

Guidelines:

- This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question
- The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see updated contact list of NDEs here: <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/national-designated-entity.html>
- The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an un-signed Word file
- For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN
- NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

Requesting country or countries:	Philippines
Request title:	Strengthening Climate Technology Prioritization, Policy Anchoring, and Investment Readiness in the Philippines
NDE	Climate Change Commission, Mr. Robert E.A. Borje, Vice Chairperson and Executive Director, osec@climate.gov.ph, 6th Floor, First Residences Bldg., 1557 J.P. Laurel St., San Miguel, Manila.
Request Applicant:	Climate Change Commission, Mr. Robert E.A. Borje, Vice Chairperson and Executive Director, osec@climate.gov.ph, 6th Floor, First Residences Bldg., 1557 J.P. Laurel St., San Miguel, Manila.

Climate objective:

- ☐ Adaptation to climate change
- ☐ Mitigation of climate change
- ☒ Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Geographical scope:

- ☐ Community level
- ☐ Sub-national
- ☒ National
- ☐ Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).

Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):

The Philippines faces one of the world's most severe climate risk profiles — a reality that simultaneously creates an urgent imperative for climate action and a compelling case for investment in climate technologies. The country is ranked first among 193 nations in the World Risk Index (2025), driven by an unparalleled combination of physical exposure and societal vulnerability.¹

The Philippines is exposed to approximately 20 tropical cyclones annually. Observed climate trends documented by PAGASA include rising mean temperatures, accelerating sea-level rise in parts of the archipelago at rates above the global average, and increasing intensity of extreme weather events.² An estimated 36 million people live in low-lying coastal areas exposed to these escalating hazards.³

The economic toll is significant and growing. The World Bank estimates the direct fiscal cost of natural hazards at approximately 0.5% of GDP per year, spiking to nearly 4.5% of GDP during Super Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, while recent estimates suggest weather-related damages may reach 3% of GDP annually.⁴ Without accelerated adaptation action, climate hazards could cost an estimated 7.6% of GDP by 2030, rising to 18–25% by 2050.⁵

The sectors most critical to Philippine livelihoods — agriculture, fisheries, water, coastal ecosystems, and disaster risk management — are those where adaptation technology deployment can deliver the greatest resilience benefits. Agriculture and fisheries absorb 22% of the economic impacts of climate disasters, with over 10 million smallholder farming families directly exposed.⁶ While the ongoing TNA Phase V is assessing adaptation technologies for the agriculture sector, there is not yet an updated, nationally validated and integrated assessment of priority adaptation technologies across the other priority sectors identified under the Philippine National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050 that reflects current climate risks, technological developments, and investment needs.⁷

On the mitigation side, the Philippines NDC (2021) commits to a 75% reduction and avoidance of GHG emissions across energy, transport, agriculture, waste, and industry by 2030, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional on international means of implementation under the Paris Agreement — including climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.⁸ The NDC has been positioned by the CCC as a strategic framework for mobilizing international support for the implementation of the country's climate commitments.⁹ The NDC Implementation Plan (NDCIP, 2023) provides that full implementation of the identified Policies and Measures would secure the unconditional target and deliver about 37% toward the conditional

¹ Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft / IFHV (2025). WorldRiskReport 2025. Berlin: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. <https://www.preventionweb.net/media/110940/download>

² PAGASA (2018). Observed and Projected Climate Change in the Philippines. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, Quezon City.

³ USAID (2022). Philippines: Climate Change Risk Profile. <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-climate-change-risk-profile-fact-sheet>

⁴ OECD Economic Surveys: Philippines 2026 — Confronting Climate Change. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-philippines-2026_f0e0c581-en/

⁵ Growth Gateway / UK FCDO (2025). Philippines NAP Case Study. <https://growthgateway.campaign.gov.uk/impact/case-study-philippines-nap/>

⁶ FAO Philippines (2024). Cultivating resilience in a food-secure and climate-ready Philippines. <https://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/en/c/1697753/>

⁷ Republic of the Philippines (2023). Philippine National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Philippines_2024.pdf

⁸ Philippines NDC (April 2021). <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Philippines%20-%20NDC.pdf> — the conditional 72.29% component requires means of implementation under the Paris Agreement, including climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

⁹ Philippine News Agency (March 2026). NDC is PH whole-of-government approach to climate action — CCC. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1272210>

target.¹⁰ This implementation gap highlights the need to strengthen technology prioritization, technology development and transfer, investment readiness, enabling policy frameworks, and institutional coordination to accelerate NDC implementation. While the NDCIP establishes sectoral implementation arrangements across the five NDC sectors, there remains an opportunity to strengthen an integrated climate technology prioritization and investment framework that supports both mitigation and adaptation objectives.

