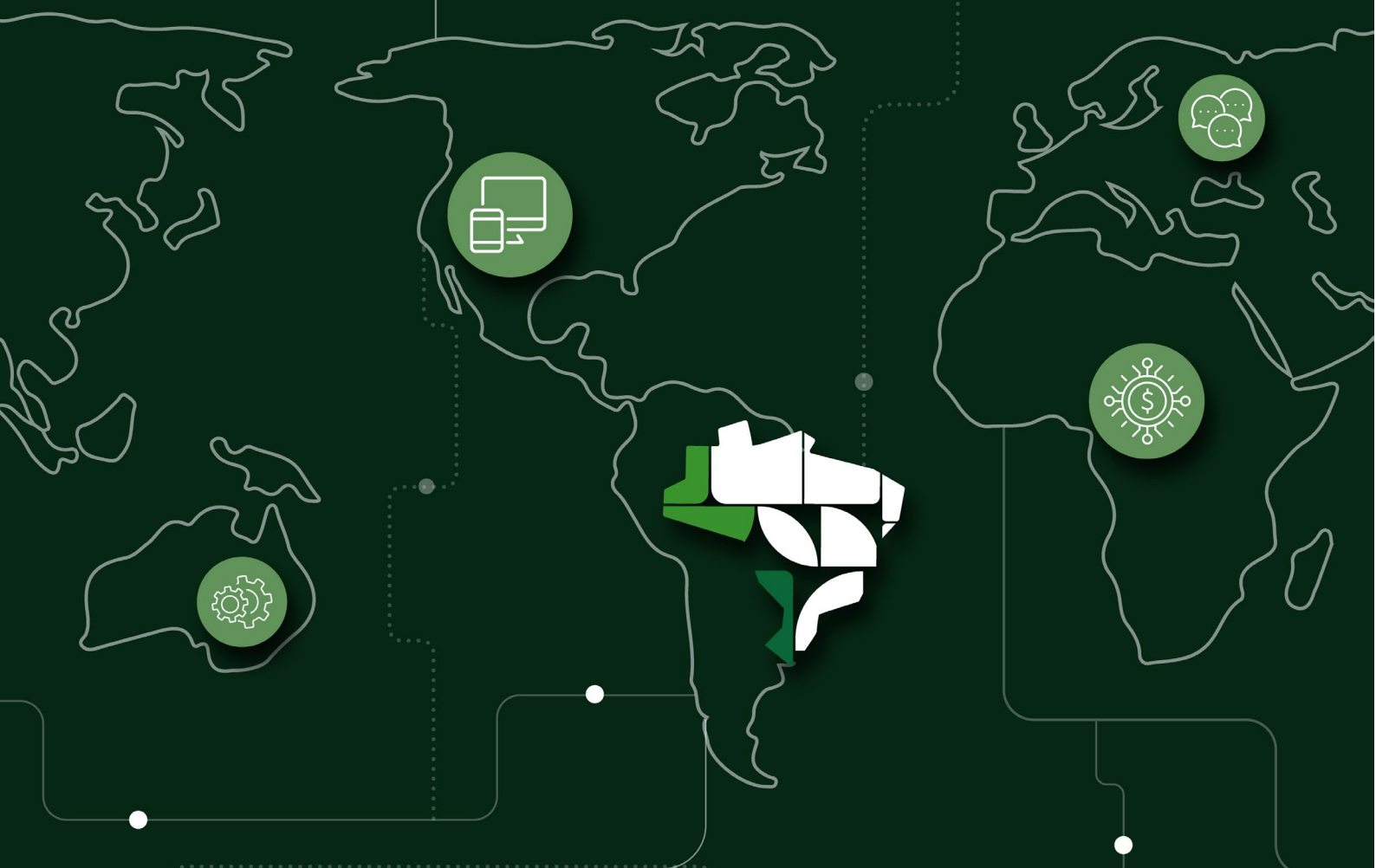




Analyses of submissions



Proposed topics for the First Belém Technology Implementation Programme (BTIP) Global In-Session Dialogue at SBIn66





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Brasília, Brazil

September 2026



1. Introduction

The Belém Technology Implementation Programme (BTIP) was established to strengthen support for the implementation of climate technology priorities identified by developing countries and to help bridge the gap between technology needs and effective implementation. As part of its operationalization, Decision 18/CMA.7 provides for annual global in-session dialogues and invited Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders to submit suggested topics for discussion, with the first global in-session dialogue to be held at SBI 66 in June 2027.

This document presents an analysis of the 26 submissions received for the first dialogue, examining the main priorities, proposed topics and substantive concepts raised across the contributions. The analysis seeks to identify areas of convergence and differentiation among submissions and to provide an overview of the issues stakeholders consider most relevant for advancing the implementation of climate technologies under the BTIP.

The analysis covers all submissions from Parties and negotiating groups, United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and non-admitted entities, reflecting a diverse range of perspectives on the priorities and possible focus areas for the first BTIP global in-session dialogue.

