



Post implementation of TA

Methodology & Reflections

CTCN NDE Forum LAC
May, 2026, Belize



1. Financial sustainability and post implementation
2. Anchoring projects into NSI
3. Some examples of what worked already and things that could work
4. Discussion on other possible things that could be done

Outcome: draft methodology Good practice of what should help us to reach a higher financial sustainability (both in quantity of projects than money leveraged).



1

How to Ensure (financial) Sustainability

Guiding questions

Have you identified who would finance that next phase?

- **Public funding:** Which government institution, ministry, or national/regional climate fund (e.g., national climate fund, green investment facility) could co-finance or absorb the project?
 - **Private finance:** Is there a business model or revenue stream that could attract private investors, impact funds, or financial institutions? Who specifically?
 - **Blended finance:** Could a combination of public and private resources be structured – for example, with public funds de-risking private investment?
-
- Are there donors, development finance institutions, or regional funds that have publicly expressed interest in this sector or type of innovation?
 - Have you already initiated dialogue with any of these potential follow-on funders, or do you have a concrete plan to do so during the TA phase itself?

Lessons learned on replicability / scalability

- **Multi-stage funding** is essential for scaling innovation and fostering long-term impact
- **Blended finance** and diverse revenue streams are vital
- **Private sector** needs to be brought in very early on, at ideation stage

2

Anchoring innovation in an Enabling Environment

What does NSI mean?

An NSI consists of:

- **Actors:** Organizations that participate in technology development and transfer e.g. technology firms, universities and financiers
- **Institutional context:** Norms, cultural practices and laws that shape actor efforts e.g. government policies that affect how the private sector invests in a particular sector
- **Linkages:** Interactions and relations between the actors and the institutional context e.g. flows of information and knowledge, and collaboration between firms, universities and research institute

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Actors:

- Does your project involve or strengthen national institutions working on climate technology – universities, research centers, government agencies, or private sector actors?
- Will local technicians, officials, or entrepreneurs gain skills and capacities that remain in the country after the project ends?
- Will your project build a strong education system?

Institutional context:

- Does your project contribute to creating or improving the policy, regulatory, or standards environment that would allow this technology to be adopted more broadly (e.g., enabling legislation, certification frameworks, technical standards)?
- Support the uptake of a technology by creating the enabling environment for the private sector (rules, standards, certifications, audit systems, business models?)

Linkages:

- Does your project connect to existing innovation hubs, incubators, accelerators, or technology transfer networks in the country or region?
- Support the creation or empower geographical innovation clusters, incubators, accelerators?
- Will the knowledge, tools, methodologies, or data generated by your project remain accessible to national actors and usable beyond the project period

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Some examples

Burundi Smart Irrigation

Leveraged USD 750,000 in co-financing **from** the African Development Bank (AfDB) for a smart irrigation and water balance monitoring platform in Burundi — 55% women beneficiaries — **and** an MoU signed with the Women's Investment and Development Bank and Youth Investment Bank to replicate the model in additional communities.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

The initiative attracted \$100,000 from the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) to develop a Water Information System that will have an impact on the entire population of 46,922 inhabitants across both islands

Ghana Insurance model

Mobilised USD 300,000 in co-financing **from** FSD Africa and ZepRe for an integrated agricultural insurance and green credit scheme in Ghana, making solar-powered irrigation systems accessible to smallholder farmers.

Zimbabwe – value chain for mopane worms

Supported the transition of a women's cooperative in Zimbabwe from subsistence to bankable enterprise, partnering **with** FBC Holding to develop a commercially viable solar-powered dried mopane worm value chain and bring the product to market.

Tanzania : establishment of a government-led climate innovation **with** ClimateKIC

Financial sustainability - aguas Antofagasta is a private utility = Every cubic metre of NRW recovered is billable = they might be willing to invest further in AI beyond the pilot (it is a Return on Investment calculation — > likely to happen!)

SISS is both the proponent and the national regulator. If the pilot succeeds, SISS has both the authority and the institutional interest to require or incentivise AI-based NRW monitoring as part of the national NRW reduction mandate (NDC commitment: NRW below 30% by 2030 across the licensed sanitation sector). A regulatory mandate for adoption across the sector would create a sustained national market for the technology.

Desalination angle:

Tocopilla's water supply is desalination-dependent. Reducing NRW reduces desalination demand, reduces energy consumption and GHG emissions. This mitigation co-benefit makes the project eligible for energy efficiency or low-carbon finance instruments. GCF, CORFO (Chile's development corporation), and IDB are active prospects.

Financial sustainability: strong

The RP explicitly states that after the TA concludes, the Observatory will become a *Centro de Estudios* **financed by the Universidad de Sancti Spíritus** — folded into the university's regular operational budget as a permanent research and training unit.

The RP also list 2 other programmes: PNUD-GEF (Coastal Resilience project) and FAO (Climate-Smart Agriculture initiative) that could be used as financial sustainability mechanisms.

Because our NDE is also the NDA, a CN could be considered ...

Could become success stories - COSTA RICA

Costa Rica mangroves project managed to get a co-funding of 200,000 USD from NDC Invest.

This was arranged at design stage.

Because NDC Act & Invest had a previous programme in Costa Rica and this project was part of the roadmap.

UNEP has a specific team working on NDC Invest so they easily connect with the CTCN.

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Discussion

Through the examples above we identified that :

- Mapping the financial ecosystem from design stage enable to identify potential financial partners
- Some technical Assistances can be transformed into a business model (the products generates revenues)

Some TAs are governmentally led, products that are not expected to generate revenues (but safe life for example) – what can be done for those?

Thank you!

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