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**Matters relating to technology development and
transfer: joint annual report of the Technology
Executive Committee and the Climate Technology
Centre and Network**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation Sixty-fifth session

Antalya, 9–14 November 2026

Item 13(a) of the provisional agenda

**Matters relating to technology development and
transfer**

**Joint annual report of the Technology Executive
Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and
Network**

Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 2026*

Summary

This report covers the activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network since the publication of their joint annual report for 2025, including in their fourth year of implementing the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027 and implementing the technology framework under the Paris Agreement and the Belém Technology Implementation Programme. It contains information on the bodies' meetings and joint activities, deliverables and engagement with stakeholders, as well as key messages and recommendations for the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-first session and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its eighth session.

* The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline in order to include the outcomes of the 33rd meeting of the TEC and 28th meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFCIA	Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator
AI	artificial intelligence
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTC	Climate Technology Centre
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDC	least developed country
NDA	national designated authority
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NDE	national designated entity
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TA	technical assistance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-CCC	United Nations Environment Programme Copenhagen Climate Centre
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. COP 16 established the Technology Mechanism, comprising the TEC and the CTCN, to facilitate implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation in order to achieve full implementation of the Convention.¹
2. CMA 1 adopted the technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement to provide overarching guidance to the work under the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement.²
3. In accordance with relevant COP³ and CMA⁴ decisions, the TEC and the CTCN prepare a joint annual report for consideration by the COP and the CMA through the subsidiary bodies.
4. CMA 7 requested the TEC and the CTCN to incorporate, as appropriate, the elements of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme as set out in paragraph 8 of decision [18/CMA.7](#) into their workplans and programmes of work respectively, as well as into the joint work programmes of the Technology Mechanism, and to include information on action taken to implement the Programme in their joint annual reports. CMA 7 decided that the progress of implementation and outcomes of the Programme shall be reported annually in the joint annual reports of the TEC and the CTCN.⁵
5. In 2026, the TEC and the CTCN entered their fourth year of implementing the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027,⁶ which is aimed at facilitating coherence and synergy and ensuring effective implementation of the work of both bodies. It comprises joint activities and common areas of work of the bodies, the rolling workplan of the TEC for 2023–2027⁷ and the programme of work of the CTCN for 2023–2027.⁸

B. Scope

1. This report summarizes the key activities and outcomes of the work of the TEC and the CTCN since the publication of their joint annual report for 2025;⁹ chapter II below covers their collaborative and joint work; chapters II–III below present their respective activities, results achieved, and associated challenges and lessons learned. Annex I presents key messages and recommendations of the TEC for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8, annex II CTCN TA projects completed and annex III CTCN success stories.

C. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies

2. The subsidiary bodies may wish to consider this report and recommend draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 31 and CMA 8.

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 117.

² Decision [15/CMA.1](#), para. 1.

³ Decisions [2/CP.17](#), paras. 142–143; [1/CP.21](#), para. 68; [12/CP.21](#), para. 2; [15/CP.22](#), para. 6; [15/CP.23](#), para. 4; and [14/CP.25](#), para. 8.

⁴ Decisions [15/CMA.1](#), paras. 4–5; and [8/CMA.2](#), para. 4.

⁵ Decision [18/CMA.7](#), paras. 9, 10 and 25.

⁶ Information on the joint work programme is available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan>.

⁸ Available at <https://pow.ctc-n.org/programme.html>.

⁹ [FCCC/SB/2025/6](#).

I. Joint chapter of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network

3. The joint sessions¹⁰ of the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board, held in 2026 on 17 April and 18 September in conjunction with the bodies' meetings, continued to provide a valuable opportunity for systematically exchanging feedback on the work of each body and taking stock of their joint work, including in implementing the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism.

4. The joint sessions and other engagement between the bodies helped to strengthen strategic coordination and oversight of work under the Technology Mechanism, resulting in coherent joint activities, integration of TEC outputs into regional NDE forums and CTCN capacity-building activities, and stronger linkages with implementation partners.

5. The TEC and the CTCN continued to collaborate on joint activities and in common areas of work, demonstrating a coherent, synergistic approach to translating global ambition into action under the Technology Mechanism.

6. Specifically, the TEC and the CTCN continued to collaborate on joint activities. During the reporting period, they:

(a) Continued to implement joint activities under the Technology Mechanism AI for Climate Action Initiative by:

(i) Co-hosting, in partnership with KOICA, the AI for Climate Action Award 2025 and a relevant award ceremony at COP 30¹¹ and the AI for Climate Action Award 2026;¹²

(ii) Developing and launching the AI Climate Application Hub in partnership with the Digital Public Goods Alliance as the Digital Public Goods for Climate Action collection under the Digital Public Goods registry;¹³

(iii) Co-organizing with the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in partnership with KOICA, the COP 30 Masterclass on AI for Energy Systems;¹⁴

(b) Continued to promote the Technology Mechanism gender and climate technology expert roster, which, as at 9 July 2026, 328 experts had joined, who may be called upon to support events, workshops and other activities, as well as consultations, during the implementation of CTCN TA;

(c) Conducted the fourth biennial Technology Mechanism NDE survey aimed at evaluating the long-term impacts of the support provided by the TEC and the CTCN for advancing technology development and transfer;¹⁵

(d) Continued to analyse the monitoring and evaluation indicators for their joint activities and existing reporting requirements and continued to develop indicators for measuring the impacts of activities under the Technology Mechanism;

(e) Undertook joint communication and outreach efforts, including through the CTCN newsletter and the UN Climate Change Technology group on LinkedIn, which reach more than 13,800 subscribers and almost 3,250 members respectively.

7. At their joint sessions, the TEC and the CTCN discussed joint mandates related to the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, including with regard to planning and programming work under the Technology Mechanism, mobilizing resources and establishing collaborative partnerships, and reporting on and monitoring and evaluating results from

¹⁰ Information on the joint sessions, including recordings thereof, is available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html>.

¹¹ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event04.

¹² See <https://aica.awardsplatform.com>.

¹³ See <https://www.digitalpublicgoods.net/dpgs-for-climate-action>.

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/capacity-building-hub-cop30-masterclass-on-ai-for-energy-systems>.

¹⁵ See TEC document TEC/2026/33/17 and CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2026/28/8.2.

implementing the Programme. They agreed on intersessional arrangements for organizing the first mandated global dialogue under the Programme.¹⁶

8. The TEC and the CTCN continued to collaborate under the common areas of work of the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism¹⁷ by increasing the focus, during the reporting period, on promoting synergy and coherence between the policy work of the TEC and the provision of implementation support by the CTCN in the context of the regional NDE forums, as follows:

(a) Building on the work of the TEC on national systems of innovation, the inaugural NDE forum for SIDS, held in 2025,¹⁸ included a world café session on digitalization and national systems of innovation, and the NDE forum for Africa held in 2026 included a capacity-building programme on the same topics;¹⁹

(b) The NDE forum for Latin America and the Caribbean held in 2026²⁰ featured the work of the TEC on the water–energy–food nexus and AI for climate action;

(c) Building on the work of the TEC on a TNA guide for the renewable energy sector, the NDE forums for Asia and for SIDS held in 2026²¹ included a capacity-building programme on conducting such TNAs;

(d) The NDE forum for Africa provided an opportunity for the TEC to gather from NDEs views and policy insights to inform its ongoing work on incubators, accelerators and climate technology-related entrepreneurship. Moreover, the CTCN took part in the peer review of the TEC document on the topic (see para. 25 below).

9. The TEC and the CTCN continued to organize joint Technology Mechanism events on the margins of the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies: during the reporting period, one at COP 30 on bridging policy, innovation and action for climate solutions in the LDCs and SIDS²² and one at SB 64 on accelerating climate action through partnerships under the Technology Mechanism.²³

10. The TEC and the CTCN continued to strengthen linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, including by participating in the annual meeting between the GCF and UNFCCC constituted bodies at COP 30 and jointly submitting inputs in response to the call for submissions on the third updated Strategic Plan for the GCF, for 2028–2031.

11. The TEC and the CTCN issued a document providing information on their individual and joint actions to address mandates and guidance from the COP and the CMA.²⁴

¹⁶ See TEC document TEC/2026/33/21 and CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2026/28/17.

¹⁷ National systems of innovation, water–energy–food systems, energy systems, buildings and resilient infrastructure, business and industry, and TNA.

¹⁸ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2025-sids-joint-programme-nde-forum-and-capacity-building-co-creation-system>.

¹⁹ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2026-joint-programme-nde-forum-and-capacity-building-system-transformation>.

²⁰ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2026-joint-programme-nde-forum-and-capacity-building-system-transformation-0>.

²¹ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2026-asia-nde-forum-and-capacity-building-programme-integrating-energy> and <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2026-sids-nde-forum-capacity-building-ai-adaptive-management-energy-sector>.

²² See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event07.

²³ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2026/2026_event04.

²⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

II. Activities and performance of the Technology Executive Committee

A. Meetings and membership

12. The TEC convened its 32nd meeting from 14 to 17 April 2026 in Songdo, Republic of Korea, and its 33rd meeting from 15 to 18 September 2026 in Bonn, Germany.

13. At its 32nd meeting the TEC elected Pedro Ivo Ferraz da Silva (Brazil) as its Chair and Céline Phillips (France) as its Vice-Chair for 2026.²⁵ The TEC thanked the outgoing Chair, Dietram Oppelt, and Vice-Chair, Thibyan Ibrahim, for their service.

