

Inputs of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism to the Call for Submissions on the GCF 3rd Updated Strategic Plan for 2028-2031

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This submission, transmitted through the UNFCCC secretariat, contains inputs from the bodies of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism to the call for submission on the GCF 3rd Updated Strategic Plan. It comprises inputs by the Technology Executive Committee (Section I), and inputs from the Climate Technology Centre and Network (Section II), reflecting issues related to their respective mandates, activities and history of engagement with the GCF.

Related contacts

Technology Executive Committee

Moritz Weigel, Manager, Technology Sub-Division, UNFCCC

tec@unfccc.int

Climate Technology Centre and Network

Ariesta Ningrum, Director, UNEP-CTCN

ctcn@un.org



Section 1: Inputs by the Technology Executive Committee

Context: The Technology Executive Committee (TEC) is the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism under the UNFCCC, which also serves the Paris Agreement. The TEC analyzes climate technology issues and develops policy recommendations that can accelerate the development and transfer of technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

With the adoption of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme (BTIP) in November 2025, which is to be supported by, inter alia, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, a new phase of action and support for climate technology implementation has begun. The TEC is in the process of developing its next rolling workplan (2028-2032), incorporating elements of this first implementation programme under the Paris Agreement. The TEC encourages the GCF to, within its mandate, strengthen and elevate its support to technology development and transfer, including by addressing key elements of the BTIP and deepening cooperation with the TEC and the Technology Mechanism.

The TEC invites the GCF to consider the recommendations and insights contained in its policy products and technical publications¹, when developing and implementing its 3rd Updated Strategic Plan for 2028-2031. The TEC remains committed to continuing and enhancing engagement with the GCF, collectively supporting efforts towards accelerated climate technology action and support.

This input is based on past and ongoing policy work of the TEC and its previous engagement with the GCF. In preparing this submission, the TEC has also benefited from insights from UNFCCC observer constituencies, which are integral part of the TEC activity group supporting the engagement with operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the Adaptation Fund.

Responses to the guiding questions contained in the call for submissions

1. **Please share experience and feedback on the design and implementation of the GCF's 2nd Updated Strategic Plan (2024-2027), including its focus areas and targets.**

The TEC appreciates the continued engagement with the GCF throughout the implementation of the USP-2, including participation of the GCF secretariat in all TEC meetings and continuous reporting on progress in supporting technology development and transfer; participation of the GCF Secretariat and the TEC in each other's events (e.g. TEC dialogue on financing national systems of innovation and GCF's regional dialogues in 2025); and technical inputs of the GCF Secretariat to the policy work of the TEC (e.g. on early warning systems).

The TEC recalls its consistent efforts to transmit insights from its policy work to the GCF for consideration in its programming and country engagement through interventions by the TEC Chair at the annual meeting between the GCF and UNFCCC constituted bodies as well as through the provision of inputs to the SCF related to the draft guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism.

The TEC acknowledges the results from the GCF's vision for technology support reflected in USP-2, including related to supporting TNAs, seed and early-stage support to local private sector ventures and MSMEs for new pre-commercially viable technologies, and access to clean and efficient energy end-use technologies.

As the TEC prepares its next five-year workplan for 2028-2032, there is an opportunity to strengthen engagement with the work of the GCF, consistent with respective mandates,

¹ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

ultimately enabling greater synergy and impact in climate action and support in the implementation era of the Paris Agreement.

Related TEC documents:

- [Inputs by the TEC to the SCF on draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism \(2025\)](#)
- [Inputs by the TEC to the SCF on draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism \(2024\)](#)

2. **Which global, regional and national trends and evolving country needs, and priorities should the GCF take into account in the development of its Updated Strategic Plan? How can it better adopt to and align with those trends to ensure country ownership and enhanced direct access to climate finance for developing countries?**

The adoption of the BTIP marks the beginning of a new phase - with the objective of strengthened, coordinated and scaled-up support for the technology priorities of developing countries.

