

Preparations for the development of the Fourth PoW

28th Advisory Board Meeting
CTCN Secretariat
Agenda item 31
23 September 2026



- The objective of the development of Fourth Programme of Work (4th PoW) is:
To develop a forward-looking and responsive strategic document that lays out how the CTCN will deliver on its objectives and to guide the Centre's annual operating plans from 2028-2032
- The 4th PoW will be informed by: lessons learned from the previous PoW, latest available science, the Third Independent Review, COP and CMA mandates on CTC revised functions, new mandates of BTIP, UNEP proposal to host CTCN, and stakeholder consultations
- With changing funding landscape it will consider how stable and secure funding is available for the realization of the CTCN's strategic vision and direction

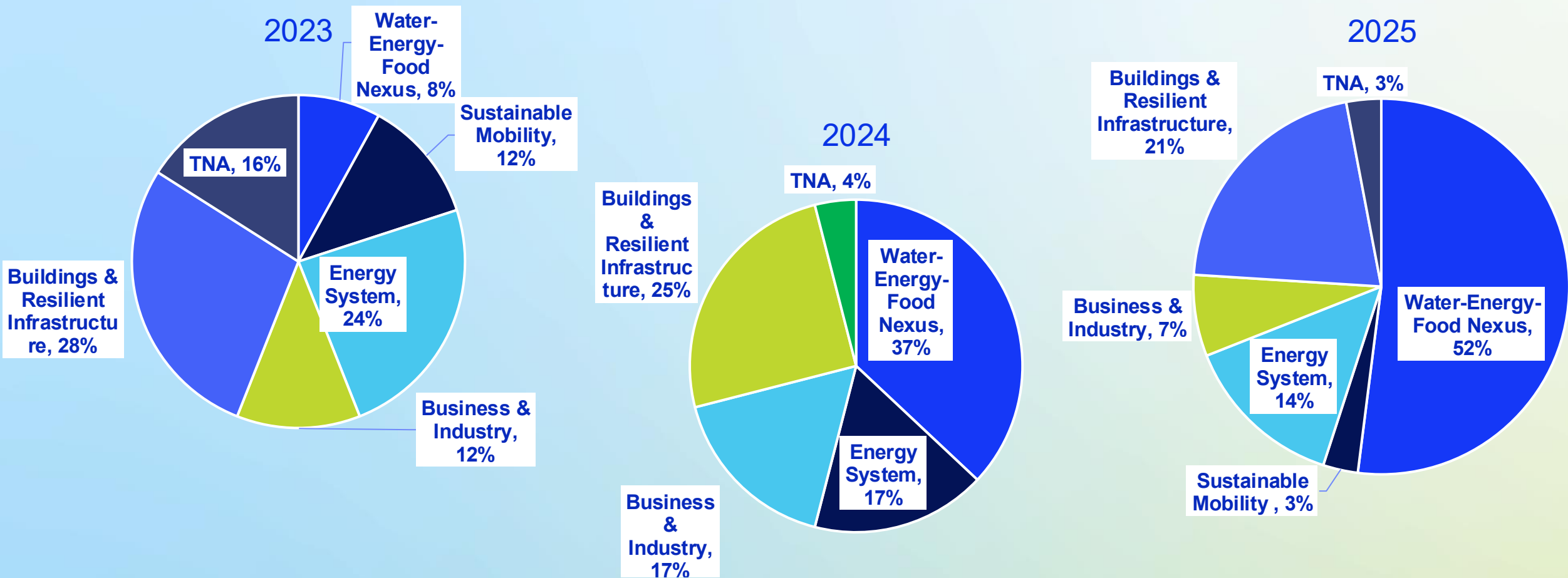
Origins of 5 System Transformation Areas and 2 Enablers

- 5 System transformation areas and 2 enablers derived from IPCC AR 6 report
- AR6 highlights the role of transformation in meeting the Paris Agreement, the SDGs and other policy goals.
- Transitions in five systems as mentioned by IPCC: energy, land and ecosystems, urban and infrastructure, industrial and societal. In the past, transformations of such scale have been associated not only with technological and economic changes, but also with shifts in most aspects of society.
- Enablers as mentioned by IPCC:
 - Digitalisation can enable emission reductions, but can have adverse side-effects unless appropriately governed'
 - Support to strengthen technological innovation systems and innovation capabilities, including through financial support in developing countries would enhance engagement in and improve international cooperation on innovation

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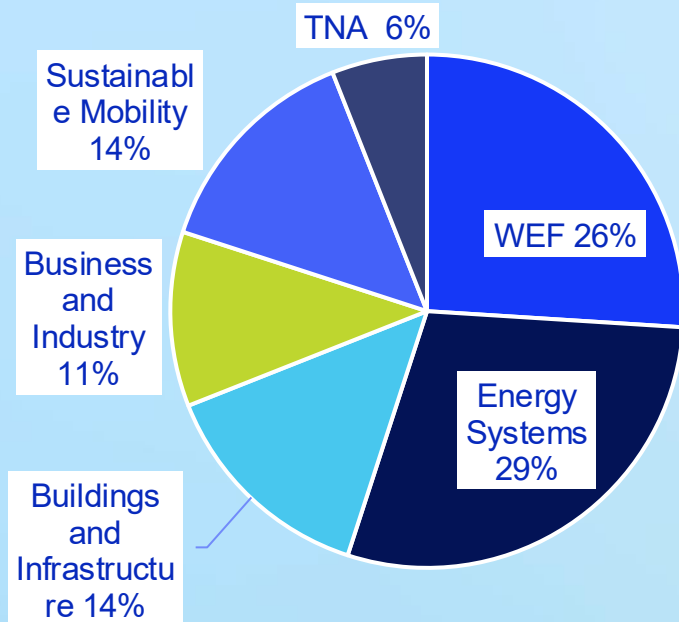
Data from Third Programme of Work