The ongoing GEF-funded TNA Phase V process (2025–2027), implemented by UNEP-CCC, is updating the Philippines' technology needs assessment — covering both mitigation technologies and adaptation technologies for the agriculture sector, including barrier analysis, enabling framework development, and the preparation of Technology Action Plans (TAPs).¹¹ Producing these assessment outputs is an essential foundation. The complementary need is for the institutional capacity and enabling infrastructure to **translate TNA and TAP outputs into actionable policy instruments, investment-ready implementation pathways, and coordinated deployment mechanisms** — and to extend prioritization, policy integration, and investment readiness support to adaptation technologies in the other priority sectors identified under the NAP.

The Climate Technopreneurship Programme (FP240), approved by the GCF Board under Decision B.39/06, is designed to accelerate climate technology enterprises and facilitate private investment across mitigation and adaptation.¹² The proposed TA will strengthen FP240 by providing a nationally validated climate technology prioritization and investment framework to better inform portfolio development, investment decisions, and the mobilization of public and private finance. Accordingly, **this request does not seek support for TNA updating itself**, but rather seeks CTCN assistance to translate TNA Phase V and related national climate planning outputs into implementation-ready, policy-anchored, and investment-oriented pathways that support government-led NDC and NAP implementation and enable scaling through platforms such as FP240.

Past and on-going efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):

The Philippines has substantial and ongoing national efforts in climate technology planning and NDC/NAP implementation. The proposed TA is designed to complement and strengthen these government-led efforts:

- **NDC and NDCIP (2021; 2023):** The CCC developed the NDC (2021) and the NDCIP (2023), which sets out sector-level delivery arrangements for the agriculture, energy, industrial processes and product use, transport, and waste sectors, including interventions, results frameworks, MRV, and private-sector roles.
- **National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050:** The NAP identifies priority adaptation sectors and outcomes, providing the national framework within which adaptation technology prioritization and investment readiness can be strengthened.

¹⁰ Climate Change Commission (2023). Implementation Plan for the Republic of the Philippines Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020–2030. <https://niccdies.climate.gov.ph/files/documents/The%20Philippines-%20NDC%20Implementation%20Plan%20-%2020072024.pdf>

¹¹ UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (2024). New phase of Technology Needs Assessments starts. <https://unepccc.org/new-phase-of-technology-needs-assessments-starts/>; GEF (2024). Technology Needs Assessment Phase V Project (GEF ID 11099). <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11099> — Phase V supports updated TNAs and TAPs for technologies that reduce emissions and support adaptation and resilience, consistent with NDCs and NAPs.

¹² Green Climate Fund (2024). FP240: Collaborative R&DB Programme for Promoting the Innovation of Climate Technopreneurship. Approved under Decision B.39/06. Total programme financing approximately USD 221.21 million, of which USD 104.471 million is GCF funding, across Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Korea Development Bank is the Accredited Entity; GGGI is co-Executing Entity of Components 1 and 4. <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp240>

- **TNA Phase I (2018):** The Philippines' first GEF-UNEP TNA prioritized mitigation technologies including solar thermal, waste heat recovery, biogas, and eco-efficient composting. The assessment reflects the policy, technology, and investment context at the time of its preparation, with updating now underway through TNA Phase V.
- **TNA Phase V (2025–2027) – Currently Underway:** GEF-funded and implemented by UNEP-CCC, Phase V supports the preparation of updated TNAs and TAPs for technologies that reduce emissions and support adaptation and resilience, consistent with the NDC and NAP — covering mitigation technologies and adaptation technologies for the agriculture sector. The Phase V grant does not cover the in-country policy engagement, investment readiness translation, or programme integration activities required to make TNA/TAP outputs actionable, nor the extension of adaptation technology prioritization to other NAP priority sectors. These complementary areas are the focus of this CTCN TA.
- **Sectoral technology policy frameworks:** Several technology priorities are already embedded in sectoral law and policy, including the Renewable Energy Act (RA 9513), the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (RA 11285), and the Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act (RA 11697). The TA will build on these existing frameworks and identify where further integration can support implementation.¹³
- **NDC Gender Action Plan (NDC GAP, 2024–2030):** Launched by CCC in October 2024, covering agriculture, energy, waste, industry, and transport sectors, establishing the framework for gender-responsive NDC implementation.¹⁴
- **Climate Technopreneurship Programme (FP240):** Approved by the GCF Board under Decision B.39/06 (July 2024), with total programme financing of approximately USD 221.21 million, of which USD 104.471 million is GCF funding, across Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. The Korea Development Bank is the Accredited Entity, with GGGI as co-Executing Entity of Components 1 and 4.¹⁵

