Seventh meeting of the Santiago Network Advisory Board

28 September–1 October 2026
Tokyo, Japan
Provisional agenda item 3.a.

SNAB/2026/07/02/Add.1

14 September 2026

Addendum 1: Report on the status of the technical assistance pipeline

Summary

This addendum provides an overview of the Santiago Network's technical assistance pipeline as of mid-September 2026. It details the volume of the pipeline, the regional balance, the proportion of requests from different country categories and types of proponent, and the geographic and thematic scope of the requests received. Furthermore, the report provides information on the status of the pipeline, including the rate of request submission and active technical assistance, alongside insights on implementation progress and key lessons learned to date.

This analysis highlights the rapid expansion and increasing pace in delivering demand-driven, tailored support for countries and communities seeking to avert, minimize and address climate-induced loss and damage.

It is recommended that this document is reviewed in conjunction with the *Report on the activities of the Secretariat* (SNAB/2026/07/02) submitted as a background document for the seventh meeting of the Advisory Board.

Contents

I. Introduction 3

II. Overview 3

A. Pipeline volume 3

B. Regional balance 3

C. Support for least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) 4

D. Proponent type 5

E. Geographic scope of technical assistance 5

F. Thematic scope of technical assistance 6

III. Status of the pipeline 7

A. Request submission rate 7

B. Active technical assistance 9

C. Technical assistance under implementation 10

D. Value of active technical assistance 12

Table 1: Active technical assistance requests 14

E. Percentage of technical assistance under implementation directed to particularly vulnerable communities 17

I. Introduction

1. To date, 2026 has been characterized by the rapid growth in the Santiago Network's technical assistance pipeline and increased pace of delivery.

2. This addendum provides an overview of the technical assistance pipeline, providing information on volume and key statistics on the categories and scope of requests.

3. Information on active technical assistance requests is provided in line with their respective stage of development and publication. For requests that have reached the publication stage, including calls for proposals or experts, the current status is provided. Requests that are still at the development or pre-publication stage are reflected in the pipeline at an aggregate level; detailed information will be provided once the relevant calls are published.

II. Overview

A. Pipeline volume

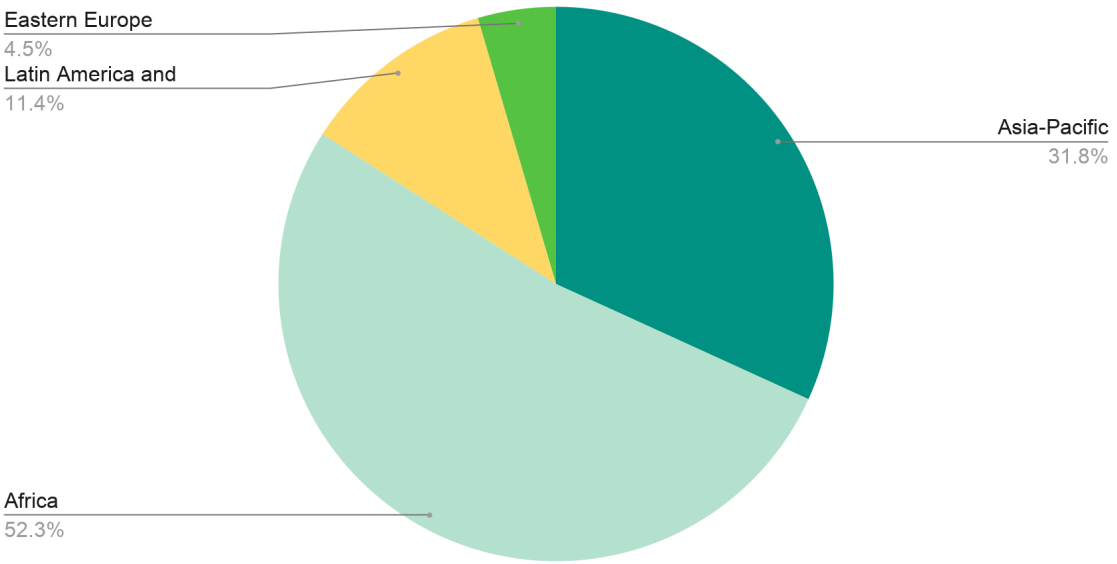
4. The pipeline of technical assistance requests has grown steadily, from more than 20 in mid-March 2026 to approximately 40 by mid-September 2026. This represents a 100 per cent increase in volume in six months.