TA completed on 5 Systems Transformation Areas + TNA

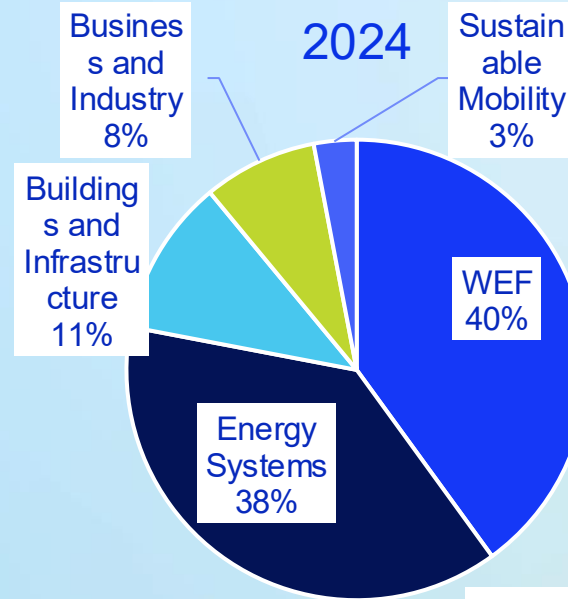


TA requested on 5 Systems Transformation Areas +TNA

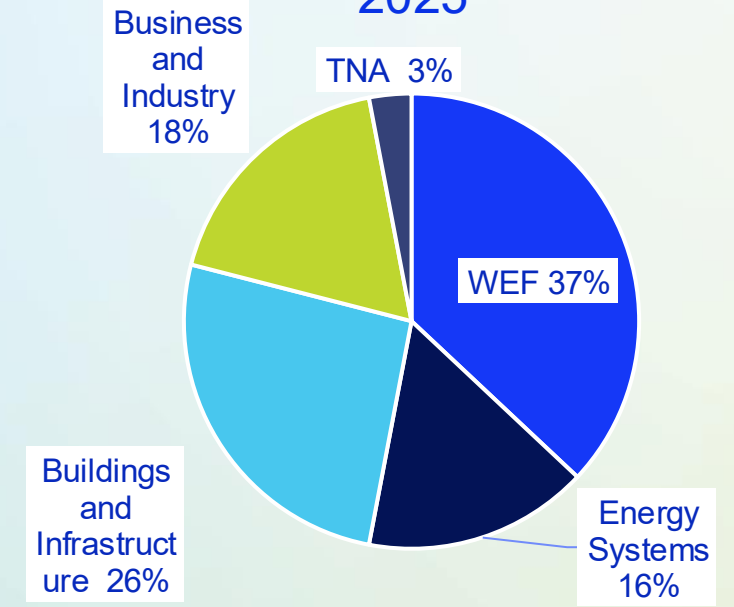
2023



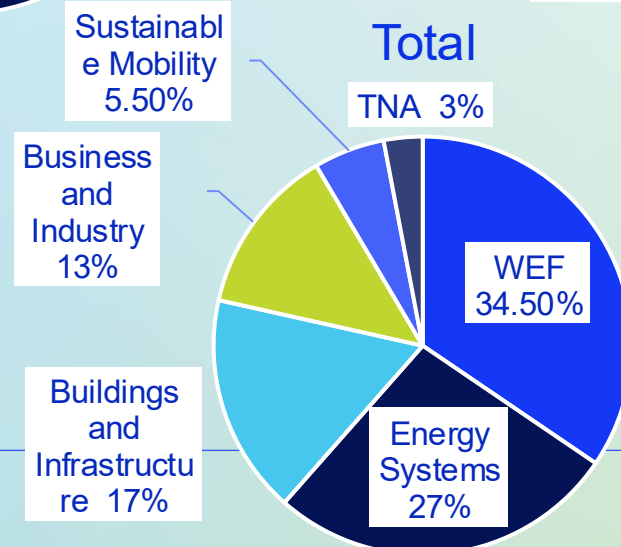
2024



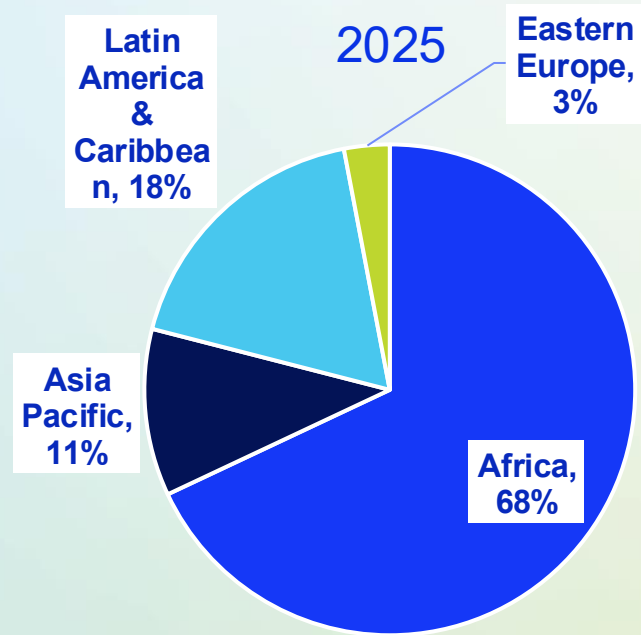
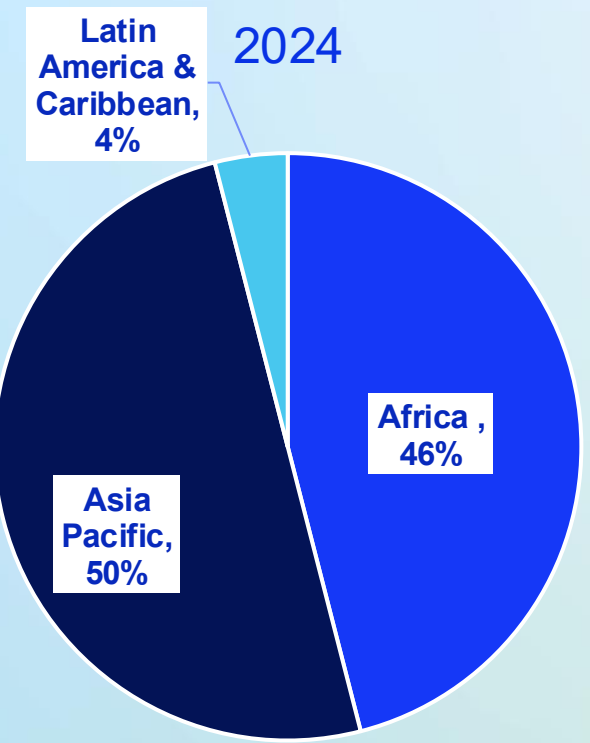
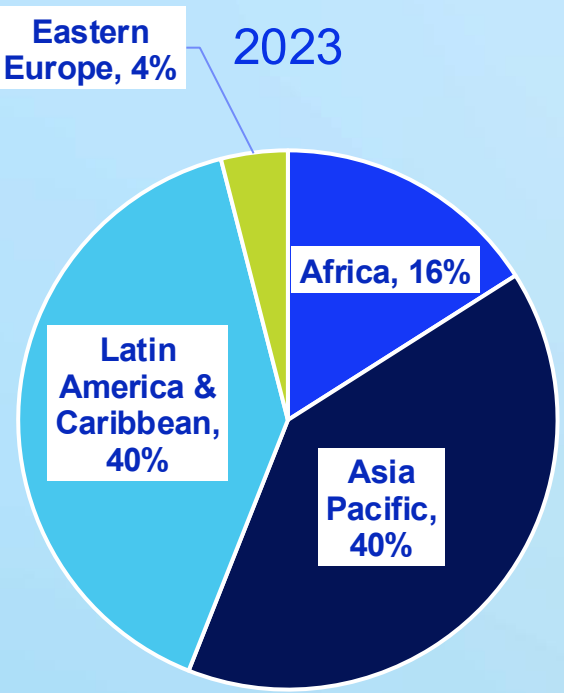
2025



