Advisory Board to the Climate Technology Centre and Network **18-23 September 2026**

Twenty-eight meeting **AB/2026/28/17**

Draft CTCN Chapter of the Joint Annual Report of the TEC and the CTCN for 2026

Cover Note

I. Introduction

A. Mandate and background

1. COP 16 established the Technology Mechanism, comprising the TEC and the CTCN, to facilitate implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on mitigation and adaptation in order to achieve full implementation of the Convention.[1]

2. CMA 1 adopted the technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement to provide overarching guidance to the work under the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support implementation of the Paris Agreement.[2]

3. In accordance with relevant COP[3] and CMA[4] decisions, the TEC and the CTCN prepare a joint annual report for consideration by the COP and the CMA through the subsidiary bodies.

4. During the reporting period, the TEC and the CTCN entered their fourth year of implementing the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027,[5] which is aimed at facilitating coherence and synergy and ensuring effective implementation of the work of both bodies. It comprises joint activities and common areas of work of the bodies, the rolling workplan of the TEC for 2023–2027[6] and the programme of work of the CTCN for 2023–2027.[7]

B. Scope

5. This note contains the chapter that summarizes the key activities and outcomes of the work of the CTCN since the publication of their joint annual report for 2025[8] that will be part of the Joint annual report of the TEC and CTCN for 2026. The joint chapter of the joint annual report is not included in

[1]Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.
[2]Decision 15/CMA.1, para.1.
[3]Decisions 2/CP.17, paras. 142–143; 1/CP.21, para. 68; 12/CP.21, para. 2; 15/CP.22, para. 6; 15/CP.23, para. 4; and 14/CP.25, para. 8.
[4]Decisions 15/CMA.1, paras. 4–5; and 8/CMA.2, para. 4.
[5]Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html.
[6]Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan.
[7]Available at https://pow.ctc-n.org/programme.html.
[8]FCCC/SB/2025/6.

this document as it is presented in a separate meeting document (AB/2026/28/7).

6. The CTCN report contains two annexes: the first annex provides an overview of CTCN TA projects completed during the reporting period, and the second annex provides an overview of CTCN success stories during the reporting period.

C. Possible action by the Advisory Board

7. Members of the Advisory Board will be invited to consider the draft CTCN chapter and to provide guidance to the Chair and Vice-Chair with a view to its timely and appropriate finalization.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFCIA	Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator
AI	Artificial Intelligence
Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDC	Least Developed Country
MSME	Micro, Small And Medium-Sized Enterprise
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDE	National Designated Entity
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SB	Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies
SIDS	Small Island Developing State(S)
SJWA	Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security
TA	technical assistance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TT:CLEAR	Technology Information Clearing House
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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

A. Advisory Board meetings and membership

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

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

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

12. All CTCN Advisory Board meeting documents, webcasts and reports, as well as a list of Board members, are available on the CTCN web pages.[9]

B. Activities of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

13. In 2026 the CTCN entered its fourth year of implementing its programme of work for 2023–2027. In line with paragraph 10 of decision 10/CP.30 on Belém Technology Implementation Programme (BTIP), the CTCN started implementing elements of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme into its programme of work, such as incorporating elements of paragraph 8 at regional NDE forums, engaging Network members in matchmaking activities, and project preparation and access to finance for scale-up of existing CTCN TA projects .[10]

14. The remainder of this chapter provides an overview of CTCN activities conducted between October 2025 and September 2026, structured around the five themes of the technology framework under the Paris Agreement.[11]

1. Innovation

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

16. Digitalization, one of the technology enablers applied by the CTCN, remains a common area for TA projects. During the reporting period, the CTCN supported the establishment of a community solar platform for off-grid agro-industrial facilities in Burkina Faso, the improvement of the national drought monitoring system to include a drought risk scenario module in Ecuador and the development of a multi-hazard platform for forecasting local-level climate extremes and physical hazards in Malaysia.

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

(a) AFCIA phase I (AFCIA I) (2020–2025): 25 TA projects on innovation in adaptation practices from 23 countries were selected for AFCIA I, including 10 from the

[9] https://www.ctc-n.org/about-ctcn/governance.
[10] Pursuant to decision 10/CP.30, para. 10.
[11] Decision 15/CMA.1, annex, para. 4.

