



Climate and Sustainability

Draft paper

# **Advancing implementation of TNA results – good practices**

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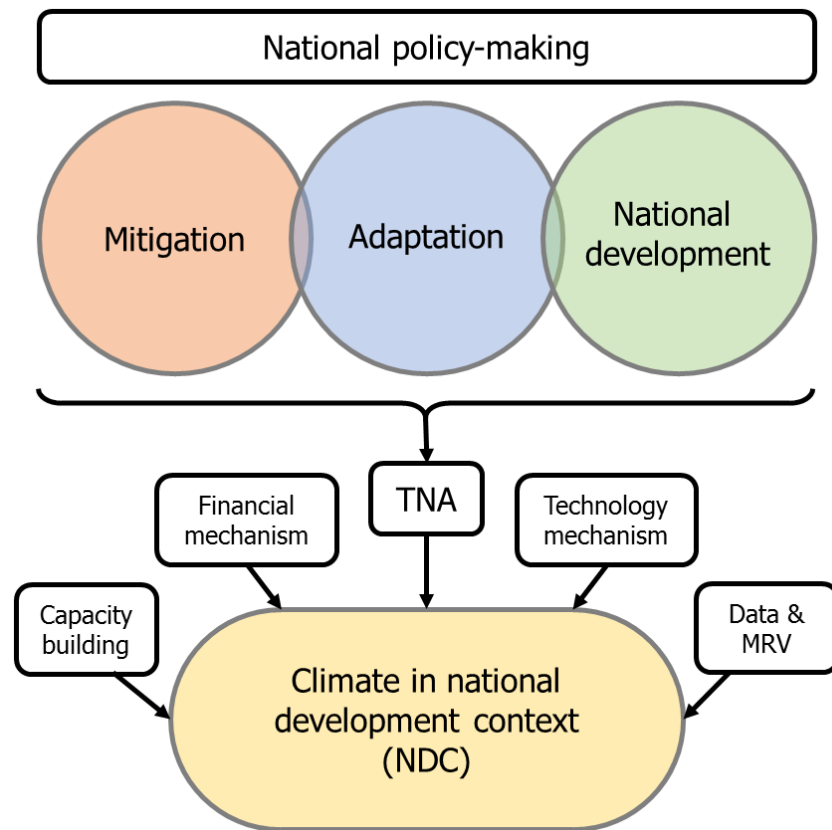
# Good practices: TNA and post-TNA

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- 2015 Good Practices paper
  - Conducting TNA process
  - Preparing TAPs
  - *“Most TAPs contained insufficient information to be considered for finance and investment”*
- New 2019 Good Practices paper
  - *“Updated TAP guidance has significantly improved the quality of the TAP reports, but a ‘perfect’ TNA with ‘bankable’ TAPs does not guarantee implementation”*
  - Enhance conditions for implementation success
  - Process towards implementation in the ‘post-TNA’ phase
  - Success factors for implementation, both during a TNA and beyond

# Interlinkages with other processes

- Bottom-up TNA process better embedded in national concerns and policy processes
- Co-development of TNA/TAPs with NDCs, NAMAs, GCF, GEF and AF pipelines helps to mainstream TNA outcomes and increases chances of funding
- *“TNA and NDC are wagons of the same train, so that we should regard them as interlinked processes, not silos.”*



# Engagement of stakeholders and ministries

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- Clarity on ‘ownership’ among key stakeholders: discuss responsibility for TAP implementation from early stage
- **Strong coordination:** responsibilities and ‘sense of ownership’ transferred by coordinator to people/organisations with resources, mandate, and enthusiasm
- **‘Technology champions’:** often medium-level planners with more in-depth technical knowledge, relevant contacts, and less susceptible to political versatility
  - ‘Champions’ could be specifically set up, such as an interministerial committee or technology implementation body (e.g. ArmCTCN)

## Enhance chances of funding

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- Engage possible funders for the TAP activities in an early stage (in-country donors, national focal points of climate finance mechanisms, private banks)
- GCF: “important that the prospective project pipeline is country-driven, ensuring local ownership”, TNA as tool (“stakeholder-driven prioritisation of technologies and clear and robust analysis of barriers and actions to clear these”)
- Option: organise a ‘donor conference’ as final step of TNA

Mongolian private bank XacBank used TNA results to develop loan programme for purchasers of energy efficiency equipment. First successful GCF application by developing country private sector entity.

# Tracking and learning

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- Guidance (2017): tracking the implementation status of TAPs
- For system evaluation and learning
- Through interlinkage with NDC, indirectly monitoring TNA implementation actions under the Paris agreement
- Opportunities for cross-learning and South-South Cooperation: e.g. use experiences from TNA experts from previous phases
- Use TNA simultaneously for capacity building among government staff (no overreliance on consultants)