Total

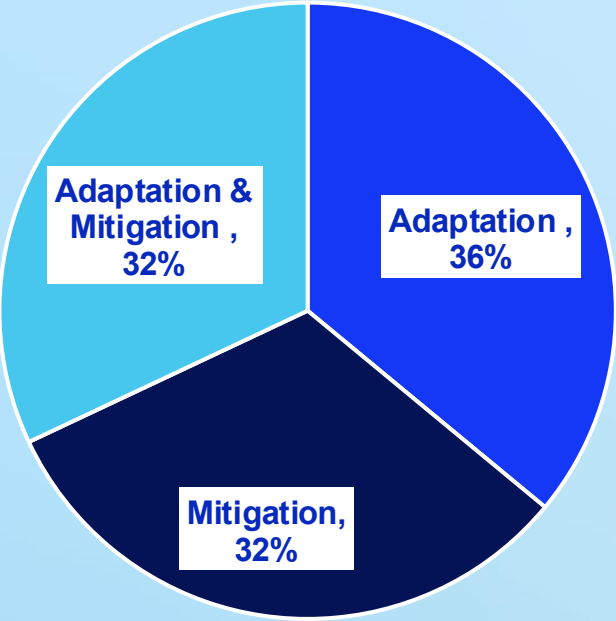


Data on Regional Distribution from completed TAs

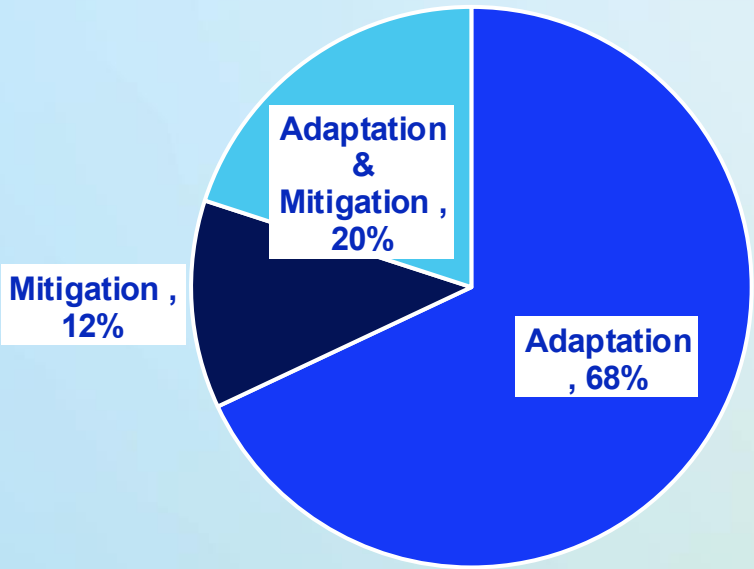


Adaptation vs mitigation for completed TAs

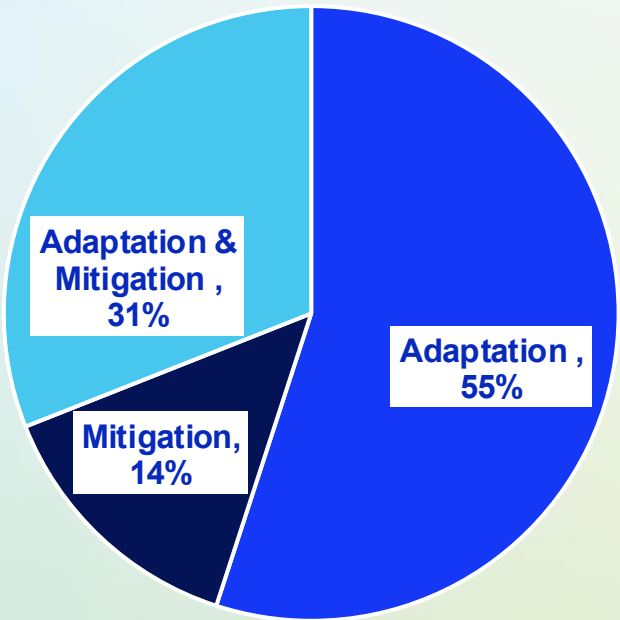