The TEC encourages the GCF to, in supporting the BTIP in line with its mandate, consider supporting collaborative and joint efforts with the TEC to address elements of the programme, in a country-driven manner, which include:

- Addressing challenges to implementing the technology priorities of developing countries at different stages of the technology cycle and challenges identified in the first periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism, including through the exchange of information on enablers, good practices, challenges and lessons learned;
- Strengthening national systems of innovation as well as enabling environments, such as policy and regulatory environments, for technology deployment and diffusion, while ensuring research, development and demonstration continue to inform effective technology implementation, including for Indigenous and endogenous technologies;
- Providing support to developing countries, including national designated entities, for integrating their climate technology priorities into national policies, programmes and projects;
- Building capacity for the development of project concept notes and the preparation of fundable projects, and fostering matchmaking and partnership-building to enhance access to support for climate technology implementation by leveraging the resources and expertise of relevant bodies and entities;
- Mobilizing both financial and non-financial resources to enhance the support provided to the Technology Mechanism for supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

In addition, the TEC recalls the findings of the 2025 synthesis report by the secretariat on NDCs under the Paris Agreement ([FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/8](#)) highlighting the predominant share of stated needs and priorities by the Parties on climate technology to be in the energy, transport and AFOLU sectors for mitigation, and agrifood systems, the water sector, and climate monitoring and observations often combined with digital solutions, including use of artificial intelligence, for adaptation. The TEC offers its extensive policy work on these matters and encourages the GCF to consider the existing work of the TEC and collaborative efforts to address emerging priorities of the Parties in common areas of interest. The growing need for digital public infrastructure, including to enhance climate governance capabilities; work on industrial decarbonization, efficiency and circularity; and work on supporting incubators and

accelerators and start-up ecosystems, are among other issues that may be considered in this context.

Related TEC publications:

- [Technology Needs Assessment Guidebook: Renewable Energy](#) (2025)
- [Technical paper on deep Decarbonization Technologies for Sustainable Road Mobility](#) (2022)
- [Policy paper on climate Technologies for Agrifood System Transformation: Placing food security, climate change and poverty reduction at the forefront](#) (2024)
- [Policy brief on Realizing Early Warnings for All: Innovation and Technology in Support of Risk-Informed Climate Resilience Policy and Action](#) (2024)
- [Technical Paper on AI for Climate Action in Developing Countries](#) (2025)

3. **What should be the primary programming priorities and focus areas for the GCF in its next programming period to maximize its climate impact?**

The TEC invites the GCF to collaborate closely with the Technology Mechanism to reflect key COP 30 mandates and decisions in the USP-3, including the role of GCF in effectively supporting the implementation of the BTIP.

The TEC encourages the GCF to advance elements highlighted in the draft COP 30 guidance to the operating entities ([SCF/2025/38/3](#)) under the USP-3.

The TEC encourages the GCF to advance the priorities highlighted in relevant decisions and instruments in the context of strengthening support for technology development and transfer under the USP-3, for example work on incubators and accelerators (13/CP.21, B.18/03) and carbon capture and storage technologies (GCF Governing Instrument, para 35).

The TEC encourages the GCF to ensure its programming priorities reflect the diversity of developing country vulnerabilities and needs, for instance challenges faced by arid and semi-arid developing countries and SIDS, and support technologies and investment pathways relevant to them.

Related TEC publications:

- [Policy brief on integrating hard-to-abate industries in the process of preparing and implementing NDCs](#) (2024)

4. **How should the GCF evolve its operational processes and institutional capacities to maximise efficiency, access and impact, and become a partner of choice for developing countries, Accredited Entities, in particular Direct Access Entities, and other partners?**

TEC invites the GCF, when formulating and refining its operations and services under the USP-3, to consider the following:

Improve efficiency

- Reducing administrative burdens on National Designated Authorities and Accredited Entities.
- Simplifying approval procedures and reducing transaction costs.
- Shortening proposal review timelines.
- Expanding fast-track pathways for smaller and lower-risk projects.



