

UN CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office 2026 NDE-NDA Coordination Meeting: Asia

Summary Note

Date & Venue: 10 July 2026, Pattaya, Thailand

Hosting country: Thailand, Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council, Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation

Partnered organization: Green Climate Fund Secretariat

Funding agency: Government of Japan

Background and purpose: Under the intergovernmental climate change process, Parties to the UNFCCC have underlined the importance of well-functioning and strengthened collaboration between National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and NDEs. Parties also encouraged the enhanced engagement of CTCN and GCF, including through the strengthening of NDE-NDA collaboration.

In recent SB64, the parties “Recall[ed] that the definition and elaboration of linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism have the aim of ensuring financial resources for, and scaling up action on, technology development and transfer”¹. An in-session workshop, held in 2024² as a response to guidance and mandates from the COP, TEC, CTCN, GCF, and GEF, discussed progress in establishing and strengthening institutional and operational linkages between the Technology Mechanism (TM) and the Financial Mechanism (FM). The workshop highlighted remaining challenges in linking mechanisms as a) lack of capacity to prepare scalable proposals and b) coordination gaps. In addition to this, national coordination support provided by CTCN between 2023 and 2025 highlighted several key lessons. First, successful scale-up requires early and sustained co-ownership among national stakeholders, Network members, and Accredited Entities. Second, countries’ readiness to link CTCN technical assistance (TA) with GCF projects varies depending on their governance structures. Third, the timing of NDE-NDA support should align with GCF’s annual meeting schedules and national fiscal cycles to ensure effective implementation³. This agenda addresses the second lessons learned to fill the gap of effective coordination support.

Donors and Parties recognise this challenge. In March 2026, the Japanese government provided funding to UNEP CTCN to strengthen TM-FM linkages. As one of the activities under the Japanese government's funding, UNEP CTCN organised an NDE-NDA coordination meeting with the purpose of supporting national coordination in identifying and discussing scalable climate technology options, considering available modalities of CTCN, GCF, and other development financing partners.

Participants: 29 NDEs and NDAs representing 20 countries participated. The program engaged 7 financial entities and MDBs including GCF’s Accredited Entities. This meeting included the participation of 21 women and 50 men. The full list of participants are available in Annex I and a group photo in Annex II.

Current status of TM-FM linkages

The presentations indicated that linkages between the Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism are increasingly moving from institutional dialogue towards practical country-level pathways connecting TA, project preparation and large-scale financing. These pathways remain diverse.

¹ Decision 13/CP.21, para. 6

² <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-on-linkages-between-the-technology-mechanism-and-the-financial-mechanism>

³ https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2025-09/AB_2025_26_19.2_Global%20capacity-building%20programmes.pdf

- **Institutional collaboration has strengthened, while governance remains separate, respecting its distinct mandates and structure.** The Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism are mutually reinforcing but independently governed. COP decisions encourage collaboration, while a separate CTCN and GCF's boards retain discretion over how each guidance is translated into implementation.
- **Existing cooperation mechanisms are producing tangible results.** Current activities include NDE-NDA coordination, CTCN-GCF Secretariat engagement through PALO, cross-participation in regional dialogues, and the country's use of GCF Readiness and project-preparation support. The GCF reported that approximately 82% of its portfolio supports technology development and transfer. On the readiness support programme, 31 readiness grants worth USD 11.04 million have been delivered through CTCN as a delivery partner since 2015.
- **TA can be catalytic, but the transition to finance takes time.** In Lao PDR, CTCN support of USD 270,000 generated vulnerability assessments in 2017, baseline data and technical designs that contributed to a GCF project of USD 11.5 million in 2019. The same foundation subsequently supported GEF proposals in 2022, national adaptation planning and additional project pipelines.
- **The principal gap is no longer technology identification alone, but investment translation.** Countries may have strong technology concepts but lack the institutional capacity, financial expertise, feasibility evidence, and proposal-development capacity required to convert them into bankable projects. Other barriers include remaining fragmented NDE-NDA coordination, limited direct-access capacity, weak climate-finance tracking, and insufficient private-sector participation.
- **Implementation and financing need to be considered from the beginning of TA.** The Pakistan case supported by GGGI emphasized that a technology roadmap should be treated as the starting point for investment, rather than as a final knowledge product. Feasibility, financial-sector coordination, concept-note development and investment preparation were therefore incorporated into the roadmap development process.