2023



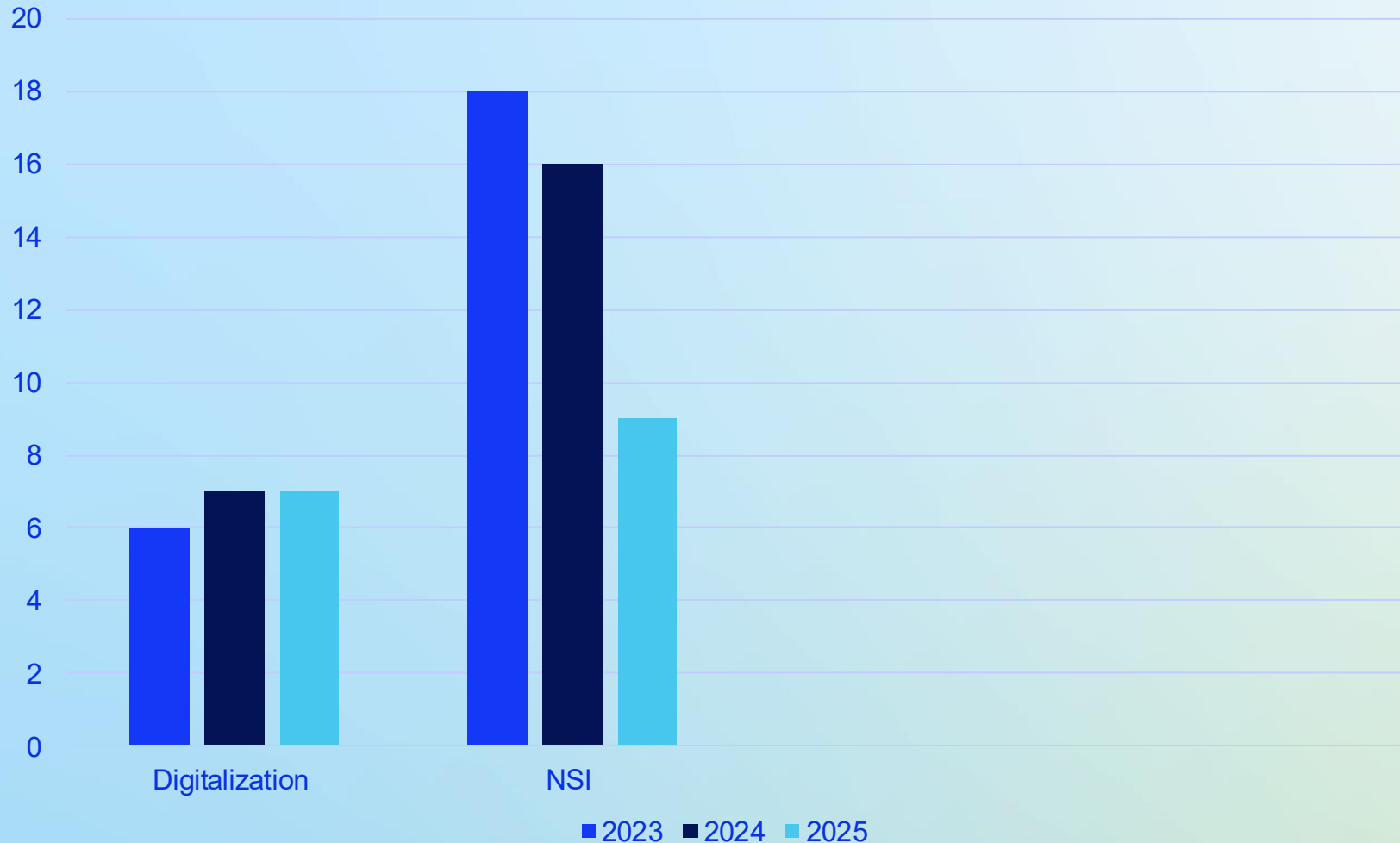
2024



2025



NSI and digitalization: data from completed TAs



Programmatic and multi-country activities

AFCIA I – 25 TAs

AFCIA II – ongoing (approx. 60 TAs until 2029)