Improve access

- Simplifying accreditation for DAEs and small entities.
- Increasing readiness and project preparation support, including for identifying technology priorities and devising associated implementation pathways.
- Reducing burdensome documentation and duplicative review requirements.
- Establish differentiated access pathways for SIDS; modalities that reflect their institutional constraints (such as capacity) and the burdens in smaller administrations.

Improve impact

- Expanding support to technology development and transfer in high-potential, high-impact sectors, including through large-scale projects and programmes.
- Following up if and how the piloted technology that has received funding are upscaled.
- Making upscaling of technology a strategic component of systematic monitoring and evaluation.

Improve institutional effectiveness

- Strengthening regional presence and in-country engagement and coordination, including through collaboration with the Technology Mechanism.
- Improving knowledge management (enabling economies of scale and facilitate shared services such as climate data systems) and technical assistance.
- Enhance monitoring of climate impact, quality, and local delivery.

Become partner of choice by:

- Increasing predictability and responsiveness.
- Providing clearer guidance and more transparent communication.
- Building long-term partnerships including with the bodies of the Technology Mechanism.

5. **Which operational modalities, financial instruments, and/or innovative approaches should the GCF implement or scale up to enhance its impact in the next strategic period?**

The TEC encourages the GCF to take into account relevant insights that emerged from the intergovernmental work on linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in 2024, including a synthesis report by the secretariat ([FCCC/SBI/2024/1](#)) on submitted views on the matter, and the summary report of the workshop on this matter, prepared by the TEC.

Related TEC document:

- [Summary report by the TEC on the in-session workshop on linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism](#) (2024)

6. **How can the GCF strengthen its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) to more effectively build institutional capacities and foster enabling environments for climate investment?**

The TEC encourages the GCF to continue utilizing its RPSP window to support translating stated priorities of developing countries, including those identified in NDCs, TNAs and TAPs, into projects that result in large-scale deployment of technologies. Evidence gathered by the TEC suggests that the readiness support of the GCF has played a catalytic role in formulating and advancing technology priorities of developing countries into financing and implementation pipelines.

Building on the lessons learned and success stories from the GCF support to climate technologies, the RPSP could, among other things:

- Focus more strongly on long-term institutional capacity-building.
- Support digital infrastructure and data systems.
- Prioritize support for DAEs and developing countries, including through strengthening in-country coordination among NDEs, NDAs and relevant national focal points.

Related TEC publications:

- [Analysis of success stories from implemented Technology Action Plans](#) (2024)
- [Joint publication by the TEC and the CTCN: Technology and NDCs: Stimulating the Uptake of Technologies in Support of NDC Implementation](#) (2023)
- [Policy brief on experiences, lessons learned, and good practices from GCF and GEF support for climate technologies](#) (2022)

7. **How can the GCF strengthen its Project Preparation Facility (PPF) to more effectively support the development of a robust pipeline of high-quality, bankable climate projects?**

The TEC encourages the GCF to utilize its PPF to support developing countries for the development of project concept notes and the preparation of fundable projects, including to foster integrating their climate technology priorities into national policies, programmes and projects. Evidence gathered by the TEC suggests that developing countries have utilized the GCF's PPF for in-depth assessment of technical and capacity needs, resulting in up-to-date TNAs and TAPs for relevant sectors.

Looking ahead, the TEC encourages the GCF to strengthen its PPF to:

- Provide earlier-stage support for pipeline development.
- Increase flexibility for small-scale and innovative projects (or possible development of pipelines that bundle smaller projects into scalable investment options).
- Strengthen support for the implementation of TNA outcomes and TAPs, including for adaptation, which often face bankability challenges.
- Improve programming alignment with national priorities and country programmes, including for technology development and transfer.
- Follow up on the upscaling of financed climate projects, including on climate technology and innovation.