5. Formally submitted requests represent approximately 60 per cent of the pipeline. These are defined as signed requests that have been received by the Secretariat either by email to secretariat@santiago-network.org or via the Santiago Network portal, and which have reached the level of quality necessary to proceed to the workflow. The Secretariat also continues to work with proponents to respond to initial enquiries and support the development of draft requests that have not yet entered the pipeline.

B. Regional balance

6. The largest proportion of technical assistance requests is submitted from proponents in Africa (52.3 per cent), followed by Asia-Pacific (31.8 per cent), Latin America and Caribbean (11.4 per cent) and Eastern Europe (4.5 per cent). The trend over the period of operationalization has been towards a more balanced regional picture. The Secretariat is also undertaking proactive efforts to facilitate demand-driven technical assistance with a view to promoting regional balance.

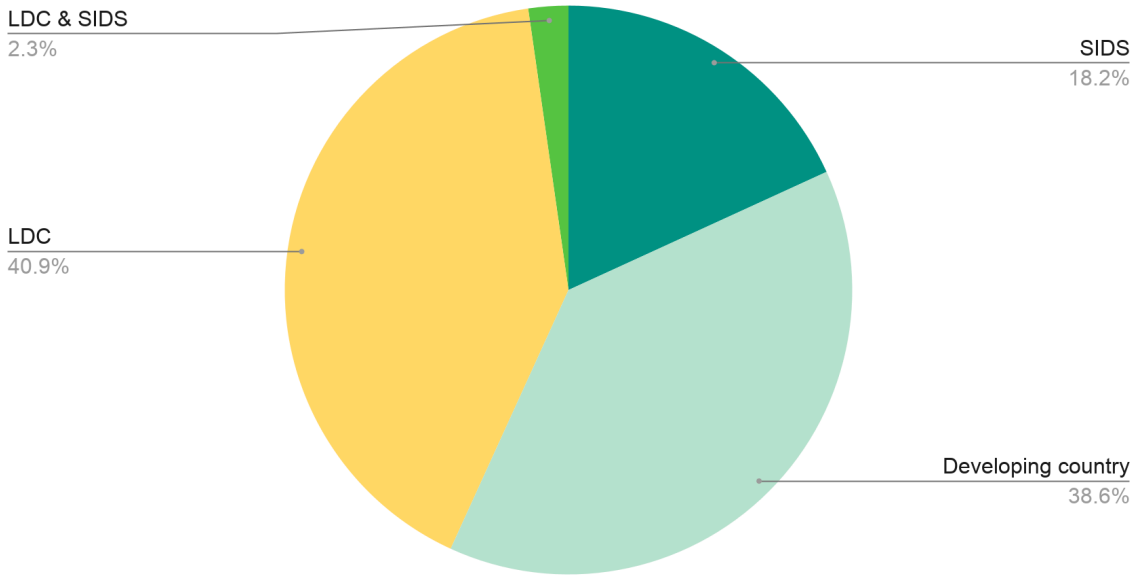
Figure 1: Regional balance across technical assistance



C. Support for least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS)

7. The majority (61.4 per cent) of requests in the pipeline are submitted by LDCs (40.9 per cent), SIDS (18.2 per cent) or countries classified as both LDCs and SIDS (2.3 per cent). Just over a third of requests originate from developing countries that are neither LDCs nor SIDS (38.6 per cent). Lessons learned from operational experience have indicated that informal engagement, activities and specific support to LDCs and SIDS have contributed to this balance.

