Proposal to Host the Climate Technology Centre

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1. Introduction

Climate change presents an urgent and escalating challenge for developing countries, requiring accelerated access to technologies that support mitigation, adaptation, and resilience while advancing sustainable development priorities. Responding effectively to this challenge demands not only innovation, but sustained international cooperation, trusted institutional delivery, and practical mechanisms that translate national climate ambitions into deployable solutions on the ground. Since the establishment of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) as the implementation arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), as host of the Centre, has worked in close partnership with developing country Parties to meet these needs through responsive, country-driven climate technology support. The establishment of the Centre by UNEP was originally supported by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) together with a consortium of partner institutions, reflecting a collaborative foundation that UNEP has since built upon through the Climate Technology Network and a strengthened hosting role.

Through more than a decade of UNEP hosting, the CTCN has supported countries around the world in identifying, prioritizing, and implementing climate technologies aligned with their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), and broader national climate and development strategies. By providing technical assistance, capacity-building, knowledge sharing, and targeted support to access financing, the CTCN has helped countries address persistent barriers to technology development and transfer—ranging from policy and regulatory gaps to institutional capacity constraints and limited access to finance.

Hosting the CTCN has signified far more than providing administrative arrangements. It reflects a fully integrated institutional relationship: CTCN staff are UNEP personnel, its services are delivered through UNEP systems, and its operational advice is provided by UNEP leadership. Through this integrated framework, we have established a conducive enabling environment for the CTCN to grow and thrive – as a lean and accountable delivery platform that maintains high standards of integrity and transparency, and continuously adapts its services in line with evolving COP guidance and independent evaluations.

The outcomes achieved under UNEP's hosting of the Climate Technology Centre demonstrate the value of this arrangement. To date, the CTCN has served 115 developing countries, established a global Network of 985 technology institutions (as of February 2026), and delivered hundreds of demand-driven technical assistance interventions across a broad range of mitigation and adaptation sectors. The CTCN has contributed to strengthened national innovation systems, the development of enabling policy and regulatory environments, piloting and early deployment of climate technologies, and the preparation of investment-ready project concepts that have unlocked follow-on financing from multilateral climate funds and other sources. Equally important, the CTCN has prioritized inclusivity in its approach—supporting gender-responsive technologies, youth-led and locally driven innovation, Indigenous and endogenous solutions, and enhanced engagement of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
As part of our work with the CTCN, UNEP has also naturally faced challenges. In these instances, we have listened to COP direction, Advisory Board guidance, and independent evaluations and striven to address the challenges in close collaboration with the CTCN Advisory Board and partners in order to help the CTCN evolve both operationally and programmatically.

At COP30 and CMA7, Parties revised and expanded functions of the CTC[1]. These decisions reflect a clear expectation that the CTCN should play an increasingly catalytic role in linking technology identification with implementation, scale, and finance; strengthening national systems of innovation; fostering multi-country and programmatic approaches; and strengthening partnerships with a broader array of stakeholders. We welcome this guidance and view it as a natural evolution of the CTCN's mission—one that builds on proven strengths while responding to the increasing urgency and complexity of countries' climate technology needs.

[1] Decision -/CP.30, 'Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre', adopted by COP 30 under agenda item 9(a), and decision -/CMA.7, 'Review of the functions of the Climate Technology Centre', adopted by CMA 7 under agenda item 11(b), advance unedited versions available at https://unfccc.int/cop30/auvs.

In this context, UNEP submits this proposal to continue hosting the Climate Technology Centre. Section A of this proposal demonstrates our experience in governance and management to date, setting out the strong foundations already in place. Section B addresses UNEP's technical abilities, including our capacity to support the CTCN to deliver on revised functions as per COP and CMA decisions. Section C covers UNEP's financial management experience, including our financial systems, auditing, accountability, and ability to secure funding. Finally, section D looks ahead at our vision of the CTCN as a next-generation, country-driven platform that not only provides high-quality technical assistance, but also more systematically connects innovation, policy, capacity-building, partnerships, and financing pathways to implementation on the ground. Table 1 on page 5 summarises *both* what the CTCN delivers today, as well as our proposed additional delivery model to more systematically implement the revised functions of the CTC.

We at UNEP have been honoured to be entrusted with hosting and forging the CTCN into what it has become today, and we stand ready – humbly and with continued commitment – to support its next phase in enabling developing countries to move more rapidly from technology identification to sustained deployment and investment at scale.

2. Responses to criteria for evaluating and selecting the host of the Climate Technology Centre

This section is organized in accordance with the "Criteria for evaluating and selecting the host of the Climate Technology Centre" as contained in the UNFCCC call for proposals.

A. Governance and management

A.i Be an organization, or group of organizations, capable of providing an efficient and agile service to the secretariat of the Climate Technology Centre in order for it to provide timely responses to requests from developing countries for technical assistance

UNEP is well positioned to provide efficient and agile services to the Climate Technology Centre (hereinafter referred to as the Centre), enabling timely and high-quality responses to developing countries' requests for technical assistance. Drawing on established administrative systems (including access to multiple UN procurement services through framework agreements), experienced technical teams, and established regional and country-level networks, UNEP mobilizes expertise, effectively manages procurement and contracting, and adapts implementation modalities to country-specific needs.

Our long-standing role in hosting and providing secretariat functions for multilateral environmental agreements, UN partnerships, scientific bodies, global alliances and networks —including the Convention on Biological Diversity, UN-REDD, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction — demonstrates the trust placed in us and reflects our proven operational effectiveness, institutional flexibility, and depth of country engagement.

With UNEP's support, the Centre has established systems and guidelines for countries to submit requests for technical assistance; employed experienced and dedicated staff to implement processes for reviewing requests and developing response plans; built a global network of nearly 1,000 technology experts to support CTCN services; and utilised our procurement and administrative processes to contract implementers while maintaining strong fiduciary oversight and technical rigor. Along the way, both our internal learning and Advisory Board guidance have shown the need for more timely procurement and hiring processes, and we have taken steps to improve these (More on this in sections A.iv. and A.v.). Indeed, the Second Independent Review of the CTCN found that "The main successes regarding the effective implementation of the CTCN are the following: … its strong sectoral expertise, agility and responsiveness".

Table 1 below provides a brief overview of the CTCN's service delivery thus far under UNEP hosting, as well as our proposed additional delivery model, intended to supplement existing activities and further systematize implementation of the revised functions of the Climate Technology Centre.

Table 1. Current CTCN delivery and proposed additional delivery model to more systematically implement revised functions of CTC

Revised functions of the Climate Technology Centre (COP30/CMA7 decisions)	Current CTCN delivery (More information presented in section B.ii)	Proposed Additional Delivery model (Further information presented in section D.i.)
(a) Country-driven assistance: (i) Advice and support in identifying, prioritizing and addressing technology needs, development of enabling environment (ii) NSI and endogenous technologies (iii) Capacity building for technology adaption and operation (iv) Prompt technology action (v) Technical and logistical support to NDEs (vi) Project preparation to enable financing	• Works closely with technology focal points from 115 developing countries • Mobilizes expertise from 985 Network members (as of Feb 2026) from 116 countries to provide support to developing countries, from identification and prioritisation of climate technology needs, piloting technology solutions technology deployment, creation of enabling policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks for technology uptake, and strengthening national systems of innovation • Processes an average of 130 technical assistance requests at different stages per year, and completes 30 TAs/year • Delivers annual NDE forums in five regions • Organizes annual regional capacity-building programmes for NDEs, learning visits, open webinars and online trainings • System in place for 30 NDE logistical support/year • Delivers concept notes for accessing funding as part of Technical Assistance	*In addition to continuing the current delivery for these functions, we will employ the following approaches:* **A financing pipeline approach** • Identify opportunities for alignment with priorities of vertical funds (GCF, GEF, AF) at onset of TA request • Identify prospects for TA outputs to be scaled up through the funds' programmes • Identify potential alignment of TA outcomes with market-facing and private-sector initiatives or public-private partnerships **Coordination platform with funding entities** • A coordination group on climate technologies with key climate finance institutions (MDBs, RDBs AF, GEF, GCF, interested national banks) • Aims to share good practices, tools, and lessons learned on aligning NDCs, TNAs, NAPs, innovation, opportunity pipelines for technology deployment and upscaling (including those resulting from CTCN technical assistance) with investment criteria, financing instruments, and results frameworks
(b) Multi-country and programmatic approaches	• Delivers multi-country TAs on green cooling, circular economy, gender responsive energy programmes • Implements the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator programmes (Phase 1,2, coordination of AFCIA partnership) totalling USD 18 million, EC programmes on Innovative Climate Solutions and on Communities at risk of Climate-induced conflicts totalling USD 5 mill • Initiates SF6 and Cement Decarbonization programmes	
(c) Partnerships and technology cooperation	• Partnering with Network members from private sector (54% of total network) and research and academia (16%), providing extensive expertise for addressing requests from countries • Embeds North-south, South-south and triangular cooperation elements in many TAs	*In addition to partnerships and cooperations we are undertaking, we propose the creation of a facility to leverage private sector financing for climate technology enterprises* **A Climate Innovation Guarantee Facility** • Provides partial guarantees to de-risk climate technologies and enterprises in order to leverage private sector financing, enhancing the CTCN's efforts to support individual national climate change strategies

