

# Experiences and lessons learned from the Global TNA project

November 2009 – April 2013

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## Project outputs

- *32 TNA reports completed*
- *30 TAP reports completed*
- *30 Barrier Analysis & Enabling Framework reports*
- *30 Project Idea reports*
- *9 Guidebooks to complement the TNA handbook*

# Other project outputs

September 2012 Launching of 4 additional Guidebooks on:  
 Financing Adaptation, Financing Mitigation,  
 Mitigation Building Sector and Mitigation Agriculture Sector

gef TNA Guidebook Series UNEP

### Accessing International Funding for Climate Change Adaptation

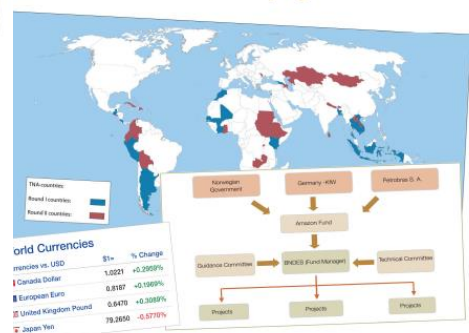
– A Guidebook for Developing Countries –

Fund Name	Ministry/Implementing Entity	Type	Level/ fund size/ funding period (as of date)	Amount/ country priority/ estimated (as of date)	Eligible sectors and activities	Geographical focus	Website
<b>UNFCCC funds</b>							
Adaptation Fund (AF)	Adaptation Fund Board/GEF	Grant	US\$274 million (Jan 2012)	US\$124 million (Jan 2012)	All vulnerable development sectors where "software" innovation is available to support adaptation activities.	Developing countries that are signatories of the Kyoto Protocol.	http://www.adaptation-fund.org
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	GEF	Grant	US\$11.6 million (Jan 2012)	US\$100 million (Jan 2012)	All vulnerable development sectors identified in the Adaptation Plan for Least Developed Countries must be in line with the "Report and Integrate" approach verified in the NAPAs.	Least Developed Countries who have completed a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA).	http://www.gef.org/af/af.html
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	GEF	Grant	Grant	Two funding windows: (a) Technology Transfer and (b) Technology Development and Demonstration. Both windows are available to all vulnerable development sectors identified in the Adaptation Plan for Least Developed Countries. Information is available to all vulnerable development sectors through the "Report and Integrate" approach. In some regions, activities related to both windows are implemented as a central theme in the implementation of the "Report and Integrate" approach. (b) Green technology transfer needs assessment.	Least Developed Countries who have completed a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA).	http://www.gef.org/scf/	

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### Accessing International Financing for Climate Change Mitigation

– A Guidebook for Developing Countries –



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### Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation

– Building Sector –

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### Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation

– Agriculture Sector –

UNEP RISO CENTRE ENERGY, CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

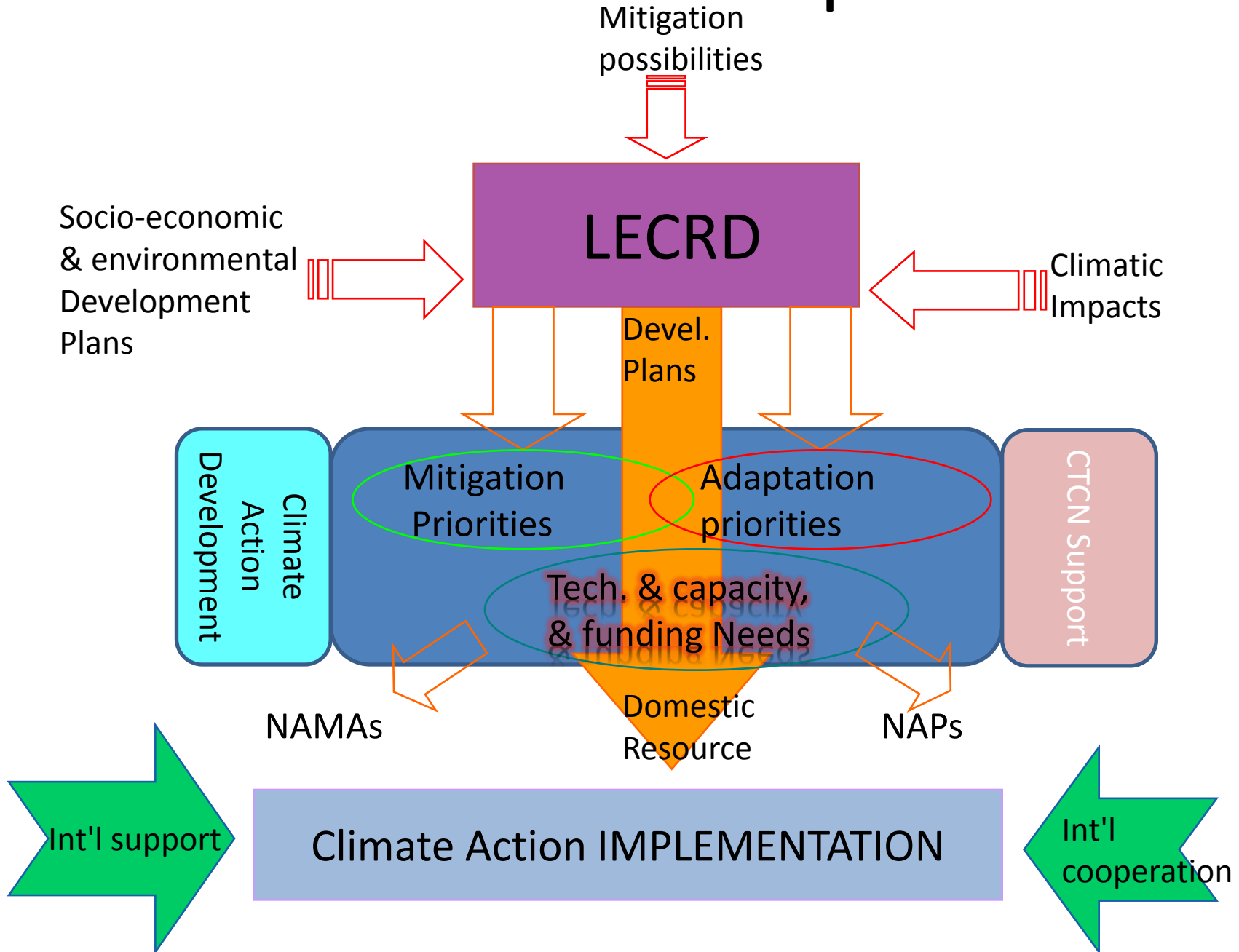
## Lessons learned

- *TNA process an important link to overall climate change strategy*
  - *Link the TNA process to the country's national sustainable development planning tools and processes*
  - *Important for a High level political will/support and to guarantee more financial support for TAP implementation (notably domestic resources)*
- *Level of commitment varies tremendously among participating countries*
  - *Importance of National Coordinator - roles and responsibilities very relevant in identifying the coordinator - NDEs should be central to TNA process - TNA and TAPs are key tools for the NDEs*
  - *Involvement of key stakeholders very important - relevant ministries including ministries of planning and finance, in-country donors etc.*
  - *Identify key local partners and stakeholders*

## Lessons learned

- *Capacity level of **local experts** needs significant strengthening in some of the countries*
  - *Devote enough time, and if necessary, be actively involved in the identification and selection of local experts*
  - *Involve research organizations and institutions to create permanence in capacity*
- *Type of requested assistance to implement TNAs also varies*
  - *Creating information and data bases important*
  - *Be flexible and adapt to the needs*
  - *Some tools need to be strengthened and additional tools are needed*

# TNA in LECRDS Implementation



## TNA/TAP a link in climate change strategy design and Implementation

- *TNA/TAP process is an enabling activity*
- *TNA/TAP can help countries to:*
  - *Identify the technology needs and climate technology issues relevant for implementing climate change strategies in context of national plans and strategies including investment plans (e.g. Ecuador)*
  - *Improve institutional processes, policies and regulations (e.g. Indonesia)*
  - *Develop NAMAs, technology programmes and projects (e.g. FIRM project implementing technologies identified under TNA, Costa Rica, Vietnam, Indonesia)*
  - *Develop more in-depth technology roadmaps or “technology specific” action plans*
  - *Generate requests for CTCN*

## New TNA phase

PIF including 25 countries submitted by end of November – cleared by the GEF in April 2013.

Beneficiary countries:

Armenia, Belize, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Panama, Philippines, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

Based on lessons learned from last round UNEP/URC will focus on:

- Improving guidelines for Stakeholder identification and involvement
- Providing an E-learning platform for continuous capacity upgradation and support
- Strengthening the methodology for the prioritisation of adaptation technologies
- Developing strategies with the countries to foster stakeholder engagement in the TNA/TAP process and political support (more advocacy and communication)



# Thanks

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