Models and Pathways Identified

Below cases suggested that effective TM-FM linkage is not a single institutional handover from technology actors to finance actors. It is a continuous project-development process in which national ownership, technical evidence, financial feasibility, institutional coordination and suitable financing partners are progressively assembled. The strongest pathways design financing and implementation into TA from the outset and maintain continuity from national priority-setting through project preparation to investment.

1) Country-led pathway

This model is driven by national priorities and sustained country ownership. NDEs and NDAs align technical-assistance requests and funding proposals with national strategies such as NDCs and NAPs, while continuity is maintained among the principal national institutions and implementing partners. Ghana and Lao PDR were presented as examples.

Sequence: NDA submitted a concept note to GCF secretariat → GCF in partnership with an AE, provided a feedback on conducting national priority or vulnerability assessment → NDE requests CTCN TA on technical data, designs and scale-up roadmap → NDE-NDA re-alignment → GCF or GEF proposal → large-scale implementation

In Ghana, CTCN technical-assistance project of USD 243,000 on drought early-warning systems contributed to the development of a GCF FP265 project of USD 70.19 million.

In Lao PDR, technical assessments and engineering analyses were used to mobilize GCF financing and subsequently to develop broader GEF, NAP and river-basin pipelines. The model demonstrates how an initial project can evolve into a sustained national programme rather than remain a standalone pilot. Full presentation here: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%201_1_Country-owned_Reflection%20of%20Lao%20PDR%20TA%20to%20GEF.pdf

2) Network-supported pathway

This model uses the technical and investment expertise of a CTC's Network Member to move a nationally identified priority towards financial readiness. The Network Member supports technology assessment,

feasibility analysis, business-model development, and connections with financing partners. Pakistan and GGGI illustrated this pathway.

Sequence: CTCN TA on baseline assessment → technology longlisting and prioritization → validated technology roadmap → feasibility and pre-feasibility studies → investment-ready concepts → donor, bilateral or GCF financing

Pakistan is following a four-phase process covering planning, sector prioritization, roadmap development and investment preparation. More than 50 technologies were progressively narrowed to four investment priorities using technical, economic, regulatory, social, gender and climate-impact criteria. Full presentation here: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%201_2_Network%20supported_Pakistan%20and%20GGGI.pdf

The biochar pathway further demonstrated a progression from an NDC technology roadmap to pre-feasibility support, commercial validation, carbon-finance readiness, and an investment platform designed to mobilize private finance.

3) Multi-stakeholder coordinated pathway

This pathway involves stepwise coordination among the country, CTCN, GCF, Network Members, and an Accredited Entities (AE) or Direct Access Entity. Different actors provide complementary support at successive stages of project development.

Sequence: CTCN's partnering with Network Member to support initial concept and feasibility test → AE and NDA submit GCF Project Preparation Facility → full funding proposal → large-scale investment

In Kenya, CTCN support of USD 75,000 was used to develop an initial concept note and feasibility assessments. This was followed by a GCF Project Preparation Facility grant of USD 540,000 and ultimately a GCF project of USD 96.9 million, FP292 scaling climate-smart solutions for hardest to reach MSMEs and farmers in Kenya. Full presentation here: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Opening%20Sessions%201-4.pdf

GCF Activities and Outlook for 2026-2027

The overview of the GCF portfolio showcased that countries have shifted from individual renewable energy projects towards more transformative programmes that use innovative and risk-bearing capital to create markets, expand inclusive energy access, strengthen local financial institutions and support innovation and technology transfer.

The presentation highlighted several considerations for developing projects for GCF financing, including a strong climate rationale, clear country ownership and early engagement with the NDA, robust feasibility studies and risk assessments, and credible implementation and sustainability arrangements. Examples from the Asian portfolio demonstrated how equity and other financial instruments can support technology transfer, climate innovation and decarbonization across multiple countries.

Meantime, the 2024-2027 Readiness Strategy⁴ focuses on three areas: institutional strengthening and strategic frameworks, pipeline development and implementation, and knowledge-sharing and learning.

The presentation introduced the available funding envelopes and delivery modalities under the Readiness Programme and highlighted **Country Platforms** as country-led mechanisms for translating national climate ambitions into coordinated investment pipelines, aligning stakeholders and mobilizing finance. Examples of existing UNEP CTCN-GCF Readiness cooperation in Asia were also presented, including initiatives in Timor-Leste, Thailand and Myanmar.