14. The meetings of the TEC were webcast live and attended by observers, including representatives of Parties and admitted observer organizations who contributed to the discussions. All meeting documents, webcasts and reports are available on TT:CLEAR.²⁶

B. Implementation of the rolling workplan for 2023–2027

15. During the reporting period, the TEC provided strategic leadership in advancing climate technology development and transfer under the Technology Mechanism. In implementing its rolling workplan for 2023–2027, it delivered significant outcomes from policy work in all priority areas; strengthened collaboration with the CTCN, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, constituted bodies and other partners; enhanced outreach to stakeholders; and improved the monitoring and evaluation of its activities, including of the integration of gender considerations across its work.

16. The TEC held joint events²⁷ with partners and contributed to events²⁸ convened by partners or held as part of the UNFCCC process across various thematic areas of work.

17. Building on its work, the TEC developed key messages and recommendations in three thematic areas for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8 (see annex I) and underscored the importance of disseminating them at the regional and national level in order to accelerate climate action on the ground.

18. The TEC appreciates the financial contributions received from the Governments of Austria, Germany and Japan and KOICA, which enabled implementation of its workplan during the reporting period.

1. Workstream 1: national systems of innovation, collaborative research, development and demonstration, and general-purpose technologies

19. Under activity A.1.1 of the rolling workplan (national systems of innovation, a common area of work under the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism), case studies from the 2023 *TEC Summary for Policymakers: Good practices and lessons learned on the setup and implementation of National Systems of Innovation*²⁹ were presented at the 2026 NDE forum for Africa.

20. Under activity A.2.1 (research, development and demonstration), the TEC, in collaboration with Future Cleantech Architects and IRENA, conducted a webinar entitled “Powering the Paris Agreement: the role of energy storage today and tomorrow”.³⁰

21. Under activity A.2.2 (incubators and accelerators), the TEC developed a publication titled *Climate Technology Incubators and Accelerators in Developing Countries* in

²⁵ A list of the TEC members is available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/members.html>.

²⁶ <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html>.

²⁷ For a calendar of TEC events and links to event pages, see <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/index.html>.

²⁸ For information on TEC participation in events, see <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/participation>.

²⁹ All TEC publications referred to herein are available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

³⁰ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2026/2026_event01.

collaboration with UNIDO, and key messages and recommendations drawn from this work for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8 (see annex I).

22. Under activity A.3.1 (emerging and transformational adaptation technologies), the TEC finalized a joint policy brief in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration on advancing community-based early warning systems and relevant key messages and recommendations for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8 (see annex I).

23. Under activity A.4.1 (digital technologies), the TEC co-hosted with KOICA and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania the TEC AI for Climate Action Forum 2025,³¹ held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 8 to 9 October 2025. The TEC Chair participated in the event “Delivering AI for climate action in developing countries”³² at the UNFCCC Climate Week held in Yeosu, Republic of Korea, in April 2026 and presented TEC activities under the Technology Mechanism Initiative on AI for Climate Action at events of the AI for Good Global Summit held in Geneva, Switzerland, in July 2026.³³ Furthermore, the TEC finalized a knowledge product on practical means of supporting AI implementation for transformative climate solutions.

2. Workstream 2: technology needs assessment and technology planning tools to support implementation of nationally determined contributions

24. Under activity B.1.1 (TNA, a common area of work under the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism), the TEC published the *TEC practical guide: How developing countries can be supported for conducting and updating their technology needs assessments*,³⁴ and it was launched at a side event at SB 64.³⁵

25. The TEC, in collaboration with UNIDO and UNEP-CCC, continued to disseminate the TNA guidebook on renewable energy³⁶ at relevant forums, including for the purpose of capacity-building at the 2026 NDE forums for Asia and for SIDS with the support of the CTCN, and at the International Vienna Energy and Climate Forum 2026.

3. Workstream 3: transformative and innovative solutions

26. Under activity C.1.1 (water–energy–food systems, a common area of work under the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism), the TEC participated in the panel on building climate-resilient agrifood systems through smart farming and technology solutions convened as part of the FAO Global Conference on Smart Farming held in Rome, Italy, in July 2026.³⁷

27. Under activity C.2.1 (buildings and infrastructure, a common area of work under the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism), the TEC, in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Climate Policy Center and the UNEP-CCC developed a policy brief on leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure, as well as relevant key messages and recommendations for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8 (see annex I).

28. Under activity C.3.1 (transformative industry), the TEC hosted, in partnership with the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and UNIDO, the COP 30 Technology Day, which focused on transformative industry.³⁸ Furthermore, the TEC, in partnership with UNIDO, finalized its analysis of standards and labels for low- and near zero emission production and products.

³¹ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/aica_forum.

³² See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2026/2026_event02.

³³ See <https://aiforgood.itu.int/summit26>.

³⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/support.html#Practicalguide>. The guide was developed pursuant to the invitation in document FCCC/SBI/2022/10, para. 98.

³⁵ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2026/2026_event03.

³⁶ The guidebook, developed by the TEC in partnership with UNIDO and UNEP-CCC under the TNA global project, is available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/energysupplysector.html#TNAguide>.

³⁷ See <https://www.fao.org/events/detail/global-conference-on-smart-farming/en>.

³⁸ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event05.

4. Workstream 4: collaboration with constituted bodies and engagement in processes under the UNFCCC and with other United Nations agencies

29. As per the corresponding activities outlined in its rolling workplan, the TEC:

(a) Invited representatives of the AF, the GCF and the Global Environment Facility to participate in its meetings and events with a view to enhancing information exchange and collaboration (activity D.1);

(b) Provided inputs to the Standing Committee on Finance on its draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8 (activity D.1.1);³⁹

(c) Provided inputs in response to the call for submissions on the third updated Strategic Plan for the GCF, for 2028–2031, (activity D.1.3)⁴⁰ and participated in the annual meeting of the GCF with the constituted bodies at COP 30 (activity D.1.2);

(d) Engaged with the Adaptation Committee by participating in its meetings and providing relevant inputs with a view to identifying opportunities for collaboration and enhancing the coherence of the work of the two bodies (activity D.2.1);

(e) Contributed to the work of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement by participating in its meetings and providing relevant inputs with a view to strengthening information exchange and identifying opportunities for fostering synergies in the work of the two bodies (activity D.3.1);

(f) Contributed to the UNEP-CCC series of Climate Technology Progress Reports by participating in the steering committee that guided the preparation of the report for 2026 (activity D.6.1).

5. Monitoring and evaluation

30. The monitoring and evaluation report on the work of the TEC in 2025⁴¹ provides an assessment of progress using performance measurement framework indicators. One of the findings in the report is the increased uptake of TEC knowledge products.

31. The TEC, together with the CTCN, conducted the fourth biennial Technology Mechanism NDE survey, the findings of which suggest that technology development and transfer remains central to countries' climate priorities, but that the uptake and practical use of TEC outputs could be further strengthened. The findings indicate that the TEC can enhance its impact by improving targeted outreach, strengthening mechanisms for tracking and showcasing uptake of its products, and aligning future work more closely with countries' practical implementation needs and emerging technology priorities.

6. Outreach

32. The TEC continued enhancing its communications and developing outreach activities in alignment with the TEC communications and outreach strategy adopted in 2020,⁴² including by organizing and participating in global and regional events,⁴³ making use of TT:CLEAR (which had received 84,130 page views as at 16 September 2026) and featuring its work in six articles on the UNFCCC Newsroom. The TEC also made use of the UN Climate Change Technology group on LinkedIn and partner platforms to enhance its visibility and reach.

33. The TEC also participated in each of the regional NDE forums held during the reporting period, which allowed it to engage with NDEs from all regions and share findings from its policy work, including key messages and recommendations.

³⁹ See TEC document TEC/2026/33/21, annex III.

⁴⁰ See the relevant TEC 33 reference document at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html>.

⁴¹ See TEC document TEC/2026/32/17.

⁴² Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html> (under strategies and guidelines).

⁴³ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/participation>.

7. Gender mainstreaming

34. The TEC took note of the Belém gender action plan and, with the support of its gender focal points and in collaboration with the UNFCCC gender team, continued mainstreaming gender in implementing its rolling workplan (under activity D.4), including by considering the matter at every TEC meeting.⁴⁴

C. Development of the next rolling workplan

35. The TEC developed a strategic road map to guide the development of its next rolling workplan. It will follow an open, inclusive and transparent process in this regard that involves taking into account existing mandates, country-driven technology priorities, the balance between adaptation and mitigation aspects, gender considerations and the need to enhance the impact of TEC work.

36. A call for inputs from Parties, observers, international organizations and other stakeholders will be launched, thereby enabling a broad range of perspectives to inform the development of the next rolling workplan.

D. Challenges and lessons learned

37. A key challenge for the TEC during the reporting period was balancing implementation of its multi-year workplan with the need to respond in a timely manner to evolving annual guidance from the COP and the CMA and emerging priorities. Regularly reviewing the workplan against new guidance and mandates at each of its meetings, and adjusting timelines or activities as needed, enabled the TEC to remain responsive while continuing to advance existing workplan activities.

38. Ongoing resource constraints continued to pose a challenge for the TEC in implementing its workplan. It noted, however, that collaborative partnerships and broad stakeholder engagement can help to mobilize complementary expertise and support in order to mitigate these constraints.

39. Increasing uptake at the national level of TEC policy guidance, knowledge products and recommendations poses another persistent challenge. The TEC identified the need for more systematic engagement with NDEs in this regard, provision of practical guidance and tailored support to countries to enable them to apply TEC outputs in policymaking, stronger links to identify country needs for project preparation, capacity-building and technical assistance. Further, the TEC noted that enhanced monitoring, evaluation and learning are needed to assess the impact of its work.

40. The increasing linkages between the work of the TEC and that of other constituted bodies and under work programmes under the UNFCCC present a challenge of potential overlap and duplication of effort. Drawing on TEC members' engagement with those bodies and those work programmes, the TEC noted the need for enhanced coordination and systematic exchange of relevant key messages and recommendations in order to foster complementarity.