Parties of the UNFCCC

African Group of Negotiators (AGN); Canada; Chile; European Union; India on behalf of Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries (LMDC); Israel; Japan; Palau on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS); Panama on behalf of Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) Group; Philippines; Timor-Leste on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs); Uruguay on behalf of G77 and China.

United Nations System

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

Admitted intergovernmental organizations

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).

Admitted non-governmental organizations

Blockchain Climate Institute (BCI); Care about Climate (CAC) on behalf of Young Constituency on the UNFCCC (YOUNGO); Center for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE); International Forum on Globalization (IFG); Plataforma Cipó on behalf of World-Transforming Technologies (WTT) and Plataforma Cipó; Resource Justice Network (RJN).

Non-admitted entities

Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago / Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN); International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC).

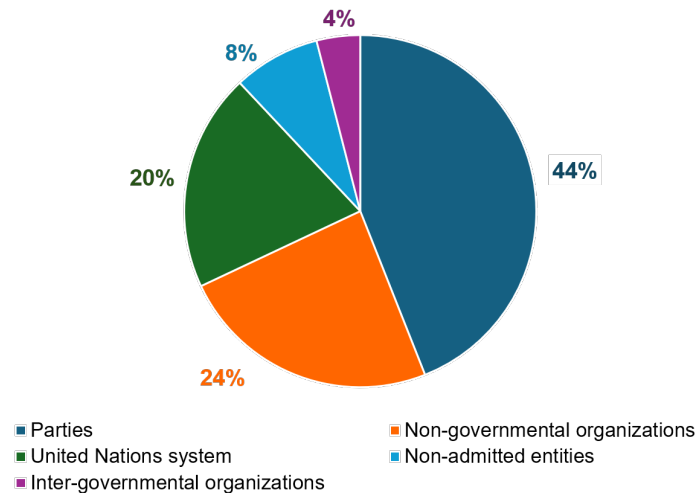


Figure 1: Distributed by submission type

2. Key Findings

Across the 26 submissions, four key messages stand out:

- **Six broad thematic clusters of submissions:** Climate Technology Enablers; Implementation Readiness and Matchmaking; Climate Risk, Resilience and Digital Systems; Inclusive and Locally Led Technology Implementation; Indigenous and Endogenous Technologies; and Institutional Capacity and Delivery. These areas are interconnected rather than mutually exclusive, reflecting significant thematic overlap.
- **The transition from planning to implementation is a prominent concern.** The submissions consistently highlight project preparation, investment readiness, matchmaking, follow-up after technical assistance, institutional coordination, and the development of finance and implementation projects, programmes and pipelines.
- **Several recurring themes appear across the submissions.** Infrastructure, digital technologies, resilience and Indigenous-related issues emerge prominently throughout the analysis. Indigenous-related themes are substantively addressed in 12 of the 26 submissions (46.2%).
- **The analysis also identifies a set of distinctive proposals and approaches.** These include integrating developing economies into clean technology value chains; improving digital traceability of technology and finance flows; establishing an Implementation Accelerator and BTIP Readiness Facility; addressing e-waste management; strengthening follow-up to CTCN technical assistance; responding to SIDS-specific technology needs; and creating permanent regional and global learning infrastructures.

3. Analytical Approach

The analysis combined Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques with qualitative content analysis. The CGEE analysis and visualisation tools were used to support the textual analysis of the submissions, enabling the identification and visualization of clusters based on semantic similarity among documents. Although these tools were originally developed to process large volumes of textual information, their application to the BTIP submissions provided a useful analytical framework for exploring thematic proximity, relationships and patterns across the documents. This computational analysis was complemented by an individual review, through which a group of representative keywords were identified based on the content of each contribution. These keywords were subsequently used as an additional analytical input to identify recurring themes, areas of convergence and distinctive priorities across the submissions.

4. Thematic Clustering of BTIP Submissions

The semantic analysis of the submissions reveals a thematic landscape structured around several distinct but interconnected areas of interest. As illustrated in Figure 2, the documents cluster around six broad thematic areas: Climate Technology Enablers; Implementation Readiness and Matchmaking; Inclusive and Locally Led Technology Implementation; Indigenous and Endogenous Technologies; Climate Risk, Resilience and Digital Systems; and Institutional Capacity and Delivery. The relative proximity among clusters indicates areas of thematic overlap by semantic, while more isolated positions may reflect different combinations of themes or areas of emphasis rather than entirely distinct thematic agendas. These clusters should not be interpreted as mutually exclusive categories, but rather as an analytical representation of the main areas of convergence and differentiation across the submissions.