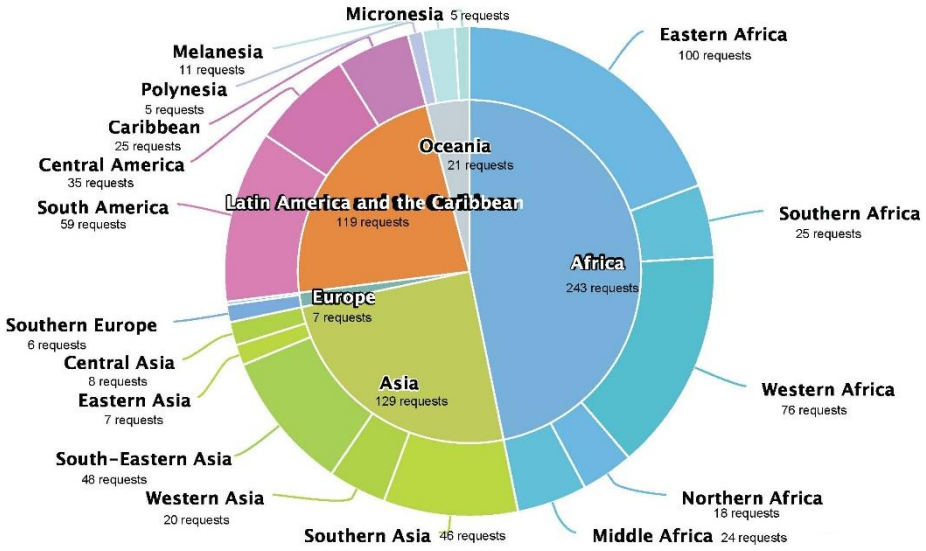
		• UNEP to establish and oversee the global advisory facility including establishing partnerships with contributing organisation and country level financial institutions • CTCN will develop country level strategic engagement through NDEs and national technology strategies • CTCN will develop the programmatic approach to strengthen peer learning and support and strengthen action across countries and regions.
(d) Climate Technology network facilitation (i) Inclusive and endogenous technology cooperation (ii) International partnerships for technology scale (iii) In-country assistance and training (iv) North–South, South–South and triangular partnerships (v) Planning tools, policies and best practices (vi) Matchmaking for financing	• Mobilizes support from Network members with endogenous technology capabilities (25% of total network) • Engages gender and technology organisations and youth innovation organisations via bespoke programmes & gender expert roster • Partnerships with UN agencies, industry associations, international initiatives • Facilitates twinning-style collaboration between research institutes and technical capacity on emerging technologies (e.g. green hydrogen) • Delivers tools, policies, and guidebooks through TA and knowledge partners • Facilitates connection to potential funders to bridge the gap between technical solutions and implementation (e.g. access to GCF PPF, Adaptation Fund, GEF)	*In addition to current mobilization of Network and cooperation with UNFCCC bodies, we propose new matchmaking activities and expansion of collaboration focusing on strengthening countries capacities for NSI, indigenous and endogenous technologies* **Creation of matchmaking opportunities** • Leveraging network: collaborative model for technology cooperation between NDEs and Network members (thematic working groups, Network fair) • Private sector brokerage and partnership matchmaking • TIP-focused matchmaking: targeted matchmaking sessions during TIP regional dialogues **Supporting national systems of innovation and Indigenous and endogenous technologies** • Dedicated capacity building for NDEs to co-design national innovation roadmaps • Expand Youth Climate Innovation and Gender programmes to support endogenous innovation • Strengthen collaboration with LCIPP to elevate indigenous solutions
(e) Cooperation with Financial Mechanism and UNFCCC bodies	• Collaborates with GCF on readiness grant programme & with Adaptation Fund on AFCIA • Scales up technology development and transfer through international climate funds • Collaborates with TEC, AC, SCF, PCCB, and active contribution to UNFCCC processes	
(f) Evaluation of outcomes and long-term impacts	• Biennial NDE survey, post TA monitoring	• Inclusion in UNEP's 2026–2029 institutional impact framework, which measures contributions to reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity
(g) Additional activities to support mandate delivery		

A.ii Have demonstrated ability to engage with and provide support to all developing countries, in all regions

UNEP's organizational structure includes six regional offices, six sub-regional offices, nine country, liaison, and/or programme offices, and a headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya (one of only two UN agencies to be based in the Global South). In addition, our multiple strategic and implementing partnerships, including with the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), enable us to leverage effective solutions for an extensive range of sectors and countries. Through our broad array of programmes and collaborations, UNEP has implemented projects in more than 160 countries. Further information is provided in Annex ii.

In its hosting role, UNEP supports the CTCN's global operations in Copenhagen, enabling the delivery of technical assistance through staff based both at CTCN headquarters and in UNEP regional offices across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, through which the Centre has served 115 developing countries.

Figure 1. CTCN technical assistance requests by region (January 2014-February 2026)



The Centre works in close collaboration with National Designated Entities and its Network of technology providers spanning 116 countries and prioritises requests from LDCs and SIDS, while strengthening engagement with Eastern European developing countries to broaden access and responsiveness.

A.iii Have an effective governance structure that supports high-quality administration, ensuring the evaluation of operational performance against the following elements: the principles of integrity and transparency; reporting and accountability; the timeliness and appropriateness of responses to developing countries' requests; fiduciary standards; and legal and ethical standards, in a manner that is consistent with the principles of the United Nations

UNEP is governed by the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA), composed of all 193 Member States, which approves UNEP's Medium-Term Strategies, Programme of Work, and budgets. This intergovernmental oversight framework ensures strategic direction, transparent decision-making, and accountability for results. As part of its Medium-Term Strategy for 2026–2029, UNEP applies a strengthened impact framework that measures and reports on contributions to reduced GHG emissions and enhanced resilience and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, reinforcing results-based management and institutional accountability.

UNEP operates in full accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. Core UN values—including integrity, transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct— are embedded in UNEP's regulations, rules, and administrative procedures. UNEP applies fiduciary standards in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules, governing budgeting, financial management, internal controls, reporting, and audit. Entrusted resources are managed transparently and efficiently, supported by robust internal controls and

independent external audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors, ensuring compliance with UN-wide fiduciary, legal, and ethical standards.

High-quality administration and performance oversight are reinforced through UNEP's independent Evaluation Office, which conducts and oversees evaluations in line with UNEA requirements and UN Norms and Standards. Evaluations assess effectiveness, efficiency, and implementation performance, generating recommendations to strengthen programme delivery. In 2021, the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) rated UNEP "highly satisfactory" for evaluation quality, citing strong governance, accountability systems, and anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures.

Within this governance framework, UNEP's hosting of the CTCN ensures clear reporting lines and accountability to UNFCCC Parties and the Advisory Board. The Centre convenes mandated Board meetings, reports regularly on operational and financial performance, contributes to Joint Annual Reports with the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), and systematically implements Board guidance.

Operational performance—including the timeliness and appropriateness of responses to developing countries' requests—is monitored through key performance indicators tracked in the CTCN's monitoring and evaluation dashboard and reported regularly to the Advisory Board. The Centre has also provided data to UNFCCC-administered independent reviews of the CTCN and periodic assessments of the Technology Mechanism. In line with UN principles of transparency, CTCN organizational documents, operational plans, Board materials, and external evaluation reports are publicly available.

A.iv Have the necessary staff recruitment and management capability

UNEP's recruitment capabilities are built on a structured, rules-based framework ensuring transparency and fairness. The framework is grounded in compliance with UN Staff Regulations and Rules, which define the conditions of service, staff rights and obligations, and the regulatory framework for managing personnel. These rules ensure consistent compliance, accountability, and fairness in UNEP's management practices.

As regularly reported to UNEA, in implementing staff recruitment, we monitor and report on the geographic and gender distribution of workforce recruitment and publicly share our recruitment and outreach strategies, which include investing in developing staff capacities to support new programme priorities, enabling mechanisms for feedback and reporting, and securing stronger organizational design for collective accountability. UNEP's management capacity in terms of organisational structure and financial framework received MOPAN's highest rating in their most recent assessment (2021).

The CTCN's management capacity is further strengthened by the institutional positioning of the Centre within UNEP's Climate Change Division. Situated within this Division, the CTCN benefits from robust managerial oversight, established administrative and fiduciary systems, and direct access to sectoral and policy expertise. In addition, during our hosting of the Centre, UNEP also established an additional means of staff contracting through other UN bodies in order to offer a variety of hiring modalities for best operational efficiency. This combination ensures both strong day-to-day management and high-quality substantive guidance together with and more flexible hiring modalities, reinforcing UNEP's ability to effectively host and oversee the CTCN's mandate at scale.

A.v Have demonstrated capability to ensure timely, fair and open international tendering for the procurement of services in line with the fiduciary and ethical standards of the United Nations

UNEP conducts international tendering for the procurement of services in full compliance with United Nations fiduciary and ethical standards. Its procurement processes are guided by the United Nations Procurement Manual and its core principles of best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, effective international competition, and acting in the best interests of the United Nations.

In response to Advisory Board and evaluation guidance on improving procurement timeliness and flexibility, UNEP instituted a dual procurement approach—channelling commercial procurement through either UNEP Procurement Services or the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON), where a dedicated UNON staff member manages CTCN procurement. The Centre currently conducts weekly meetings with the UNON team to monitor the status of procurements and to work together to address any issues in the bidding process. Special modalities permitted under the Procurement Manual for hardware acquisitions beyond standard thresholds may also be utilised, including restricted competition, emergency procedures, and existing

procurement agreements with other UN entities such as UNDP and UNOPS. Following these improvements, technical assistance procurement timelines are being regularly monitored, and we will continue to strive for optimal efficiency.

A.vi Be able to simultaneously manage and administer multiple and complex projects in developing countries

UNEP has extensive experience managing and administering multiple, complex projects in developing countries, operating across diverse institutional, political, and socio-economic contexts. We routinely oversee large, multi-country and multi-partner initiatives that involve blended financing, coordinated implementation by national and regional institutions, and compliance with rigorous donor, fiduciary, and reporting requirements.

In 2024, UNEP's programme operations consisted of 627 active projects with a combined budget of USD 2.79 billion. Within this portfolio, the Climate Change Division managed one of the organization's largest and most substantive project pipelines, comprising 154 active projects representing a total portfolio value of USD 1.09 billion. These figures underscore our extensive operational footprint and highlight the Division's central role in advancing the organization's climate mitigation and adaptation priorities. In addition to the CTCN's work, the Climate Change Division supported the following in 2024:

- 17 countries in preparing their TNAs and Technology Action Plans;
- 35 developing countries in advancing efforts to accelerate low-carbon development through electric mobility, energy efficiency, renewable energy and low-emission buildings (through over USD 200 million in GEF grant funding);
- 60 low- and middle-income countries as they developed programmes and policies to accelerate their transition to electric vehicles;
- 30 countries as they developed roadmaps to reduce emissions of methane;
- 70 countries in their efforts to improve the energy efficiency of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment;
- 50 countries as they adapted to drought, rising seas and other climate impacts (including a USD 60 million project in Jordan to boost water security for 750,000 people);
- 3 countries to finalize their NAPs;
- 6 small island developing states on early-warning systems for natural disasters;
- 10 countries' enabling environments for technology and innovation adoption and diffusion strengthened;
- 11 countries as they developed environmental and social safeguards that would allow them to access the global market for forest-based carbon trading;
- 7 countries seeking eligibility for more than USD1 billion in results-based finance for protecting forests;
- 64 countries as they produced their first biennial transparency reports;
- over 30 countries in advancing implementation of their NDCs; and
- 120 countries in the preparation of their next NDCs.

We have also supported the Climate Technology Centre in simultaneously managing and administering a large volume of complex technical assistance activities at different stages of the project cycle, requiring coordination across regions, thematic areas, and coherent delivery modalities.

For example, in 2024, the CTCN processed and oversaw 105 technical assistance cases at different stages of implementation: 19 projects under review, 25 in design phase (including 3 under bidding), 37 under implementation and 24 being completed. This portfolio encompassed a wide range of sectors (elaborated further in sections B.i and B.ii) and programmes, such as the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator (AFCIA) and EU programmes—underscoring the CTCN's ability to deliver diverse, concurrent support across regions and sectors.

The CTCN (with UNEP as its legal entity) was selected in 2019 to implement the AFCIA programme which provided USD 5 million in technical assistance funding to foster innovative, locally led climate adaptation solutions. After successfully delivering 25 technical assistance projects in 23 countries, UNEP and CTCN

were selected to run AFCIA's Phase II providing a further USD 10 million for technical assistance, as well as overseeing coordination of four other international entities (SPC, SPREP, UNIDO, and WFP) in the AFCIA partnership, together representing USD 40,000,000 in funding for adaptation technology development over the 2025-2030 period (see more on AFCIA in Annex ii).

A.vii Be able to guarantee the appropriate monitoring and tracking of the activities undertaken

UNEP guarantees rigorous monitoring and tracking of activities through its Integrated Planning, Management, and Reporting (IPMR) system, which manages the full lifecycle of UN programmes and projects—from design and approval through implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. All activities are anchored in UNEP's impact framework, which defines a coherent set of integrated interventions measured against clearly articulated indicators aligned with the Medium-Term Strategy, ensuring that programme activities are logically linked to intended outcomes and global environmental goals.