The complementary contribution of this CTCN TA is the translation layer: strengthening the institutional capacity and enabling instruments that convert TNA and TAP outputs into policy-anchored, investment-ready implementation pathways in support of government-led processes.

Specific technology¹⁶ barriers (up to one page):

Four interconnected barriers constrain the translation of technology assessment outputs and climate ambitions into deployment-ready, investment-enabling implementation pathways. The TA will complement ongoing government efforts to address each:

¹³ Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (RA 9513); Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (RA 11285, 2019); Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act (RA 11697, 2022).

¹⁴ Philippines NDC Gender Action Plan (NDC GAP) 2024–2030. CCC Resolution No. 2024-006.
<https://climate.gov.ph/files/Final%20NDC%20GAP%202024-2030.pdf>

¹⁵ Green Climate Fund (2024). FP240: Collaborative R&DB Programme for Promoting the Innovation of Climate Technopreneurship. Approved under Decision B.39/06. Total programme financing approximately USD 221.21 million, of which USD 104.471 million is GCF funding, across Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Korea Development Bank is the Accredited Entity; GGGI is co-Executing Entity of Components 1 and 4.
<https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp240>

¹⁶ “**any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change**” (Special Report on Technology Transfer, IPCC, 2000)

1. Opportunity to Strengthen the Translation from TNA/TAP Outputs to Policy and Investment:

TNA Phase V is producing updated assessment outputs covering mitigation and adaptation technologies for agriculture. The complementary need is a mechanism to translate those outputs into government-validated implementation roadmaps with investment cases, and to extend prioritization and investment readiness support to adaptation technologies in other NAP priority sectors — coastal resilience, water security, disaster risk reduction, and health — that reflect current climate risks, technological developments, and investment needs.

2. Opportunity for More Systematic Policy Integration of Technology Priorities:

Several technology priorities are already embedded in sectoral law and policy — including the Renewable Energy Act, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, and the Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act. Technology priorities identified through the TNA and other planning processes could be more systematically integrated into sectoral policies, regulatory frameworks, and investment planning to support implementation. This may limit the ability of technology priorities to generate stronger market signals and facilitate investment at scale. The TA will support government-led efforts to identify where further integration is needed and develop the enabling instruments to achieve it.

3. Institutional Coordination Capacity for Cross-Sectoral Climate Technology Governance:

Cross-sectoral coordination for a unified, government-validated technology deployment framework spanning mitigation and adaptation requires dedicated institutional capacity. The CCC, as NDE, is positioned to lead this coordination, and targeted technical assistance will support the Commission in operationalizing this role across the NDC update cycle, TNA Phase V output translation, and linkages with investment platforms.

4. Strengthening the Link Between Technology Priorities and Investment Mobilization:

Nationally-assessed climate technology priorities can be more strongly connected to bankable investment pipelines accessible to climate technology enterprises. CTCN TA will help strengthen the link between nationally prioritized climate technologies and investment pipelines by developing mechanisms that support investment readiness and technology deployment — including differentiated approaches for adaptation technologies, which often carry different return profiles and may require public, concessional, or blended finance instruments alongside private investment.¹⁷

Contribution to Programme of Work 2023-2027:

As per 3rd Programme of Work of the CTCN¹⁸, please indicate the system transformation area, key enablers and cross-sectoral themes related to the request:

System transformation areas (mandatory)

¹⁷ Monsod, T.M.C., Ahmed, S.J., & Hilario, G.P. (2022). Accelerating resilience and climate change adaptation: Strengthening the Philippines' contribution to the global decarbonization agenda. Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities.