E. Belém Technology Implementation Programme

41. The TEC, with support from the secretariat and in consultation with the CTCN, took action to implement the Belém Technology Implementation Programme in line with its mandates and modalities of work. In addition to discussing the matter at its meetings in 2026, the TEC conducted a mapping of its mandates arising from decision [18/CMA.7](#) and progressed in addressing them, namely with regard to:

⁴⁴ For information on gender mainstreaming efforts, see TEC documents TEC/2026/32/23 and TEC/2026/33/21.

(a) Planning of work: the TEC added an activity (D.10.1) to workstream 4 of its rolling workplan for 2023–2027 for the preparatory work required in 2026–2027 for holding the global in-session dialogues under the Programme;

(b) Dialogues under the Programme: a call was issued to Parties and non-Party stakeholders for submissions on proposed topics to be discussed at the first global in-session dialogue, to be held in 2027. The TEC determined the topic of the dialogue to be “From climate technology priorities to accelerated implementation: strengthening enabling environments, building capacity and enhancing support for developing countries”;⁴⁵

(c) Partnerships and resource mobilization: the estimated support needed for implementing TEC mandates related to the Programme was included in the updated work programme of the secretariat for 2026–2027.⁴⁶ The TEC engaged with donors, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other stakeholders to identify opportunities for collaboration, funding and other support, for example through the UNFCCC Philanthropic Leadership Platform;

(d) Monitoring and evaluation and reporting on progress: the TEC has provided information on actions taken to implement the Programme in this report as well as at an information briefing to Parties convened by the SBI Chair and the COP 30 Presidency on the margins of SBI 64.

III. Activities and performance of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

A. Advisory Board meetings and membership

42. At its 27th meeting, held in Songdo from 20 to 22 April 2026, the CTCN Advisory Board elected Ketevan Vardosanidze (Georgia) as its Chair and Kaoru Yamaguchi (Japan) as its Vice-Chair. The Board thanked the outgoing Chair, Stephen Minas (Greece), and Vice-Chair, Christian Lohberger (Papua New Guinea), for their service.

43. The key results of CTCN activities in 2025 were presented and the 2025 financial statement of the CTCN was endorsed by the Board. The Board provided further guidance on implementing the third programme of work of the CTCN, for 2023–2027, as part of the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027.

44. At its 28th meeting, held in Bonn from 21 to 23 September 2026, the Board approved the CTCN chapter of the joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2026 and the CTCN annual operating plan and budget for 2027.

45. All CTCN Advisory Board meeting documents, webcasts and reports, as well as a list of Board members, are available on the CTCN web pages.⁴⁷

B. Activities of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

46. In 2026 the CTCN entered its fourth year of implementing its programme of work for 2023–2027. The CTCN started incorporating the elements as set out in paragraph 8 of decision [18/CMA.7](#) of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme into its programme of work, including at regional NDE forums, by engaging Network members in matchmaking activities such as preparing projects and improving access to finance for scaling up existing CTCN TA projects.

⁴⁵ For details, see TEC document TEC/2026/33/21.

⁴⁶ See document [FCCC/SBI/2026/INF.3/Rev.1](#).

⁴⁷ <https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/governance>.

47. The remainder of this chapter provides an overview of CTCN activities conducted between October 2025 and September 2026, structured around the five themes of the technology framework under the Paris Agreement.⁴⁸

1. Innovation

48. Several CTCN TA projects completed during the reporting period focused on promoting or introducing innovative and emerging climate technologies. Examples include assessing the potential of integrating emerging ocean energy technologies into Papua New Guinea's national energy strategy as innovative renewable energy solutions and conducting a feasibility study for a semi-enclosed (protected) aquaponics facility in Peru.

49. TA projects on digitalization included the establishment of a community solar platform for off-grid agro-industrial facilities in Burkina Faso, the improvement of the national drought monitoring system to include a drought risk scenario module in Ecuador and the development of a multi-hazard platform for forecasting local-level climate extremes and physical hazards in Malaysia.

50. During the reporting period, 12 innovation-focused TA projects were completed under three programmes:

(a) AFCIA phase I (AFCIA I) (2020–2025): three projects were completed, with AFCIA I concluding in October 2025;⁴⁹

(b) AFCIA phase II (AFCIA II):⁵⁰ the CTCN has administered USD 10 million for AFCIA II since sourcing started in July 2024, which is expected to fund 60 TA projects over five years, making the CTCN the largest executing entity for AFCIA II. One TA project was completed under AFCIA II, six were under implementation and two were in the bidding phase;

(c) Climate Technology for Communities at Risk of Climate-induced Conflicts:⁵¹ the programme, funded by the EC in the amount of USD 3.28 million and launched in June 2023, supported 10 TA projects, 5 of which were completed, and concluded in October 2025;

(d) Innovative Climate Solutions Programme:⁵² three TA projects were completed, and a multi-country TA project in West Africa on agrivoltaics is being implemented, as the revised CTCN functions have a stronger regional approach.

51. Since opening in 2022, the CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office, located in Songdo, has supported several collaborative research, development and demonstration activities to foster national systems of innovation and enhance endogenous capacities in developing countries. Its activities in this area, during the reporting period, include:

(a) Supporting TA projects that pilot innovative technologies or promote collaborative research, development and demonstration initiatives, such as the completed project on emerging ocean energy technologies in Papua New Guinea and the pre-feasibility study on groundwater desalination and resource recovery in Uzbekistan;

(b) Conducting capacity-building activities related to collaborative research, development and demonstration, namely:

(i) A webinar for NDEs introducing collaborative research, development and demonstration, held on 28 October 2025;⁵³

(ii) A learning visit for researchers from six countries on green hydrogen and fuel cells, conducted in the Republic of Korea in July 2026;

⁴⁸ Decision 15/CMA.1, annex, para. 4.

⁴⁹ See the AFCIA dashboard, available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/adaptation-fund-climate-innovation-accelerator-afcia-I>.

⁵⁰ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/adaptation-fund-climate-innovation-accelerator>.

⁵¹ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/climate-change-and-security>.

⁵² See <https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/ics-innovative-climate-solutions-programme>.

⁵³ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/webinars/ctcn-webinar-introduction-collaborative-research-development-and>.

(iii) A bridge-building workshop and learning visit for NDEs and experts on energy storage aimed at fostering South–South, North–South and triangular collaboration and ideation of CTCN TA projects, held in the Republic of Korea in September 2026;

(c) Developing knowledge products, including *Reflections on the CTCN's Collaborative Research, Development and Demonstration Activities*, which was published in April 2026.

2. Implementation

(a) Supporting development and transfer of climate technologies

52. As at 1 August 2026, the CTCN had received, since its inception, 536 TA requests from 117 developing country Parties. Of these, 462 requests had been processed (the others having been withdrawn or not meeting prioritization criteria), of which 170 (37 per cent) had been completed, 81 (17 per cent) were under implementation, 128 (28 per cent) were in the design phase and 83 (18 per cent) were under review. Regarding regional distribution, 54 per cent of the processed requests originated from Africa, 23 per cent from Asia and the Pacific, 22 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean and 1 per cent from Eastern Europe. The LDCs accounted for 36 per cent of requests and SIDS for 15 per cent.

53. The 462 TA requests processed relate to mitigation (42 per cent), adaptation (29 per cent) or both (29 per cent). Most mitigation-related requests concern renewable energy, energy efficiency or agriculture, while adaptation-related requests concern mainly water, agriculture and forestry, or coastal zones.

54. During the reporting period, in terms of type of assistance, TA requests for decision-making tools and/or information were received most frequently (29 per cent), followed by requests for technology feasibility studies (17 per cent) and sectoral road maps and strategies (14 per cent).

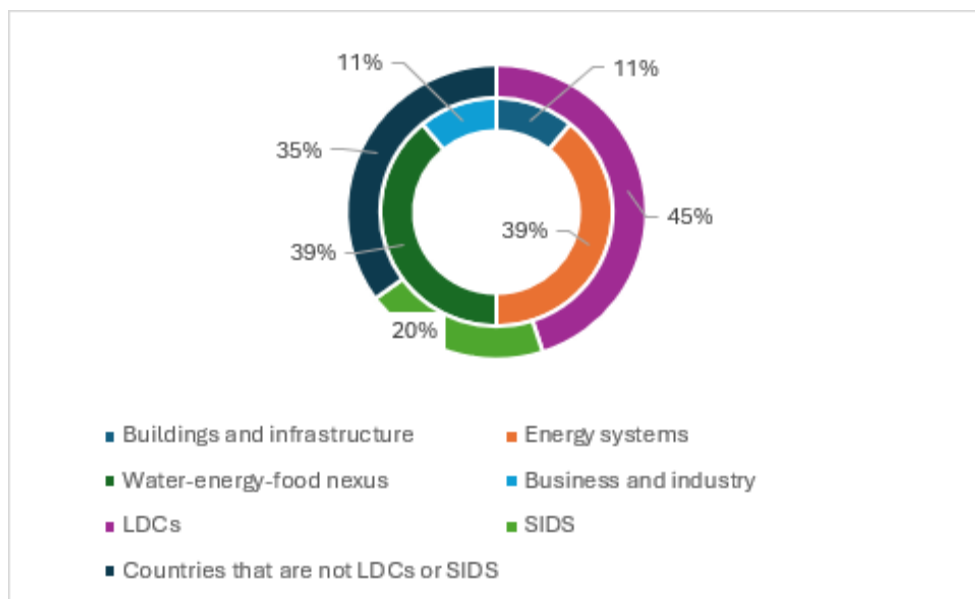
55. A total of 18 TA projects were completed during the reporting period. Of these, 6 (33 per cent) were on adaptation, 7 (39 per cent) were on both adaptation and mitigation, and 5 (28 per cent) were on mitigation. In terms of regional distribution of the TA projects, 9 (50 per cent) were implemented in Africa, 5 (28 per cent) in Latin America and the Caribbean and 4 (22 per cent) in Asia and the Pacific. Of the 18 completed TA projects, 11 leveraged national systems of innovation as a key enabler for system transformation, while 7 leveraged digitalization. An overview of all TA projects completed during the reporting period is provided in annex II. The figure below shows the distribution of TA projects completed and the percentage of TA projects implemented in the LDCs (the number of countries was 9), SIDS (4) and other developing countries (7).