LDCs and 3 from SIDS. Three projects were completed. AFCIA I concluded in October 2025;[12]

(b) AFCIA phase II (AFCIA II)13: the CTCN has administered USD 10 million for phase II since sourcing started in July 2024, which is expected to fund 60 TA projects over five years, making the CTCN the largest executing entity for phase II. One TA project was completed under AFCIA II, six were under implementation and two were in the bidding phase;

(c) Climate Technology for Communities at Risk of Climate-induced Conflicts:[14] the programme, funded by the EC in the amount of USD 3.28 million and launched in June 2023, supported 10 TA projects and concluded in October 2025. Five TA projects were completed;

(d) Innovative Climate Solutions Programme:[15] in 2024, the EC awarded the CTCN a USD 2.1 million grant for the Programme, which is aimed at aligning seven innovative solutions with the needs of the LDCs and SIDS for transformative and inclusive climate action. Three TA projects were completed.

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

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

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

(i) A webinar for NDEs introducing collaborative research, development and demonstration, held in two sessions;[16]

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

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

(b) Developing knowledge products, including *Reflections on the CTCN's Collaborative Research, Development and Demonstration Activities*, which was published in April 2026.[17]

2. Implementation

(a) Supporting development and transfer of climate technologies

19. As at 1 August 2026, the CTCN had received, since its inception, 536 TA requests from 117 developing country Parties. Of these, 462 requests had been processed (the others having been withdrawn or not meeting prioritization criteria), of which 170 (37 per cent) had been completed, 81 (17 per cent) were under implementation, 128 (28 per cent) were in the design phase and 83 (18 per cent) were under review. Regarding regional distribution, 54 per

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

[13] https://www.ctc-n.org/adaptation-fund-climate-innovation-accelerator

[14] See https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/climate-change-and-security.

[15] See https://www.ctc-n.org/technical-assistance/ics-innovative-climate-solutions-programme.

[16] See https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/webinars/ctcn-webinar-introduction-collaborative-research-development-and.

[17] All CTCN publications are available here; CTCN Publications | Climate Technology Centre & Network | Thu, 09/05/2024

cent of the processed requests originated from Africa, 23 per cent from Asia and the Pacific, 22 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean and 1 per cent from Eastern Europe. The LDCs accounted for 36 per cent of requests and SIDS for 15 per cent.

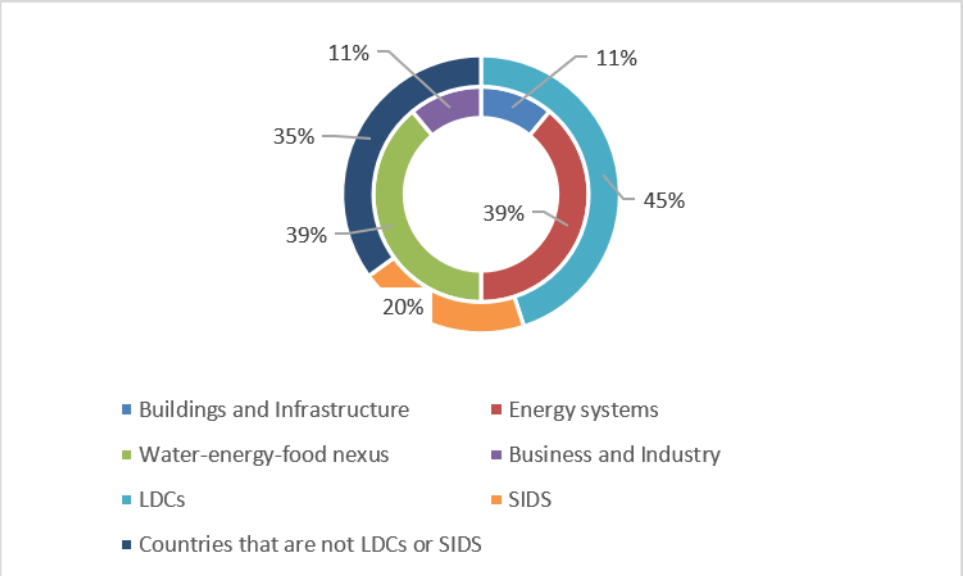
20. The 462 TA requests processed relate to mitigation (42 per cent), adaptation (29 per cent) or both (29 per cent). Most mitigation-related requests concern renewable energy, energy efficiency or agriculture, while adaptation-related requests concern mainly water, agriculture and forestry, or coastal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

21. In terms of type of assistance, TA requests for decision-making tools and/or information were received most frequently (accounting for 29 per cent of processed requests), followed by requests for technology feasibility studies (17 per cent) and sectoral road maps and strategies (14 per cent).