¹⁸ <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-third-programme-work-2023-2027>

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| ☒ Water-Energy-Food Nexus | ☐ Sustainable Mobility | ☒ Energy Systems | ☐ Buildings and Infrastructure |
| ☒ Business and Industry | | | |

Key enablers (optional)

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ National Systems of Innovation | ☒ Digitalization |
|--|--|

Cross-sectoral themes (optional)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☒ Gender | ☒ Youth | ☐ Indigenous Peoples |
|--|---|---|

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| ☒ Coastal zones | ☐ Early Warning and Environmental Assessment | ☐ Human Health | ☐ Infrastructure and Urban planning |
| ☒ Marine and Fisheries | ☒ Water | ☒ Agriculture | ☐ Carbon fixation |
| ☒ Energy Efficiency | ☐ Forestry | ☐ Industry | ☒ Renewable energy |
| ☒ Transport | ☒ Waste management | | |

Please add other relevant sectors:

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

Overall objective: To build on the outputs of TNA Phase V and existing national climate technology assessments to: (i) **translate priority climate technologies into policy-anchored, investment-ready implementation pathways;** (ii) **support the integration of these priorities into relevant national climate policy instruments,** including the NDC Implementation Plan, the implementation arrangements that will operationalize the updated NDC, the NAP, and sectoral roadmaps, as appropriate; (iii) **strengthen the CCC/NDE's institutional capacity** for cross-sectoral climate technology governance and coordination; and (iv) **identify and operationalize linkages with climate investment initiatives,** including FP240 and other relevant platforms — thereby bridging upstream technology assessment with downstream technology deployment and investment mobilization in support of government-led NDC and NAP implementation.

Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance:

Activity Group 1: Policy Anchoring of Priority Climate Technologies

Taking TNA Phase V outputs and national climate planning instruments as the foundation, this activity group supports government-led processes to integrate identified technology priorities into formal policy instruments — strengthening the regulatory and institutional demand signals for private sector investment and technology deployment.

- Work with CCC, DOE, DA, DENR, DOTr, and DOST to review TNA Phase V outputs and identify priority technologies for policy anchoring across mitigation and adaptation sectors. Work with CCC, DOE, DA, DENR, DOTr, and DOST to review TNA Phase V outputs and identify priority technologies for policy integration across mitigation and adaptation sectors, building on existing sectoral frameworks including RA 9513, RA 11285, and RA 11697.
- Develop Policy Integration Guidance Notes for each priority sector, proposing options for further embedding technology priorities into sectoral instruments, for consideration through established government processes.
- Support the CCC in integrating validated technology priorities into the NDC Implementation Plan, the implementation arrangements that will operationalize the updated NDC, and accompanying sectoral roadmaps, as appropriate and subject to government review and approval.
- Align technology prioritization outputs with the GCF Country Programme and propose technology-specific project pipelines for GCF Readiness and project preparation support.
- Conduct multi-stakeholder validation workshops with sectoral agencies, private sector, civil society, and women's organizations, ensuring meaningful participation of women consistent with the NDC GAP and the Magna Carta of Women.

Activity Group 2: Translating TNA/TAP Outputs into Implementation-Ready Pathways

Building on TNA Phase V outputs, this activity group translates assessed technology priorities into investment-enabling implementation roadmaps and extends adaptation technology prioritization to NAP priority sectors beyond agriculture.

- Review and synthesize TNA Phase V outputs (mitigation and adaptation-agriculture) to identify priority technologies for implementation pathway development.
- Support the prioritization, policy integration, and investment readiness of adaptation technologies in other priority sectors identified under the NAP — including coastal resilience, water security, disaster risk reduction, and health — strengthening the country's overall adaptation agenda while avoiding duplication of the ongoing TNA Phase V process.
- Develop investment-oriented implementation roadmaps for the top 5–7 priority technologies, including: (i) policy roadmap with enabling conditions; (ii) investment case and market sizing; (iii) regulatory gap analysis; (iv) gender equality and social inclusion analysis aligned with the NDC GAP.
- Develop a National Technology Prioritization Framework synthesizing outputs into a government-validated demand architecture that differentiates the investment cases and financing instruments suited to adaptation technologies — which often require public, concessional, or blended finance — from those suited to mitigation technologies, serving as a foundational input to FP240 portfolio strategy and other climate financing initiatives.

Activity Group 3: Institutional Coordination and Capacity Building

This activity group strengthens the CCC's institutional capacity as NDE to coordinate climate technology planning and governance across sectors, consistent with its mandate under RA 9729, as amended.