56. The lower number of TA projects completed compared with that in the previous reporting period can be explained by the conclusion of one programme in October 2025 and the transition from phase I to phase II of AFCIA, also in October 2025.

57. For the third consecutive year, there is an increased focus on adaptation among TA requests. Among the system transformation areas, the water–energy–food nexus accounted for the highest number of completed TA projects. No TA projects on sustainable mobility were completed.

58. The CTCN continued to respond to TA requests in a demand-driven manner using a programmatic approach involving implementation of its two active programmes: AFCIA II and the Innovative Climate Solutions Programme. For the latter programme, the EC extended the timeline to December 2027, providing for top-up activities focusing on scaling up existing TA in Kenya, on SF₆ phase-out; in Maldives, on green hydrogen; and in Senegal, on a road map to cement industry decarbonization. Both programmes include elements of TA, capacity-building and knowledge transfer, in line with the mandate of the CTCN.

Percentage of Climate Technology Centre and Network technical assistance projects completed between October 2025 and September 2026, by area of system transformation and through implementation on the basis of developing country status



Notes: (1) The CTCN completed 18 projects during the reporting period; (2) while sustainable mobility is one of the five areas of system transformation, no projects in the area were completed during the reporting period.

(b) Conducting technology needs assessments and implementing their results

59. During the reporting period, the CTCN supported one TNA under implementation, in Panama. Since 2025, the CTCN has encouraged NDEs to submit requests focusing on implementing TNA outcomes rather than on preparing for and conducting TNAs.

(c) Aligning technical assistance provided by the Climate Technology Centre and Network with implementation of nationally determined contributions

60. TA provided by the CTCN directly supports countries in implementing NDCs. For example, in Algeria the CTCN supported a feasibility study and pilot project on the use of waste-derived fuels in the cement sector, contributing to action towards national climate mitigation goals. In Cambodia, the CTCN supported the development of a national green hydrogen road map aligned with the country's NDC and long-term strategy for carbon neutrality. In Ecuador, the CTCN supported the upgrade of the National Drought Monitor through the integration of a drought risk scenario module.

3. Enabling environments and capacity-building

(a) Creating enabling environments and favourable market conditions for climate technologies

61. Many TA projects completed during the reporting period were aimed at creating enabling environments for technology development and transfer through the provision of decision-making tools and information (29 per cent). Other common means of creating enabling environments were technology identification and prioritization (33 per cent) and recommendations for laws, policies and regulations (6 per cent).

62. CTCN support helped to create enabling environments in Kenya through development of an SF₆ phase-out road map and pilot project and in Maldives through preparation of a national green hydrogen road map.

(b) Promoting gender-responsive and endogenous technologies and harnessing Indigenous Peoples' knowledge

63. The CTCN continues to develop and monitor annual gender workplans, in accordance with its gender policy and action plan for 2023–2027.⁵⁴ It also continues to integrate a gender assessment and action plan into all TA response plans, and 5 per cent of the budget per TA project is allocated to gender mainstreaming. Furthermore, the CTCN is developing a tool for tracking gender budgeting throughout TA project implementation.

64. Sector-specific gender guidelines were developed for TA relating to energy systems and national systems of innovation, as per the gender policy and action plan. The guidelines will help to enhance gender-responsive TA project implementation in those thematic areas.

65. Several TA projects completed during the reporting period promoted endogenous technologies by making use of local resources and knowledge. For instance, the CTCN supported climate technology prioritization in the floriculture sector in Ecuador and the development of business models for photovoltaic solar irrigation systems in Guatemala.

(c) Building capacity by exchanging knowledge and experience

66. Several TA projects completed during the reporting period included South–South and North–South learning exchange visits. For example, as part of implementing the TA project in the Central African Republic, the youth network Terre des Jeunes facilitated collaboration on implementing the TA project between the Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and Togo, as well as engaging interns from Chad and the Congo in the field to facilitate South–South learning exchanges.

67. The CTCN continued strengthening the capacities of NDEs by organizing regional NDE forums and targeted training programmes, namely on:

(a) Co-creation for system transformation, at the NDE forum for SIDS held in Brisbane, Australia (December 2025);

(b) National systems of innovation, at the capacity-building programme held in Hammamet, Tunisia (March 2026);

(c) The water–energy–food nexus, at the capacity-building programme held in San Ignacio, Belize (May 2026);

(d) The integration of energy technologies, at the capacity-building programme held in Pattaya, Thailand (July 2026);

(e) AI for adaptive management in the energy sector at the NDE forum for SIDS held in Songdo (September 2026).

(d) Enhancing public awareness of and information-sharing on climate technology development and transfer

68. TA projects were showcased at several regional, national and local events to raise awareness of climate technologies and share project findings, such as at the Adaptation Futures Conference in October 2025, showcasing the impacts of AFCIA I projects; the AFCIA I side event with the AF at COP 30; and an event attended by the UNEP Executive Director showcasing the EC-funded Climate Change and Security programme.

69. The CTCN collaborated with the following partner organizations in disseminating information on climate technology:

(a) The AF, UNIDO, the World Bank, the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative and the World Food Programme on holding a side event at COP 30 showcasing female entrepreneurs featured in TA projects in AFCIA I;

(b) The World Intellectual Property Organization, by contributing to the 2025 edition of the Green Technology Book, on solutions for confronting climate disasters, and the special edition of the Green Technology Book published on the occasion of Expo 2025,

⁵⁴ CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2023/22/24.

held in Osaka, Japan, featuring more than 200 examples of energy technologies and solutions from the Asia-Pacific region;

(c) Business Sweden and the Swedish Energy Agency, on holding a matchmaking event at COP 30 between NDEs and private sector companies, the first CTCN event of its kind;

(d) UNEP-CCC, by contributing to the 2025 edition, on ocean-based climate technologies, of the series of Climate Technology Progress Reports;

(e) The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities and State of Green, on hosting a webinar showcasing how Denmark has mobilized public-private partnerships for climate action, held in May 2026;

(f) The United Nations Institute for Training and Research International Training Centre for Authorities and Leaders, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in Jeju, Republic of Korea, and the United Nations Project Office on Governance, on conducting an online workshop on strengthening whole-of-society capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, held in May 2026.

70. In addition, representatives of the CTCN participated in the following events: as a speaker at the Bank of China's London Office Sustainability Conference (November 2025), as a panellist at the International Cleantech Network Annual Meeting (May 2026), as a participant at London Climate Action Week (June 2026), as a presenter at the meeting of the UNEP subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (July 2026) as a panellist at Stockholm World Water Week (August 2026) and as a presenter at the New York Climate Week in September 2026.

71. For both AFCIA⁵⁵ and the Climate Change and Security programme⁵⁶ impact reports were published to document progress and lessons learned.

72. The CTCN conducted several awareness-raising campaigns, including on collaborative research, development and demonstration; AI in climate action; cement industry decarbonization; and initiatives under the Youth Climate Innovation programme.

73. In addition, the CTCN published 548 social media posts and sent 13 issues of the CTCN newsletter to more than 13,800 subscribers. Information on events and learning opportunities reached 17,870 social media followers.

4. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

(a) Engaging with local communities, authorities, civil society organizations and the private sector and organizations

74. The CTCN continued to engage a range of stakeholders in delivering its services. For example, in Chad the CTCN engaged with municipal authorities on a TA project to improve the management of surplus water by using transit reservoirs, helping to address water scarcity. In Zimbabwe, the CTCN engaged with a private financial institution to discuss scaled-up support for a completed TA project that piloted a solar-powered drying facility for mopane worms.

75. In November 2025, the CTCN became a member of the Breakthrough Agenda on cement decarbonization, further enhancing its visibility and outreach in the cement industry. The CTCN, in partnership with the Global Cement and Concrete Association, the Swiss Federal Technology Institute of Lausanne and UNIDO, held the Africa Dialogue on Cement for Green Industrialization, which took place in July 2026 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Furthermore, the CTCN is co-developing, with the Global Cement and Concrete Association and UNIDO, a toolkit for decarbonizing the cement industry. The CTCN collaborated with

⁵⁵ UNEP CTCN-AFCIA. 2025. *Adaptation fund climate innovation accelerator: 2020–2025*. UNEP CTCN-AFCIA. Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/afc-ia-i-impact-report>.

⁵⁶ UNEP CTCN. 2025. *Impact Report: Climate Change and Security*. Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/eu-funded-climate-change-and-security-programme-impact-report>.

the African Development Bank, the Leadership Group for Industry Transition, the United Nations Development Programme and UNIDO to structure co-financing on a TA project in Ethiopia on cement industry decarbonization.

76. The CTCN worked with several collaborators, including the Global Green Growth Institute, Google DeepMind and Griffith University (Australia), on organizing the 2026 NDE forum for SIDS.

77. Regarding SF₆ phase-out, the CTCN joined an International Energy Agency webinar for regulators from Latin America and engaged with IRENA and the SF₆-free Switching Gears for Net Zero Alliance on potential future collaboration.