EC CC&S – 7 TAs on adaptation, 3 on adaptation and mitigation

EC ICS – 1 TA on adaptation, 3 TAs on mitigation, 3 TAs on adaptation and mitigation

Multicountry TAs (during the 2023-2025 reporting period: 1 for 6 countries (Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay) on circular economy and 1 under implementation on agrivoltaics for 4 countries (DRC, Guinea, Senegal, and Togo)

Cement programme

SF6 Phase-Out

Mainstreamed activities:

Climate Youth Programme

Strong gender mainstreaming (5% gender budget)

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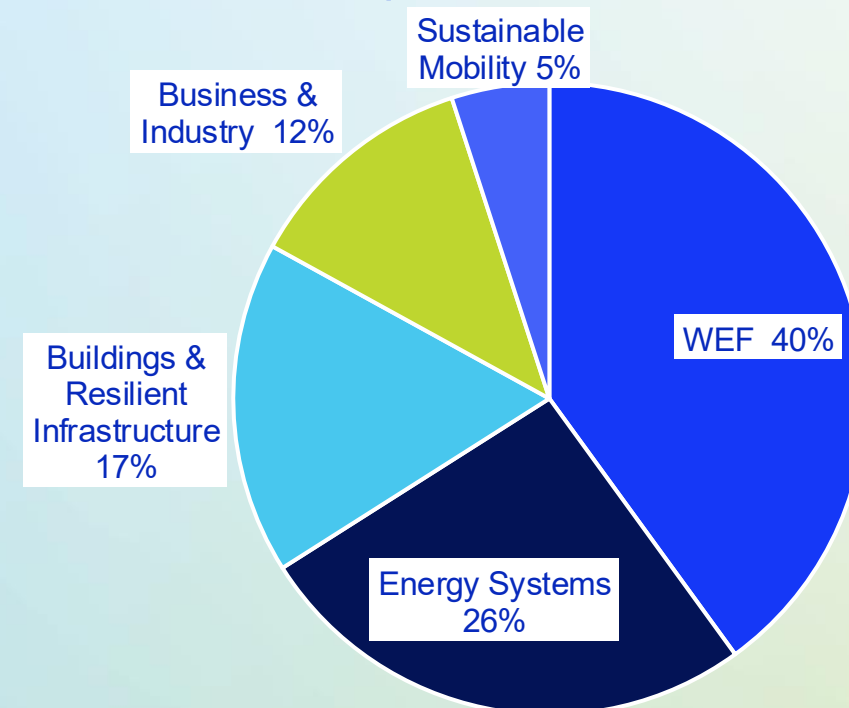
Key observation and Lessons learnt

Observation and lessons from TA requests under the Third PoW

110 TA* requests received | 2023–2025

1. TA requests reveal strong adaptation demand
 - WEF accounts for 40% of TA requests
 - AFCIA drives Adaptation & WEF
 - Adaptation demand is increasingly cross-cutting
2. Very few request on sustainable mobility
3. Early Warning System TAs do not always match with the defined transformation areas
4. GCF Readiness modality was driving TNAs
5. Evidence that Prioritization criteria are working

Total TA requests received 2023-2025



What is driving WEF demand?

- Agriculture and water dominate WEF demand
- Out of 44 WEF TA requests between 2023 – 2025: 23 Agriculture, 22 Water and 3 SPIS (agri and water overlap so not mutually exclusive)
- Water theme:
 - 4 – Agricultural irrigation / water management
 - 3 – Early warning systems *drought, desertification, flooding and multi-hazard/adverse weather*
 - 2 – Drinking water supply
 - 2 – Non-potable water / water-loss management
- Cross-cutting adaptation themes across the system transformation areas:
- EWS: Drought, flooding, adverse weather, other hazards
- Coastal resilience: Coastal zones, mangrove ecosystem management
- Ecosystems: Lakes, watersheds, groundwater, mangroves

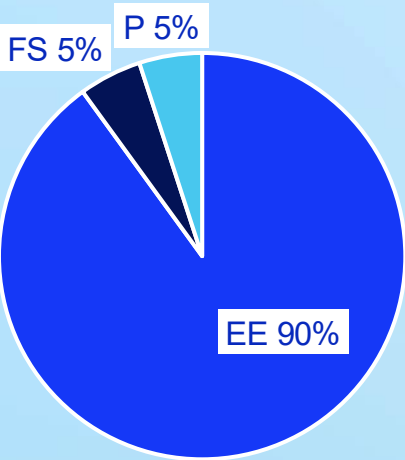
110 TA requests received | 2023–2025

1. Enabling environments (policies, roadmaps, tools) - 63% (69 TA requests)
2. Feasibility studies - 16% (18 TA requests)
3. Piloting (hardware) - 21% (23 TA requests)

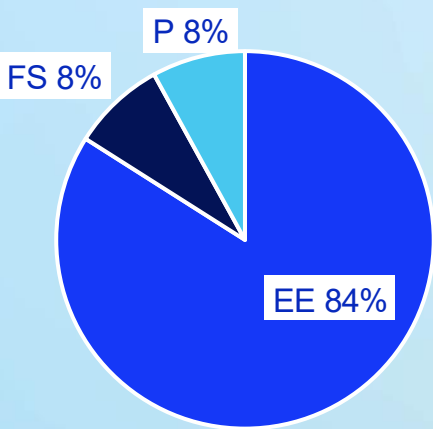
EE/Piloting/Feasibility studies in each System transformation area