Related TEC publications:

- [Practical guide: How developing countries can be supported for conducting and updating their technology needs assessments](#) (2026)

8. **What strategies or approaches should the GCF adopt to mobilize private sector capital for climate action at scale?**

The TEC encourages the GCF to, in line with the technology framework under the Paris Agreement that also guides the work under the BTIP, consider the role of national systems of innovation, including climate technology incubators and accelerators therein, as well as enabling environments and regulatory frameworks, to mobilize private sector capital for climate action at scale, including in support of the BTIP. Other considerations for unlocking private sector investment in climate action, particularly for technology development and deployment, include utilizing:

- Blended finance approaches that reduce risk and crowd in private capital and the use of arrangements under the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Blended finance approaches that support combining mitigation with adaptation actions (given that it is usually hard for adaptation projects to be bankable and attract interests from investors).
- Efforts aimed at strengthening and supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), recognizing that private sector ecosystems in SIDS are often small and fragmented.

Related TEC publications:

- [Summary for Policy makers: Good practices and lessons learned on the setup and implementation of National Systems of Innovation](#) (2023)
- [Policy brief on enabling Environments and challenges to technology development and transfer - Identified in TNAs, NDCs, and Technical Assistance provided by the CTCN](#) (2022)
- [Compilation of good practices and lessons learned on international collaborative research, development and demonstration \(RD&D\) initiatives of climate technology](#) (2021)
- [Innovative approaches to accelerating and scaling up climate technology implementation for mitigation and adaptation](#) (2020)
- [Climate Technology Incubators and Accelerators](#) (2018)
- [Potential of South-South and triangular cooperation on climate technologies for advancing implementation of NDCs and NAPs](#) (2018)

9. What strategies or approaches should the GCF adopt best support the most climate-vulnerable countries and communities?

The TEC encourages the GCF to, in line with paragraph 52 of the GCF Governing Instrument, prioritize developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including LDCs, SIDS and African States, while ensuring appropriate geographical balance. Without being exhaustive, some aspects for consideration by the GCF are highlighted below:

- Utilizing flexible financing modalities for small-scale and community-based initiatives.
- Enhancing support for loss and damage-related approaches, including pre-arranged financing, forecast-based financing, and shock-responsive mechanisms that enable rapid recovery and “build back better” approaches following climate-related disasters.
- Scaling up grant-based finance for adaptation and resilience, and by introducing/raising minimum allocation targets/floors for highly vulnerable countries.
- Ensuring that digital solutions complement and not substitute investments in essential physical infrastructure and resilience-building measures.



- Ensuring safeguards and inclusion, for example by putting in place inclusion plans for people in vulnerable situations, gender-responsive and intergenerationally responsive programming, and appropriate grievance and accountability mechanisms.

Related TEC publications:

- [Policy brief on gender-responsive technology and infrastructure for sustainable urban mobility](#) (2024)
- [Policy brief on innovative approaches for strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation - integrating technology and nature-based solutions](#) (2022)
- [Policy brief on technologies for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in coastal zones](#) (2020)

10. **Considering the evolving climate finance landscape and other sources of climate finance available, what should the GCF focus on to deliver the greatest impact over the next strategic period 2028-2031?**

In an increasingly complex climate finance landscape, the TEC encourages the GCF to focus on areas where it has the strongest comparative advantage as a multilateral climate finance institution, while reinforcing trust, equity, and complementarity within the global climate finance architecture. This could include:

- Providing predictable and accessible finance, responsive to the technology needs and priorities of developing countries, that avoid exacerbating debt burdens – especially in SIDS and LDCs.
- Providing catalytic public finance by strategically using its resources to support implementation pipelines and mobilize additional investments where appropriate.
- Enabling systemic transformation by supporting policy reform, institutional strengthening, climate governance capacities, and long-term transition pathways that align national development priorities with climate goals.
- Addressing persistent challenges and gaps in technology development and transfer by providing enabling support and prioritizing sectors and actors that may be underserved by traditional finance, especially adaptation and resilience, local communities, Direct Access Entities, youth-led organizations, and other vulnerable stakeholders.
- Ensuring that relevant findings from monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning in the GCF portfolio and practical lessons thereof are systematically reported and disseminated, including to help Parties better understand which technology pathways deliver durable impact in communities.