78. In implementing its TA, the CTCN continuously seeks to build on and leverage national and partner-led initiatives. For example, under an EC-funded project in Togo, the CTCN is drawing on the work of the EC in assessing the potential for agrivoltaics.

79. The CTCN continued its collaboration with Seedstars in implementing the Youth Climate Innovation programme, which has been in place since 2020. The final in-person pitching and networking event for the current cohort took place at the ChangeNow Summit, held in Paris, France, from March to April 2026.

80. The CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office hosted a learning visit by 21 students from George Mason University Korea and four volunteers, as interns, from Incheon, Republic of Korea.

(b) Engaging with national designated entities

81. The CTCN provided technical support and guidance to more than 50 NDEs in preparing new TA requests, as well as supported matchmaking and post-TA scale-up activities, such as by connecting NDEs with Network members and other potential funders and providing advice on developing concept notes.

82. The CTCN noted the engagement and support, as well as covering costs, of the Governments of Belize, Thailand and Tunisia for the respective NDE forums. The CTCN continued to engage with NDEs at forums and meetings, such as:

(a) The NDE forums for SIDS held in Australia in December 2025 (15 NDEs) and in the Republic of Korea in September 2026 (10 NDEs), the regional NDE forum for Africa held in Tunisia in March 2026 (36 NDEs), the regional NDE forum for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Belize in May 2026 (19 NDEs), the regional NDE forum for Asia held in Thailand in July 2026 (14 NDEs), and the regional NDE forum for Eastern Europe, an in-person session – a first for the CTCN – held in Azerbaijan in September alongside Baku Climate Week;

(b) An NDE–NDA coordination meeting, a first for the CTCN, held on 10 July 2026 prior to the regional NDE forum for Asia, with support from the Government of Japan, aimed at strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;

(c) The voluntary technology talks held by Incheon National University in October 2025, which supported four NDEs from Central Asia in exploring emerging technologies.

83. A self-paced online course under the AI for Climate Action Initiative was made available to NDEs from September 2025.

84. The CTCN secretariat continued implementing the NDE technical and logistical support modalities and, as at 20 September 2026, had received 12 applications for logistical support, from Cambodia, Chile, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Togo, and had fulfilled 4 of them. The CTCN continued raising awareness of the availability of this support at the NDE forums.

(c) Engaging with Network members

85. The CTCN has welcomed 44 new Network members since October 2025, bringing the total number of Network members to 1,001 as at 1 July 2026. Private sector organizations

represent the largest share of new members (66 per cent), followed by non-governmental organizations (11 per cent) and non-profit organizations (8 per cent). Network members from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention account for 58 per cent of the new members and Network members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for 42 per cent.

86. During the reporting period, the CTCN reinvigorated its engagement with Network members and started implementing the Network engagement strategy,⁵⁷ facilitating several Network engagement activities, including a webinar conducted jointly with the United Nations Office at Nairobi on the procurement process related to TA projects.

87. The CTCN launched a series of matchmaking Network Fairs in 2026, which were convened alongside the NDE forums for Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, which brought together 71 NDEs and 23 Network members.

88. The CTCN strengthened knowledge-sharing by promoting Network-led publications, such as the Green Energy Institute's publication on green hydrogen solutions;⁵⁸ and, co-developed with the National Institute of Green Technology of the Republic of Korea, a publication on integrating AI into climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean,⁵⁹ and one on collaborative research, development and demonstration activities of the CTCN, both published in 2026.⁶⁰

89. Together with its Network member Griffith University, the CTCN published and launched an online course on climate finance and co-creation of TA projects, which ran between May and July 2026 with 27 NDEs in attendance and with 13 ideas for future TA projects collected.

(d) Collaborating with UNFCCC constituted bodies and constituencies

90. As part of its ongoing collaboration with Women Engage for a Common Future and the UNFCCC women and gender constituency, the CTCN supported the 2026 Gender Just Climate Solutions Awards, promoting them via its Network, providing the winners with access to a year-long mentoring programme and serving on the jury to select the award winners, and developed a gender mainstreaming monitoring tool to ensure efficient use of the TA budget allocated to gender-related activities.

91. A CTCN Advisory Board member participated in the in-session workshop held at SB 64 under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.

5. Support

(a) Enhancing collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund

92. The CTCN continued engaging with interested NDEs on how to request CTCN TA under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for 2024–2027.

93. Strengthened collaboration with the GCF on enhancing linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism was evidenced by the CTCN

⁵⁷ Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/CTCN%20Network%20Engagement%20Strategy.pdf>.

⁵⁸ Green Energy Institute. 2025. *Green Energy Institute's Technology Solutions 2025*. Green Energy Institute. Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/publication-gei-technology-solutions-2025-green-hydrogen>.

⁵⁹ CTCN and National Institute of Green Technology of the Republic of Korea. 2026. *Integrating AI into Climate Action: Enhancing Climate Technology Capacity in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/integrating-ai-climate-action-latin-america-and-caribbean>.

⁶⁰ Lee W-J and Mwebaza R. 2022. New Strategy for Innovative RD&D in View of Stakeholder Interaction during Climate Technology Transfer. *Sustainability*. 14(14): pp.8363. Available at <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/14/8363>.

organizing and holding an NDE–NDA coordination meeting in Asia, and the CTCN participating in an onboarding workshop for 17 GCF liaison officers at GCF headquarters.

94. A proposal for a USD 96.6 million project was approved by the GCF in March 2026 after a concept note, co-developed by the CTCN and its network member Sustainable Solutions for Africa, was approved for the GCF Project Preparation Facility in November 2024 for the establishment and demonstration of a scalable, de-risked local currency lending facility for climate-vulnerable farmers in Kenya.

95. The CTCN concluded AFCIA I and initiated AFCIA II, with lessons learned under AFCIA I used to inform the focus areas for AFCIA II, which is expanding the support provided under AFCIA I for climate risk financing, including via new insurance initiatives in Burundi and Ghana. The CTCN issued a call for proposals to support innovative adaptation solutions under AFCIA II. All countries were eligible to apply, with the LDCs and SIDS being encouraged to do so, and priority will be given to proposals for projects with significant, sustainable impacts.

(b) Facilitating access to finance through technical assistance

96. The CTCN pursued various opportunities to support the implementation and scale-up of TA project outcomes. Proposals were submitted to the Mitigation Action Facility for scaling up SF₆ phase-out activities in Kenya and to ChinaAid for expanding hydroponics activities in Nigeria. While neither proposal was selected for funding, those efforts contributed to strengthening the pipeline of investment-ready initiatives emerging from CTCN support.

97. The CTCN further expanded engagement with public–private partnership platforms and private sector organizations. Collaborations with Business Sweden and Denmark’s State of Green have supported efforts to identify implementation partners and investors, as well as post-TA scale-up opportunities. TA projects facilitated country-level private sector engagement, such as in Burkina Faso where the TA led to collaboration with the Orange telecommunications company, and in Malawi, where a partnership with a national bank was established to support smallholder farmers and prepare a funding request.

98. The CTCN continued strengthening collaboration on post-TA scale-up opportunities with multilateral development banks and financial institutions, such as the African Development Bank and the World Bank in Liberia, with UK Aid in Ghana, and, for post-TA activities in Burundi, with a climate insurer and potentially with the African Development Bank.

99. Collaboration in the form of coordination and consultation with international partners progressed, such as with the German Agency for International Cooperation on activities under the UNEP-hosted Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction programme in Ghana; with UNIDO on activities aimed at decarbonizing the cement industry in Ethiopia; with FAO on a TA project in Colombia; and with the European Union in Togo and Senegal on agrivoltaic projects.

100. The CTCN continued strengthening its matchmaking function to support implementation and scale-up of climate technology solutions, holding an NDE–NDA coordination meeting alongside the NDE forum for Asia, Network Fairs and a matchmaking event at COP 30 with the Swedish Energy Agency and Business Sweden. The CTCN started exploring blended finance opportunities, such as climate insurance under AFCIA II, to strengthen linkages between TA, investment and implementation, laying the groundwork for the next programme of work of the CTCN.

(c) Enhancing mobilization of support

101. The CTCN maintained strong ties with key donors, including the EC – its largest contributor – and the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Spain and Sweden. It also resumed its engagement with former donors and initiated dialogue with potential Party donors.

102. The CTCN continued fundraising for thematic programmes such as cement and concrete decarbonization, SF₆ phase-out and youth climate innovation.

103. During the reporting period, one TA was funded by pro bono support from the Republic of Korea.

104. Several co-financing and in-kind contributions were made by Network members and partners for TA project implementation or capacity-building, including in Cameroon, where the community was involved in sustaining activities beyond completion of the TA project.

105. In accordance with the CTCN Resource Mobilization and Partnerships Strategy for 2023–2027,⁶¹ the CTCN continued engaging with bilateral donors, international financial institutions, philanthropic organizations and strategic partners. A concept note co-developed with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center for a two-year programme on crop diversification and agricultural emission mitigation was submitted to the Novo Nordisk Foundation.

106. The CTCN engaged with the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank on scaling up TA in Asia and with the Eurasian Development Bank on TA in Central Asia. It also met with the New Development Bank to discuss scaling up two completed TA projects in Bangladesh, and with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, KOICA and the World Bank to discuss potential opportunities for scaling up TA projects.

107. The CTCN engaged with Climate KIC, the ClimateWorks Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation to explore potential collaboration and funding opportunities. The CTCN met with representatives of the Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 initiative of the World Resources Institute to discuss potential collaboration on its climate youth programme.

(d) Monitoring and tracking

108. At the 28th Advisory Board meeting, the CTCN shared the findings from the TA post-implementation form analysis and the biennial NDE survey, both of which were conducted between March and July 2026.