Total TA requests from 2023 – 2025: 110

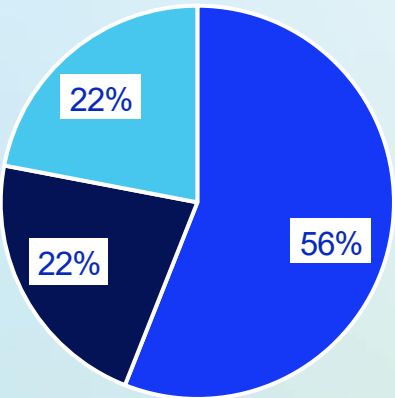
Buildings and Infrastructure



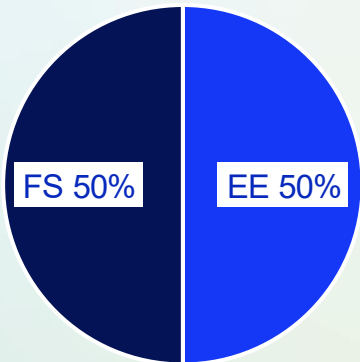
Business and Industry



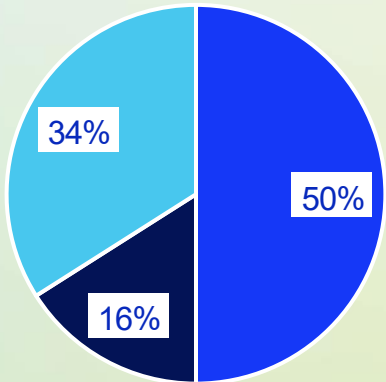
Energy Systems



Sustainable Mobility



WEF



Technologies piloted 2023-2025 (TAs under implementation or closed)

Buildings and Infrastructure: pilot for localized early warning system (Vietnam)

Business and Industry: MSMEs in floriculture sector (Ecuador)

Energy Systems: upscaling pilot reliable solar powered drying facility for mopane worms (Zimbabwe), biochar (Bolivia, Ivory Coast), pilot projects SF6 phase out (Kenya), husk briquettes to replace firewood (Kenya), anaerobic digestion technology (Vietnam))

Sustainable Mobility - 0

WEF: AI pilot for NRW reduction (Chile), Phase Change Materials (Gambia), Floating solar panels (Senegal), Syneoculture (Cameroon), solar powered drying facility for mopane worms (Zimbabwe), hydroponics (Nigeria), agrivoltaics (CAR), inflatable biodigester (Haiti), solar cooking (Mali), solar powered pumps (Chad), SPIS (Guatemala))

Some success stories from Third PoW

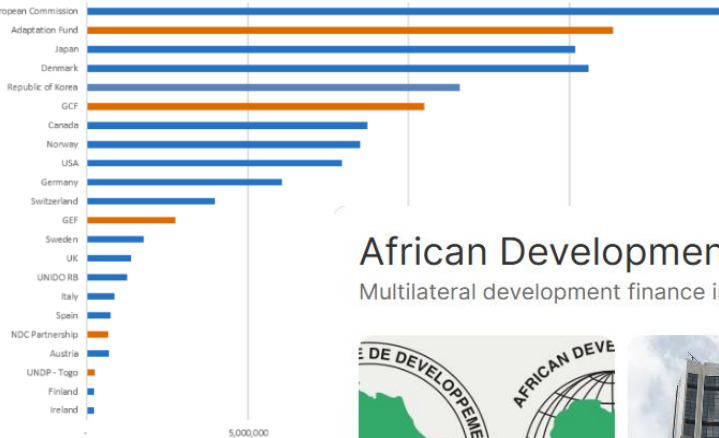


Final Closure and Data Report

Pakistan Technology Roadmap for NDC implementation

November 27, 2024

CTCN, Total Secured Income to date (\$ 134,743,351)



African Development Bank

Multilateral development finance institution





BNI for Agricultural Mitigation: Building the Business Case for Scalable Country-Level Deployment

A joint CIMMYT-CTCN initiative to advance BNI integration into national systems



UNEP CTCN-AFCIA timeline



"Climate technology is crucial for accelerating the design and implementation of solutions for climate adaptation and enhancing resilience. For the past 10 years, CTCN has been empowering communities with technology and capacity fit for purpose and the ability to ignite system transformations."

Kazem Kashefi

Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator 2020-2025

Read Report
Here.

www.ctc-n.org



Secretariat

FP292 Scaling climate-smart solutions for hardest-to-reach MSMEs and farmers in Kenya (CST Facility)



Scaling commercial lending to deliver climate-smart loans to the most vulnerable MSMEs and farmers

Kenya	
Accredited Entity	KCB Bank Kenya Limited (KCB)
Executing Entity	KCB Bank Kenya Limited (KCB)
Impact	Mitigation: 3,928,727 tCO ₂ e emission avoided Adaptation: 112,145 direct and 823,547 indirect beneficiaries
USP-2 targets	T1: Investment planning, T2: First-time DAEs, T4: Foods, T11: National and regional financial institutions
ESG Category	I-2
Financing	GCF financing: USD 43,643,360 + GCF: USD 8,332,000 (grant) + GCF: USD 15,000,000 (senior loan) + GCF: USD 20,311,290 (guarantee) Co-financing: USD 53,263,000 + KCB: USD 3,263,000 (in-kind) + KCB: USD 50,000,000 (senior loan)