4) Country-platform and Pipeline Pathway

The session identified a fourth pathway for strengthening Technology Mechanism-Financial Mechanism linkages: the country-platform and pipeline pathway.

Under this model, NDEs, NDAs, line ministries, Accredited Entities, implementing partners and financing institutions jointly develop and manage a pipeline and portfolio of technology and investment priorities, rather than advancing isolated projects, **as part of GCF's country platform support**.

Similar to the 3rd pathway, this pathway may require early agreement on:

- potential Accredited Entities and implementation partners;
- responsibility for preparing bankable concept notes and funding proposals;
- potential sources of project-preparation support;
- coordination roles among NDE, NDA and relevant line ministries; and
- realistic actions to be undertaken within the following three to six months.

Opportunities to scale up climate projects

The session brought together the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), Korea Development Bank (KDB), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) to present financing instruments, partnership models and project-development pathways for scaling climate technology solutions.

A common message was that **technology should not be treated as a standalone project component or an end in itself**. It should be embedded in infrastructure, investment and resilience programmes from the outset. Scaling therefore requires more than identifying an appropriate technology: projects must be progressively developed through feasibility assessment, policy and regulatory support, investment structuring, risk mitigation, local partnerships, and sustained project preparation.

a) Embedding climate technologies in infrastructure investment

Dr. Murtaza Syed, Acting Global Head of Ecosystem and Climate Economics at AIIB, emphasized that climate technologies are most effective when integrated into infrastructure delivery rather than added as isolated technological components. AIIB supports technologies across the development cycle from early adoption and demonstration to commercialization, scaling and broader market creation.

AIIB presented several financing instruments that may support different project and technology needs:

⁴ Full presentation: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%202_2_GCF%20Readiness%20Programme.pdf

- sovereign-backed loans and guarantees;
- non-sovereign financing for companies, state-owned enterprises and financial institutions;
- equity investment;
- guarantees and other credit enhancements;
- climate-focused policy-based financing; and
- grants through the Project Preparation Special Fund.

The presentation highlighted that project preparation and national coordination should begin at the concept stage. Governments should agree early on institutional responsibilities, establish a consolidated position among relevant ministries and maintain coordinated oversight of procurement, safeguards, financial management and implementation. Presentation here: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%203_1_Scaling%20up%20Climate%20Technology%20Solutions_AiIB.pdf

b) Combining TA with development bank investment

Ms. Evgenia Klochkova, Head of the Office for Sustainability at the EDB, presented the EDB's growing green investment portfolio and its focus on unlocking green finance in Central Asia. As of the end of 2025, its current green investment portfolio stood at USD 1.08 billion, while its cumulative portfolio had reached approximately USD 2 billion.

The EDB model combines direct project financing with upstream technical and institutional support. Its Technical Assistance Fund and Fund of Digital Initiatives have supported project preparation, interest-rate subsidies, business-plan development, and digital public infrastructure. Examples included TA for 425 MW of solar projects in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, support for biogas development, energy-storage business plans, and Kazakhstan's national water-resources information system.

The 300 MW Toru-Aigyr solar project in Kyrgyzstan illustrated how bank finance can be combined with technical and legal advisory support. EDB is contributing USD 180 million towards the USD 285 million project. The presentation also emphasized regional cooperation, knowledge-sharing and public-sector capacity development as conditions for building a stronger investment environment. Full presentation here: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%203_2_Eurasian%20Development%20Bank%27s%20vision%20and%20modalities.pdf

c) Policy Finance and Technology-transfer Investment Models

Ms Eugina Kim, KDB presented its dual role as Korea's national climate bank and a GCF Accredited Entity. Its overseas approach is based on a triangular partnership among the GCF, KDB and country partners, combining concessional climate finance with KDB's policy-finance and investment experience.

KDB emphasized that financial instruments must be structured according to the actual needs and risks of a project. Loans, equity, mezzanine finance, and guarantees should therefore be selected to avoid a mismatch between the financing structure and the technology or business model. Governments can support private-sector participation by establishing appropriate regulatory conditions, convening interministerial discussions, bringing together local companies and financial institutions, and providing co-financing or other incentives.

Through its GCF-supported Climate Technopreneurship Programme, KDB and its partners aim to connect commercially proven global technologies with local businesses across five ASEAN countries. The programme covers renewable energy, electricity transmission and storage, low-emission transport, energy efficiency, agriculture, water and waste technologies.