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

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

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



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

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

25. The CTCN continued to respond to TA requests in a demand-driven manner using a programmatic approach involving implementation of its two active programmes: AFCIA II and the Innovative Climate Solutions Programme. For the latter programme, the EC extended

the timeline to December 2027, providing for top-up activities focusing on scaling up existing TA in Kenya, on SF_6 phase-out; in Maldives, on green hydrogen; and in Senegal, on a road map to cement industry decarbonization. Both programmes include elements of TA, capacity-building and knowledge transfer, in line with the mandate of the CTCN.

(b) Conducting technology needs assessments and implementing their results

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

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

27. TA provided by the CTCN directly supports countries in implementing their NDCs. For example, in Algeria, the CTCN supported a feasibility study and pilot project on the use of waste-derived fuels in the cement sector to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve resource efficiency, and advance sustainable industrial decarbonization, contributing to national climate mitigation goals. In Cambodia, the CTCN supported the development of a National Green Hydrogen Roadmap aligned with the country's NDC and Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality, providing a framework for integrating renewable hydrogen into the power, transport, and industrial sectors and supporting greenhouse gas reduction commitments. In Ecuador, the CTCN supported the upgrade of the National Drought Monitor through the integration of a drought risk scenario module, improving drought forecasting, early warning, and resilience planning for climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water management, and energy.

3. Enabling environments and capacity-building

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

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

29. During the reporting period, CTCN support has created enabling environments in Kenya through development of an SF_6 phase-out road map and pilot project and in Maldives through preparation of a national green hydrogen road map.

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

30. The CTCN continues to develop and monitor annual gender workplans, in accordance with its gender policy and action plan for 2023–202718. It also continues to integrate a gender assessment and action plan into all TA response plans, and 5 per cent of the budget per TA project is allocated to gender mainstreaming. Furthermore, the CTCN is developing a tool for tracking gender budgeting throughout TA project implementation.

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

32. The CTCN continued promoting the Technology Mechanism gender and climate technology expert roster. As at 9 July 2026, 328 experts had joined the roster.

33. Several TA projects completed during the reporting period promoted endogenous technologies by making use of local resources and knowledge. For instance, the CTCN

[18] CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2023/22/24.

supported climate technology prioritization in the floriculture sector to strengthen the resilience of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in Ecuador and the development of business models for photovoltaic solar irrigation systems targeting small farmers and women in Guatemala.

(c) Building capacity by exchanging knowledge and experience

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

35. The CTCN continued strengthening the capacities of NDEs by organizing regional NDE forums and targeted training programmes. The capacity-building focused on the following topics:

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. TA projects were showcased at several regional, national and local events to raise awareness of climate technologies and share project findings. For example, the CTCN participated in the Adaptation Futures Conference 2025, held in October, showcasing the impacts of AFCIA I projects at several events. Furthermore, at COP 30, the CTCN jointly held with the AF a side event on AFCIA I and presented information on the Climate Change and Security programme (funded by the EU) at an event at which the UNEP Executive Director was present.

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

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

(b) Women Engage for a Common Future, on hosting the Gender Just Climate Solutions 10th Anniversary Award Ceremony at COP30 in November 2025;

(c) The World Intellectual Property Organization, by contributing to the 2025 edition, on solutions for confronting climate disasters, of its Green Technology Book series in order to disseminate information on technology trends, and the special edition of the Green Technology Book published on the occasion of Expo 2025, held in Osaka, Japan, featuring more than 200 examples of energy technologies and solutions from the Asia-Pacific region;

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

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

(f) Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities and State of Green, on hosting a webinar showcasing how Denmark has mobilized PPPs for climate action, held in May 2026;

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

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

39. For both AFCIA [OBJ] and the Climate Change and Security programme [19]), impact reports were published to document progress and lessons learned.