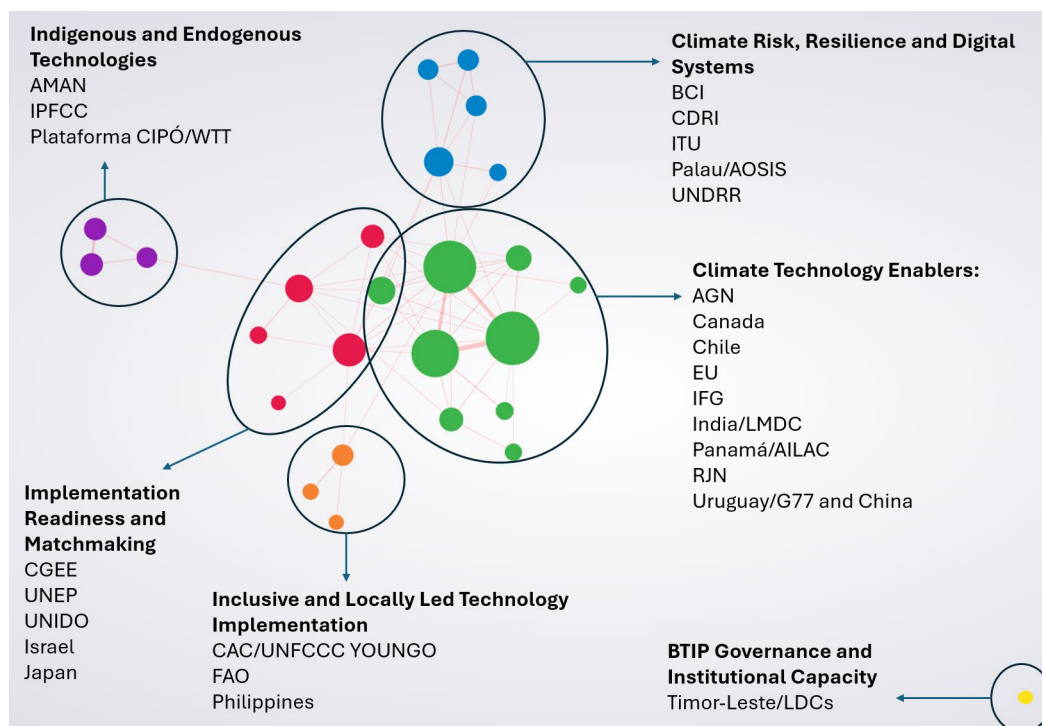


Figure 2: Overview of Clusters



The full text word cloud provides complementary perspectives on the submissions. This cloud (Figure 3) is derived from the vocabulary used across the set of submissions and therefore mainly reflects the frequency and visibility of terms in the complete textual corpus. Broad concepts such as “climate,” “implementation,” “countries,” “development,” “technologies,” “priorities,” “finance,” “adaptation,” “resilience,” “infrastructure,” “indigenous,” and “digital” are particularly visible, providing an initial picture of the issues and concepts shaping the proposed discussions. The prominence of a term in this visualization should not be interpreted as a direct measure of its importance, as highly frequent words may also reflect common terminology used across the submissions.



The keyword cloud (Figure 4) provides a focused representation of these results. Rather than considering all words appearing in the submissions, it is based exclusively on the terms identified as the most relevant or representative of each individual contribution. It therefore reflects the incidence of selected keywords across submissions rather than their raw textual frequency. The visualization highlights substantive themes such as enabling environments, national systems of innovation, capacity building, mobilising resources, technology transfer, intellectual property rights, indigenous and endogenous technologies, early warning systems, digital technologies, and infrastructure-related issues. Taken together, these themes provide an indication of the issues most consistently brought forward by stakeholders for consideration in the first global in-session dialogue of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme.



Figure 4: Keyword cloud

Taken together, the two visualizations suggest that the submissions place strong emphasis on the practical conditions for moving climate technologies towards implementation, including institutional capacity, finance, innovation, resilience, digitalization, and infrastructure. Infrastructure emerges as an important cross-cutting issue, connected with resilience, risk reduction, early warning systems, digital solutions, and development needs. At the same time, the visibility of Indigenous and endogenous technologies and digital technologies indicates that the proposed agenda extends beyond conventional implementation considerations, incorporating questions related to locally grounded solutions, inclusion, access, knowledge systems, and emerging technological opportunities.

6. Relevance proxy

The relevance proxy is a metric used to identify the terms with the greatest potential to maximize information across the set of documents analysed. Rather than reflecting frequency alone, the metric seeks to capture how strongly each term contributes to characterizing the corpus. In this sense, words with higher scores can be interpreted as carrying greater informational relevance within the document set.

The analysis identified the terms that most strongly connect the different texts across the complete corpus, highlighting subjects and concepts that cut across multiple documents. For analytical presentation, the ten terms with the highest relevance proxy scores were selected, as shown in Figure 5. Among them, terms such as “infrastructure,” “digital,” “indigenous,” and “resilience” emerge as particularly relevant, suggesting that these concepts play an important role in linking the topics addressed across the submissions. The analysis therefore provides an exploratory indication of the themes that most strongly connect the documents, complementing the qualitative assessment of their content.