Four investment and technology-transfer models were presented:

1. **Joint-venture partnership** between global and local companies;
2. **Technology-licensing agreement** with a locally established project vehicle;
3. **Establishment of a local subsidiary** by a global technology company; and
4. **Technology transfer to local partners**, supported by a country-specific special-purpose company and investment structure.

These models demonstrate that technology transfer may involve ownership, licensing, local production, business partnerships and investment, not simply the procurement of equipment. Full presentation: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%203_3_Scaling%20Climate%20Finance%20with%20KDB.pdf

d) Designing a Continuous Pathway from Planning to Investment

Mr. Michael Bak, Senior Analyst at GGGI, presented an end-to-end value chain linking green impact assessment, sector planning, project design, financial structuring and implementation. Under this approach, investment preparation begins alongside technology assessment rather than after a roadmap has been completed.

GGGI presented several dedicated financing and project-development vehicles:

- the **Korea Green New Deal Trust Fund**, supporting investment projects, climate-finance facilities and enabling policy frameworks;
- the **Climate Technology Accelerator Fund**, financing demonstrations and pre-feasibility studies to bridge research, market entry and larger-scale climate finance; and
- the **Climate Technopreneurship Fund**, designed to mobilize private capital for joint ventures and climate-technology businesses.

The Pakistan NDC Technology Roadmap illustrated this pathway. CTCN TA supported technology assessment and prioritization, while a parallel Korean investment-preparation component translated selected priorities into four project concepts across water, agriculture and waste.

An example is the climate-smart agriculture is a concept that combines a proposed USD 25 million GCF grant with a target of USD 100 million in private-sector financing. Engagement with national banks, microfinance institutions and other financial-sector actors was undertaken to develop suitable credit lines and financing vehicles.

The case demonstrated that a project pipeline must be nurtured over time, with technology assessment, investment preparation, and financial-sector engagement treated as interconnected stages rather than separate activities. Full presentation here: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%203_4_Climate%20Technology%20and%20Climate%20Finance_GGGI%27s%20Global%20Approach_0.pdf

e) Packaging Climate Services as Investable Adaptation Solutions

Dr. Peeranan Towashiraporn, Director at ADPC, presented climate services as the foundation of its 2026-2030 resilience strategy. ADPC's approach links better climate data and forecasts with early warning, decision support, stronger institutional capacity, and resilient communities.

Rather than financing climate information as a standalone public good, ADPC proposed packaging climate services within broader adaptation solutions, including:

- nature-based solutions;
- climate-smart agriculture;
- water accounting;
- resilient irrigation;
- Water-Energy-Food nexus planning; and
- preparedness and anticipatory action systems.

As a GCF Accredited Entity and Santiago Network member, ADPC positioned itself to connect (scaling) TA, finance readiness and loss-and-damage support.

Five potential regional modalities were presented:

1. **Climate Services Accelerator** - scaling climate information and advisory services;
2. **Risk-to-Investment Facility** - de-risking resilience projects and mobilizing capital;
3. **Nature-based Solutions-WEF Resilience Packages** - combining ecosystem and nexus approaches;
4. **Anticipatory Action Lab** - testing and scaling early-action systems; and

5. Regional Marketplace and Peer Learning - connecting solutions, partners and knowledge for replication and scale.

Potential project concepts for NDEs and NDAs included a Climate Services-to-Anticipatory Action programme, a GeoAI risk platform, a resilient water-agriculture-nature package, urban heat and flood impact-based forecasting, and loss-and-damage readiness support. Full presentation here: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-07/Day%204_Session%203_5_Climate%20vision_ADPC.pdf

Key Messages for NDEs and NDAs

The presentations and subsequent discussion highlighted the following considerations on thematic areas:

[Designing for sustainability from the start]

- **Financing and implementation pathways should be worked out at the beginning.** Assessments and roadmaps need to name the likely project proponent, the implementation partners, the financing instruments that fit and the route to scale. As the Pakistan case put it, a roadmap is where investment begins, not a knowledge product that closes out the work.
- **The investment translation stage needs its own budget line.** Feasibility work, financial structuring and concept note development should be approved alongside the technical work, as the Pakistan NDC Technology Roadmap did through a parallel investment preparation component.
- **Fundability is built up over time.** Feasibility studies, business models, climate justification, risk assessment, safeguards and institutional arrangements all need attention as the project develops, rather than being assembled in the weeks before submission. Agreeing a minimum evidence pack up front helps, covering climate rationale, baseline data and its quality, beneficiary numbers, indicative costs, and gender and safeguards screening.