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

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

4. Collaboration and stakeholder engagement

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

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

43. In November 2025, the CTCN became a member of the Breakthrough Agenda on cement decarbonization, further enhancing its visibility and outreach in the cement industry. Other members include governments, private sector entities, the Global Cement and Concrete Association, the Leadership Group for Industry Transition and UNIDO. The CTCN, in partnership with the Global Cement and Concrete Association, the Swiss Federal Technology Institute of Lausanne and UNIDO, held the Africa Dialogue on Cement for Green Industrialization, which took place in July 2026 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Furthermore, the CTCN is co-developing, with the Global Cement and Concrete Association and UNIDO, a toolkit for decarbonizing the cement industry. The CTCN engaged with the African Development Bank, the Leadership Group for Industry Transition, the United Nations Development Programme, and UNIDO, to collaborate and structure co-financing on a TA project in Ethiopia on cement industry decarbonization.

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

45. Regarding SF_6 phase-out, the CTCN joined an International Energy Agency webinar for regulators from Latin America and engaged with IRENA and the SF_6-free Switching Gears for Net Zero Alliance on potential future collaboration.

[19] EC Climate Change and Security Impact Report.

46. In implementing its TA, the CTCN continuously seeks to build on and leverage national and partner-led initiatives. For example, under an EC-funded project in Togo, the CTCN is drawing on the work of the EC in assessing the potential for agrivoltaics, while also considering the experience and lessons learned from the experience of the EC in Senegal on agrivoltaics.

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

48. The engagement of the CTCN with youth was strengthened during the reporting period, with the CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office hosting a visit by 21 students from George Mason University Korea and four volunteers from Incheon, Republic of Korea.

(b) Engaging with national designated entities

49. During the reporting period, beyond working with NDEs on ongoing TA projects, the CTCN provided technical support and guidance to more than 50 NDEs in preparing new TA requests. The CTCN also supported matchmaking and post-TA scale-up activities, such as by connecting NDEs with Network members and other potential funders and providing advice on developing concept notes.

50. The CTCN continued to engage with NDEs at various forums and meetings, aiming to equip and support them in undertaking their functions, as well as provide them with an opportunity to interact with other NDEs, NDAs and accredited entities, such as:

(a) The NDE forums for SIDS held in Australia in December 2025 (15 NDEs) and in the Republic of Korea in September 2026 (10 NDEs), the regional NDE forum for Africa held in Tunisia in March 2026 (36 NDEs), the regional NDE forum for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Belize in May 2026 (19 NDEs), the regional NDE forum for Asia held in Thailand in July 2026 (14 NDEs), and the regional NDE forum for Eastern Europe, an in-person session – a first for the CTCN - held in Azerbaijan in September alongside Baku Climate Week20;21

(b) The CTCN notes the engagement and support, as well as covering costs by the governments of Belize, Thailand, and Tunisia for the respective NDE forum.

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

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

51. A self-paced online course under the AI for Climate Action initiative, comprising six knowledge sessions taken from the capacity-building programme held for the Asia-Pacific region in 2024, made available to NDEs from September 2025;

52. The CTCN secretariat developed modalities for operationalizing NDE technical and logistical support, which were agreed on by the CTCN Advisory Board at its 25[22] meeting. The CTCN secretariat continued implementing the modalities and, as at 1 August 2026, had received nine applications for logistical support, from Cambodia, Chile, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Togo, and had fulfilled three of them. The CTCN continued raising awareness of the availability of this support at the NDE forums.

[21] The CTCN thanked the Governments of Belize, Thailand and Tunisia for their engagement in and provision of support for, including the covering of costs, the respective NDE forums.

[22] See CTCN Advisory Board document AB/2025/25/18.2.

(c) Engaging with Network members

53. The CTCN has welcomed 44 new Network members since October 2025, bringing the total number of Network members to 1,001 as at 1 July 2026. Private sector organizations represent the largest share of new members (66 per cent), followed by non-governmental organizations (11 per cent) and non-profit organizations (8 per cent). Network members from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention account for 58 per cent of the new members and Network members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for 42 per cent.

54. During the reporting period, the CTCN facilitated several Network engagement activities, including a webinar conducted jointly with the United Nations Office at Nairobi introducing Network members to the procurement process related to implementing TA projects.

55. The CTCN also launched a series of Network Fairs, which were convened alongside the NDE forums for Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean held in 2026. The Fairs contribute to the CTCN fulfilling its matchmaking function by strengthening connections between technology providers and country representatives. The Fairs brought together 71 NDEs and 23 Network members.