Spotlight on EC CC & Security

5 CLIMATE MITIGATION

- 4 x Reduced CO₂ emissions (Burkina Faso, CAR, Mali, Zimbabwe)
- 1 x Reduced methane emissions (Haiti)

10 CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

- 3 x Ecosystem restoration (Cameroon, Colombia, Haiti)
- 7 x Conservation of natural resources (Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe)

5 WATER SECURITY

- 3 x Improved water management (Chad, Sudan, Nigeria)
- 2 x Improved water supply (Chad, Sudan)

5 FOOD SECURITY

- 3 x Promotion of environmentally-friendly farming practices (Cameroon, Colombia, Zimbabwe)
- 2 x Improved farming efficiency (Cameroon, Nigeria)

11 ENERGY SECURITY

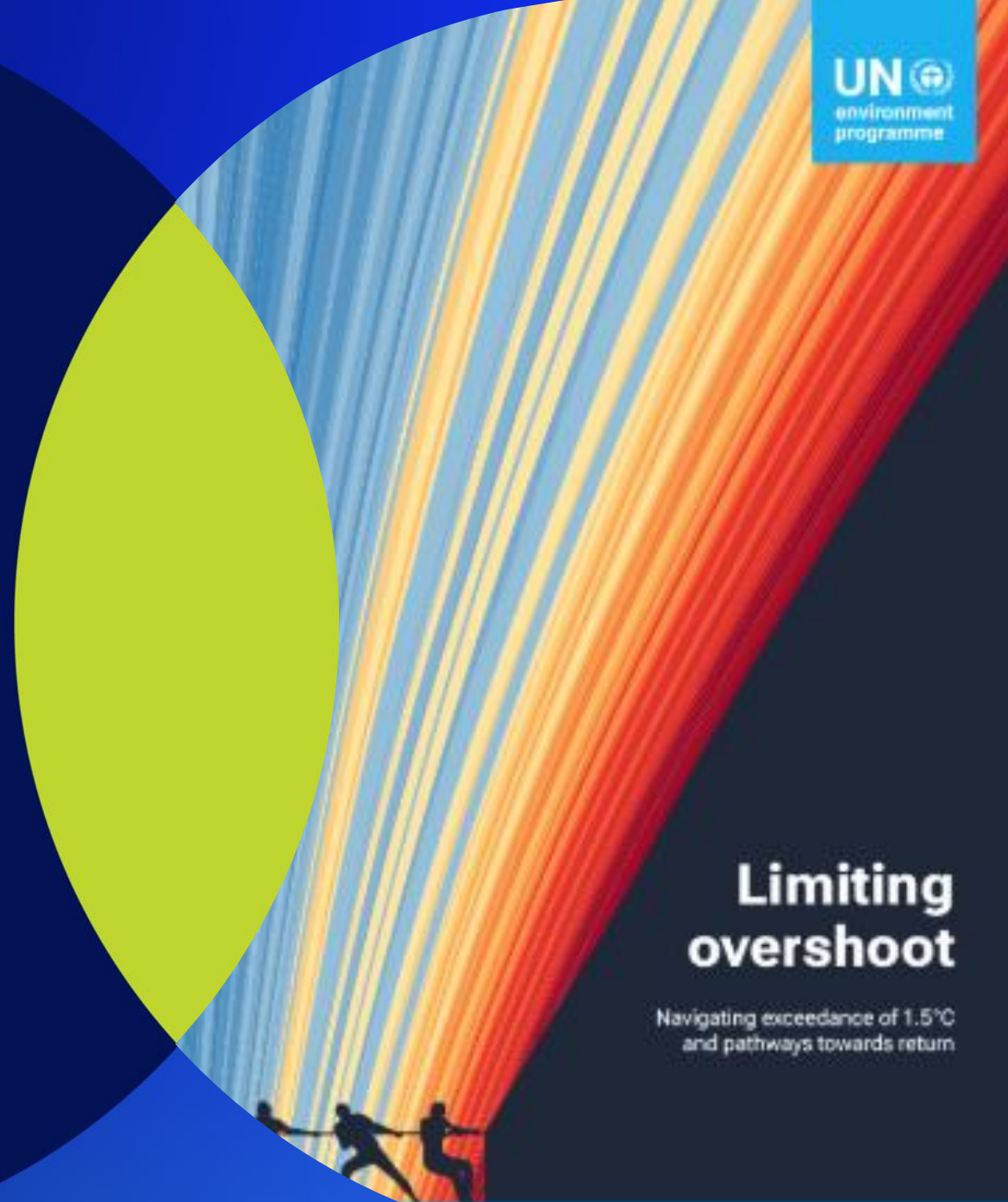
- 5 x Increased energy independence (Burkina Faso, Chad, Haiti, Mali, Zimbabwe)
- 6 x Access to renewable, sustainable energy (Burkina Faso, CAR, Chad, Haiti, Mali, Zimbabwe)



Possible additional inputs for 4th PoW

**Limiting
overshoot**

Navigating exceedance of 1.5°C
and pathways towards return



IV. Conclusions

41. The main successes regarding the effective implementation of the CTCN during the review period are as follows:

(a) The strategy of the CTCN and its activities remain highly relevant to country priorities and needs, with interventions largely aligned with national contexts and climate priorities as a result of following a demand-driven approach;

(b) The third programme of work of the CTCN represents a substantive shift in strategic positioning, from a broad, activity-oriented approach to a programmatic approach focused on systems transformation, in response to guidance from the COP and the CMA and building on lessons learned from previous reviews;