[Positioning the technology]

- **Technology attracts finance when it sits inside something fundable.** A technology built into an infrastructure programme, a business, a public service or a resilience programme is far easier to finance than the same technology offered on its own.

[Financing structures and partners]

- **Governments play a central market-shaping role.** Regulatory frameworks, coordination across ministries, incentives and engagement with national financial institutions all reduce investment risk and help bring private capital in.
- **Financing and partnership models should reflect the technology, market and country context.** Loans, equity, guarantees, blended finance, joint ventures, licensing and technology transfer partnerships are all legitimate options. KDB warned specifically against a mismatch between the financing structure and the underlying technology or business model.
- **Private capital mobilisation belongs in the design, not in the ambition section.** Concepts are more credible when they state the mobilisation ratio they are aiming for and the instrument that will achieve it, as the GGGI supported climate smart agriculture concept did by pairing a proposed USD 25 million GCF grant with a USD 100 million private finance target.

[Coordination, timing and stewardship]

- **Project pipelines require active and sustained stewardship.** Continuity among NDEs, NDAs, project proponents, implementing partners, and financiers is needed to move concepts from TA through preparation, investment, and implementation.
- **NDE-NDA coordination works better on a formal footing, and timing has to be planned.** Paired focal points, a regular coordination call at project-level and a shared pipeline tracker keep the relationship alive when individuals move on.
- Support delivered between 2023 and 2025 also showed that TA requests and Readiness proposals are best **planned backwards from the GCF Board schedule and national budget cycles.**

Climate project marketplace: Country Priorities and Follow-up Pathways

The Climate Marketplace enabled NDEs and NDAs to present emerging project concepts, clarify financing and technical-assistance needs, and identify potential pathways for further development.

Country / Stakeholder	Priority / Proposed Pathway
Bangladesh	Highlighted its ADB-supported climate development platform and ongoing NDE-NDA coordination. Potential areas included cold storage, flood forecasting, and opportunities to position the rubber industry as a carbon sink and carbon-market activity, including in relation to loss and damage.
Bhutan	Shared a phased roadmap covering solar investment with private-sector and blended finance, a target of 100% green hotels, and the establishment of a country platform. As the platform is nearing completion, interested partners could be invited to participate, with consideration given to NDE representation to ensure that technology priorities are reflected.
India	Identified implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as the next priority. Follow-up TA could support the implementation of prioritized NAP activities once the plan is completed.
Indonesia	Identified institutional capacity-building as a priority for strengthening the development and implementation of climate technology projects.
Malaysia	Highlighted the importance of stronger NDE–NDA coordination and proposed a data-driven coordination platform to connect technology priorities with financing opportunities. Malaysia also welcomed the mitigation technologies demonstrated during the site visit, particularly those presented by TEGH.
Philippines	Reported that six project concept notes were being developed, with four additional concepts directed to other funders. Further TA of approximately USD 300,000 was proposed to support feasibility studies and project development, potentially through GCF Readiness support.
Sri Lanka	Presented four project concepts and explored project-based accreditation. The proposed technologies would be developed sequentially as part of a broader nature-positive cooling strategy.
Turkmenistan	Informed in the progress of establishing a regional climate technology and cooperation centre in Ashgabat to facilitate technology exchange, strengthen regional collaboration and support implementation of shared climate priorities.

Feedback from participated entities:

- GCF emphasized that project development should begin with a clear definition of the climate problem being addressed and the relevant sector before identifying an appropriate financing pathway.
- The Asian Institute of Technology encouraged countries to assess the availability and quality of existing data and indicated that relevant technical guidance, sensitivity assessments and methodological guidelines could be shared to support concept development.