56. The CTCN strengthened knowledge-sharing by promoting Network-led publications, including one on green hydrogen solutions by the Green Energy Institute. In addition, it co-developed, with the National Institute of Green Technology of the Republic of Korea, one publication on integrating AI into climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean and one on the collaborative research, development and demonstration activities of the CTCN, launching both in 2026[2324]

57. Together with its Network member Griffith University, the CTCN published 25[OB] and launched an online course on climate finance and co-creation, which ran between May and July 2026 with 27 NDEs in attendance. As a result of the course, 13 ideas for future TA projects were collected.

58. The CTCN secretariat reinvigorated its engagement with Network members and the CTCN Advisory Board started implementing the network engagement strategy adopted at its 26th meeting.

(d) Collaborating with UNFCCC constituted bodies and constituencies

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

60. At COP 30, the CTCN, the PCCB and the TEC, in partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency, facilitated discussions at an event on the application of AI to support low-emission, climate-resilient energy systems. The event promoted the Technology Mechanism initiative AI for Climate Action.

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

[24] All CTCN publications are available at https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/publications.

25 https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/default/files/2026-05/Behavioural%20Science%20for%20Climate%20Technology%20Innovation%20and%20Action.pdf

5. Support

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

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

63. The CTCN continued to strengthen collaboration with the GCF on enhancing linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, such as by organization of an NDE–NDA coordination meeting at the NDE forum for Asia and by having representatives of the CTCN participate in an onboarding workshop for 17 GCF liaison officers at GCF headquarters on 3 June.

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

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

(b) Facilitating access to finance through technical assistance

66. Many TA projects culminate in a final deliverable that includes one or more concept notes for projects arising from the TA for submission to financial institutions for funding. During the reporting period, the CTCN pursued various opportunities to support the implementation and scale-up of TA project outcomes. Proposals were submitted to the Mitigation Action Facility for scaling up SF_6 phase-out activities in Kenya and to ChinaAid for expanding hydroponics activities in Nigeria. While neither proposal was selected for funding, those efforts contributed to strengthening the pipeline of investment-ready initiatives emerging from CTCN support.

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

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

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

70. The CTCN continued strengthening its matchmaking function to support implementation and scale-up of climate technology solutions, holding an NDE–NDA

coordination meeting alongside the NDE forum for Asia, Network Fairs and a matchmaking event at COP 30 with the Swedish Energy Agency and Business Sweden.

71. Under its matchmaking function, the CTCN started exploring blended finance opportunities, such as climate insurance under AFCIA II, to strengthen linkages between TA, investment and implementation, laying the groundwork for enhanced blended finance and scale-up support under the next programme of work of the CTCN.

(c) Enhancing mobilization of support

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

73. The CTCN continued fundraising for thematic programmes (e.g. on climate innovation in cement and concrete production and on the global phase-out of SF_6) and the Youth Climate Innovation programme.

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

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

76. The CTCN continued engaging with bilateral donors, international financial institutions, philanthropic organizations and strategic partners. A concept note co-developed with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center for a two-year programme on crop diversification and agricultural emission mitigation was submitted to the Novo Nordisk Foundation [PLACEHOLDER].

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

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

(d) Monitoring and tracking

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

C. Organizational structure of the Climate Technology Centre and Network

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

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

D. Funding overview

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

Cash receipts for the Climate Technology Centre and Network in 2026

(United States dollars)

Donor	*Amount*
AF[a]	4 920 000
Canada[a]	1 090 274
EC[a]	425 000
Japan[b]	215 827
Spain[b]	58 140
UNIDO[b]	189 000
Total	**6 898 241**

[a] Cash against 2025 pledge.
[b] New contribution from Japan delivered via UNIDO.

83. The CTCN carried over a fund balance of approximately USD 21.25 million into 2026. Its projected expenditure for 2026 is USD 9.70 million. The projected fund balance of the CTCN at the end of 2026 is USD 11.5 million, which includes pending cash receipts of USD 0.7 million in 2026/2027, USD 3.5 million in 2026 and USD 2.8 million in 2027 against signed agreements. Of the total projected balance of USD 11.5 million, the unearmarked fund balance at the end of 2026 is USD 5.2 million, while the unearmarked funds required to maintain the current level of the annual operating plan budget in 2027 is USD 7.6 million.