V. Recommendations

43. This chapter presents the recommendations for enhancing the performance of the CTCN.

A. Funding

Recommendation 1: strengthen resource mobilization by institutionalizing the ex post impact evaluation of technical assistance outcomes and diversifying funding, especially from private sector sources

UNEP hosting proposal elements to be taken into account

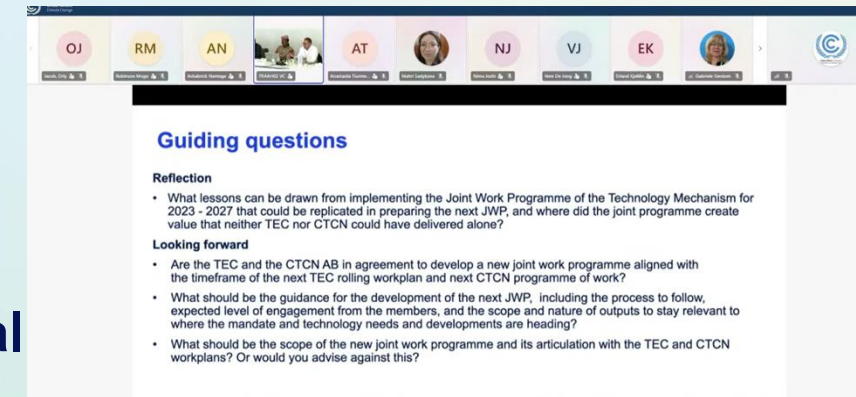
- Streamlined pipeline to enable Technical Assistance to Technology Deployment,
- Expanded Matchmaking and Brokerage,
- Climate Innovation Guarantee Facility,
- Coordination Platform with Funding Entities,
- Strengthened Support for National Innovation and Indigenous Technologies

Examples of specific inputs on focus of future PoW:

- Support for water management technologies addressing scarcity, drought, and variable rainfall, including efficient irrigation, water security, and desalination
- Countries request support for improving waste management practices, including circular economy approaches, waste sorting, and recycling
- Indigenous-technology ideas including for exploring different EWS, indigenous knowledge against coastal erosions

Inputs from TEC and CTCN AB during joint session

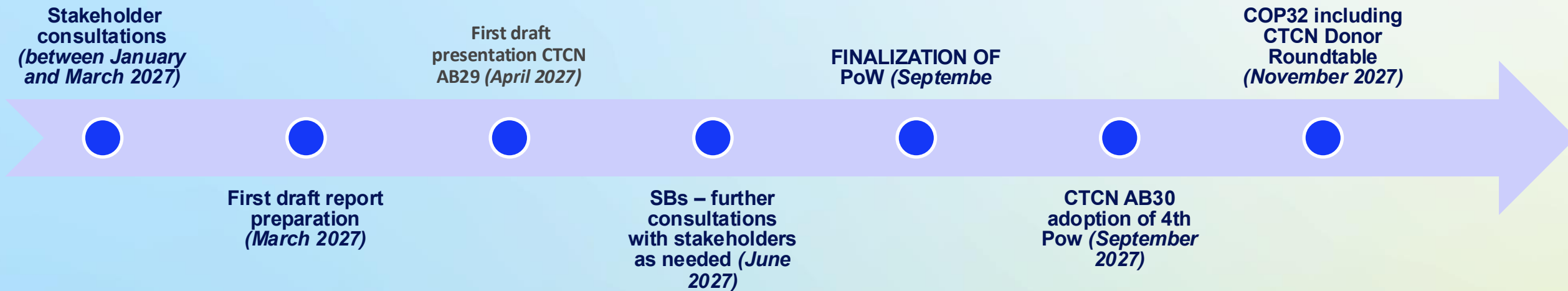
- The Joint Work Programme should take BTIP into consideration
- Closer collaboration between TEC and CTCN and consider the feedback loop between the two Secretariats
- Balance between adaptation and mitigation
- Continue supporting the work of NDEs
- Activities need to be linked to implementation
- Consider the local settings when considering technologies; technology inclusiveness
- Consider linkages between Technology Mechanism – Financial Mechanism
- Showcase success cases of technology pilots
- Consider intersectoral learnings emerging from technology pilots
- Consider how to bring AI in more systematically



2

Timeline

Timeline



3

Guiding questions

- What strategic elements of the 3rd PoW should the CTCN strengthen further in the 4th PoW?
- Based on the current development of climate technologies, what emerging gaps or opportunities should be taken into account?
- Where can the CTCN add the greatest value in supporting countries on climate technology, considering the revised functions and new mandates?
- Based on the current funding landscape, what could be a strategic approach for the resource mobilization to fully support the implementation of the 4th PoW?



UNFCCC_CTCN



UNFCCC.CTCN



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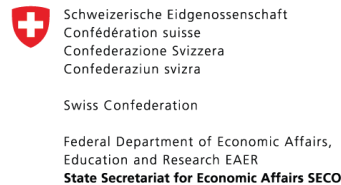
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Lessons learnt: AFCIA driving Adaptation and WEF.

TNA: focus on TNA implementation – TA derived from TNA. GCF readiness modality was driving TNAs

Prioritization criteria working. Number of countries underserved, LDCs and SIDS

Technologies deployed in each system transformation areas for completed TAs as info only in closure reports:

Demand driven requests in each transformative areas: number of requests in each transformative areas.

WEF: Dig out water vs Agriculture dig out. There will be an overlap.

EWS. X TA requests at the moment they are categorized as fire (example), water (flood),
Coastal zones.

Challenges of the 5 system transformation areas: categorization for example: mangroves, EWS, coastal zones,
water.