Progress data is reported on a quarterly basis through formal reporting to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, providing transparent, regular updates on implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work, alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and linkages to resolutions adopted by the UNEA (See UNEP Governance in Annex xi for more information). This system ensures timely performance oversight, accountability, and evidence-based management decision-making.

The CTCN's monitoring data will be included in UNEP's 2026–2029 institutional impact framework in terms of contributions to reduced GHG emissions and enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity. In addition to UNEP's impact framework, we developed a bespoke monitoring and evaluation system for the CTCN, aligned with reporting on the implementation of the Technology Framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement. The CTCN's framework presents specific budgeted activities, outputs, and intended outcomes, and includes indicators from all service areas to be reported on by the Centre and technical assistance implementers. At the operational level, the CTCN initiated systematic monitoring of results and impacts of completed technical assistance projects in 2025 to better assess long-term effectiveness, capture lessons learned, and inform future programme design.

A.viii Have capacity to provide funds for technical and logistical support to nationally designated entities to enable them to fulfil their roles

Throughout its work to date, UNEP has supported the Centre to secure and allocate funding to provide technical and logistical support to Nationally Designated Entities (NDEs). The CTCN has regularly organised multi-day regional NDE forums, providing logistical support for NDE travel, per diems, and accommodation, as well as technical support on a broad range of topics, such as digitalisation, innovative climate technologies, and climate technology financing. When feasible, these events were organized on the margins of regional Climate Weeks to facilitate further knowledge sharing and networking opportunities between NDEs, Financial Mechanism focal points, and accredited entities.

In addition, the CTCN has arranged stand-alone technical support for NDEs, including learning visits; organised training on topics such as block chains and artificial intelligence; and conducted knowledge sharing webinars and capacity building events as described in Joint Annual Reports of the TEC and CTCN (See Annex xi for reports). At the request of NDEs, the CTCN has also provided follow-up technical support for completed technical assistance, for example by connecting NDEs with Network members and potential funders regarding scaling up; providing advice on developing concept notes; and convening bilateral meetings between NDEs and accredited entities.

Finally, the Centre, guided by UNEP processes and modalities, has put in place a system to operationalise NDE logistical support, which was agreed on by the Advisory Board at its 23rd meeting. This support, in the amount of USD 5,000 per request, can be accessed by developing countries NDEs to undertake the following: 1) organizing national climate technology workshops to engage stakeholders in the ideation and development process for scalable technical assistance requests; and/or 2) post-technical assistance implementation monitoring, reporting and follow-up.

Together, these examples demonstrate that UNEP's hosting of the CTCN provides the institutional systems,

financing experience, and operational flexibility required to provide sustained technical and logistical support to NDEs, enabling them to fulfil their roles.

B. Technical Capabilities

B.i Have a comprehensive understanding of the development and transfer of technologies, including in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in particular an understanding of the challenges faced by developing countries, of regional, subregional and sectoral constraints and of differences regarding specific technologies, as well as have the capability to support and facilitate the transfer to and diffusion and dissemination of technology in developing countries, including through regional presence

As the UN's leading global environmental authority, UNEP organizes its technical expertise around addressing the triple planetary crisis—climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste—and maintains deep in-house capacity on solutions across priority sectors including adaptation and resilience, disaster risk reduction and early warning, energy systems, food systems, industry and transport, and water and coastal management, biodiversity and ecosystems, circular economy and waste, digital transformation, and finance.

UNEP's Climate Change Division focuses on facilitating access to technology and finance to accelerate both mitigation and adaptation efforts, supporting the deployment of low-emission and climate-resilient technology solutions, and providing policy and decision-support instruments that help countries identify informed trade-offs and win-win pathways for sustainable development. The Division also strengthens systems for measuring progress, enhancing climate transparency, and tracking results toward mitigation and adaptation goals.

Just a few examples of our technology work include:

- Implementation of the global TNA project, through our Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC), which has assisted more than 100 developing countries in identifying, prioritizing, and developing action plans for climate technologies aligned with national mitigation and adaptation priorities (see Annex ii for more information);
- Development of digital platforms to showcase the power of data and digital technologies through UNEP's Digital Transformation programme;
- Promoting the use of energy efficiency technologies together with nature-based solutions, and building technologies to reduce cooling-related emissions by UNEP's Cool Coalition;
- Producing the "Advancing biobased technologies in the bioeconomy" report; and
- Establishing integrated, sustainable and low emissions transport in the Maldives through policy, technology and infrastructure improvements as part of a GEF-funded project.

Section A.vi and Annex ii provide additional examples of the breadth of the Climate Change Division's technology work.

The technology experience and understanding described above is strengthened by UNEP's global presence, including its regional offices and country-level engagement, ensuring that technology support is grounded in regional realities and responsive to subregional and sector-specific constraints.

This regional engagement is reflected in the geographic and sectoral distribution of CTCN technical assistance (demonstrated in figures 2-5), which spans all developing regions and addresses both mitigation and adaptation priorities across diverse technology areas.

As its host, we have supported the Centre to organize its work in line with UNFCCC mandates and the Paris Agreement Technology Framework, including its innovation, enabling environments, capacity-building, collaboration, and support pillars. Through our work, CTCN services have covered a broad array of mitigation and adaptation technologies and spanned the full technology cycle—from technology identification and prioritization to feasibility studies, policy and regulatory design, decision-support tools, piloting and demonstration, and early-stage market deployment.

Figure 2. Distribution of CTCN requests from Africa by sector

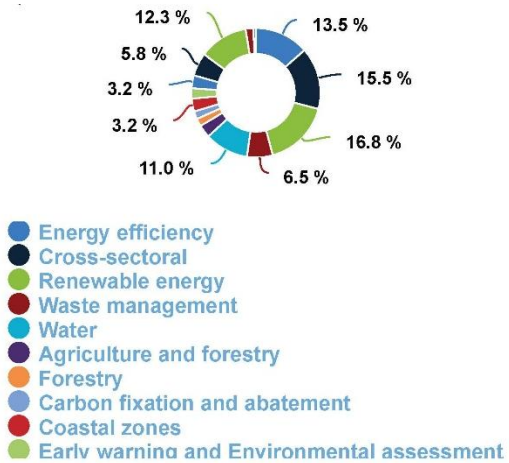


Figure 3. Distribution of CTCN requests from Asia by

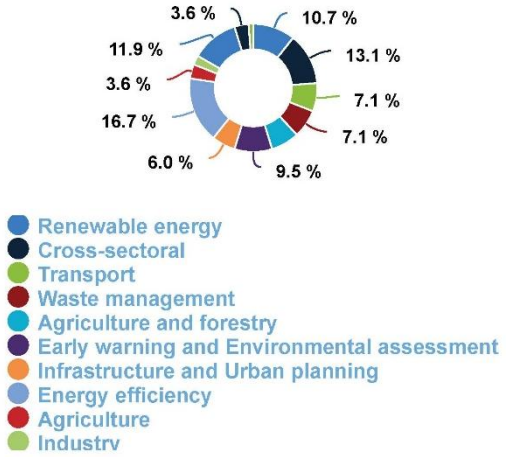


Figure 4. Distribution of CTCN requests from Europe by sector

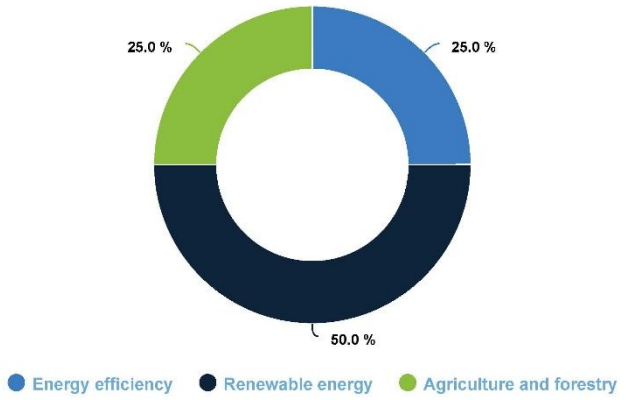
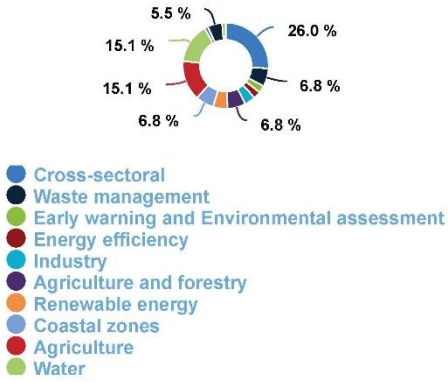


Figure 5. Distribution of CTCN requests from Latin America and the Caribbean by sector



B.ii Have demonstrated experience and expertise in technology development and transfer that would enable the Climate Technology Centre to perform its revised functions as set out in annex 1

Relevant examples of UNEP's technology work, including that of the CTCN, are detailed below according to the order of the revised functions listed in Annex 1 of the UNFCCC call for proposals. This subsection also elaborates how the current work of the CTCN already corresponds to the revised functions as outlined in Table 1 of the Introduction section.

(a) At the request of a developing country Party

(i) Provide advice and support in:

a. Identifying, prioritizing and addressing technology-related needs, including by supporting the deployment of climate technologies through pilot, demonstration, diffusion and dissemination projects

In terms of identifying and prioritizing technology-related needs, UNEP-CCC has supported more than 100 developing countries since 2009 through its GEF-funded Global TNA Project (Phases I–V) by providing targeted financial and technical assistance that helps identify national climate technology priorities and translate them into implementable action. With a total budget of USD 30.2 million, the project enables countries to develop or update nationally endorsed, gender-responsive TNAs and Technology Action Plans (TAPs) aligned with NDCs, NAPs, and national development objectives. Through a country-driven, multi-stakeholder process and extensive capacity building, the Global TNA Project supports countries in defining priority mitigation and adaptation technologies, addressing key technical, financial, market, and regulatory

constraints, and developing implementation-ready project concepts that facilitate real-world application and scaling of climate technologies. These efforts have proven effective in mobilizing investment, with USD 2.9 billion in approved project value attributed to TNA-informed projects, demonstrating UNEP's role in turning technology priorities into tangible climate action at scale (Further information available in Annex ii).

During UNEP's hosting, the CTCN has demonstrated significant expertise in all stages of the technology cycle. Examples of such CTCN technical assistance include:

- TNA and TAP for NDC implementation in Chile (2021);
- Piloting mobile technology use to scale up climate observation digital data collection & processing for adaptation in Malawi (2022);
- Piloting and deployment of e-mobility in Jakarta, Indonesia (2019); and
- Deployment of solar photovoltaic systems for off-grid agro-industrial facilities through the development of a "Community Solar Platform" and an innovative pay-as-you-use financing model in Burkina Faso (2025).

b. The development of enabling environments

We advance enabling environments in partnership with governments and stakeholders —including policy, regulatory, and institutional factors—that foster the development, transfer, and deployment of crucial technologies. In 2025, UNEP designed and implemented 47 national and multi-country readiness grants focused on creating the enabling environment to promote climate adaptation and completed 25 national and sub-national adaptation planning documents in Africa, Asia and Latin America. On the mitigation front, UNEP partners with GEF on initiatives to help countries resolve policy gaps and barriers, transform markets, and develop national standards for energy efficient lighting and appliances; and strengthen governance, institutions, processes, and capacities to undertake evidence-based, sustainable, inclusive planning and policy reform in urban development (see Annex ii for further information).