84. In 2027, the budget for planned project activities requiring unearmarked funds is USD 5.3 million, whereas the CTCN will have available only USD 2.9 million of unearmarked funding; resulting in an estimated funding gap of unearmarked funds of USD 2.3 million. This estimate considers USD 2.3 million reserved for operational costs of the CTCN in 2027.

E. Challenges and lessons learned

85. The conclusion of AFCIA I and the EC-funded Climate Change and Security programme has reinforced the value of a programmatic approach to CTCN TA delivery. Lessons learned are systematically integrated into subsequent initiatives, including AFCIA II, strengthening institutional learning, improving delivery models and increasing the effectiveness and long-term impact of TA.

86. The CTCN has made important progress in strengthening the post-TA phase by advancing scale-up and matchmaking activities. Building on this experience, future efforts will focus on bridging completed TAs to implementation through enhanced access to project preparation facilities, concept note development, and other investment support mechanisms to facilitate access to climate finance.

87. Early post-TA success, including in the United Republic of Tanzania and under AFCIA I, has demonstrated that sustained engagement, strong partnerships and regular communication with local stakeholders are critical to scaling up successful TA projects. Strengthening post-TA monitoring will help to address information gaps and improve the assessment of the long-term impacts of upstream and enabling-environment interventions.

88. The successful development of concept notes, including a concept note for GCF funding prepared in collaboration with KCB Bank in Kenya, demonstrates the catalytic potential of CTCN TA projects to leverage larger-scale investments. This achievement was enabled by strong coordination among stakeholders, active leadership by the local project proponent and facilitation by the CTCN of an inclusive consultation process, underscoring the importance of sustained stakeholder engagement during and after a TA in translating TA into systemic impacts.

89. As the number of CTC Network members has grown to more than 1,000, the focus has started to shift from expanding the Network to ensuring the quality of engagement thereunder. The CTC has commenced applying a more strategic approach to engagement, by implementing its network engagement strategy, holding Network Fairs alongside regional NDE forums to strengthen matchmaking and foster innovation. Going forward, the CTC will place greater emphasis on defining the roles and incentives for different Network members, strengthening partnerships (including PPPs) and enhancing monitoring to ensure that Network expertise translates into high-quality TA with long-term positive outcomes.

90. The capacity-building function of the CTCN continues to be responsive to the needs of NDEs globally. With support from Japan, the CTCN provided an opportunity for NDEs from Asia to interact with NDAs from Asia and other financial stakeholders, including multilateral development banks. Such activities contribute to enhancing the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism and help to link TA to project preparation assistance and access to climate finance.

91. While delivering five regional NDE forums annually is feasible, doing so places considerable demands on the human and financial resources of the CTCN. Successful delivery of NDE forums is made possible through substantial in-kind contributions from host countries and the significant commitment of CTCN staff, often at the expense of other programme priorities. The introduction of regional dialogues under the Belém Technology

Implementation Programme will further increase planning and coordination work. As experience with those dialogues is gained, the CTCN may need to reassess the frequency and format of regional NDE forums to ensure the most effective and efficient use of available resources.

92. In line with its evolving functions and expanding mandate, the CTCN has increased its outreach to non-traditional donors and funding sources and has begun applying to more calls for proposals. While such efforts are important for diversifying the funding base and strengthening the sustainability of CTCN operations, they require significant institutional time and resources, with success being uncertain.

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

93. As Parties increasingly emphasize the importance of scaling up post-TA support and strengthening matchmaking efforts in the context of the 26 30[26], the CTCN is positioning itself to enhance its role in supporting the transition from TA delivery to implementation of TA outcomes and mobilization of investments for this purpose. An important preparatory phase for the CTCN is expected to take place in 2027 for both developing its programme of work for 2028–2032 and operationalizing activities related to the Belém Technology Implementation Programme, alongside its continued TA and stakeholder engagement efforts.

94. The third independent review of the CTCN highlighted that the CTCN has delivered its mandate efficiently and achieved significant results with the resources available.[27] However, the revised mandate will require adequate and predictable resources to implement. In this context, Parties may wish to consider the importance of ensuring that the CTCN is sufficiently resourced to effectively deliver.[28]

95. UNEP, as the host of the CTCN, expresses its sincere appreciation for the trust and confidence placed in it through the renewed hosting of the CTCN for its next phase. UNEP looks forward to continuing its close collaboration with Parties and partners to further strengthen the impact of the CTCN in supporting the development and transfer of climate technologies.