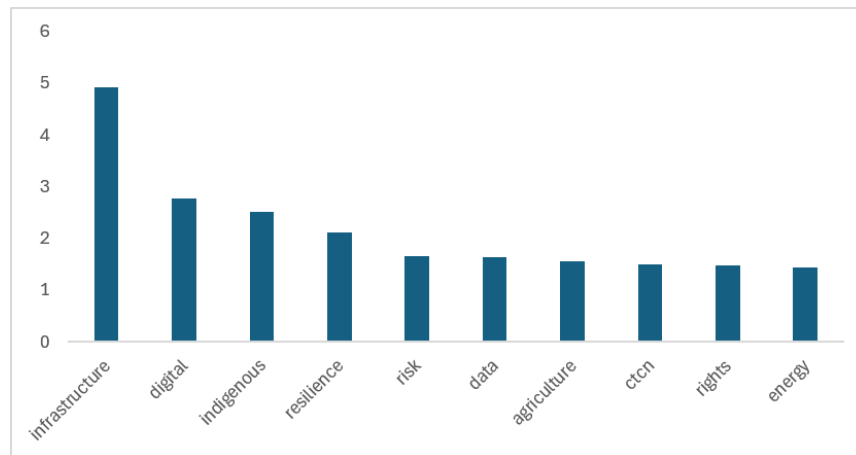


Figure 5: Relevance Proxy

7. Eigenvector centrality

Eigenvector centrality provides an indication of how strongly a document is embedded in the thematic core of the network. A document receives a higher score not only when it is connected to several other texts, but particularly when it is connected to documents that are themselves highly central in sense of vocabulary use not necessarily the most important. In this analysis, documents with high eigenvector centrality can therefore be understood as reflecting themes that are widely shared across the corpus and closely associated with other central contributions.

For analytical presentation, the ten submissions with the highest eigenvector centrality scores were selected, as shown in Figure 6. Among the highest-ranking contributions are Chile, Panama on behalf of the AILAC Group, UNEP, Uruguay on behalf of the G77 and China, the European Union, CGEE, Canada, UNIDO on behalf of UNIDO and UNOPs, ITU and India on behalf of LMDC. Their relatively high centrality indicates that the themes addressed in these submissions are closely connected to other highly central documents in the network, suggesting a stronger association with the broader thematic structure of the corpus. Figure 6 presents the ten highest eigenvector centrality scores identified across the submissions.

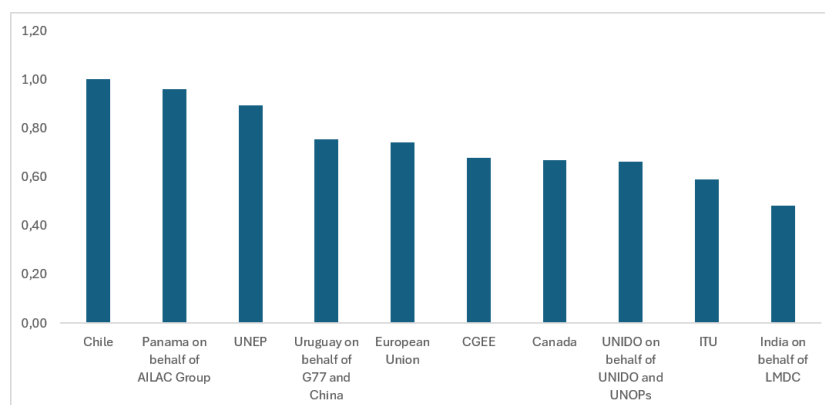


Figure 6: Top ten submissions by eigenvector centrality



8. Betweenness centrality

Betweenness centrality captures the extent to which a document acts as an intermediary between different parts of the corpus. A high score indicates that the document lies on a relatively large number of the shortest paths connecting other documents. In other words, this suggests that its content overlaps with themes discussed across different groups of submissions and may therefore serve as a bridge between otherwise less directly connected thematic areas.

For analytical presentation, the ten submissions with the highest betweenness centrality scores were selected, as shown in Figure 7. Chile records the highest score, followed by CGEE, UNEP and Panama on behalf of the AILAC Group. The top ten also include FAO, Plataforma Cipó on behalf of World-Transforming Technologies and Plataforma Cipó, ITU, then Uruguay on behalf of the G77 and China, UNDRR, and India on behalf of LMDC. Their position in the network suggests varying degrees of connection across different thematic areas of the corpus. In particular, the relatively high scores of Chile and CGEE indicate that their submissions connect multiple parts of the thematic network, linking themes that are otherwise distributed across different groups of contributions.