Likewise, the CTCN has supported governments in translating national climate and development priorities into concrete policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks that reduce implementation barriers and create conditions for sustained technology uptake. These include technical assistance examples such as:

- Development of an integrated and comprehensive agroforestry policy in Belize (2018);
- Development of low-emission mobility policies and a financing proposal for Cambodia (2019);
- Framework for industrial energy efficiency regulations in Kenya (2019);
- Supporting the transition to a circular economy in Costa Rica (2024).

(ii) Support the enhancement of national systems of innovation and capacity for developing Indigenous and endogenous technologies;

UNEP strengthens domestic innovation ecosystems by supporting small and medium-sized enterprises to integrate sustainability across their value chains through its Eco-Innovation Methodology, catalysing locally driven advances in products and processes. In addition, UNEP leads the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme, alongside the Development Bank of Latin America and the Asian Development Bank, fostering policy coherence, aligning climate and nature objectives, and scaling innovative local solutions.

Moreover, we have supported the CTCN in the development of national systems of innovation and endogenous technology development through technical assistance and capacity building. Fifty-seven technical assistance interventions in 65 countries have been delivered in support of innovation system and endogenous technology development. Examples of these include:

- Developing a framework and roadmap for a national system of innovation to foster low-carbon and climate-resilient economic development in Zambia (2022);
- Identification of a climate research agenda including collaboration with academia in Jamaica (2020);
- Feasibility study for a combined heat and power supply using green hydrogen in Mongolia (2022); and
- Update of a TNA aimed at reassessing priority technologies in key sectors and establishing a national system of innovation led by a climate technology incubation hub in Côte d'Ivoire (2025).

Through its two-time selection to administer the AFCIA programme, the CTCN fosters innovation in adaptation solutions in developing countries. For example, as a result of its implementation of the AFCIA I

programme, 25 innovative technologies and/or practices were deployed that enhance NSI and use of digitalisation to support locally led innovation.

In addition, specific programmes such as the EU Innovative Climate Solutions, Youth Climate Innovation, and the Gender-Just Climate Solutions programmes have provided Global South stakeholders (including LDCs, SIDS, women and youth) with learning, skills, and tools for endogenous technology development. The CTCN also facilitated knowledge sharing on indigenous climate solutions through the compilation of publications, indigenous technology descriptions, interviews, and technical assistance interventions.

(iii) Provide information, training and support for programmes aimed at building or strengthening the capacity of developing country Parties to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technologies;

UNEP has provided information and training to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to choose, operate and maintain technologies across adaptation and mitigation objectives. For example, we have addressed urgent coastal adaptation needs and capacity gaps in Angola by establishing an early warning climate forecasting system and training on its use; developing the capacity of 500 people on land management techniques such as adopting climate-resilient crops, waste management practices, and water quality monitoring to mitigate the impacts of drought; and integrating adaptation into national policy. Through UNEP's Zero Emissions Energy Communities, we have increased the production of electricity from renewable sources locally and at lower costs, by training local communities on the design, financing, construction and operation of renewable source power plants.

We have also supported the Centre in providing training programmes, technical guidelines, and institutional support to NDEs, public agencies, utilities, and local practitioners across sectors such as renewable energy, climate-resilient water management, early warning systems, sustainable agriculture, and mobility systems. For example:

- Wildfire Information System Enhancement in North Macedonia (2025);
- Technical capacity development for climate-resilient agriculture through the revision of national policies and the improvement of data management systems in Fiji (2024); and
- Identification of suitable direct-use applications and technologies for low- to medium-temperature geothermal systems across six African countries (2019).

(iv) Facilitate prompt action on the development, deployment, diffusion and dissemination of technologies in developing country Parties on the basis of identified needs;

UNEP enabled the Centre to establish a system that can facilitate prompt action by operating a demand-driven technical assistance mechanism anchored in nationally identified needs. Requests are submitted through NDEs, ensuring alignment with national priorities under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and are processed through streamlined approval and delivery procedures that enable rapid mobilization of expertise. Once requests are approved, the Centre deploys specialized technical experts to work directly with national institutions on actionable outputs, enabling countries to move quickly from planning to implementation.

(v) Provide technical and logistical support to national designated entities to enable them to fulfil their role;

Please see section **A.viii** for information on UNEP's expertise and experience in delivering technical and logistical support to national designated entities.

(vi) Support, in accordance with the respective guidelines and criteria, the preparation of project proposals to enable the financing, deployment and use of existing technologies for mitigation and adaptation;

Access to finance is a decisive factor in translating climate technology priorities into implementation and scale, and since 1991, UNEP has been mobilising climate funds on behalf of Member States. UNEP has supported project preparation for the GCF and has completed 100 projects across 78 countries since 2016, valued at USD 504 million. Currently, the active portfolio constitutes 40 projects in 46 countries worth USD 433 million. Together, these initiatives have catalysed USD 53 million in co-financing. Likewise, in 2025, UNEP and the GEF partnered on the development of 302 projects across 148 countries valued at USD 1.3 billion in funding.

In parallel, we support the Centre to actively collaborate with a broad range of financing partners—including entities within the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism—to help bridge the gap between technical assistance and sustainable investment.

Examples include:

- CTCN technical assistance to assess city climate vulnerability and identify ecosystem-based adaptation intervention helped to identify the vulnerability of people and ecosystems in six cities in Lao PDR (2016). This information led to the design a GCF project valued at USD 11.5 million. Mr. Amphayvanh Oudomdeth, Director of the Climate Change Adaptation Division and assistant to the NDE of Lao PDR has noted that "CTCN support has been catalytic, transformational, and has helped leverage larger financing";
- CTCN AFCIA-funded technical assistance on a mobile flood barrier technology is being scaled-up to access a USD 5M grant by the Adaptation Fund;
- A USD 9.1 million GEF8 project was approved in 2024 to develop electric mobility and public transport, building on the result of CTCN technical assistance for Zimbabwe (2022).

(b) Utilize multi-country and programmatic approaches to responding to requests for technology development and transfer;

The CTCN began delivering multi-country technical assistance already in its first year of operations, when it recognized similar technology priorities among certain countries and thus delivered the Green Cooling Africa Initiative in Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, and Namibia.
Other examples include:

- Regional circular economy initiatives in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay (2020); and
- Gender-responsive energy programmes across the Economic Community of West African States region involving 14 countries (2016).

The CTCN implements programmatic approaches such as AFCIA and European Commission programmes, including the Climate Technology for Communities at Risk of Climate-induced Conflicts and the Innovative Climate Solutions Programme. Technical assistance examples from these programmes include:

- Development of a GIS-based decision-support tool to enhance resilience and sustainable fish farming in Sierra Leone, as part of AFCIA (2025); and
- Multi-country agrivoltaic technology assistance in West and Central Africa, as part of the EU Innovative Climate Solutions programme (2024).

The CTCN is currently developing two more programmatic approaches: SF6 abatement and decarbonization in the cement industry. An additional programmatic approach on mitigation in agriculture is also being explored with a philanthropic organization.

(c) Enable and encourage the development and transfer of climate technologies through collaboration and partnerships with private sector entities, philanthropic organizations, public institutions, and academic and research institutions, as well as through opportunities for North–South, South–South and triangular technology cooperation

UNEP collaborates with a wide range of partners to catalyse climate technology development and transfer. Our work with the private sector aligns businesses and financing with climate action, such as the UNEP Seed Capital Assessment Facility which helps fund private-sector-led renewable energy projects in frontier markets in Africa and Asia (see Annex ii for further information). We partner with philanthropies such as Bloomberg Philanthropies on our International Methane Emissions Observatory, and with the Ellen Macarthur Foundation on developing Brazil's first National Circular Economy Strategy.

UNEP works closely with academic institutions, research organizations, and public institutions worldwide to translate scientific knowledge into practical guidance that supports climate technology development, deployment, and transfer. Through collaborations with leading scientific and technical experts, UNEP produces flagship knowledge products—including the Emissions Gap Report and the Adaptation Gap Report—which synthesize the latest research and provide policy-relevant insights to inform national climate

planning and technology choices. UNEP also co-hosts the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, supporting the preparation of global assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and risks, and mitigation and adaptation options. The assessment process coordinates thousands of volunteer experts from universities, research institutes, and public institutions worldwide who evaluate peer-reviewed scientific, technical, and socio-economic literature to provide the best possible information for decision-making.

We also promote technology cooperation through South–South and triangular collaboration, including via multi-country operations and structured knowledge exchange, such as our project, "Enhancing South-South Cooperation – Building the Capacity of Developing Countries to Promote Green Economies", which provides a forum for countries from Southeast Asia to share their experiences in the transition to resource-efficient, low-carbon and socially inclusive economies.

Likewise, through technical assistance, the CTCN further reinforces North–South, South–South, and triangular cooperation by connecting developing countries with peer institutions and technology providers across regions. Examples include:

- Piloting and training on an easily deployable and mobile flood barrier technology by Dutch developers in the Mpanda Community of Burundi (2021);
- A South-South knowledge exchange on public transport administration and bus rapid transit implementation between the Republic of Korea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic as part of CTCN's "Technical Capacity Enhancement for Planning an Urban Public Transport System" technical assistance in Lao PDR (2022); and
- A South-south knowledge exchange for Bangladesh policy makers to learn from Thailand's information services and monitoring systems to inform coastal management decision-making as part of CTCN's "Technology for Monitoring & Assessment of Climate Change Impact on Geomorphology in Bangladesh Coastal Areas" (2016).

(d) Facilitate its Network in order to:

(i) Cooperate with national, regional and international technology centres and relevant national organizations, including those that facilitate social inclusion and promote gender-responsive technologies, technologies led by youth, women and Indigenous Peoples as well as local communities, and endogenous technologies

While UNEP facilitates many networks, it will focus on the Climate Technology Network in this section due to its relevance. The Network comprises a wide range of national, regional, and international technology centres, including the African Centre for Technology Studies, the ASEAN Centre for Energy, Europe's climate innovation agency Climate KIC, and WIPO GREEN. In addition, the Network includes 243 institutions and companies with endogenous technology capabilities, reflecting strong capacity for locally developed and context-specific climate solutions.

The CTCN works closely with government ministries (agriculture, energy, environment, forestry, industry and technology), as well as national research institutions (the Center for Studies and Research on Renewable Energy of the Higher Institute of Applied Technologies in Congo-Kinshasa, the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute universities in Trinidad & Tobago, etc.), and regional organizations (the Economic Community of West African States Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program, etc.) to deliver technical assistance that strengthens domestic institutional capacity and supports endogenous technology development.