Annex I - List of participants

In-person participants					
Country / Organization	First Name	Last Name	Title	Affiliation	Position
Bangladesh	Nurun	Nahar	Dr	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change	Additional Secretary
Indonesia	Lyta	Permatasari	Dr	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Community Development Analyst
Japan	Ryosuke	Tanaka	Mr	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)	Section Chief, Global Environmental Affairs Office
Kyrgyzstan	Aigerim	Kurmanova	Ms	Climate Finance Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic	Senior Expert, Project Preparation Department
Lao PDR	Vathsouda	Nilathsay	Ms	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	Deputy Director of Division, Department of Environment
Malaysia	Rudy	Eruwan	Dr	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environmental Sustainability	Senior Assistant Secretary, Climate Change Division
Maldives	Amjad	Abdullah	Mr	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Director General
Pakistan	Imran	Khan	Mr	Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination	Assistant Director
Sri Lanka	Leel	Randeni Pidunwatthage	Mr	Ministry of Environment	Director (Climate Change)
Thailand	Surachai	Sathitkunarat	Dr	Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation	President, Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council
Uzbekistan	Sanjarbek	Ibragimov	Mr	Uzhydromet (Hydrometeorological Service of Uzbekistan)	Chief Specialist
Vietnam	Quang Huy	Luong	Mr	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Head, GHG Emission Management, Department of Climate Change
Bhutan	Sangay	Chojay	Mr	Ministry of Finance	Sr Program Officer, Development Coordination and Debt Management Division, Department of Macro-Fiscal and Development Finance
India	Swathi	Senan	Ms	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Assistant Director, Economic Division
Lao PDR	Alounxay	Onta	Mr	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	Director General, Department of Planning and Cooperation
Malaysia	Marzuki Bin	Mustaffa	Mr	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability	Assistant Secretary, Climate Change Division
Maldives	Ahmed	Ali	Mr	Ministry of Tourism and Environment	Director General
Philippines	Christine Mae M.	Suplico	Ms	Department of Finance	International Finance Analyst, International Finance Group

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Thailand	Napaporn	Tangtinthai	Dr	Department of Climate Change and Environment	Director of the Climate Finance and Investment Subdivision, Strategy and International Cooperation Division
Turkmenistan	Suleyman	Mammetmyradov	Mr	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan	Lead Specialist, Department for Coordination of International Environmental Cooperation and Projects
Turkmenistan	Mergen	Yusupov	Mr	Ministry of Environmental Protection of Turkmenistan/Department on coordination of International Environmental Cooperation and Protection	Advisor on Climate Finance Matters
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CTCN Secretariat	Tomoko	Furusawa	Ms	CTCN Secretariat	Senior Programme Management Officer
CTCN Secretariat	Suil	Kang	Dr	CTCN Secretariat	Coordination Officer
CTCN Secretariat	Jeawon	Kim	Dr	CTCN Secretariat	Capacity Building and Network Engagement Specialist
CTCN Secretariat	Hoyoung	Jo	Mr	CTCN Secretariat	Climate Technology Specialist
CTCN Secretariat	Sebin	Lee	Mr	CTCN Secretariat	Administrative Assistant
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Green Climate Fund	Ivo	Besselink	Mr	Green Climate Fund, Department of the Asia and the Pacific Region	Senior Sector Specialist - Energy and Industries
Green Climate Fund	Al James (AJ)	Untalan	Mr	Green Climate Fund, Readiness & Preparatory Support	Readiness Programme Officer
Technology Executive Committee	Jingnan	Hu	Mr	Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences	TEC member
UNIDO	Haruka	Yoshida	Ms	UNIDO, Division of Climate Innovation and Montreal Protocol	Industrial Development Expert
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	Murtaza	Syed	Mr	AIIB	Acting Global Head of Ecosystem and Climate Economics
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Network Member - Netherlands	Omar	Saleh	Mr	Zephyr consulting	CEO
Network Member - India	Samuel	John	Mr	mistEO Private Limited	Co-Founder, CEO and CSO

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Network Member - AIT	Malay	Pramanik	Mr	AIT	Assistant Professor, Faculty of Climate Change and Sustainability, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
Online participants and speakers					
Country / Organization	First Name	Last Name	Title	Affiliation	Position
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The Philippines	Christian Icon	Tagle	Mr	Climate Change Commission	
Israel	Zavi	Apfelbaum	Ms	Ministry of Environmental Protection	
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Eurasian Development Bank	Evgeniya	Klochkova	Ms	Eurasian Development Bank	Head of Office for Sustainability
Korea Development Bank	Eugina	Kim	Ms	Korea Development Bank	
Global Green Growth Institute	Michael	Bak	Mr	Global Green Growth Institute	Senior Analyst, Adaptation & Agriculture, GGGI Asia
Global Green Growth Institute	Usman	Manzoor	Mr	Global Green Growth Institute	Program Lead, GGGI Pakistan
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Annex II - Group photo



Link to the social media post: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7481311096683925504/>