C. Organizational structure of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

109. The headquarters of the CTCN is in Copenhagen, Denmark, and its technology specialists work out of regional offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Panama City, Panama; and Incheon. The CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office in Songdo supports CTCN activities related to its collaboration with the GCF and collaborative research, development and demonstration.

110. As at 1 July 2026, the CTC had 1,001 Network member organizations and institutions that can respond to requests from developing countries related to climate technology development and transfer, and 165 NDEs nominated by their countries.

D. Funding overview

111. The CTCN has secured USD 134.93 million in financial contributions since it commenced operations in 2014. As at 20 August 2026, the CTCN had received funds for 2026 in the amount of USD 6,898,241 (see the table below).

Cash receipts for the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2026

(United States dollars)

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Amount</i>
AF ^a	4 920 000
Canada ^a	1 090 275
EC ^a	425 000

⁶¹ CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2023/22/22.1.

<i>Donor</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Ministry of the Environment of Japan ^b	215 827
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (delivered via UNIDO) ^b	189 000
Spain ^b	58 140
Total	6 898 241

^a Cash against previous year pledges.

^b New contribution.

112. The CTCN carried over a fund balance of approximately USD 21.2 million into 2026. Its projected expenditure for 2026 is USD 9.7 million. The projected fund balance of the CTCN at the end of 2026 is USD 11.5 million, which includes pending cash receipts of USD 0.7 million in 2026 and 2027, USD 3.5 million in 2026 and USD 2.8 million in 2027 against signed agreements. Of the total projected balance of USD 11.5 million, the unearmarked fund balance at the end of 2026 is USD 5.2 million, while the amount of unearmarked funds required to maintain the current level of the annual operating plan budget in 2027 is USD 6.8 million.

113. In 2027, the budget for planned project activities requiring unearmarked funds is USD 4.9 million, whereas the CTCN will have available only USD 3.3 million of unearmarked funding, resulting in an estimated gap in unearmarked funds of USD 1.6 million. This estimate considers the USD 1.9 million reserved to cover operational costs of the CTCN in 2027.

E. Challenges and lessons learned

114. A lesson learned from the conclusion of AFCIA I and the EC-funded Climate Change and Security programme is the value of a programmatic approach to the delivery of CTCN TA. Systematically integrating lessons learned into subsequent initiatives, such as AFCIA II, helps to strengthen institutional learning, improve delivery models and increase the effectiveness and long-term impact of TA.

115. An ongoing challenge is translating completed TA projects into implementation and scale-up. Experience to date indicates that enhanced access to project preparation facilities, concept note development and other investment support mechanisms are needed to facilitate access to climate finance for post-TA scale-up activities.

116. A lesson learned from early post-TA successes, including in the United Republic of Tanzania and under AFCIA I, is that sustained engagement, strong partnerships and regular communication with local stakeholders are critical to successful scaling up of TA projects. A related challenge is the limited availability of information on long-term results. Strengthening post-TA monitoring would help to address this gap and improve the assessment of the impacts of upstream and enabling-environment interventions.

117. A lesson learned from the successful development of concept notes, including one for GCF funding prepared in collaboration with KCB Bank Kenya, is that CTCN TA can catalyse larger-scale investment when supported by strong stakeholder coordination, active leadership by the local project proponent and an inclusive consultation process facilitated by the CTCN. Sustaining such engagement during and after TA is therefore critical to translating TA into systemic impact.

118. With the Network of the CTCN having grown to more than 1,000 members, a key challenge is ensuring quality and effectiveness of engagement rather than further expanding membership alone. A lesson learned is that a more strategic approach – through implementation of the Network engagement strategy, Network Fairs, clearer roles and incentives for Network members, and stronger partnerships including public–private partnerships – is needed to translate expertise within the Network into high-quality TA with long-term positive outcomes.

119. A lesson learned from CTCN capacity-building support is that bringing NDEs together with NDAs and financial stakeholders can strengthen linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. The Asia NDE–NDA coordination

meeting supported by Japan, demonstrates the value of connecting TA with project preparation assistance and pathways to climate finance.

120. Delivering five regional NDE forums annually places considerable demands on the human and financial resources of the CTCN and may divert capacity from other programme of work priorities. A lesson learned is that successful delivery of the forums depends heavily on in-kind contributions from the host countries and substantial staff commitment. With regional dialogues under the Belém Technology Implementation Programme adding to the requirements for planning and coordination, the CTCN may need to reassess the frequency and format of the regional NDE forums to ensure effective and efficient use of available resources.

121. A key funding challenge is that diversifying the CTCN funding base through outreach to non-traditional donors and responding to calls for proposals requires significant institutional time and resources. A lesson learned is that, while their outcomes remain uncertain, such efforts are nevertheless important for strengthening the sustainability and resilience of CTCN operations.

F. Key messages for the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

122. As Parties increasingly emphasize the importance of scaling up post-TA support and strengthening matchmaking efforts, the CTCN is positioning itself to enhance its role in supporting the transition from TA delivery to implementation of TA outcomes and mobilization of investments for this purpose. An important preparatory phase for the CTCN is expected to take place in 2027 in terms of both developing its programme of work for 2028–2032 and operationalizing activities related to the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, alongside continuing TA and stakeholder engagement efforts.

123. The third independent review of the CTCN highlighted that it has delivered its mandate efficiently and achieved significant results with the resources available.⁶² However, adequate and predictable resources will be required to implement the revised functions of the CTC. In this context, Parties may wish to consider the importance of ensuring that the CTCN is sufficiently resourced to effectively deliver on its mandate.⁶³

124. The CTCN welcomes the recommendation by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of UNEP as the host the CTC. The CTCN and UNEP looks forward to continuing its close collaboration with Parties and partners to further strengthen the impact of the CTCN in supporting the development and transfer of climate technologies.

125. During the reporting period, the CTCN continued to identify opportunities for multi-country TA projects, including through regional and subregional engagement. Co-financing TA projects and post-TA support remained important areas of progress, with the CTCN strengthening efforts to support the implementation and scaling up of technology solutions beyond the initial TA projects. Network Fairs and other first-time convening and matchmaking events presented further opportunities for the CTCN to establish collaboration, investment and partnerships.

⁶² See document [FCCC/CP/2026/5](#).

⁶³ See decision [10/CP.30](#), annex I.

Annex I

Key messages and recommendations of the Technology Executive Committee for the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement*

[English only]

1. On the basis of the work carried out during the reporting period,¹ the TEC wishes to deliver, for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8, the key messages and recommendations set out in this annex, which are organized according to the implementation of activities in the four workstreams of its rolling workplan for 2023–2027.

I. Key messages and recommendations on climate technology incubators and accelerators in developing countries

2. Climate technology incubators and accelerators (I&As), along with other support modalities for strengthening start-up ecosystems and entrepreneurship, play a pivotal role in strengthening national systems of innovation (NSI) and accelerating technological change in line with the climate and sustainable development goals in developing countries. Drawing on its joint work with UNIDO on climate technology I&As, the TEC highlights the following key messages regarding the establishment, performance and long-term operation of climate technology I&As in developing countries:

(a) Climate technology I&As are diverse, evolving and context-dependent, and no single I&A model is universally applicable. The design of climate technology I&As should reflect climate and sustainable development goals, technology priorities and national circumstances, existing gaps and challenges, and available capacities and support options in developing countries;

(b) Supportive policy and regulatory frameworks are essential for the effective performance of I&As within NSI. Aligning public policy and regulatory frameworks across climate, economic and innovation domains can enhance coherence and coordination for climate action and sustainable development, across sectors and levels of governance, at the national level, and in the context of multilateral support and international cooperation;

(c) Leveraging partnerships and adopting an ecosystem approach to innovation systems is essential for effective design and operation of climate technology I&As. University- and corporate-anchored start-up support vehicles, enabled by supportive public policies and institutional mandates, can play an important role by providing the infrastructure, technical expertise and market linkages needed to advance climate technologies from validation to deployment;

(d) Strong, place-based local innovation ecosystems are essential. Digital technologies can help expand the reach, accessibility and inclusiveness of climate technology I&As. However, virtual services and support modalities complement rather than replace local innovation ecosystems. Countries are increasingly leveraging STI parks, innovation hubs, centres of excellence and similar platforms to strengthen these ecosystems by clustering support for start-ups;

(e) Public finance, grants and concessional support for adaptation-focused climate technology I&As are critical, including to leverage private capital and commercial finance.

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¹ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclearn/tec/documents.html>.

3. Drawing on its joint work with UNIDO on climate technology I&As, the TEC highlights the following recommendations, for consideration by a range of actors across the NSI in developing countries:

(a) With regard to enabling environment, policymakers and development partners could strengthen the role of I&As within NSI by:

- (i) Aligning support mobilized for and operations of I&As with climate and development priorities (such as NDCs, NAPs, TNAs and LT-LEDS), and relevant national, sectoral and local policies and regulatory measures;
- (ii) Strengthening coordination and clustering functions within local innovation systems, and promoting institutional linkages with NSI actors, including for the enhancement of indigenous capacities and endogenous technologies in developing countries;
- (iii) Promoting the inclusion of youth, women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the operation of climate technology I&As and the ventures they support;
- (iv) Applying iterative monitoring, evaluation and learning approaches to enhance the design, delivery and long-term contribution of I&As to NSI and climate action.

(b) With regard to mid-stage infrastructure and the deployment and scale-up gap, policymakers and development partners could consider:

- (i) Investing in shared mid-stage infrastructure, including through public-private partnerships;
- (ii) Providing policy signals and financial incentives to companies that open their R&D facilities and industrial assets to start-ups;
- (iii) Utilizing corporate- and university-anchored I&As as institutional hosts for such infrastructure, drawing on their capacity to de-risk technologies, conduct usability testings and gather user feedback, and connect ventures to deployment pathways;
- (iv) Prioritizing sectors where physical testing environments are critical e.g. energy, transport, water, and agriculture.