- Establish and operationalize an inter-agency Climate Technology Coordination Mechanism, convened by the CCC/NDE, engaging DOE, DA, DENR, DOTr, DOST, DOF, and DILG.

- Deliver structured capacity building for CCC staff and key sectoral agencies on: climate technology governance and policy integration methodology; gender-responsive technology assessment and NDC GAP implementation; TAP translation and investment readiness principles; and private sector engagement.
- Organize inter-agency knowledge exchange workshops on technology prioritization and policy integration practices from comparable CTCN-supported countries.
- Facilitate study tours for NDE and sectoral agency officials to countries with advanced climate technology governance frameworks and climate technology investment ecosystems.
- Develop institutional guidelines and standard operating procedures for the CCC's ongoing NDE coordination function on climate technology.

Activity Group 4: Identifying Linkages with Investment Initiatives and Knowledge Sharing

This activity group identifies and operationalizes potential linkages between TA outputs and relevant climate investment initiatives — including FP240 and other public and private financing platforms — and disseminates knowledge nationally and regionally.

- Identify potential linkages between TA outputs and relevant climate investment initiatives, including FP240 and other multilateral, bilateral, and private sector financing platforms operating in the Philippines.
- Develop a Policy-to-Investment Translation Toolkit for use by public agencies, private investors, development finance institutions, and climate technology enterprises across the Philippine investment ecosystem.
- Convene a Climate Technology Showcase presenting validated technology priorities, implementation roadmaps, and investment opportunities to public agencies, investors, and enterprises across financing platforms.
- Produce public-facing knowledge products: Philippines Climate Technology Prioritization Report; investor briefs per technology category; Gender Co-Benefits Assessment Report; and a sub-national replication toolkit for LGU application.
- Share lessons and good practices through the CTCN, the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, and ASEAN climate technology platforms.

Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance:

- Policy Anchoring Package: sector-specific Policy Integration Guidance Notes and proposed contributions to the NDC Implementation Plan and sectoral instruments, for consideration through established government processes
- Climate Technology Implementation Roadmaps for 5–7 priority technologies — translating TNA Phase V outputs and extending adaptation prioritization to NAP priority sectors — with investor-ready Technology Opportunity Briefs
- National Technology Prioritization Framework: government-validated demand architecture differentiating adaptation and mitigation investment cases and financing instruments, serving as a foundational input to FP240 portfolio strategy and other climate financing initiatives
- Inter-agency Climate Technology Coordination Mechanism: operational framework, TOR, and institutional guidelines for CCC/NDE-led cross-sectoral coordination
- Technology Deployment and Investment Readiness Framework: a broadly applicable framework available for utilization by FP240 and other relevant climate financing initiatives, including the Policy-to-Investment Translation Toolkit
- Capacity Building Programme Report: training curricula, workshop proceedings, and assessment of CCC/NDE institutional capacity gains

- Study Tour Report: findings, institutional lessons, and policy recommendations for adaptation to the Philippines context
- Climate Technology Showcase Event Report and Investment Pipeline Summary
- Philippines Climate Technology Prioritization Report (public knowledge product)
- Gender Co-Benefits Assessment Report aligned with the NDC GAP 2024–2030
- Final TA Results Report: outcomes, impact metrics, and scale-up roadmap

Expected timeframe:

The requested TA is expected to be implemented over 18 months, justified by the multi-layered policy engagement required — spanning the NDC 2026 revision process, inter-agency policy anchoring, FP240 integration, and the study tour and showcase cycle.

Phase 1 (Months 1–6): TA inception; review of TNA Phase V outputs and NAP adaptation priorities; inter-agency coordination mechanism establishment; stakeholder engagement; gender-responsive methodology application; policy integration analytical baseline.

Phase 2 (Months 7–13): Implementation roadmap development; adaptation technology prioritization for NAP sectors; policy integration support; investment linkage identification; capacity building workshops and study tours; GCF pipeline preparation.

Phase 3 (Months 14–18): Climate Technology Showcase; National Technology Prioritization Framework finalization; Technology Deployment and Investment Readiness Framework delivery; knowledge products publication; final reporting and scale-up roadmap.

Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:

The Philippines NDC GAP 2024–2030, launched by CCC in October 2024 under CCC Resolution No. 2024-006, serves as the primary national gender framework for this TA, complemented by the Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710). Co-developed with ADB, UNDP, AFD, and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the NDC GAP covers agriculture, energy, waste and industry, and transportation.

- **Gender-Responsive Technology Assessment and Roadmap Development:** All implementation roadmaps will apply the CTCN Gender Mainstreaming Tool and integrate gender outcome indicators from the NDC GAP.
- **Women in Climate Technology Entrepreneurship:** The Technology Deployment and Investment Readiness Framework will include gender-responsive criteria, supporting accessible pathways for women-led climate technology enterprises consistent with NDC GAP priorities.
- **Inclusive Stakeholder Participation:** Ensure meaningful participation of women and women's organizations throughout stakeholder consultations, consistent with the NDC GAP and the Magna Carta of Women. PCW will be engaged as a formal stakeholder throughout the TA.
- **Capacity Building on Gender and Climate Technology:** Activity Group 3 modules will cover gender-responsive climate technology governance aligned with the NDC GAP implementation mandate of CCC and CCAM sector agencies.

Gender Monitoring and Evaluation: A Gender Co-Benefits Assessment Report will track gender outcomes against NDC GAP indicators and CTCN gender standards.

Other Co-Benefits:

- **Economic:** Investment-ready implementation roadmaps and the Technology Deployment and Investment Readiness Framework are expected to support the mobilization of public and private investment in NDC- and NAP-aligned climate technologies.

- **Social / Poverty Reduction:** Improved deployment of climate-smart agriculture, water, and coastal technologies will reduce climate vulnerability for smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, and coastal communities.
- **Biodiversity:** Implementation roadmaps for coastal zones, marine and fisheries, and land-use sectors will incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation co-benefits consistent with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- **Youth:** Linkages with FP240 and the Climate Technology Showcase will create enterprise and career pathways for young climate innovators.
- **Institutional:** Sustained capacity building and knowledge transfer will strengthen the CCC's long-term institutional capacity as the NDE to coordinate climate technology planning and governance, consistent with its mandate under RA 9729, as amended.

Anticipated follow-up activities after this technical assistance are completed:

This CTCN TA is designed as an upstream policy enabler for downstream investment and enterprise scaling via FP240 and other climate investment initiatives, in support of government-led NDC and NAP implementation.

1. **FP240 Portfolio Deployment:** The FP240 Climate Technopreneurship Programme will deploy its innovation support, market access, and investment facilitation mechanisms consistent with the financing set out in the approved funding proposal (Decision B.39/06). The National Technology Prioritization Framework and implementation roadmaps will serve as foundational inputs to FP240 portfolio strategy, with GGGI's role as co-Executing Entity for Components 1 and 4 providing an institutional channel through which TA outputs can be operationalized.^[20]
2. **Broader Investment Platform Utilization:** The Technology Deployment and Investment Readiness Framework and Toolkit are designed for use by a range of public and private financing initiatives beyond FP240, including multilateral, bilateral, and domestic finance partners.
3. **NDC Implementation Support:** The policy integration outputs of this TA are intended to inform and support the integration of technology priorities into the NDC Implementation Plan and relevant sectoral roadmaps, subject to government review and approval through the Commission's and line agencies' established processes. This supports a policy basis for priority technology deployment, informing sectoral agencies in the allocation of planning resources, regulatory attention, and public co-investment.
4. **GCF Project Preparation:** Investment-ready implementation roadmaps will serve as structured project concept pipelines for GCF Readiness and project preparation submissions, co-facilitated by CCC/NDE and DOF/GCF NDA.¹⁹
5. **NDC GAP Implementation:** Gender-responsive roadmaps and the Gender Co-Benefits Assessment Report will feed into the implementation of the NDC GAP 2024–2030.²⁰
6. **Sub-national Replication:** The prioritization framework and methodology will be adapted for sub-national LGU application, supported by DILG and CCC regional offices.
7. **Regional Knowledge Sharing:** The TA may provide a good practice that can be shared through the CTCN, the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, and ASEAN climate technology platforms.

Key stakeholders:

Please list the stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance and describe their role during the implementation (for example, government

¹⁹ GCF Board Decision B.14/02 and UNFCCC 14/CP.22 paras. 4 & 7.

https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

²⁰ Philippines NDC Gender Action Plan (NDC GAP) 2024–2030. CCC Resolution No. 2024-006. <https://climate.gov.ph/files/Final%20NDC%20GAP%202024-2030.pdf>

agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.).