[26] See decision 10/CP.30.

27 Third independent review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network | UNFCCC

[28] See decision 10/CP.30, annex I.

Annex I

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

[English only]

* Not formally edited.

Annex II

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

[English only]

Table II.1
Water-Energy-Food Nexus

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

Table II.2
Buildings & Infrastructure

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

* Not formally edited.

Table II.3
Energy System

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

Table II.4
Business and Industry

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

Annex III

Climate Technology Centre and Network success stories from the 2930

[English only]

0. The successful development of concept notes, including a GCF concept note in collaboration with KCB, demonstrates the catalytic potential of CTCN technical assistance to leverage larger-scale investments. This achievement was enabled by strong coordination among stakeholders, active local leadership by the project proponent, and the CTCN's facilitation of an inclusive consultation process, underscoring the importance of sustained stakeholder engagement in translating technical assistance into systemic impact. The pace of project development was particularly noteworthy: following the submission of the initial concept note to KCB in 2023, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) support was approved by November 2024, the full funding proposal was prepared within just one year, and the project subsequently received approval in March 2026. This accelerated timeline is exceptional for climate finance projects of this scale and reflects the high level of stakeholder commitment, effective collaboration, and continuous engagement maintained throughout the project preparation process.

1. The CTCN e-mobility project in Tanzania catalysed significant policy and market momentum: the project's outputs and sustained engagement with stakeholders directly informed actions on the ground, such as charging station guidelines, rollout of 50 Level 2 charging stations across five regions, and a comprehensive package of EV incentives in the 2026/2027 Finance Bill (including VAT exemptions on charging equipment, reduced import duties on EVs and batteries, and excise duty exclusions for electric motorcycles). Beyond policy, the project formalized a previously unorganized sector by establishing the country's first e-mobility working group and developed a national e-mobility framework that created a sectoral baseline. It also brokered first-time engagement between the private sector and the Vice President's Office and helped spur new EV procurement interest from institutions such as Tanzania Posts Corporation (for delivery fleets) and public sector bodies more broadly.

2. By investing US$5 million in 25 early-stage adaptation innovations, AFCIA has demonstrated that targeted technical assistance can unlock much larger investments for climate resilience. To date, 10 projects have successfully attracted an additional USD 17 million in follow-on finance to scale their solutions, sourced from a combination of private sector investors, public donors and host governments. Three projects secured private finance, three attracted additional public funding, and four received investment from their own national governments, demonstrating growing confidence in locally tested innovations and their potential to deliver adaptation impacts at scale.

3. Example: Climate change is making Mongolia's harsh climate even more unpredictable, exposing livestock herders to greater financial risk. With technical assistance from CTCN, partners piloted an innovative digital crop insurance product. When disaster occurs, farmers can send photographs from their phones directly to insurance companies to streamline insurance processes and payouts at a faster speed. The USD 200,000 pilot proved sufficiently promising to attract USD 7.5 million from the Government of Canada and it now has the potential to benefit more than 3.4 million herders, representing around 30 per cent of Mongolia's population.

4. AFCIA's first phase demonstrated how innovation can make climate insurance more accessible to vulnerable farming communities. Alongside Mongolia's digital livestock insurance initiative, AFCIA also supported Thailand in exploring how blockchain technology could transform crop insurance for smallholder farmers. Across Thailand, many farmers remain uninsured because of complex claims procedures and payment delays that can stretch for months. By using weather data and smart contracts to automate payouts, blockchain-

* Not formally edited.

based parametric insurance could reduce administrative costs by up to 40 per cent while delivering compensation within just 48 hours of a climate event. Following a successful feasibility study, a pilot is now underway targeting 5,000 farmers across climate-vulnerable provinces, helping to address long-standing concerns over transparency and lengthy claims processes while strengthening farmers' financial resilience to climate shocks.

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

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

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

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

8. [PLACEHOLDER FOR GGGI Pakistan] Pakistan TA, Development of National Technology Roadmap for NDC Implementation was implemented by GGGI for 2023–2024. Building on the TA results in the waste and water sectors, GGGI developed a pre-feasibility study to upscale biochar technology through the Korean Green New Deal Fund and further developed the national biochar accelerator program through funding from Italy.