(c) With regard to financing of climate technology I&As, policymakers and development partners could consider the following to strengthen their long-term viability:

- (i) Diversifying sources of finance to support the operation of I&A and the ventures they support by combining public, concessional, philanthropic and private finance, with effectiveness, complementarity and accountability in mind;
- (ii) Diversifying revenue streams to reduce donor dependence, enable financial viability of I&As, and increase the scale of financing for climate technology innovation;
- (iii) Leveraging strategic partnerships to strengthen local and national climate innovation systems and address financing and infrastructure gaps for climate technology innovation.

(d) With regard to embedding I&As into climate projects and programmes supported by multilateral climate funds, policymakers, project developers and development partners should consider:

- (i) Positioning I&As as delivery mechanisms to advance the development, demonstration and deployment of prioritized climate technologies, rather than as standalone entrepreneurship activities;
- (ii) Incorporating considerations related to inclusion (e.g. for youth and women), sustainable development co-benefits, and opportunities for scaling impact in the design of projects and programmes;

- (iii) Tailoring support modalities of climate technology, I&As to the local needs and circumstances of the ventures they support;
- (iv) Building on existing institutions and partnerships for implementation of climate technology I&As; and
- (v) Including measures to promote local ownership, ensure capacity retention, and enable effective exit strategies for donor-backed climate technology I&As.
- (e) With regard to the sustainability and effectiveness of I&As, policymakers and development partners should consider, among other things:
 - (i) Institutional sustainability;
 - (ii) Financial sustainability;
 - (iii) Operational sustainability;
 - (iv) Functional sustainability;
 - (v) Inclusivity and diversity; and
 - (vi) Learning, knowledge management and exchange mechanisms.

II. Key messages and recommendations on advancing community-based early warning systems

4. Drawing from the findings of its policy brief on advancing community-based early warning system, prepared in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the TEC highlights the following key messages:

- (a) Technical coverage does not necessarily constitute effective coverage. An early warning system succeeds only when warnings are received, understood and trusted.
- (b) People-centered early warning systems are socio-technical systems. Technology must be combined with local knowledge, inclusive governance, institutional capacity, trusted relationships and preparedness arrangements across the entire warning chain.
- (c) Community-driven, low-technology and hybrid approaches are essential complements to national and regional systems. Their value lies in their accessibility, reliability and capacity to maintain warning dissemination when connectivity, electricity or formal communication systems are limited or disrupted.
- (d) Mobility must be treated as a core design consideration. Warning systems based on fixed populations, formal registries and stable administrative boundaries risk excluding displaced people, migrants, pastoralists and other mobile populations, as well as residents of informal and rapidly changing settlements.
- (e) Trusted local intermediaries are part of the warning system, not auxiliary communication channels. Local governments, community organizations, volunteer networks and displacement-site structures play a decisive role in contextualizing warnings, reaching excluded groups, verifying reception and connecting warnings to preparedness and evacuation.
- (f) Last-mile delivery requires financing, capacity and technology to be addressed together. Investments in forecasting or equipment will have limited impact unless local institutions also have clear mandates, trained personnel, operational resources and the authority to act.
- (g) Risk-informed targeting strengthens the effectiveness of investment. Combining forward-looking climate information with displacement, mobility and settlement analysis can help identify where early warning and preparedness resources are most urgently required.
- (h) Financing architecture influences who can act. Predictable subnational resources, decentralized contingency funds, anticipatory financing and simplified small-grant

mechanisms can enable local actors to sustain warning and preparedness functions that larger, project-based funding frequently overlooks.

5. Drawing from the findings of its policy brief on advancing community-based early warning system, prepared in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the TEC highlights the following recommendations:

(a) In establishing enabling governance arrangements, mandates and inclusive system design, policymakers and national authorities, taking into account their national circumstances, domestic arrangement, may wish to take into account the following recommendations:

(i) Embed people-centered governance throughout early warning systems. Governments and implementing partners should establish clear and sustained roles for local governments, community organizations and at-risk populations in the design, testing, dissemination, evaluation and improvement of early warning systems. Community participation should extend beyond consultation to meaningful involvement in decision-making and implementation;

(ii) Combine national capabilities with context-appropriate low-tech and hybrid solutions. National meteorological, hydrological and disaster management authorities should integrate authoritative forecasts and standardized warning protocols with locally appropriate dissemination mechanisms, including community radio, visual and acoustic signals, basic mobile services and face-to-face communication. Redundancy should be treated as an essential design principle rather than duplication;

(iii) Integrate mobility and displacement into warning-system design. Governments should assess how population movement, informal settlement, cross-border mobility and changing urban exposure affect warning coverage. Governments should also assess and strengthen the preparedness of host and displaced communities, including by meaningfully engaging them in consultations. Dissemination and preparedness arrangements should include multilingual and low-literacy communication, identity-neutral access to alerts and safe locations, and targeted measures for people who may not appear in formal registries or telecommunications databases;

(iv) Strengthen the institutional role and capacity of trusted local intermediaries. Local authorities, volunteer networks, women's organizations, migrant associations, religious and traditional leaders, and community or site-management structures should be formally connected to national warning and disaster risk management arrangements. Investment should support training, simulation exercises, two-way feedback, rumor management and the identification of people requiring assisted evacuation or other forms of support;

(b) In ensuring predictable resources and targeted investment, finance and planning institutions, climate funds and development partners may wish to take into account the following recommendations:

(i) Finance operational continuity, not only initial investment. Early warning financing should cover the recurring costs required to sustain dissemination and preparedness, including local training, drills, volunteer mobilization, communication, contingency planning and the maintenance or replacement of basic equipment. Funding should build on existing national and community systems and avoid fragmented, short-term or technology-led projects that cannot be maintained;

(ii) Improve local access to flexible and anticipatory financing. Governments, climate funds and development partners should expand decentralized contingency funds, forecast-based financing, small-grant windows and other simplified mechanisms that allow municipalities and locally led organizations to act before hazards occur. Funding arrangements should be adapted to the capacities and constraints of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDC;

(iii) Use forward-looking risk and mobility analysis to target investment. Climate projections, hazard information, displacement data, mobility analysis and urban growth scenarios should be brought together to identify current and emerging

concentrations of risk. These findings should inform national and subnational early warning priorities, preparedness planning, spatial planning and the allocation of climate and disaster risk finance;

(c) In strengthening operational delivery, locally appropriate innovation and continuous learning, implementing partners, local actors and technology partners may wish to take into account the following recommendations:

(i) Promote locally appropriate innovation and technological capacity. Where feasible, governments and partners should support local institutions, researchers and enterprises to adapt, produce, repair and improve appropriate early warning technologies. Such support should respond to locally identified needs and strengthen national capacity without displacing simple and reliable community mechanisms or creating dependence on systems that cannot be sustained;

(ii) Strengthen interoperability and partnerships while protecting universal access. Public-private and regional partnerships can extend warning coverage through telecommunications, broadcasting, open data and standardized protocols such as the Common Alerting Protocol. These arrangements should remain under appropriate public oversight, support nationally owned systems and ensure that life-saving information is accessible regardless of documentation, income, device ownership or connectivity;

(iii) Monitor whether warnings lead to action. Evaluation frameworks should move beyond measuring the production or transmission of warnings and assess whether different population groups receive, understand, trust and act upon them. Community feedback and lessons from exercises and hazard events should be systematically used to improve warning content, dissemination pathways and preparedness arrangements.

III. Key messages and recommendations on leveraging data to accelerate financing for climate technologies in buildings and infrastructure

6. Drawing from the findings of its policy brief “Leveraging Data to Accelerate Financing for Climate Technologies in Buildings and Infrastructure” prepared in collaboration with the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Climate Policy Center, and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC), the TEC highlights the following key messages:

(a) Buildings are central to climate and economic goals, yet finance remains insufficient;

(b) The global finance system is shifting; policymakers can help the building sector catch up or risk falling behind;

(c) Reliable, comparable and contextually relevant data of low-emission buildings can increase access to sustainable finance;

(d) Better building performance data and early-stage business-case metrics could help improve investment pricing, lower perceived risk, and attract capital to low-emissions and climate-resilient, climate-aligned buildings;

(e) Policy instruments and tools are available to improve the incorporation of building performance data and have been demonstrated to correct market distortions and unlock sustainable financing for buildings.

7. The TEC highlights the following short-, medium- and long-term recommendations:

(a) Short-term actions include:

(i) Launch voluntary emissions disclosure pilots for new public buildings and major renovations and retrofits, where appropriate. Where national data systems are not yet in place, countries could recognise relevant internationally established third-party certifications as qualifying interim measures;

(ii) Provide training and capacity-building programs for developers, investors, financial institutions, and public officials on interpreting and acting on building emissions data as appropriate. Where the data-finance gap is most pronounced, governments may prioritise seeking technical assistance. Governments may choose to integrate verified building emission performance data into existing or emerging national plans and sustainable finance taxonomies;

(iii) Deploy targeted financial incentives, and grants including blended finance, and concessional loans, to de-risk early-mover investments in low emissions buildings. In markets with limited regulatory frameworks, these incentives could serve as the primary lever to build a pipeline of bankable green projects;

(b) Medium-term actions include:

(i) Establish, where appropriate, emission disclosure requirements for new buildings and major renovations. Frameworks should include locally calibrated performance baselines and be scaled to market readiness, relying on simplified approaches for early-stage markets and more comprehensive requirements for advanced jurisdictions;

(ii) Implement, where appropriate, sustainable public procurement mandates requirements requiring publicly financed and owned buildings to meet minimum performance standards;

(iii) Establish national building performance databases. Emissions accounting can be accomplished with digital tools and monitoring, reporting, and validation (MRV) systems that capture energy, water, and relevant impacts. When appropriate, these tools are most effective when interoperable with national NDC tracking systems. Governments should seek technical and financial support to build these systems;

(c) Long-term actions include:

(i) Encourage a gradual transition from voluntary disclosure to performance-based approaches, where appropriate and in line with national circumstances. Governments may progressively encourage the adoption of performance-based approaches as market capacity matures, ensuring that policy evolution is paired with sustained capacity support;

(ii) Explore opportunities to integrate building sector emissions reductions into Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, enabling verified emission reductions to access international carbon markets, where appropriate. Robust MRV frameworks for building-related carbon credit transactions can help ensure environmental integrity and generate new revenue streams for low-emission projects. Responsible actors: national governments; carbon market regulators.