11. **Are there any other comments or considerations for the development of the GCF's 3rd Updated Strategic Plan?**

The TEC invites the GCF, in developing its USP-3, to undertake strategic discussions on how to support the implementation of the BTIP pursuant to decision 18/CMA.7. The TEC also invites the GCF to contribute to the development of the TEC rolling workplan for 2028-2032 with a view to co-creating modalities for coordinated support for the implementation of the BTIP.

The TEC encourages the GCF to, through the USP-3, reinforce its role as a multilateral climate fund centered on equity, access, quality, and transformational impact, including by:



- Strengthening meaningful observer participation across strategy development, implementation, and monitoring.
- Improving tracking of whether the finance it provides reaches the local communities and vulnerable populations, considering aspects of accessibility, effectiveness, equity, and transformational outcomes.
- Strengthening tracking and reporting of finance reaching SIDS, including indicators on speed of disbursement, share of grant-based finance to SIDS, and measurable resilience outcomes.
- Recognizing the growing need among developing countries, particularly SIDS, for integrated resilience investments that simultaneously address adaptation, energy, food and water security, along with coastal resilience.

Section 2: Inputs by the Climate Technology Centre and Network

This section contains inputs by Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, to questions related to the development of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) third Updated Strategic Plan (USP 3.0, 2028–2031), as outlined in the GCF Call for submissions page:

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/call-submissions-gcf-3rd-updated-strategic-plan-2028-2031>

The inputs are based on CTCN experiences in delivering key services of our mandates on technical assistance, capacity-building, knowledge sharing and collaboration with the GCF to date.

Q1. Please share experience and feedback on the design and implementation of the GCF's 2nd Updated Strategic Plan (2024-2027), including its focus areas and targets.

Allow sufficient time for new modalities of USP 3.0 to be developed, disseminated and understood by key stakeholders. USP2 guidelines and related tools were only available nine months after the start of USP2, which made it challenging to secure AEs to scale up potential projects. On the Readiness 2.0 strategy, the full formulation was completed at the end of 2025, which could create lack of clarity in the guidelines to be followed by countries, and might create disproportional impact to developing countries particularly SIDS and LDCs.

Q2. Which global, regional and national trends and evolving country needs and priorities should the GCF take into account in the development of its Updated Strategic Plan? How can it better adopt to and align with those trends to ensure country ownership and enhanced direct access to climate finance for developing countries?

From CTCN experiences and close interaction with developing countries, we see the following trends and evolving country needs and priorities that the GCF may wish to take into account in the development of its USP 3.0:

Global trend

- System-wide shift in climate finance, technology and implementation: Technology implementation is becoming a priority. The recently adopted UNFCCC Parties decision at COP30 in Belém, in particular Technology Implementation Programmes,¹ highlights the importance of support, including by operating entities of Financial Mechanism, of implementing developing countries' technology priorities as identified in their technology needs assessment (TNAs), nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), and long term low emission development strategies (LT-LEDS).
- Countries increasingly request implementation-oriented support – demonstration projects, pilots, technology deployment planning, localization, and investment pipeline development.

¹ Decision 18/CMA.7 available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025_19_a02.pdf#page=30

- Technical assistance (TA) are increasingly requested based on updated NDC, TNAs and Technology Action Plans (TAPs), thus providing an opportunity to deliver communicated actions via tools such as technology and investment roadmaps, where CTCN and GCF could intervene and help turn national ambition into fundable pipelines.
- AI-enabled climate technologies are receiving increased attention in areas such as agriculture, water management, early warning systems, system planning, grid modernization and storage.

Regional trend

- Climate technologies and innovative solutions related to energy and food security remain top priorities in Africa – climate impacts cut across both sectors, increasing demand for integrated water-food-energy solutions.
- In SIDS and LDCs, adaptation TA request is increasingly dominant – but funding flows still favor mitigation. There is also a growing demand for lower-cost green energy access, for example TA requests related to solar-powered applications to support community livelihood (solar dryer, solar-powered irrigation system).