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
Climate Change Commission (CCC)	Lead agency and NDE. Oversees and approves TA outputs, coordinates inter-agency consultations, drives NDC 2026 policy anchoring, implements NDC GAP gender integration, and ensures linkage to FP240.
GGGI	Strategic partner supporting the development and downstream utilization and potential user of the TA outputs through FP240.
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	Technology assessment co-lead. Contributes sectoral expertise, supports national systems of innovation analysis, and facilitates WIPO Green Technology Database engagement.
WIPO GREEN	Technology Partner. Supports identification of relevant technology providers, innovation partners, and potential deployment or licensing pathways aligned with validated national technology priorities using the WIPO GREEN Database of Needs and Green Technologies.
Department of Energy (DOE)	Sectoral lead for energy technologies. Validates energy TAPs, aligns with the Philippine Energy Plan, and supports policy anchoring in energy sector instruments.
Department of Agriculture (DA)	Sectoral lead for agri-climate technologies. Participates in climate-smart agriculture TNA/TAP development and NDC GAP gender integration in the agriculture sector.
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	NDC 2026 co-lead. Validates environmental and biodiversity co-benefits of technology priorities and integrates land-use and ecosystem considerations into TAPs.
Department of Transportation (DOTr)	Sectoral lead for transport technologies. Validates transport TAPs and supports policy anchoring in the transport sector NDC GAP.
Department of Finance (DOF) (GCF NDA)	Climate finance integration. Aligns TA outputs with GCF Country Programme; co-facilitates GCF readiness and project preparation activities leveraging TA deliverables.
Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)	NDC GAP co-developer. Provides gender expertise across all TA activities, participates in stakeholder consultations, and co-validates gender co-benefits.
UNEP-CCC (TNA Phase V Implementing Agency)	Coordination partner. Ensures complementarity between GEF TNA Phase V and this CTCN TA; shares data, methodologies, and stakeholder networks.

Private Sector / Climate Technology Enterprises	End beneficiaries and implementation partners. The validated technology priorities create investment demand signals for climate enterprises supported under FP240.
Academic & Research Institutions	Technical input and knowledge management. Provide technology data, sectoral expertise, and support knowledge product development and learning events.
Civil Society and Women's Organizations	Inclusive consultation and social co-benefit validation. Ensure gender-responsive and community-centered technology priorities consistent with NDC GAP.
Local Government Units (LGUs)	Sub-national application partners. Receive capacity building outputs and adapt the technology prioritization framework for local climate action planning.

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the technical assistance is consistent with national climate priorities such as: Nationally Determined Contribution, national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments (incl. whether this request refers to any technologies prioritized within Technology Action Plans), Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies, National Adaptation Plans, GCF Country Programme, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.

Reference document (please include date of document)	Extract (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (April 2021)	The TA supports NDC implementation by strengthening the technology policy and investment architecture. The conditional 72.29% component is expressly tied to means of implementation under the Paris Agreement — climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building — which this TA helps mobilize. ²¹
NDC Implementation Plan 2023 (NDCIP)	The NDCIP provides that full implementation of identified Policies and Measures would secure the unconditional target and deliver about 37% toward the conditional target, and sets out sector-level delivery arrangements across five sectors. The TA complements these arrangements by strengthening integrated technology prioritization and investment readiness.
Technology Needs Assessment (Phase I, 2018; Phase V, 2025–2027 — ongoing) GEF/UNEP-CCC	The TA takes TNA Phase V outputs — covering mitigation and adaptation technologies for agriculture — as its primary assessment input. It does not conduct or duplicate the TNA process. Its distinct value is policy integration, investment readiness translation, programme linkage, and the extension of adaptation prioritization to other NAP sectors. Coordination with UNEP-CCC will be established at TA inception.