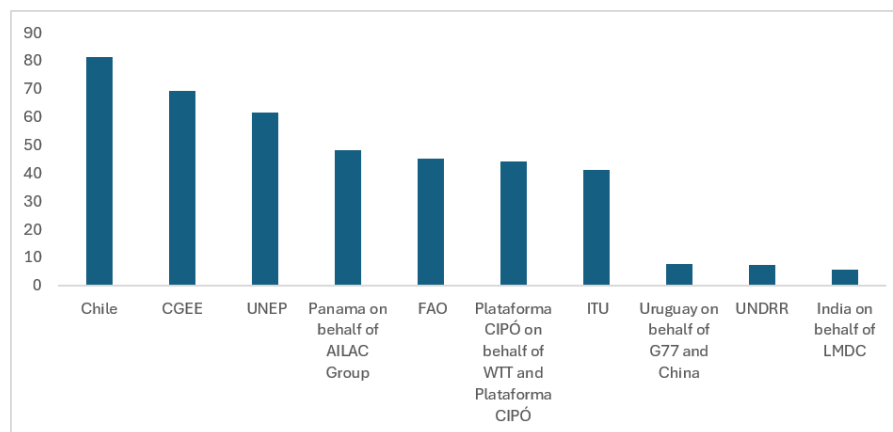


Figure 7: Ten submissions with the highest betweenness centrality scores

9. Modularity analysis

The modularity analysis complements the centrality measures by identifying communities of submissions that are more densely connected to one another based on their thematic similarity. As shown in Figure 2, the network is structured into six broad thematic communities: Climate Technology Enablers; Implementation Readiness and Matchmaking; Inclusive and Locally Led Technology Implementation; Indigenous and Endogenous Technologies; Climate Risk, Resilience and Digital Systems; and Institutional Capacity and Delivery. These communities represent groups of submissions that share relatively similar combinations of topics and priorities, while their position in the network also provides an indication of the degree of thematic proximity between different clusters. The clusters should not be interpreted as isolated or mutually exclusive categories, but rather as thematically interrelated with varying degrees of overlap and interaction across the submissions.



9.1 Climate Technology Enablers Cluster

Effective implementation is consistently linked to the presence of adequate institutional capacities, enabling policy and regulatory environments, access to finance, project preparation, innovation systems, international cooperation and mechanisms that facilitate technology access and transfer. The cluster, as shown in Figure 8, reveals substantial agreement on the need to strengthen the enabling architecture for climate technology implementation, but different views on the main barriers to be addressed. Some contributors emphasise the operational side of implementation, particularly capacity-building, project preparation, investment readiness and mobilisation of finance. Others place greater attention on structural conditions shaping technology access, including intellectual property, trade, international financial arrangements, productive capabilities and participation in technology value chains.



Figure 8: Keyword Cloud - Climate Technology Enablers

**Table 1:** Climate Technology Enablers Cluster

Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
Canada	Capacity building; Bankability; Private sector engagement; Matchmaking; Resource mobilisation;	Emphasises the need to connect early-stage technical assistance more directly with investment, project development and scale-up.
Chile, G77 and China, AILAC	Technology Mechanism; National Systems of Innovation; National Designated Entities; Enabling Environments; Mobilising Resources; Support to Developing Parties; Matchmaking and Partnership Building; Gender Responsive.	Combine national implementation needs with broader international conditions affecting technology development and transfer, including finance, IP, trade and South-South cooperation.
LMDC	Climate Technologies; Intellectual Property Rights; Technology Mechanism; Financial Mechanism; Long term vision;	Places stronger emphasis on reducing barriers faced by developing countries and on ensuring adequate, predictable and sustainable support for technology implementation.
African Group of Negotiators	Value Chains; Green industrialisation; Intellectual property; Licensing Arrangements; Technology cooperation; Technology Mechanism;	Frames technology cooperation not only as access to technologies, but also as a means of strengthening domestic manufacturing, industrial capabilities and value addition.
European Union	Demand Pull Policies; Enabling environments; Investment ready projects; Derisking and blended finance; Institutional and technical capacities;	Focuses strongly on creating the conditions needed to translate technology priorities into viable and financeable investment pipelines.
IFG and RJN	Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); Technology Action Plans (TAPs); Resource Sovereignty; Technology Finance Merger; Green Industrialisation; Technology Transfer; Climate Finance; Trade Barriers; Speculative Technologies (CCUS/Direct Air Capture).	Introduce a more structural perspective on the terms under which technologies are accessed, financed, controlled and embedded in local economies and communities.



This cluster contains 5 submissions: Israel; Japan; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); UNIDO on behalf of UNIDO and UNOPS; and the Center for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE). Compared with the previous cluster, which focuses more broadly on the enabling architecture and structural conditions for climate technology implementation, this cluster is more operational and process-oriented. Its submissions concentrate on how country-driven technology priorities can move along the implementation pathway: from technical assistance and national planning to implementation-ready and finance-ready projects, programmes and pipelines.