National trend

- Countries want more direct access to finance – but face challenges with AEs accredited for specific sectors/sizes/instrument/country type. A matchmaking mechanism might be needed – to help countries identify the right AE.
- Stronger coordination among national focal points (including focal points of technology – NDEs - and GCF focal points, NDAs) is still much needed. In some contexts, coordination challenges between national institutions and line ministries can affect coherent pipeline development.
- CTCN support is increasingly valued – for concept note preparation, stakeholder engagement, especially to access finance, and ensuring country ownership.

Opportunities to enhance country ownership and direct access to climate finance for developing countries can include:

- Strengthen country ownership through integrated support: i) CTCN ensures alignment of the delivery of TA services with NDCs, NAPs, TNAs/TAPs, and LT-LEDs, while GCF supports in ensuring financing pathways for example through financing the scale-up of the TAs; ii) Joint engagement, in particular with national direct entities, to enhance their capacity to support countries accessing funding for climate technology projects.
- Include in USP 3.0 a priority support for implementation-oriented technology deployment, such as deployment planning, demonstration projects, pilots, localization, and investment pipeline development.
- Strengthen collaboration between GCF and CTCN to facilitate enhanced coordination between NDEs and NDAs.

Q3. What should be the primary programming priorities and focus areas for the GCF in its next programming period to maximize its climate impact?

To maximize climate impact in the next programming period, the GCF should prioritize transformational, technology-driven, and region-responsive programming that accelerates both mitigation and adaptation at scale.

This could be done through:

1. Support transformational climate technologies: Enable large-scale deployment of existing climate technologies and demonstration of innovative solutions that deliver major GHG reductions, resilience gains, and sustainable development benefits.
2. Adopt holistic, system-level programming: Accelerate the shift to a more integrated (instead of project by project), sector-wide, while taking into account context-specific approaches, to increase impact and attract additional investors.
4. Prioritize support for adoption and deployment of adaptation technologies in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially SIDs and LDCs.
5. Expand mitigation technology supported areas to include hard-to-abate sectors, as these sectors will drive future infrastructure growth: Beyond buildings, transport, and renewables, areas of support can be extended to include decarbonization of cement, steel, and other hard-to-abate industries, including through renewable energy integration, energy-efficiency measures, alternative materials, carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), and other emerging technologies.

Based on increasing demands of technical assistance and countries' interests as indicated to CTCN, future focused areas for the regions may cover:

- **Africa:** Green energy (solar, hydro, geothermal, green hydrogen), Water-Energy-Food (WEF) systems that improve returns for primary producers, industrial decarbonization, greener transport systems, early warning systems for flood–drought cycles and food/energy security, preparedness for climate-related health risks (pandemics, heatwaves).
- **Asia-Pacific:** Green hydrogen & industrial decarbonization, energy system planning & grid modernization, agriculture & water management including emerging digital applications, early warning systems & climate risk analytic, circular economy & waste management, climate-smart irrigation & water efficiency, adaptation technologies for coastal/island states.
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** Green hydrogen, energy system planning, and grid modernization, agriculture, and water management (including the use of digital applications), regional nature-based solutions, early warning systems.
- **Eastern Europe:** early warning system for forest fire prevention, disaster risk reduction agriculture and forestry, energy efficiency.

Q4. How should the GCF evolve its operational processes and institutional capacities to maximize efficiency, access, and impact, and become a partner of choice for developing countries, Accredited Entities, in particular Direct Access Entities, and other partners?

To become a more efficient, accessible, and high-impact partner for developing countries, AEs, and especially DAEs, the GCF should strengthen clarity of support, collaboration mechanisms, and access pathways, while improving pipeline development and institutional coordination.

The following are several suggestions to achieve this:

1. Organize the next USP into clear support pillars: Creating distinct pillars—for example urgency support, innovation enabling environment, country stewardship—would allow AEs and DAEs to engage according to their mandates and reduce operational friction.
2. Strengthen collaboration through structured training and consultations: Regular joint training and consultation forums among AEs, DAEs, and national/regional stakeholders, including NDEs, would help identify challenges early, co-design solutions, and build shared operational understanding.
3. Explore options for improving matchmaking, access, and AE selection: A GCF matchmaking platform may help countries identify suitable AEs. It may also highlight AEs/DAEs with very few portfolios, and support empowerment of national DAEs.