Annex II

Climate Technology Centre and Network technical assistance projects completed during the reporting period for each area of system transformation*

[English only]

Table II.1
Water-Energy-Food Nexus

<i>Country</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Title</i>
Burundi	Adaptation	Strengthening agricultural resilience in Karusi, Burundi, through low-intensity irrigation and IoT-based rainwater harvesting technologies (AFCIA II)
Central African Republic	Adaptation, Mitigation	Production of affordable solar cookers in the deforestation-threatened Bangui region of the Central African Republic (EC CC&S)
Chad	Adaptation, Mitigation	Rehabilitation of wells in the commune of Liwa, capital of LIWA (Lake region), using solar-powered pumps and drawing up a guide to good practice for the consumption of this water, depending on the end use (drinking water, agricultural livestock, sanitary in Chad) (EC CC&S)
Guatemala	Adaptation	Promoting sustainable irrigation technologies: a water-energy-food (WEF) nexus perspective towards reducing climate risk from small farmers in high climate risk in the municipalities of Rabinal, and San Miguel Chicaj in the Dry Corridor of Baja Verapaz (AFCIA I)
Haiti	Adaptation	Organic waste management project, targeting women and young people in particular, using inflatable tanks (EC CC&S)
Mali	Adaptation, Mitigation	Pilot project for the sustainable management of wood resources through the promotion of solar cookers and solar energy for the operation of electric cookers in a context of climate change (EC CC&S)
Senegal	Adaptation, Mitigation	Multi-country agrivoltaic technology project in West and Central Africa (EC ICS)

Table II.2
Buildings & Infrastructure

<i>Country</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Title</i>
Malaysia	Adaptation	Development of a Multi-Hazard Platform for forecasting local level climate extremes and physical hazards for Iskandar Malaysia (AFCIA I)
Ecuador	Adaptation	Implementation of improvements to the National Drought Monitor of Ecuador (MONSE) for the integration of a drought risk scenario module in Ecuador (AFCIA I)

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Table II.3
Energy System

<i>Country</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Title</i>
Algeria	Mitigation	Feasibility study and technical support for the implementation of a pilot project waste-to-energy pilot project at a cement plant belonging to the Groupe Industriel des Industriel des Ciments d'Algérie
Burkina Faso	Adaptation, Mitigation	Reinforcing the implementation of actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change by developing solar energy systems for off-grid agro-industrial facilities through the establishment of a "Community Solar Platform" (EC CC&S)
Cambodia	Adaptation, Mitigation	Development of a National Green Hydrogen Roadmap for accelerating Carbon Neutrality (Pro Bono the Republic of Korea)
Comoros	Mitigation	Pre-feasibility study of the use of photovoltaic systems on the roofs of public buildings in the Comoros, with a connection to the network, and the definition of a net metering policy
Kenya	Mitigation	Development of a SF6 Phase-out Roadmap and Pilot Projects in Kenya (EC ICS)
Maldives	Mitigation	Feasibility study on green hydrogen potential in Maldives and development of a national roadmap for sustainable energy transition
Papua New Guinea	Mitigation	Pre-feasibility study on Ocean Energy focusing on Salinity Gradient Energy Technology and Electrochemical Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion in Papua New Guinea (cRD&D)

Table II.4
Business and Industry

<i>Country</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Title</i>
Ecuador	Adaptation	Adoption of climate technologies applicable to MSMEs in the floriculture sector
Peru	Adaptation, Mitigation	Feasibility study to develop an aquaponics facility based on a semi-enclosed/protected environment as a climate change adaptation measure to be replicated in Peru (EC ICS)

Annex III

Climate Technology Centre and Network success stories*

[English only]

1. The successful development of concept notes, including a GCF concept note in collaboration with Kenyan Commercial Bank (KCB), demonstrates the catalytic potential of CTCN technical assistance to leverage larger-scale investments. This achievement was enabled by strong coordination among stakeholders, active local leadership by the project proponent, and the CTCN's facilitation of an inclusive consultation process, underscoring the importance of sustained stakeholder engagement in translating technical assistance into systemic impact. The pace of project development was particularly noteworthy: following the submission of the initial concept note to KCB in 2023, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) support was approved by November 2024, the full funding proposal was prepared within just one year, and the project subsequently received approval in March 2026. This accelerated timeline is exceptional for climate finance projects of this scale and reflects the high level of stakeholder commitment, effective collaboration, and continuous engagement maintained throughout the project preparation process.
2. The CTCN e-mobility project in Tanzania catalysed significant policy and market momentum: the project's outputs and sustained engagement with stakeholders directly informed actions on the ground, such as charging station guidelines, rollout of 50 Level 2 charging stations across five regions, and a comprehensive package of electrical vehicles (EV) incentives in the 2026/2027 Finance Bill. Beyond policy, the project formalized a previously unorganized sector by establishing the country's first e-mobility working group and developed a national e-mobility framework that created a sectoral baseline. It also brokered first-time engagement between the private sector and the Vice President's Office and helped spur new EV procurement interest from institutions such as Tanzania Posts Corporation (for delivery fleets) and public sector bodies more broadly.
3. By investing US\$5 million in 25 early-stage adaptation innovations, AFCIA has demonstrated that targeted technical assistance can unlock much larger investments for climate resilience. To date, 10 projects have successfully attracted an additional USD 17 million in follow-on finance to scale their solutions, sourced from a combination of private sector investors, public donors and host governments. Three projects secured private finance, three attracted additional public funding, and four received investments from their own national governments, demonstrating growing confidence in locally tested innovations and their potential to deliver adaptation impacts at scale.
4. Example: Climate change is making Mongolia's harsh climate even more unpredictable, exposing livestock herders to greater financial risk. With technical assistance from CTCN, partners piloted an innovative digital crop insurance product. When disaster occurs, farmers can send photographs from their phones directly to insurance companies to streamline insurance processes and payouts at a faster speed. The USD 200,000 pilot proved sufficiently promising to attract USD 7.5 million from the Government of Canada and it now has the potential to benefit more than 3.4 million herders, representing around 30 per cent of Mongolia's population.
5. AFCIA's first phase demonstrated how innovation can make climate insurance more accessible to vulnerable farming communities. Alongside Mongolia's digital livestock insurance initiative, AFCIA also supported Thailand in exploring how blockchain technology could transform crop insurance for smallholder farmers. Across Thailand, many farmers remain uninsured because of complex claims procedures and payment delays that can stretch for months. By using weather data and smart contracts to automate payouts, blockchain-based parametric insurance could reduce administrative costs by up to 40 per cent while delivering compensation within just 48 hours of a climate event. Following a successful feasibility study, a pilot is now underway targeting 5,000 farmers across climate-vulnerable

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provinces, helping to address long-standing concerns over transparency and lengthy claims processes while strengthening farmers' financial resilience to climate shocks.

6. Building on these successes, AFCIA's second phase is expanding its support for climate risk financing, with new insurance initiatives planned in Burundi and Ghana.

7. Example: In Burundi, the programme will bring together multiple adaptation investments in the same flood-prone region where AFCIA previously piloted portable flood barriers and is currently supporting irrigation systems for 750 farming families. Working alongside private insurer Ingiko, the project will test the country's first-ever parametric agricultural insurance product, helping farmers gain access to finance by reducing climate-related lending risks. The initiative is already generating wider interest, with the African Development Bank considering support for cold storage infrastructure in the same region, while the country is also seeking additional finance to scale up integrated early warning and climate insurance systems. The project is expected to mobilize between USD 5 million and USD 10 million in private agricultural credit while providing 5,000 smallholder farmers with a financial safety net and improved access to climate-resilient investment.

8. More than a number, 1001 Network Members have now joined the CTC Network and represent a global community driving climate action through innovation, collaboration, and shared expertise on 10 June 2026.

9. The first NDE–NDA coordination meeting, convened as part of the Asia NDE forum with support from the Government of Japan, represents an important step toward strengthening coordination between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism under the UNFCCC. By bringing together NDEs, NDAs, accredited entities, and key climate finance partners, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Korean Development Bank, and the Eurasian Development Bank, the forum aims to foster stronger institutional linkages between technology planning and climate finance. Enhanced coordination between these actors is expected to support more systematic national dialogue on the identification, prioritization, and scaling of climate technology solutions, while helping countries identify appropriate financing pathways and implementation partners. In doing so, the initiative has the potential to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and accelerate the transition from technology identification to investment-ready, scalable climate action.

10. The TA project, “Development of National Technology Roadmap for NDC Implementation” was concluded in 2024 and building on the TA results in the waste and water sectors, the implementing partner, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) developed a pre-feasibility study to upscale biochar technology through the Korean Green New Deal Fund and further developed the national biochar accelerator program through funding from Italy.