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Figure 9: Keyword Cloud - Implementation Readiness and Matchmaking

**Table 2: Implementation Readiness and Matchmaking Cluster**

Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
Israel	Domestic coordination; International cooperation; Private sector engagement; Enabling environments; Capacity building;	Emphasises coordination and partnerships as practical implementation mechanisms, connecting national actors, the private sector and international networks to adapt solutions to local conditions and move innovation from pilot to deployment.
Japan	Technical assistance; Bankable projects; Financial Mechanism; Matchmaking; Project concept notes;	Focuses on moving beyond technical assistance towards implementation and scale-up, particularly by strengthening follow-up, transforming successful assistance into bankable projects and programmes, and connecting technology activities with finance and implementation partners.
UNEP	Technology Needs Assessments; Technology Action Plans; Technology Framework; Enabling environments; Mobilising resources;	Connects technology planning and innovation pathways with implementation, emphasising continuity from nationally identified priorities and enabling conditions to project preparation, matchmaking, resource mobilisation and scaled deployment.
UNIDO and UNOPS	Matchmaking models; implementation; Investment readiness; National designated entities; Fundable projects;	Frames matchmaking as a structured implementation function, focusing on which models and enabling conditions can convert connections into durable partnerships and ultimately into financed and implemented projects, including project preparation and post-match support.
CGEE	Implementation Accelerator; BTIP Readiness Facility; Technology pipelines; Innovation ecosystems; Indigenous and endogenous technologies;	Proposes a more explicit operational architecture for implementation, using readiness support and an acceleration mechanism to transform country-driven priorities into mature pipelines, coordinate matchmaking and resource mobilisation, remove implementation bottlenecks and support follow-through towards scalable outcomes.



9.3 Climate Risk, Resilience and Digital Systems

This cluster contains 5 submissions: Palau on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS); United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI); and Blockchain & Climate Institute (BCI). It is strongly centred on specific technological applications and systems for managing climate risks and strengthening resilience. The submissions consistently connect technology transfer and implementation with early warning systems, climate and risk information, resilient infrastructure, digital technologies, monitoring and evaluation, and improved transparency and traceability.

As reflected in Figure 10, early warning systems and technology transfer are particularly prominent, alongside themes such as digital technologies, artificial intelligence, infrastructure resilience, risk-informed planning, monitoring and evaluation, and traceability. The proposed topics emphasise how technology can improve the generation, integration and use of climate and risk information, support more resilient infrastructure and adaptation planning, and strengthen the ability of countries, particularly SIDS and other vulnerable developing countries, to anticipate and respond to climate-related hazards. They also introduce a distinct digital governance dimension, including interoperability, digital connectivity, AI, MRV, lifecycle impacts of digital technologies, and traceability of technology and finance flows. Taken together, these submissions position risk information, resilient infrastructure and digital systems as a distinct area of attention within the BTIP agenda, highlighting the importance of ensuring that climate technologies remain reliable, accessible and effective under increasing climate risks while also improving the quality, transparency and usability of the information that supports their deployment.