Social inclusion is integral to the CTCN's cooperation model. Its Network has 83 members with gender expertise, and the Centre partners with organizations that promote gender-responsive technologies including UNFCCC Women and Gender Constituency member organizations. The CTCN also partners on youth-led innovation, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems, and locally led solutions, including through gender-responsive TNAs, the Youth Climate Innovation Labs programme, and the Gender-Just Climate Solutions programme. Examples include:

- Scaling up low-carbon and climate-resilient businesses led by women and young people in Uruguay (2024);
- Selection of Naireeta Services' Bhungroo technology as a winner of the CTCN-supported Gender-

Just Climate Solutions Award for its gender-responsive, low-cost, underground filtration system. Naireeta Services then became a Network member and went on to successfully transfer the technology to Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, and Vietnam (2018); and

- Designing nature-based solutions with a cultural and gender-equity approach to increase the resilience of rural mountain communities in protected natural areas affected by extreme weather events in Honduras (2021).

More on how UNEP will take this work forward is presented in Section D.i and D.iii.

(ii) Foster international partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders to accelerate the development, deployment, diffusion and dissemination of climate technologies in developing countries

We offer a flagship example, the AGRI3 Fund, which is an innovative public–private partnership that UNEP established to unlock private finance for sustainable agriculture in emerging markets and developing economies. AGRI3 blends public capital with private sector expertise by using guarantees and finance to reduce credit risk for commercial lenders, thereby enabling banks to extend longer-term loans for climate-smart and nature-positive agricultural technologies and practices. Since its launch in 2021, AGRI3 has mobilized USD 256 million in loans and issued USD 93 million in guarantees across developing economies. The fund has also delivered measurable climate and development impacts, including the transition of nearly 70,000 hectares to sustainable agricultural practices, 171,000 metric tons of CO_2 emissions reduced, and targeted technical assistance for thousands of farmers (see Annex ii for further information).

Leveraging UNEP's institutional platform, the CTCN has developed international partnerships with public and private sectors and conducted dialogues with multilateral development banks and climate funds to explore alignment between technical assistance outputs and project preparation or investment opportunities. For examples, the CTCN is collaborating with the Global Cement and Concrete Association on developing deep decarbonization road maps for the African cement industry and exploration of joint fundraising for a potential multi-country cement and concrete innovation programme.

(iii) Provide in-country technical assistance and training to support the development and implementation of identified technology actions in developing countries

UNEP provides extensive in-country technical assistance and training as already presented in A.vi and Annex ii. We have also supported the establishment of the Centre's regional presence, enabling CTCN staff to work directly with NDEs and Network members to deliver tailored technology solutions while embedding capacity within national institutions. For example, the CTCN:

- Built an integrated monitoring and forest fires early warning detection system in the Borjomi - Kharagauli National Park using innovative remote sensing tools and training (2021);
- Delivered on-the-ground support to empower Kaduna State communities to implement sustainable agricultural practices such as solar-powered hydroponics systems for increased food security in North-west Nigeria (2024); and
- Collaborated with national and sub-national authorities to advance coastal resilience technologies, combining nature-based and coastal protection solutions with in-country training to support implementation and long-term maintenance in Viet Nam (2022).

(iv) Stimulate the establishment of twinning centre arrangements to promote with a view to encouraging cooperative research, development, demonstration and deployment

An example of UNEP's twinning arrangements includes the Generation Restoration Cities project, where Role Model cities mentor and share expertise with Pilot cities to implement nature-based solutions and ecosystem restoration methods. We have also strengthened the CTCN's capacity to establish similar cooperative partnerships, such as:

- Twinning-style collaboration between the Republic of Korea and Southeast Asian counterparts to advance research, policy frameworks, and technical capacity on emerging technologies such as green hydrogen (2025); and
- Twinning on fuel cell and green hydrogen technologies among energy professionals from Belize, Gambia, the Maldives, Panama, Zimbabwe and South Korean institutions (2025).

(v) Identify, disseminate and assist with developing analytical tools, policies and best practices for country-driven planning to support the development, diffusion and dissemination of climate technologies

UNEP provides several analytical tools and applications to support planning related to climate technologies, from UNEP-DHI's water-related tools and policies to UNEP-CCC's TNA planning tools that guide implementation, align national priorities, and mobilize resources.

We have also supported the CTCN in assisting developing countries to apply decision-support tools—including technology prioritization frameworks, feasibility and cost-benefit analyses, policy diagnostics, and roadmaps—to inform national planning and investment. The CTCN developed 62 policies, strategies, plans, and regulations in 2025, while strengthening institutional capacity and advancing South–South learning. Other examples include:

- Leapfrogging market to energy-efficient refrigerators and distribution transformers in Malawi, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Namibia (2019);
- Wildfire information system enhancement in North Macedonia (2025); and
- Harnessing technology best practices in the circular economy for climate action in Africa (2023).

(vi) Provide matchmaking for the purpose of securing funding for implementing technologies identified as needed by developing country Parties

We offer the Seed Capital Assistant Facility (SCAF) as an example of UNEP's experience on this subject. SCAF is a public sector donor-funded facility designed to increase private sector investment matchmaking with early-stage development of low-carbon projects in high-risk frontier markets in Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. During the first phase, SCAF has supported nine renewable energy projects and leveraged USD 313 million in private capital and direct investment funding, representing full-scale generation of 751 MW and annual emission reduction of 1,171,072 tCO2e.

Under UNEP's hosting, CTCN technical assistance has included targeted finance-enabling deliverables—such as investment concept notes, project preparation inputs, and links to potential funders. Examples include:

- With CTCN initial support, the GCF approved USD 540,000 in Project Preparation Facility funding for an initiative led by Kenya Commercial Bank. The proposal for the USD 218 million full-scale project, submitted to the GCF in 2025, aims to promote environmentally sound technologies among small and medium-sized enterprises in Kenya;
- CTCN support for NDC implementation in Pakistan's waste sector culminated in the development of four project concept notes and leveraged USD 158,000 in financing;
- CTCN supported the preparation of a concept note for a Project Preparation Facility proposal to access USD 25 million funding to deploy prioritized climate adaptation technologies such as rainwater harvesting and farmer-managed natural regeneration in Uganda;
- CTCN, with support from the European Commission, hosted a private sector matchmaking event for Asia-Pacific NDEs, Network members, and climate technology service providers in Belgium in 2019; and
- The CTCN's developed a USD 5.2 million GCF concept note for public bus electrification and informed an electric vehicle policy framework adopted by the Ministry of Transport in the United Republic of Tanzania. Follow-up activities secured USD 15,000 from the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and USD 90,000 from the Belgian Agency for International Cooperation (Enabel).

(e) Cooperate with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund and UNFCCC constituted bodies

UNEP has been a multilateral implementing entity of the Adaptation Fund since 2010, an accredited entity of the GCF since 2015, and is one of the GEF's founding agencies. With a current portfolio of US$1.3 billion in GEF grant financing and US$433 million in GCF financing, we work with more than 100 developing countries to take transformational climate action (see Annex ii for further information).

UNEP has also supported the CTCN in building a substantive partnership with the Financial Mechanism and Adaptation Fund. The Centre was selected to implement the first ever AFCIA programme (US 5 million) and as a result of its successful delivery, was subsequently selected to provide both coordination services and

implementation of AFCIA II (USD 13 million in total) - (see Annex ii for further information).

Through UNEP as accredited entity, the CTCN has provided a total of 34 technical assistance interventions using GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (amounting to USD 11 million). The CTCN has also collaborated on programming of activities and capacity-building, such as joint work with the TEC and the GCF on NSI, collaborative research, development and demonstration (cRDD), incubators and accelerators, emerging and transformational adaptation technologies. The CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office (PALO) in Songdo supports CTCN activities related to GCF collaboration and cRDD; and the CTCN and the GCF have enabled their respective focal points to participate in several of each other's events.

In addition, Technology Mechanism NDEs are supported in participating in select GEF National Dialogues, helping to align country technology priorities with GEF programming and funding opportunities. The CTCN also serves on selected TNA projects Steering Committees.

UNEP has supported CTCN and TEC collaboration on their joint mission since the launch of the CTCN. In 2022, the CTCN and TEC further enhanced their cooperation by unveiling their first Joint UNFCCC Technology Mechanism Work Programme (2023–2027), followed by the launch of the joint Technology Mechanism Artificial Intelligence for Climate Action initiative in 2023. The CTCN and the TEC work closely together in implementing Joint Work Programme initiatives, aligning their bi-annual governance meetings to enable a joint session, and collaborating on preparation of their Joint Annual Reports to the COP and CMA.

In addition, representatives of the Financial Mechanism, Adaptation Fund, Paris Committee on Capacity Building, Adaptation Committee, and Standing Committee on Finance are regularly present at CTCN Advisory Board meetings. Likewise, at the invitation of the UNFCCC secretariat, the CTCN has contributed to the UNFCCC annual synthesis reports on capacity-building, implementation of the Gender Action Plan, agriculture, and inter-agency cooperation, as well as participating in Mitigation Work Programme events, Ocean dialogues, and IPCC coordination meetings with constituted bodies.

(f) Evaluate, in coordination with nationally designated entities, the outcomes and long-term impacts of technical assistance provided in response to requests from developing country Parties as part of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Climate Technology Centre

With UNEP's backing, the Centre has been progressively strengthening its capacity to evaluate the outcomes and long-term impacts of technical assistance in coordination with NDEs as part of its monitoring and evaluation framework. Every two years, the Centre, together with the TEC, have conducted joint NDE surveys to solicit feedback on activities and services provided by both bodies. Likewise, UNEP conducted an internal evaluation on the CTCN in 2024 which included evaluation of technical assistance impacts. Most recently, at its 24th Advisory Board meeting, the CTCN introduced a post-implementation evaluation form to systematically capture outcomes and longer-term impacts of completed technical assistance, which is being piloted in 2025 with a select group of countries.

(g) Perform other activities as may be necessary to carry out the above-mentioned functions

UNEP is committed to supporting the CTCN in undertaking additional activities as may be necessary to effectively carry out the above-mentioned functions. This institutional agility enables the CTCN to respond to emerging COP guidance, evolving country needs, and new opportunities for impact while maintaining accountability, quality, and coherence in service delivery.

B.iii Have demonstrated capability to engage in partnerships with a wide range of organizations, bodies, networks and experts across geographical regions in the development and transfer of climate technologies and the facilitation of networks

UNEP operates through a whole-of-society approach that brings together its 193 Member States, the UN system, private sector, academic, civil society, and financial actors to deliver solutions at scale, as already presented in previous sections. Through these partnerships, we facilitate policy coherence, technology cooperation, and knowledge exchange across regions and sectors. Our network facilitation role is further demonstrated through the global coalitions and networks we host or co-lead, including the Global Adaptation Network, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, and the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Climate Technology Network (as of February 2026) is comprised of 985 member institutions across 116

countries. As elaborated in section B.ii.d, with the support of this Network, the Centre has matched country needs with specific expertise to deliver tailored technical assistance, co-develop solutions with national stakeholders, strengthen institutional and technical capacities, and creates connections to funding entities. CTCN's partnerships span all regions and a broad range of sectors, including energy systems, adaptation and resilience, buildings, industry, sustainable mobility, circular economy, and early warning systems, enabling cross-regional learning and replication of best practices.

