEF report, but not yet completed. New completion date: November 2023	
Output 2.3: TAP reports (including project ideas) are developed and approved	November 2023	0%	0%	Not started, this comes after BAEF completion	Not rated
Deliverable 2.3.1: TAP reports (including project ideas) are developed and approved	November 2023	0%	0%	Not started, this comes after BAEF completion	
Output 2.4: Project concepts are developed and approved	January 2024	0%	0%	Not started, this comes after TAP completion	Not rated
Deliverable 2.4.1: 17 project concepts	January 2024	0%	0%	Not started, this comes after TAP completion	
Output 2.5: TNA/TAP results are communicated and disseminated at national level	February 2024	0%	0%	Not started, will start after completion of TAP reports and concept notes.	Not rated
Deliverable 2.5.1: 17 national dissemination events	February 2024	0%	0%	Not started, will start after completion of TAP reports and concept notes.	

4. Risk Rating

4.1 **Table A.** Project management Risk

Please refer to the **Risk Help Sheet** for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	L	L
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	M	M
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	L
6. Reporting	L	M
7. Capacity to deliver	L	L

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in table B below.

4.2 **Table B.** Risk-Log

Risk	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	Variation respect to last rating				
		CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	Δ	Justification
1. Project affected by political instability or unrest, leading to lack of engagement and commitment with stakeholders.	Outcome 1, output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5	M	L	L	=	All countries have established the institutional setup, including nomination of TNA coordinators. The overlap between TNA coordinators and NDEs increase the likelihood of political commitments. As of now, there is political stability in all the countries, except from PNG. The situation in PNG is unstable with internal unrest and unsafe conditions, which makes it difficult for the TNA team to undertake work.
2. Stakeholders not engaging as expected in the project	All outcomes & outputs	M	/	L	↓	The risk is estimated to low. TNA teams engage with stakeholders, who are also participating in the sectoral national working groups. At the international/global level, stakeholders are also engaging with UNEP-CCC, for example through meetings and events, to increase awareness about TNAs and TAPs and the possibilities for implementing these.
3. Limited capacity of local partners hinders implementation.	All outcomes & outputs	M	/	L	↓	Consultants have been contracted and are engaged in the process, national focal points have taken lead in the implementation at the national level and are steering the national processes. Risk is therefore estimated to Low.

4. Scaling up and replication of TAPs is unsuccessful	Outcome 1, output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5	M	/	L	↓	Activities are on track to reach the scaling up and implementation of TAPs, and therefore risk is estimated to Low.
5. The COVID-19 circumstances have caused a general delay in the project implementation schedule. In-country work has in most countries been put on hold with difficulties in stakeholder consultations and working sessions. Regional workshops have been postponed, and technical support missions have also been postponed until international travel between countries is allowed.	Outcome 1, outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4	N/A	L	L	=	
6. Changes in executing agency causes delay during the transition period and reduces agility on procurement processes during implementation	All	N/A	M	L	↓	The change from UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP) to UNEP CCC implied delays in the execution process, however this was resolved early in this project implementation period as new processes came into place. Therefore, new agreements with countries are now in place, and consultants have been re-contracted.
New Risks identified in this PIR						
7. Implementation schedule: delays in output execution might hinder the timely and successful execution of the project outputs.	All	N/A	N/A	M	New risk	As the execution of outputs is interdependent, the cumulated delays in the execution of some outputs might lead to additional delays and/or hinder the timely and successful achievement of the project objective.
8. Reporting: delays in reporting might hinder the timely and affectively project monitoring, evaluation and steering by the IA and lead to lack of compliance with UNEP and GEF policies.	All	N/A	N/A	M	New risk	Financial reports were submitted with substantial delays compared to the timeline established in Project Supervision Plan. The EA reports as cause of the delays the internal administrative challenges due to the administrative changes undergone during the reporting instance.
Consolidated project risk		N/A	M	L	=	

Table B. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR$_{t-1}$, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	**When**	**By whom**
7. Implementation schedule: delays in output execution might hinder the timely and successful execution of the project outputs.	N/A	It has been challenging to deliver outputs on time, due to delays caused by the transition from UDP to UNEP-CCC where all contracts with partners were terminated and had to be re-	A workplan revision proposal will be submitted to UNEP, to realign activities timeline to ensure the timely completion of the project.	31 December	UNEP-CCC

		entered. However, focus has been to reduce backlog of work caused by this delay.			
8. Reporting: delays in reporting might hinder the timely and affectively achievement of the project objective and lead to lack of compliance	N/A	Meetings with UNOPS have been held, but because of the backlog of work from the transition from UDP to UNEP-CCC, it has been challenging to deliver reports in a timely manner.	Consultations meetings held with UNEP (IA) and UNOPS to develop the strategy to ensure timely submission of the reports.	30 September	UNEPCCC, UNEP (IA), UNOPS.

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments
5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

☐	Results framework	☐	Minor project objective change
X	Components and cost	☐	Safeguards
☐	Institutional and implementation arrangements	☐	Risk analysis
☐	Financial management	☐	Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
X	Implementation schedule	☐	Co-financing
☐	Executing Entity	☐	Location of project Deliverable
☐	Executing Entity Category	☐	Other

Minor amendments	The project was extended by 7 months. The Workplan and budget were revised to adjust activities to the revised timeline.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument	PCA	9 October 2020	9 October 2020	31 October 2024	
Extension 1 (Under UN-UN Transfer Agreement)	Revision and Extension	11 August 2022	11 August 2022	31 October 2024	7 months Extension At project initiation, most countries were under lock downs and travel restrictions, and the process at national levels were significantly delayed due to these circumstances. Further, in March 2022, the Executing Agency transitioned from being hosted by the Technical University of Denmark (DTU), to being a UNOPS supported centre. During this transition, all contracts and agreements with partners and consultants were terminated, since these were made under DTU legal agreements, and had to be reinterred as per UNOPS legal arrangements. This caused delays in project implementation. The workplan was revised to align with the delayed start of the activities and the revised project timeline.

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Deliverable Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Deliverable Description Optional text field
Sanaa, Yemen	15.298819	44.181877	71137		
Male, Maldives	1.924992	73.399658	1282027		

Funafuti, Tuvalu	-8.521147	179.196198	2110394		
Alofi, Niue	-19.0589	-169.8754	4036284		
Tarawa, Kiribati	1.3278	172.9770	2110257		
Nuku'alofa, Tonga	-21.136065	-175.208939	4032402		
Dili, Timor Leste	-8.556856	125.560310	1645457		
Honiara, Solomon Islands	-9.4456381	159.9728999	2108502		
Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea	-9.4431	147.1797	2088122		
Nassau, Bahamas	25.05823	77.34306	3571824		
Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis	17.363747	-62.754593	3575551		
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	38.752300	9.036000	344979		
Maseru, Lesotho	-29.609988	27.514360	932505		
Mogadishu, Somalia	2.046934	45.318161	53654		
Juba, South Sudan	4.8500	31.6000	373303		
Bissau, Guinea Bissau	11.8816553	-15.6177942	2374775		
Moroni, Comoros	-11.70216	43.25506	921772		

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate. *
[Annex any linked geospatial file]

N/A