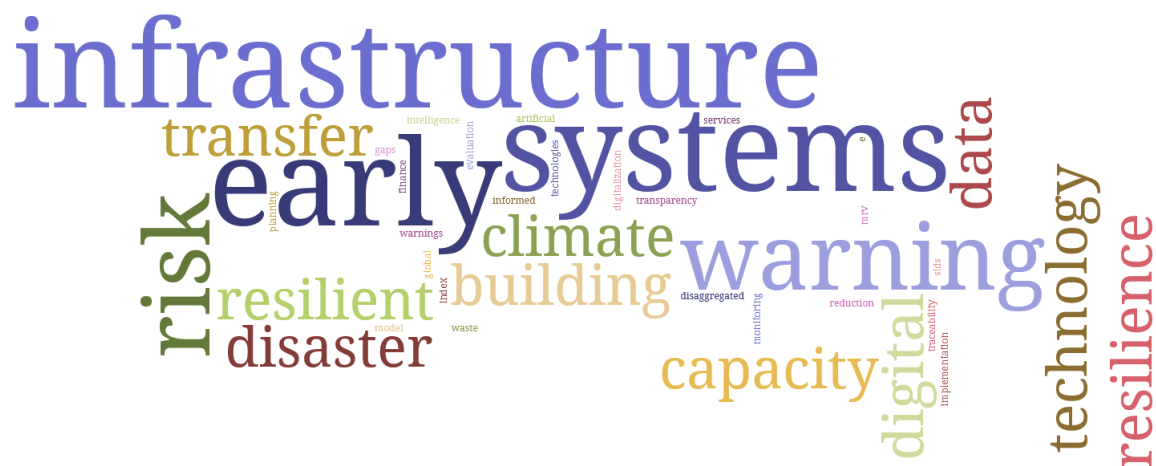


Figure 10: Keyword Cloud - Climate Risk, Resilience and Digital Systems

**Table 3:** Climate Risk, Resilience and Digital Systems Cluster

Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
Palau on behalf of AOSIS	SIDS; Early Warning Systems; Climate Resilient Infrastructure; Digital Services; Technology Transfer; Capacity Building;	Focuses on technology applications for climate resilience in highly vulnerable contexts, particularly SIDS, linking technology transfer and capacity-building with early warning systems, digital climate information and resilient coastal infrastructure.
UNDRR	Early Warnings for All; Disaster risk reduction; Data gaps and disaggregated data; Early warning systems; Technology transfer; Capacity building;	Emphasises the use of technology, data and early warning systems for risk-informed climate action, including AI-enabled risk assessment, improved data systems, interoperability and the inclusion of Indigenous and local knowledge in disaster risk reduction solutions.
ITU	Digital technologies; Monitoring and evaluation systems; E waste; Artificial intelligence; Early warning systems;	Brings a distinctly digital technology perspective, combining AI, connectivity and digital infrastructure for climate resilience with monitoring and evaluation, lifecycle impacts, e-waste, implementation support and national digital capacities.
CDRI	Disaster Resilient Infrastructure; Infrastructure resilience; Risk informed planning; Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index; Implementation;	Frames infrastructure resilience as a prerequisite for effective technology deployment, emphasising infrastructure dependencies, risk-informed planning, resilience screening and the incorporation of climate resilience into project preparation, investment appraisal and financing.
Blockchain Climate Institute (BCI)	Traceability; Digitalization; Climate finance; Transparency; MRV;	Focuses on digital transparency and traceability of technology and finance flows, proposing greater use of interoperable standards, MRV approaches and digital tools to strengthen accountability across climate technology transfer and deployment.



This cluster contains 3 submissions: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Care About Climate (CAC) on behalf of Children and Youth Constituency of the UNFCCC (YOUNGO); and Philippines. Its distinguishing feature is the strong emphasis on the social, local and sectoral dimensions of climate technology implementation. These submissions, Figure 11, draw attention to who participates in technology development and deployment, whose knowledge is recognized, and how implementation can respond to specific local and livelihood contexts. Agriculture and food systems are particularly prominent, alongside climate-resilient agriculture and fisheries, traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge, locally led innovation, youth participation, workforce protections, inclusive and equitable access, and investment readiness.

Figure 11: Keyword Cloud - Inclusive and Locally Led Technology Implementation

**Table 4:** Inclusive and Locally Led Technology Implementation Cluster

Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Agriculture; food systems; Investment readiness approach; Enabling environments; national systems of innovation; Locally led innovation; Inclusive and equitable access;	Emphasises context-specific and locally led technology implementation in agriculture and food systems, combining equitable access, local and Indigenous knowledge, innovation systems and value-chain approaches with investment planning and finance.
Care About Climate (CAC) on behalf of YOUNGO	Data governance; digital infrastructure; Workforce protections; Just Transition; Youth led technological innovation; Carbon capture utilisation and storage; Climate resilient agriculture and fisheries;	Introduces a strong social and intergenerational dimension to technology implementation, highlighting youth-led innovation, workforce impacts, Just Transition considerations, data governance, digital infrastructure and climate-resilient livelihoods.
Philippines	Investment ready projects; National systems of innovation; Traditional, Indigenous, and local knowledge; Agriculture and food systems; Technology Mechanism; Financial Mechanism;	Links inclusive technology implementation with national innovation capacity and local knowledge systems, while emphasising investment-ready projects and placing small farmers, fisherfolk, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities at the centre of deployment and scaling.

9.5 Indigenous and Endogenous Technologies

This cluster contains 3 submissions: Plataforma CIPÓ on behalf of World-Transforming Technologies (WTT) and Plataforma CIPÓ; the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC); and the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN). While these three submissions form the cluster in which Indigenous and endogenous technologies constitute a central and defining focus, Indigenous-related themes are addressed substantively in 12 of the 26 submissions analysed (46.2%), indicating that the issue extends beyond this specific thematic community. At the core of the cluster is a particular understanding of climate technology: Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, practices, innovations and endogenous technologies are not merely complementary inputs to externally developed solutions, but technological systems and capacities in their own right. This framing is strongly reflected in figure 12, where *indigenous* clearly dominates.

The topics proposed extend beyond recognising Indigenous knowledge and focus on the conditions under which Indigenous and endogenous technologies should be supported, governed and implemented. Plataforma CIPÓ and WTT emphasise locally led solutions, social innovation, South–South co-learning and permanent mechanisms for meaningful social participation. IIPFCC places particular attention on Indigenous-led technology implementation, protection of knowledge systems,

[illegible]

Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
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Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
Plataforma CIPÓ on behalf of WTT and Plataforma CIPÓ	Indigenous Peoples' knowledge; Endogenous technologies; Social innovation; South-South cooperation; Social participation;	Frames Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and endogenous technologies as foundations for locally led climate technology implementation, combining multiple knowledge systems with social innovation, South-South co-learning and stronger national innovation ecosystems. It also stresses permanent and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and civil society in technology governance.
International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC)	Indigenous Peoples Knowledge; Endogenous Technologies; Free, Prior and Informed Consent; Indigenous Data Sovereignty; Intellectual Property;	Places rights, safeguards and Indigenous governance at the centre of technology implementation. Emphasises Indigenous-led technologies and knowledge systems, protection of knowledge, data sovereignty, intellectual property and FPIC, as well as safeguards against potential social, environmental and cultural impacts of emerging technologies.

Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN)	Indigenous knowledge; Free, Prior and Informed Consent; Indigenous lands and territories; Direct access to finance; Carbon market mechanisms;	Defines Indigenous knowledge as a living technological system and links effective implementation to recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights, governance, lands and territories. Calls for FPIC, Indigenous-led innovation, direct access to climate finance, meaningful participation and safeguards against dispossession or rights restrictions arising from technologies, carbon markets and nature-based solutions.

9.6 Institutional Capacity and Delivery

This cluster is composed of a single submission from Timor-Leste on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and is centred on the governance, institutional capacity and delivery mechanisms of the BTIP. It highlights the role of the Technology Framework, NDEs, national systems of innovation, TNAs and CTCN technical assistance, while also addressing sustained support, coordination with the Financial Mechanism, Indigenous and endogenous technologies, emerging technologies, and South–South cooperation.

Although the submission appears relatively isolated in the network, this should not be interpreted as indicating a fundamentally different thematic agenda. Rather, its position appears to reflect the way in which the contribution brings multiple dimensions together under a broader programme-level framing. The use and combination of more specific programme-level terms, such as governance and assessment, may also have contributed to reducing its semantic proximity to other submissions. Subsequent analysis, including the keyword profile shown in Figure 13, nevertheless indicates alignment with themes that recur elsewhere in the corpus. The submission therefore occupies a distinct structural position in the network while remaining substantively connected to the broader concerns reflected across the submissions.



Figure 13: Keyword Cloud - Institutional Capacity and Delivery

**Table 6:** Institutional Capacity and Delivery Cluster

Submissions	Keywords	Analytical reading
Timor-Leste on behalf of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Governance and institutional arrangements; Indigenous and endogenous technologies; National systems of innovation; Technology Needs Assessment; Capacity building;	Takes a programme-wide institutional perspective, emphasising how the BTIP should be governed, coordinated, supported and assessed. It highlights the role of NDEs, TNAs and national innovation systems in translating country priorities into implementation, while calling for sustained technical, logistical and financial support, stronger coordination with the Technology and Financial Mechanisms, support for Indigenous and endogenous technologies, and assessment of technology uptake, scaling and transformational impacts.

10. Emerging and Distinctive Themes

Throughout the analysis, several themes were identified that, while not among the most recurrent across the submissions, introduce additional perspectives, approaches and proposals that may warrant further consideration. The following table summarises these themes, complementing the analysis of the most frequently raised topics and highlighting contributions that may help broaden and enrich the scope of discussions under the BTIP.

Table 7: Emerging and Distinctive Themes Identified Across Submissions

Submissions	Theme	Description
Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN)	Integration of developing economies into clean technology value-chains	Introduce in the Technology Mechanism expected outcomes the integration of developing economies into clean technology value-chain through the BTIP and related cooperation arrangements.
Blockchain Climate Institute (BCI)	Enhancing transparency and traceability in climate technology transfer, deployment and associated finance flows through digitalization	Open-source and auditable digital infrastructure could strengthen traceability in climate technology implementation, drawing on existing applications in development finance and humanitarian contexts.
CGEE	Establishing an Implementation Accelerator under the BTIP, including a BTIP Readiness Facility	The proposal introduces an Implementation Accelerator under the BTIP, supported by a BTIP Readiness Facility, to help developing countries turn nationally identified technology priorities into implementation- and finance-ready pipelines.



Submissions	Theme	Description
International Telecommunication Union	Management of e-waste	How the Technology Mechanism can involve an environmentally adequate management of e-waste as part of the implementation of green technologies.
Japan	CTCN Technical Assistance (TA) follow-ups	Focus on the role of technical assistances in helping recommendations move towards implementation. It highlights the importance of identifying the barriers and lessons learned by the TAs projects “for designing future implementation-oriented support”.
Palau on behalf of AOSIS	Technology transfer for small island states climate problems	Technology development and transfer, particularly Digital Climate Information Services, for the anticipation, preparation for and response to climate change growing impacts. The submission highlights specific technologies to be prioritized: climate modelling, satellite monitoring, geographic information systems (GIS), and early warning systems, DCIS.
Plataforma CIPÓ on behalf of World Transforming Technologies (WTT)	Enabling broader societal engagement, and permanent learning global and regional infrastructures	This submission highlights the need of the integration of multiple systems of knowledge to the international dialogues, with the aim to improve effective responses to local climate problems. It also proposes the creation of permanent learning international and regional infrastructures to enhance cooperation, particularly between global south countries.