The CTCN also works closely with UN agencies, multilateral climate funds, development banks, and international initiatives to align technical assistance with policy frameworks, financing pathways, and implementation programmes. For example, in 2025, the CTCN cooperated with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, World Meteorological Organization, International Telecommunication Union, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies under the Early Warnings for All initiative by coordinating efforts to support the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Lesotho in developing their national early warning system road maps within the framework of the initiative.

Through this partnership-driven operating model, the CTCN convenes diverse expertise, facilitates coordinated action across regions and sectors, and translates collaboration into practical technology solutions.

C. Financial management

C.i Have financial management, auditing and reporting functions; a robust accountability system; sound financial systems of an international standard; and a fiduciary record that ensures the accurate and impartial administering and disbursement of funds

UNEP maintains strong financial management, auditing, and reporting functions that ensure rigorous stewardship of entrusted resources. Its financial statements are prepared annually in full compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and are subject to independent external audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors. Robust internal controls, systematic budget and expenditure monitoring, and transparent reporting processes ensure the accurate and impartial administration and disbursement of funds. Annex ix provides UNEP audited financial reports for years 2022, 2023, and 2024.

UNEP operates within a strong accountability framework that integrates external oversight with internal audit, investigation, ethics, and evaluation functions. This system ensures compliance with UN regulations and rules, sound risk management, documented managerial decision-making, and corrective action where required. Clear audit trails, disclosure practices, and external auditors' conclusions affirming the accuracy and impartiality of UNEP's administration of funds demonstrate UNEP's sound financial systems of international standard and its established fiduciary record.

C.ii Have demonstrated ability to secure significant funding

UNEP secures financial resources through two principal funding modalities. Core contributions provide flexibility to implement the UNEP programme of work as approved by all Member States. Among these, the UN Regular Budget supports UNEP Secretariat functions, including the Governing Bodies, UN system coordination, and cooperation with global scientific communities. The Environment Fund, UNEP's core fund, supports essential capacity needed for balanced and efficient delivery of UNEP's programme of work.

Earmarked contributions are designated for specific projects, themes or countries, and enable expansion and replication of UNEP's programme in more countries. The funds include funding from Member States, the European Commission, the UN family, the Multilateral Fund, foundations, private sector, and others. Global funds from the GEF and GCF represent another type of earmarked fund.

Table 2. UNEP income as of 31 December 2025

Funding source	**2025 Income**
Earmarked Funds	USD 288.5 million
Global Funds	USD 359.5 million
Environment Fund	USD 84.9 million
UN Regular Budget	USD 20.7 million
Total:	**USD 753.6 million**

Table 2 shows UNEP's income as of 31 December 2025 by funding source, as per the UNEP 2025 annual report.

During the first hosting period, UNEP secured a total of USD 117.26 million for CTCN operations and service delivery, as shown on the CTCN website funding page. Table 3 below details the distribution by funding source type.

Table 3. CTCN income (2013-2026)

Funding source	**Amount (2013-2026)**
15 Bilateral donors & the European Commission	USD 92.01 million
Multilateral funds (Adaptation Fund, GCF, GEF)	USD 24.35 million
UN and other agencies	USD 900 thousand
Total:	**USD 117.26 million**

C.iii Have a track record in financial stability and sustainability

UNEP has built a strong and consistent track record of financial stability and sustainability. The 2024 financial statements confirm UNEP's solid financial position. Assets of USD 2.323 billion against liabilities of USD 356 million demonstrate a strong current ratio of 6.52, demonstrating ample liquidity to meet short-term obligations. Total assets reached USD 3.784 billion, with net assets of USD 3.194 billion supported by a surplus of USD 269.8 million in 2024. Collectively, these indicators reflect UNEP's enduring financial soundness, institutional reliability, and capacity to sustain programme delivery over the long term.

Figure 6 shows net assets from 2022 to 2024, demonstrating an upward trend of UNEP's financial position. Figure 7 shows the current ratio, illustrating UNEP's strong liquidity. The ratio remains high at 6.52, indicating that UNEP has more than enough short-term resources to cover its obligations. Overall, these results show that UNEP continues to operate from a strong financial foundation and stability.

Figure 6. UNEP net assets from 2022-2024

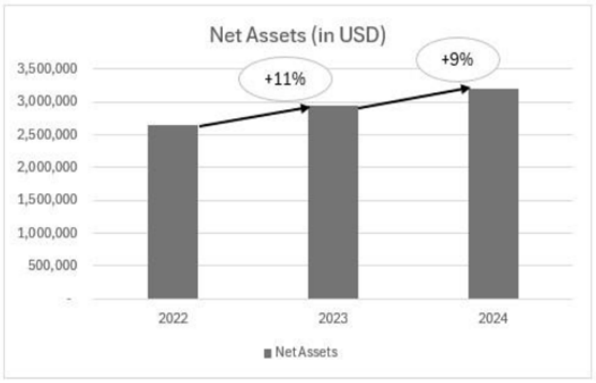
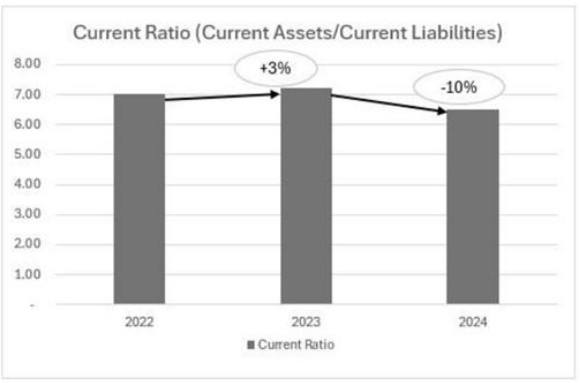


Figure 7. UNEP's current ratio of assets versus liabilities



D. Climate Technology Centre and Network management plan

D.i Have an overall vision and approach in terms of how it will support the effective functioning of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, including through an effective organizational structure

D.i.a UNEP's Vision for Supporting the CTCN

UNEP envisions a Climate Technology Centre and Network that functions as the world's leading, country-driven, international cooperation platform for accelerating the development, deployment, and financing of climate technologies at scale. In this vision, UNEP supports the CTCN to serve as a catalytic global hub—aligning policy, capacity, innovation, partnerships, and finance to transform climate ambition into durable, system-level impact in developing countries. It enables the scaling of solutions by bridging innovation and investment, strengthening national institutions, and empowering Nationally Designated Entities to lead

coordinated, sustained climate technology action. Through strategic integration and global collaboration, the CTCN advances equitable access to technology and supports countries in delivering resilient, low-emission development pathways.

Anchored within UNEP's Climate Change Division and supported by the organization's global reach, technical depth, and fiduciary strength, we aspire to position the CTCN as a trusted catalyst for inclusive, innovative, and investable climate solutions. In doing so, UNEP will ensure that the CTCN not only responds effectively to evolving COP guidance but also shapes the future of climate technology cooperation by connecting national priorities with global expertise, action, and finance.

D.i.b UNEP's Approach: A Next-Generation CTCN Delivery Model

UNEP's approach to hosting the CTCN in the next term is grounded in the continuity of current operations together with purposeful evolution.

As elaborated in Section B.ii, UNEP and the CTCN are already implementing all of the revised functions to varying degrees—including programmatic and multi-country approaches, development of investment-ready concept notes, and facilitation of linkages with funding entities and multilateral development banks. If selected to continue hosting the Climate Technology Centre, UNEP will ensure that all of these existing elements will continue to be implemented.

Moreover, to more thoroughly align with expanded COP guidance and evolving country needs, UNEP proposes an additional, next-generation CTCN delivery model. The Centre will systematically embed financing considerations from the outset and link innovation, partnerships, and investment pathways. Structured mechanisms will align country-driven outputs with public and private finance, strengthening implementation and enabling scale. Guided by the Belém Technology Implementation Programme (TIP), this approach will enhance coherence between the Technology Mechanism, Financial Mechanism, and the Adaptation Fund, and strengthen collaboration with funding entities, positioning the CTCN to better translate technology priorities into sustained action and measurable results.

1. From Technical Assistance to Technology Deployment: A Financing Pipeline Approach

Over the last decade, UNEP has built considerable experience in full project proposal development for Adaptation Fund, GEF, and GCF funding. As such, UNEP can offer a suite of options to increase access to financing and further technology deployment through UNEP-managed funding portfolios. For example, upon receipt of a technical assistance request, the CTCN can engage with UNEP portfolio coordination teams to identify whether the technical assistance aligns with any GEF, GCF and Adaptation Fund priorities. Likewise, CTCN technical assistance frequently generates investment-ready outputs—such as technology feasibility studies, policy and regulatory recommendations, capacity-building outcomes, and implementation roadmaps—that align directly with the design requirements of funded programmes. This was the case for concept notes developed by the Centre under AFCIA I for Burundi and Maldives projects (USD 5 million each) which were submitted to the Adaptation Fund. In addition, we have facilitated a dialogue between the CTCN and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to support collaboration between Thailand's NDE and the AIIB on preparing a hydrogen project for GCF submission.

By intentionally linking these outputs with UNEP-led proposals to multilateral climate funds, completed CTCN support can serve as a credible upstream foundation for scaled investment, reducing preparation time and improving project quality and country ownership.

In parallel, CTCN outcomes can be aligned with market-facing and private-sector-oriented initiatives such as the UNEP Finance Initiative, helping translate relevant technical assistance into bankable opportunities by engaging financial institutions and investors early in the technology deployment pathway. Early coordination such as this will increase the potential impact of CTCN technical assistance in terms of capital mobilization for technology deployment and upscaling.

2. Creation of matchmaking opportunities

To accelerate technology development, deployment, and scale, UNEP will strengthen the CTCN's role as a convenor and broker by expanding structured matchmaking opportunities among NDEs, Network members, private sector actors, and financial entities. These efforts will focus on translating country-driven technology

priorities into concrete partnerships, implementation pathways, and investment-ready opportunities:

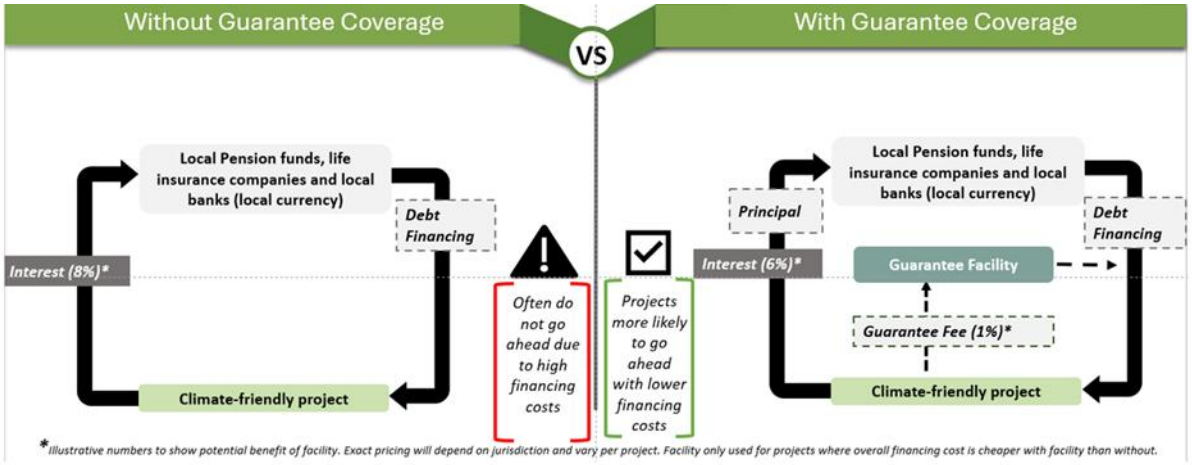
a. **Leveraging the Climate Technology Network:** The CTCN will introduce a more collaborative model for technology cooperation among NDEs and the Network by mobilizing its nearly 1,000 Network members through a new Climate Technology Network Engagement Strategy (to be reviewed and finalized by the Advisory Board in spring 2026). This approach may include establishing thematic working groups co-led by Network members to explore new developments, best practices and co-create practical tools that directly support country-driven planning and implementation. In parallel, the CTCN will pilot matchmaking at the regional level by organising regional Network Fairs for Network members and NDEs.
b. **Private Sector Brokerage and Partnership Matchmaking:** To further operationalize cooperation and accelerate partnerships, the CTCN will expand its brokerage and matchmaking functions, building on existing efforts to connect NDEs with national green business platforms to facilitate North–South, South–South, and triangular partnerships. Dedicated regional forum matchmaking events with private sector actors, convened in collaboration with NDEs from developed countries, will help align technology demand with solution providers.
c. **TIP-Focused Matchmaking for Implementation and Scale**: As part of supporting the implementation of the Belém TIP, the CTCN will explore the organization of targeted matchmaking sessions during TIP regional dialogues or forums. These sessions will bring together NDEs, technology providers, innovation hubs, research institutions, and relevant financing partners around implementation-ready priorities emerging from technical assistance. By anchoring matchmaking within the TIP process, the CTCN can help ensure continuity from technology identification to deployment, facilitate knowledge exchange, and support the formation of partnerships capable of advancing technologies from pilot stages toward broader adoption and scale.
d. **Twinning arrangements:** UNEP will create a structured twinning programme in partnership with relevant organisations, such as the Global Sustainable Technology & Innovation Community (G-STIC), an alliance of 17 leading Research and Technology Organizations (RTOs) dedicated to accelerating innovation-to-implementation pathways. The CTCN and GSTIC will facilitate RTO-to-RTO partnerships linking institutions across developed and developing countries. These partnerships will support joint research and demonstration programmes, shared access to laboratories and pilot facilities, and expert exchanges and targeted training. Aligned with CTCN priorities and regional needs, this approach will strengthen cooperative technology development, enhance institutional capacity, and accelerate the deployment and scaling of climate technologies in developing countries.

3. A Climate Innovation Guarantee Facility

Since its launch, the CTCN has worked with developing country governments and their innovation communities to foster climate technology development and transfer, including supporting innovation centres and enterprises generating new solutions to critical climate-related challenges. Many of these solutions struggle to access finance from local capital markets however, due to a high perception of risk by investors, limiting their ability to achieve financial sustainability and increasing the likelihood of failure. A highly effective approach to addressing this challenge is to provide financial guarantees for these technologies, essentially promising to cover some or all of any potential losses if they fail, significantly reducing the risk to commercial investors and thereby leading them to lend to them on more favourable terms.

UNEP therefore proposes to create a CTCN Climate Innovation Guarantee Facility (CIGF) that will provide partial guarantees to de-risk climate technologies and enterprises in order to leverage private sector financing, enhancing the Centre's efforts to support individual national climate change strategies. To achieve this goal, the facility will work closely with national governments and their key agencies, such as national development banks and technology and innovation bodies, to identify where the need for private sector financing is most critically needed. Once identified, the Facility will provide financial guarantees to 'de-risk' the projects and enterprises that meet a minimum level of development and investment readiness, increasing their attractiveness to private investors and allowing them to secure more favourable financing, such as lower interest rates and longer repayment periods on loans. Figure 8 illustrates how the guarantee facility operates.

Figure 8. Guarantee Facility approach



Building off successful examples, such as the USAID Development Credit Authority, the facility will provide two types of guarantees:

a. A guarantee to the capital provider/investor that can be used for any eligible projects complying with the intent of the guarantee and the guarantee provider, OR
b. A portable guarantee to the project sponsor (the enterprise or organisation developing the technology) that can be taken to, and explored with, all potential capital providers/investors.

The first type of guarantee is particularly well suited to encouraging investors to finance projects and enterprises across particular sectors (such as rooftop solar or agricultural water efficiency technologies), regardless of whether they originate from CTCN technical assistance or not, and may be effective in countries where the Centre's activities are more limited and emergent. The second type would be well suited for solutions and enterprises specifically emerging from CTCN technical assistance, providing them with a significantly increased ability to secure financing.

The Guarantee Facility will be coordinated by the Centre with UNEP's support and implemented by a suitable national partner, such as a national development bank, or a regional development finance institution if more appropriate. The funds required to provide the guarantee will be raised from donors and held by the implementing entity. As these funds will only be deployed in the case of a project or enterprise defaulting on a loan, they can be used to support multiple projects at the same time, providing significant financial leverage, and potentially recycled subsequently for use in other projects at the conclusion of the facility's activities. Potential pilot projects are currently being explored with development partners and finance institutions in Brazil, focusing on industrial decarbonisation; Ghana and Tanzania, focusing on resilient agriculture and India, focusing on small-scale and emergent renewable energy technology. More information on the facility is presented in Annex x.

This facility builds on UNEP's extensive experience designing and operationalizing catalytic finance and credit enhancement mechanisms. Through its Climate Finance Unit, UNEP has established de-risking and blended finance facilities that mobilize private capital for climate, restoration, and sustainable land use investments in developing countries. Initiatives such as the AGRI3 Fund and the Restoration Seed Capital Facility leveraged over USD 1.1 billion between 2020–2024 (see Annex ii). These efforts demonstrate UNEP's expertise in structuring guarantees, credit enhancements, and catalytic models that reduce investment risk and unlock private sector participation at scale. The proposed CTCN Climate Innovation Guarantee Facility will draw on this proven experience, tailored specifically to accelerate climate technology deployment and innovation ecosystems in developing countries.

4. Coordination platform with funding entities

Further building on its mandate at the interface of technology and finance, UNEP will support the Centre in establishing a dedicated coordination group on climate technologies with key multilateral climate finance institutions, including interested multilateral development banks, regional development banks, the Adaptation Fund, the GEF and the GCF. The group will serve as a structured platform for strategic coordination,

knowledge exchange, and joint problem-solving on how climate technologies are prioritized, designed, and financed within multilateral development finance portfolios. Its core objective will be to increase the scale, effectiveness, and accessibility of financing for climate technologies in developing countries.

Through this coordination group, institutions will share good practices, tools, and lessons learned on aligning NDCs, TNAs, technical assistance, innovation, opportunity pipelines for technology deployment and upscaling (including those resulting from CTCN technical assistance) with investment criteria, financing instruments, and results frameworks. By providing a structured and consistent space for collaboration, thought leadership, and potential matchmaking, the CTCN will help bridge the gap between technology development and deployment and large-scale finance, thus enabling more coherent, country-driven pathways from technology identification to implementation and investment at scale.

5. Supporting national systems of innovation and Indigenous and endogenous technologies

UNEP will expand the CTCN's support for public policy development, training, and practical guidance on research, development and demonstration, complemented by regulatory and market-based instruments that create clear incentives and market opportunities for locally developed technologies. As part of this work, it will introduce a dedicated offering for NDEs to co-design national innovation roadmaps that connect local research institutions, small medium enterprises, Indigenous knowledge holders, youth- and women-led enterprises, and relevant public agencies.

Targeted programmes such as the Youth Climate Innovation Labs and Gender-Just Climate Solutions will be further developed to support specific cohorts driving endogenous innovation. In parallel, the CTCN will strengthen collaboration with the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform to elevate technologies and solutions developed and used by communities, Indigenous Peoples, local governments and community-based organisations; as well as with the Adaptation Fund's Locally Led Adaptation programme, to connect local technology efforts with relevant financing pathways.

D.i.c Structure and accountability

If UNEP is selected to host the CTCN in its second phase, we will build immediately on the Centre's established foundations to develop a new Programme of Work for Advisory Board approval in 2027 that advances a more integrated and impact-oriented delivery approach. This approach will be supported by an organizational structure reflecting key activity areas of the Centre, namely:

1. Technical assistance and NDE support: Covers full technical assistance cycle including post-technical assistance, NDE support and engagement, NDE capacity-building, AFCIA II, and concept note/project proposal development;
2. Partnership and Network Engagement: Implements matchmaking, partnership development, Network management, and stakeholder engagement (including engaging Youth, Gender, Indigenous people);
3. Governance and Accountability: Supports COP and Advisory Board matters, UNFCCC relations and meetings, monitoring, reporting and evaluations;
4. Communication and Knowledge management: Includes communications, outreach, and knowledge management system; and
5. Management and operations: Provides leadership, resource mobilization and donor relations, operations and programme support.

The functional organizational chart of the Climate Technology Centre is presented in Annex v and the terms of reference of CTC key staff are contained in Annex vi.

With regard to accountability, UNEP will ensure that the Centre will continue to adhere to the CTCN Terms of Reference, including the organization of regular Advisory Board meetings and reporting procedures (see section D.iv for further information).

D.ii Have a proposal for providing the secretariat of the Climate Technology Centre with in-kind and financial support.

This section provides the context and summary of the proposed budget presented in Annex i for delivering on the functions of the Climate Technology Centre and terms of reference of the CTCN, as decided by the Parties

to the UNFCCC. It has been prepared in accordance with UNEP's financial management systems and fiduciary procedures, drawing on UNEP's experience in supporting the development and implementation of the CTCN's budgets and annual operating plans, and following the template provided by UNFCCC. The proposed budget is indicative and does not constitute financial approval or a funding commitment.

Currently, the CTCN is implementing its third Programme of Work (covering 2023-2027), with several financial commitments and obligations that will continue throughout 2027. Therefore, Year 1 represents year 2028 in the estimated budget.

The budget is structured around five key activity areas as highlighted in section D.i.c. For the five-year operation period, the total budget is estimated at USD 106.2 million, including 10.5% programme support costs and 3% contingency. Should discussions with the government of the Republic of Korea on the CTCN PALO extension result in a positive outcome, the total budget is estimated at USD 117.62 million. The two scenarios are presented in the Annex i.

Resources that we will provide to support the CTCN are estimated at USD 4.81 million and comprise both financial and in-kind contributions.

Financial contributions amounting to USD 3.48 million include a UNEP contribution of USD 125,000 and secured funds of USD 3.35 million from the Adaptation Fund for implementing AFCIA II and coordination services of AFCIA entities, for which the Agreements end in 2029 and 2030, respectively.

In-kind contributions amounting to USD 1.33 million reflect time contributed by UNEP personnel to guide, support and contribute to the activities of CTCN and its governance, as well as the prospective contribution from the Danish government for providing office space and common services for the CTCN office in UN City Copenhagen, if the CTCN continues to be headquartered there.