²¹ Philippines NDC (April 2021). <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Philippines%20-%20NDC.pdf> — the conditional 72.29% component requires means of implementation under the Paris Agreement, including climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

NDC Gender Action Plan 2024–2030 (GAP) CCC Resolution No. 2024-006	All gender activities align with and advance NDC GAP implementation, complemented by the Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710).
Sectoral technology frameworks (RA 9513, RA 11285, RA 11697)	The TA builds on existing sectoral policy integration of technology priorities under the Renewable Energy Act, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, and the Electric Vehicle Industry Development Act, identifying where further integration can support implementation.
Philippine National Adaptation Plan 2023–2050 (NAP)	The TA extends adaptation technology prioritization, policy integration, and investment readiness support to NAP priority sectors beyond agriculture — strengthening the country's overall adaptation agenda in alignment with NAP outcomes while avoiding duplication of TNA Phase V.
GCF Country Programme	The TA strengthens the Philippines' GCF project pipeline by anchoring FP240 (GCF FP240) in a nationally validated technology prioritization framework, consistent with the GCF-CTCN collaboration framework established under GCF Board Decision B.14/02.
Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023–2028	The PDP identifies climate resilience and green growth as strategic priorities. Technology prioritization under this TA supports PDP implementation in agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and industry, and leverages FP240 as a private investment vehicle for green development.
GCF FP240 (Decision B.39/06, 2024) KDB (AE) / GGGI (co-EE)	FP240 — with total financing of approximately USD 221.21 million (USD 104.471 million GCF) across five countries — is a key downstream utilization platform. The TA strengthens FP240 by providing a nationally validated technology prioritization and investment framework as a foundational input to portfolio strategy.

Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

This request was initiated by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), in its capacity as co-Executing Entity for GCF FP240 (Components 1 and 4), following the GCF Board's approval of FP240 under Decision B.39/06 at the 39th GCF Board Meeting in July 2024, with the Korea Development Bank as Accredited Entity.

A strategic assessment conducted jointly by GGGI and the CCC identified the opportunity to strengthen the national climate technology prioritization and investment framework in support of NDC and NAP implementation and effective deployment of FP240 and other climate investment initiatives. Technical discussions confirmed that: (i) TNA Phase V outputs — spanning mitigation and adaptation technologies for agriculture — would benefit from dedicated translation into policy instruments and investment-ready implementation roadmaps; (ii) adaptation technology prioritization can be extended to other NAP priority sectors; and (iii) institutional mechanisms connecting technology assessment outputs to policy processes and investment platforms can be strengthened.

The CCC, as NDE, reviewed and endorsed the request as consistent with its mandate under Republic Act No. 9729 (Climate Change Act of 2009), as amended, and the Philippines' obligations under the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. This submission incorporates review comments from the CTCN (June 2026)

and from the CCC (July 2026), positioning the TA as complementing and strengthening ongoing government-led processes.

Background documents and other information relevant for the request:

- **Philippines Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2021** — <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Philippines%20-%20NDC.pdf>
- **Philippines Technology Needs Assessment for Mitigation, 2018** — https://unfccc.int/ttclear/TNA/PHL-TNA-TNA_Mitigation_2018.pdf
- **Philippines National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050** — https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NAP_Philippines_2024.pdf
- **GCF FP240: Collaborative R&DB Programme for Promoting the Innovation of Climate Technopreneurship (2024)** — <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp240>
- **CTCN 3rd Programme of Work 2023–2027** — <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-third-programme-work-2023-2027>
- **Philippine Sustainable Finance Roadmap (BSP/DOF, 2021)**
- **Philippine Development Plan 2023–2028** — <https://pdp.neda.gov.ph>
- **WIPO Green Technology Database** — <https://wipogreen.wipo.int/wipogreen-database/database>
- **CTCN Gender Mainstreaming Tool** — <https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development>
- **NDC Gender Action Plan (NDC GAP) 2024–2030** — <https://climate.gov.ph/files/NDC%20GAP%202024-2030%20Final.pdf>

Note: This request has not been developed with the support of the CTCN Request Incubator.

OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 and paragraph 4, 7 and 8 of 14/CP.24 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms²².

The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

☐ **Initial engagement:** The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

²² Please see:

https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

☐ **Advanced engagement (preferred):** The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name:

Date:

Signature:

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the CTCN Response Plan and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the technical assistance following standard CTCN procedures. This includes the active engagement as NDE together with the key project proponent / beneficiary in regular project steering meetings.

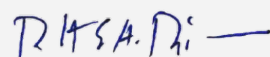
I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country. This includes the completion of NDE feedback and post-implementation forms.

Signature:

Signature:

NDE name:

Date:



MR. ROBERT E.A. BORJE

25/08/2026

THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE CTCN@UNEP.ORG

The CTCN is available to answer all questions and provide guidance on the application process.