Q.5. Which operational modalities, financial instruments, and/or innovative approaches should the GCF implement or scale up to enhance its impact in the next strategic period?

We include examples of operational modalities and innovative approaches that can be undertaken by the GCF to scale up its impact, as follows:

1. **Collaboration with CTCN to strengthen national-level pipeline development:** Encourage pipeline building among National Climate Change, GCF and technology Focal Points and expand collaboration between GCF regional offices and CTCN to align technical assistance with investment opportunities. Further, explore the development of a direct pipeline pathway from CTCN technical assistance with simplified and accelerated approval processes to scale successful TAs into full GCF projects.
2. **Regular coordination between GCF regional offices and CTCN:** the coordination aims to strengthen regional pipeline TA and post-TA development, collaborate on regional forums, regional dialogues and capacity building activities, leverage CTCN network (close to 1000 network members) to build innovation ecosystem and countries' endogenous capacity, strengthen collaborative research development and demonstration (RD&D), expand investment matchmaking and accelerate technology deployment, in support of GCF programming focused areas.
3. **Support for indigenous and locally developed technologies:** for example, through a direct access modality for Indigenous people organizations, or a simplified small-scale, high-impact projects to support community-led, ecosystem-adapted, and culturally rooted solutions.
4. **Collaboration with Technology Mechanism to operationalize Belém Technology Implementation Programme (TIP):** GCF works closely together with Technology Executive Committee and CTCN to explore concrete means of and measures for supporting country-driven technology development and transfer, including by facilitating the translation of technology needs of developing countries and technical assistance into implementation support and financing opportunities.

Q.6. How can the GCF strengthen its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) to more effectively build institutional capacities and foster enabling environments for climate investment?

The RPSP can be significantly strengthened by improving clarity, coordination, monitoring, and the strategic integration of climate technology planning. Based on CTCN experiences in implementing a number of GCF readiness projects, below are examples of measures that can be undertaken to strengthen future RPSP:

- 1. Clarify outcomes and introduce assessment tools and reports on lessons learned:** Countries need guidance on clear, measurable Readiness outcomes and standardized tools to track progress, results, and expected impact. GCF could share feedback on results achieved and improvements through, for example, terminal evaluation, and reports containing general lessons learned and good practices for future potential readiness projects.
- 2. Strengthen national coordination:** to ensure alignment between climate technology priorities and national planning, strengthening institutional ownership. This can be done, for example, by co-signing of readiness projects by NDE and NDA, or support via the readiness fund for a structured national consultation among NDEs, NDAs, and DAEs. These meetings should generate concrete project ideas that feed directly into country platforms and future GCF funding proposals.
- 3. Seek for potential alignment of focused areas under readiness programme with Belém TIP:** Collaborate with TEC and CTCN to support areas such as climate technology roadmaps, innovation hubs, incubators, and work on WEF nexus, early warning systems, and circular economy.

Q.7. How can the GCF strengthen its Project Preparation Facility (PPF) to more effectively support the development of a robust pipeline of high-quality, bankable climate projects?

The GCF can strengthen its PPF by:

- Strengthen the foundation of project preparation by building capacity of NDAs, AEs and relevant national stakeholders
- Facilitate ease of access to PPF resources
- Collaborate with relevant partners to encourage proactive pipeline development. For example, CTCN through its work produces pilots and demonstration projects that can be scaled up via the PPF.

Q.8. What strategies or approaches should the GCF adopt to mobilize private sector capital for climate action at scale?

The GCF can mobilize private capital by reducing risk, building markets, and creating investment-ready pipelines including in vulnerable countries such as LDCs and SIDS.