D.iii Be able to identify the ways in which partners and networks could be engaged in facilitating and catalysing technical assistance

Partners and networks play a central role in facilitating and catalysing the CTCN's technical assistance by strengthening demand identification, accelerating delivery, and amplifying impact. Regional institutions (such as the Southern African Development Community or the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) can be approached to identify common regional climate change goals or challenges in order to assist NDEs in co-creation of multi-country technical assistance requests that can support South–South and triangular cooperation, and foster the harmonization of policies and standards, enabling technologies to be deployed and scaled more rapidly across a given region.

Likewise, thematic networks and coalitions, including those that UNEP hosts (such as the Global Adaptation Network, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, etc. - see Section B.iii for additional networks), can serve as platforms for sharing best practices, emerging technologies, and proven methods that can directly inform and inspire NDEs as they develop technical assistance requests. By curating and disseminating practical case studies, policy tools, and technology solutions drawn from diverse country experiences, these networks can help NDEs better understand what has worked elsewhere and how it can be adapted to national contexts. These types of early engagement can inform the request development process while ensuring strong country ownership and alignment with national climate and development priorities.

During implementation, the Centre's global Network of public, private, academic, and civil society partners can be activated to deliver specific technical expertise, co-create solutions, and support the development of national technology capacities across mitigation and adaptation sectors. National partners, including government agencies, research institutions, and centres of excellence, are critical to embedding technology knowledge and experience within domestic institutions, ensuring that technical assistance is localized, sustained, and integrated into national systems. Regional and thematic collaboration further enables peer learning and supports South–South and triangular cooperation, allowing countries to share lessons and replicate successful approaches. In parallel, private sector partners and innovation hubs can contribute to testing, adapting, and scaling technologies in real-world contexts, while development finance institutions and UN partners can help align technical assistance outputs with policy frameworks and investment processes, enhancing coherence and paving the way for subsequent implementation and scale-up.

Catalytic financing further strengthens this model. Multilateral funds, together with bilateral donors and

philanthropies, can support CTCN technical assistance by funding programmatic or multi-country projects that enable rapid response to countries' needs, pilot innovative approaches, and support readiness activities. Such financing can support technical studies, capacity-building, and innovation support that de-risk follow-on investment and accelerate technology deployment. This type of backing for CTCN technical assistance has been successfully demonstrated by, for example, the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator and European Commission programmatic funding.

In parallel, countries and Network partners can be encouraged to provide pro bono and/or in-kind assistance as a complementary modality. Public agencies, research institutions, national technology centres, and private sector actors can contribute time-bound technical expertise, peer advisory services, or access to tools and data to address specific capacity gaps identified by NDEs. This blended approach—combining donor financing with in-kind contributions—enhances cost-effectiveness, deepens peer learning, and strengthens long-term institutional relationships, positioning partners and networks not only as service providers, but as active catalysts for sustained technology adoption and system-level change. Collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization on the Green Technology Book series, as well as pro bono delivery of CTCN technical assistance by the Republic of Korea, illustrate the value of these partnership models.

Lastly, the Belém TIP, while still at its initial stage, may be leveraged to provide a practical platform for engaging the Climate Technology Network and partners around implementation-ready priorities, enabling collaboration, matchmaking, and coordinated action to accelerate technology deployment at scale.

D.iv Be able to evaluate its operational performance, take measures to enhance its effectiveness, and promote an independent and accountable relationship with the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC constituted bodies, as delegated

UNEP has well-established systems, governance arrangements, and institutional practices that enable it to rigorously evaluate the CTCN's performance, to continuously enhance its effectiveness, and maintain an independent, accountable relationship with the COP and the CMA. We will utilise our Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting system—a holistic, end-to-end platform covering planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting—to systematically track CTCN operational performance, results, risks, and corrective actions. This system enables performance monitoring and evidence-based management decisions, ensuring transparency and accountability in service delivery.

In parallel, UNEP will continue to conduct internal evaluations and quality assurance processes for the CTCN as per UNEPs guidelines and regulations, and to transparently provide all requested information to COP-mandated and donor-commissioned independent evaluations. Independent reviews, including the First and Second Independent Reviews of the CTCN under the UNFCCC, as well as GEF-commissioned mid-term and terminal evaluations, have found that the Centre, in undertaking its functions, has been consistently responsive to guidance provided by the COP and CTCN Advisory Board. UNEP has supported the Centre to track the implementation of recommendations arising from these evaluations, including improvements in governance, operational efficiency, monitoring and evaluation, enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of technical assistance delivery and stakeholder engagement, demonstrating a strong culture of learning and adaptive management. UNEP will build on this track record by ensuring that evaluation findings are translated into concrete management responses and time-bound actions to further strengthen performance.

We will apply the Centre's bespoke monitoring and evaluation system (aligned with the Technology Framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC), updating it as necessary to reflect evolving COP/CMA guidance and best practices in results-based management. UNEP will also support the Centre in convening effective CTCN Advisory Board meetings, providing comprehensive and timely reporting to the Advisory Board and UNFCCC Parties, and systematically following Advisory Board and COP guidance.

Finally, we will continue to foster and strengthen the CTCN's close collaboration with UNFCCC constituted bodies, mechanisms, processes, and arrangements, as well as observer organizations. These relationships support coherence and alignment across the Technology Mechanism and the broader UNFCCC architecture, reinforcing UNEP's ability to promote an independent, transparent, and accountable relationship between the CTCN and the governing bodies it serves.

D.v Have a proposal, with established channels, for the mobilization of in-kind and financial support for the Climate Technology Centre from various sources, aligned with the timelines set out in the applicable Climate Technology Centre and Network programme of work

Resource Mobilisation: Strategic Context and Approach
In the next hosting period, UNEP will support the Centre to pursue a diversified and pragmatic resource mobilization approach, reflecting both current geopolitical realities and new opportunities for partnership. This approach is in line with the UNEP resource mobilization strategy as contained in the UNEP Programme of Work for the biennium 2026-2027.

While sustaining and strengthening engagement with donor Parties—including retaining core contributors, securing new commitments, and revitalizing relationships with former donors—we will increasingly leverage technical cooperation itself as a catalyst for pro bono and in-kind contributions, alongside traditional financial support.

UNEP's hosting role enables systematic engagement with donor Parties at both strategic and operational levels. Advisory Board meetings serve as regular touchpoints between donor governments and UNEP senior management to review progress, align priorities, and deepen collaboration on CTCN delivery. Experience demonstrates the value of this approach, including collaboration with the European Commission—the CTCN's largest donor to date—not only at headquarters level but also through EC Delegations and complementary EC instruments such as Copernicus, which enhance the effectiveness and reach of technical assistance.

UNEP will further align resource mobilization with strengthened performance reporting, strategic communications, and visibility efforts that position the CTCN as a high-impact, trusted delivery platform capable of translating climate ambition into implementable, finance-ready solutions. This focus builds upon our positioning of CTCN impact reports that have been developed to demonstrate results from both AFCIA and EC funding support (including an online AFCIA reporting event that engaged more than 400 representatives from across the climate community).

Diversifying Funding Sources - Philanthropy and Bilateral Support:
In recognition of the rapidly changing global funding landscape, UNEP has intensified efforts to diversify CTCN's funding base. Philanthropic foundations are an increasingly important potential source of climate finance, particularly for innovation-oriented, early-stage, or higher-risk interventions. For example, in 2025 the CTCN engaged a relevant philanthropic foundation to explore collaboration and following UNEP policy and guidance, has moved the engagement towards establishing a legal partnership. This reflects a more proactive and systematic approach to engaging philanthropy as a credible and complementary funding source in a constrained funding environment.

In parallel, we will continue to engage bilateral donors through multi-year and annual contribution agreements aligned with the new CTCN Programme of Work, prioritizing flexible funding that enables responsiveness to country-driven demand and continuity across implementation cycles. Visibility and recognition for bilateral donors, especially those that provide multi-year funding, will also be increased.

Importantly, bilateral contributions will be strategically deployed as catalytic capital—enabling the CTCN to develop investment-ready pipelines and demonstrate proof of concept in ways that attract additional public and private finance. Experience to date shows that well-structured bilateral support can generate multiplier effects, unlocking follow-on investment from multilateral climate funds, development banks, and private actors by transforming technical assistance outputs into scalable and finance-ready initiatives.

Private Sector Engagement and In-Kind Contributions:
UNEP recognizes that diversifying support also requires a more strategic and calibrated approach to private sector engagement. Building on our Strategy for Private Sector Engagement, operational guidelines on engagement with industry, and updated partnership policies—we are supporting the CTCN in moving beyond our historically risk-averse approaches while maintaining safeguards against greenwashing and excluding sectors misaligned with the achievement of the Paris Agreement objectives and Sustainable Development Goals.

We will also encourage the CTCN to increasingly engage private companies—particularly green technology providers—as sources of in-kind and pro bono support, including technical expertise, technology demonstrations, data access, and deployment experience. Notably, as of February 2026, 54 percent of the CTCN's 985 Network members across 116 countries come from the private sector, underscoring the scale of this opportunity. Initial efforts have focused on Denmark and Sweden—reflecting the CTCN's headquarters location—with the aim of expanding to a global approach to private sector engagement.

Matchmaking activities have already demonstrated strong potential. Under UNEP's encouragement, the CTCN convened its first dedicated matchmaking session between NDEs and Swedish companies at COP30, with similar discussions are underway with Denmark and Japan. These engagements emphasize public–private partnerships that both strengthen relationships with donor Parties and leverage vetted private sector innovation ecosystems. We will further facilitate engagement through established and trusted umbrella organizations that share UN values, such as the UN Global Compact.

Leveraging Multilateral Development Banks for Scale:
UNEP will aim to build on the success of AFCIA and GEF-funding by further advancing programmatic and multi-country technical assistance approaches that provide scalable, efficient, and results-focused support to developing countries. By leveraging these proven models, we will strengthen the CTCN's ability to mobilize predictable resources, align technical assistance with donor priorities, and deliver coherent support across countries and regions.

We will also support engagement with MDBs through expanded and strategic collaboration models to scale CTCN-supported technologies from technical assistance to full implementation and investment. This includes matchmaking and pipeline development between countries, CTCN, and MDBs. Current examples include dialogue between the CTCN and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), in which the CTCN is facilitating collaboration between Thailand's NDE and the AIIB on preparing a hydrogen project for GCF submission. Similarly, we are exploring with the Asian Development Bank's Republic of Korea Hub to integrate a CTCN technical assistance request in Tajikistan into ADB's GCF-funded "Glaciers to Farms" programme.

Alignment with the Programme of Work and Governance:
Following approval of the new CTCN Programme of Work by the Advisory Board in the fall of 2027, UNEP will support the Centre in organising a donor roundtable during COP 32 that will incorporate the funding groups referenced above. Annex vii provides further information on the timeline for the start of the CTCN's new phase. Subsequently, Annex viii contains information to ensure continuity in the operations of the Climate Technology Centre during the transition process so as to avoid disruption in its provision of services to developing countries.

All financial and in-kind contributions will be managed through UNEP's established UN-compliant governance, fiduciary, and reporting systems, and aligned with timelines and priorities set out in the new POW commencing in 2028. Progress on resource mobilization and partnership diversification will be reviewed annually by the CTCN Advisory Board, ensuring transparency, accountability, and adaptive management in response to evolving country needs and funding conditions.