1. **Strengthen public-private partnership in the global south**, focusing on risk reduction (guarantees, insurance), market creation (policy support, demand-side incentives) and local financial ecosystem development (banks, funds, MSMEs) to facilitate private sector engagement in emerging markets.
2. **Use programmatic approaches to aggregate small projects**: In LDCs and SIDS, pipelines are thin, and projects are small. Programmatic financing can help explore opportunities for more integrated and context-specific mobilization approaches through i) Bundling many small climate technology projects; ii) Create investment-ready portfolios; and iii) Attract broader participation of private actors where appropriate.
3. **Provide concessional early-stage support for climate technologies**: Development of endogenous technology in developing countries often face challenges such as early-stage financing gaps “valley of death” before commercial investors enter. Support such patient capital, grants, and technical assistance may be considered.
4. **Empower women, youth, SMEs**: Offer seed funding to build local entrepreneurship, strengthen domestic private sector, and increase gender-responsive and youth-led initiatives.

Q.9. What strategies or approaches should the GCF adopt best support the most climate-vulnerable countries and communities?

The GCF can focus on tailored support, early-stage guidance, and stronger coordination to meet the needs of the most climate-vulnerable countries and communities.

- **Adopt a fit-for-purpose approach**: We learned from our work (e.g. AFCIA, EC programmes on Climate Change and Security and Innovative Climate Solutions) that LDCs, SIDS countries, and conflict-affected communities have different needs, capacities and priorities. Thus, GCF approach, services and support models ideally should reflect this (no one-size-for-all).
- **Strengthen early-stage support**: Many concept notes produced could not be followed through (due to incompatible threshold, no sectoral expertise, geographical conflict, etc.). The GCF could provide early advice to project proponents, deploy countries-AE matchmaking opportunities to facilitate countries’ engagement with suitable partners, and support stronger concept note ideation and formulation.
- **Enhance coordination across regional and technical institutions**: Vulnerable countries often lack institutional capacity to link climate technology needs with finance. The GCF regional offices can coordinate more closely with partners in the region including: CTCN regional presence, RDBs, DAEs, regional institutions to support vulnerable countries and build their implementation readiness.

Q.10. Considering the evolving climate finance landscape and other sources of climate finance available, what should the GCF focus on to deliver the greatest impact over the next strategic period 2028-2031?

1. **Deepen collaboration across climate funds**: To build a coherent global climate finance architecture, the GCF together with GEF, Adaptation Fund, and L&D Fund could help improve coherence and

accessibility across funds, create accelerated pathways to scale up successful initiatives across funds, and reduce duplication and transaction requirements for vulnerable countries.

2. Support national and local climate financing mechanisms: The GCF can help countries to build self-sustaining climate finance ecosystems and deliver long-term impacts by facilitating the creation of national/local climate fund or revolving fund to sustain ongoing climate investment.

3. Accelerate technology deployment: Beyond supporting policy and regulatory mechanism the GCF could also emphasize the scaling up of successful innovative pilots and initiatives to full scale deployment that can demonstrate transformative changes on the ground.

Q.11. Are there any other comments or considerations for the development of the GCF's 3rd Updated Strategic Plan?

1. Collaboration CTCN/TEC with GCF in the context of implementation of Belém TIP

The Belém TIP decision offers a framework to strengthen the connection between technology deployment and finance, ensuring that climate technologies move from planning to real implementation.

In this context, and based on its revised functions,² the CTCN stands ready to work together with the GCF in operationalizing the TIP in the following areas, to create a continuum from early technical support to demonstration to scale up finance:

- **Upstream technical assistance** to shape strong, investment-ready ideas
- **Technology roadmaps** that guide long-term deployment pathways
- **RD&D partnerships** to accelerate innovation
- **Stakeholder coordination** across ministries, private sector, and regional bodies
- **Post-TA scale-up support** to move from pilots to investment
- **Implementation-oriented pipeline development** aligned with country needs and GCF funding programmes

2. Leverage co-location of GCF secretariat and CTCN PALO office in Songdo, Republic of Korea

The co-location of the GCF Asia regional presence, GCF headquarters, and the CTCN PALO office in Songdo presents a practical opportunity to demonstrate stronger linkages between the Technology Mechanism, climate technology support, and the Financial Mechanism, climate finance delivery in Asia Pacific in particular, but also for other regions in general.

² Decision 10/CP.30: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2025_12a01_adv.pdf#page=44
decision 17/CMA.7: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025_19_a02.pdf#page=24