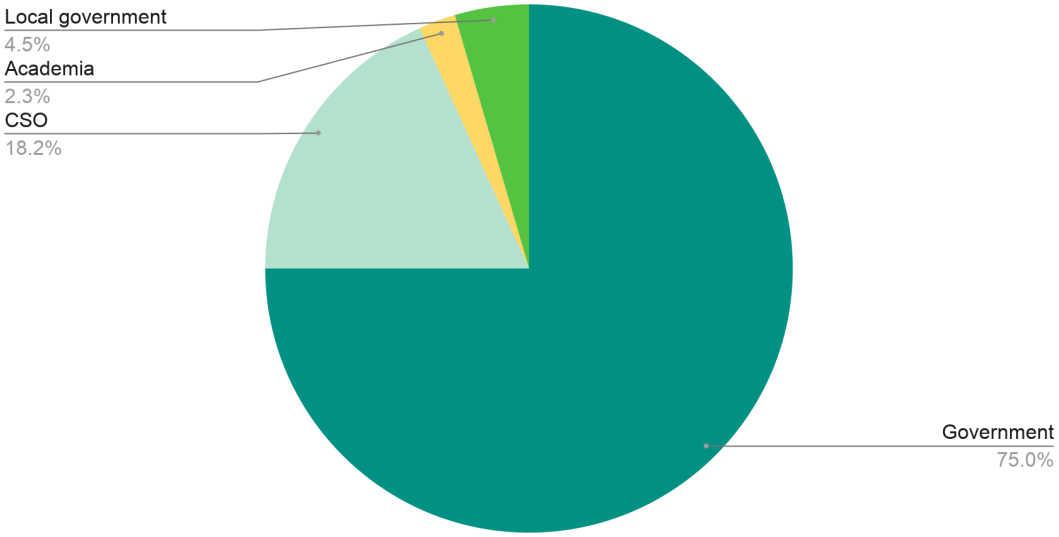
Figure 2: Support for LDCs and SIDS



D. Proponent type

8. The types of proponents requesting technical assistance are beginning to diversify. Currently, the majority of requests are received from national governments (75.0 per cent), with a significant proportion received from civil society organizations, including Indigenous Peoples groups, women-led organizations and non-governmental organizations (18.2 per cent). A smaller proportion have been received from academia (2.3 per cent) and local government (4.5 per cent).

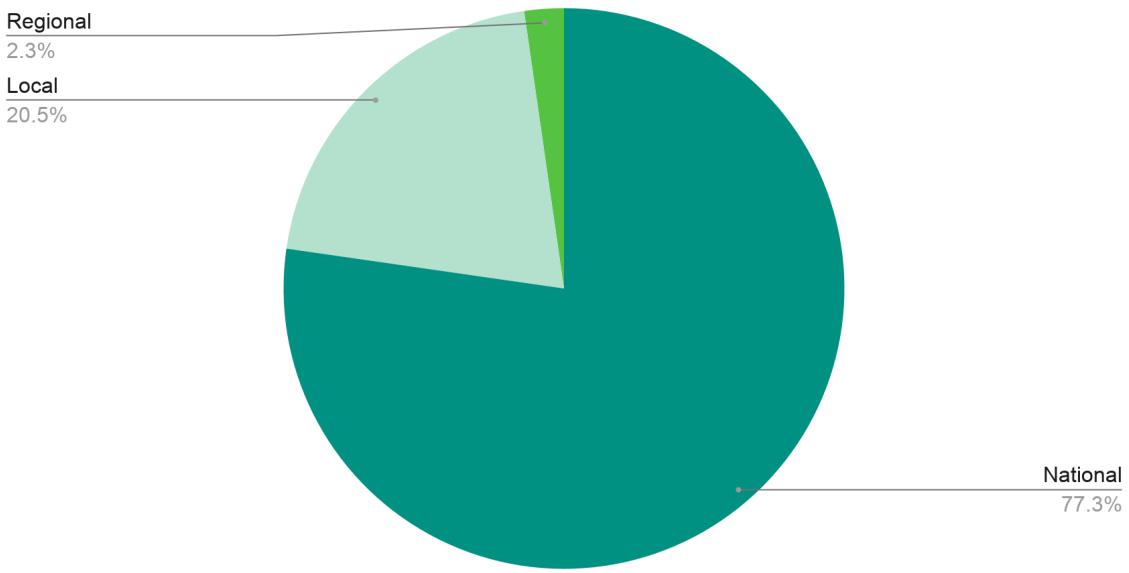
Figure 3: Technical assistance by proponent type



E. Geographic scope of technical assistance

9. In line with the types of proponents that are requesting support, the majority of technical assistance requests are national in scope (77.3 per cent), with a significant proportion aimed at local-level support (20.5 per cent). A smaller proportion of requests are regional in scope (2.3 per cent).

Figure 4: Geographic scope of technical assistance



F. Thematic scope of technical assistance

10. The pipeline represents a wide range of technical assistance, in line with the demand-led and tailored nature of support provided by the Santiago Network. Typically, each request includes several components covering different but related thematic areas. However, it is possible to identify some early trends in terms of thematic scope.

11. The majority of requests also focus on accessing finance, including components of proposal development, establishment of financing frameworks, and building capacities and readiness for climate and other finance.

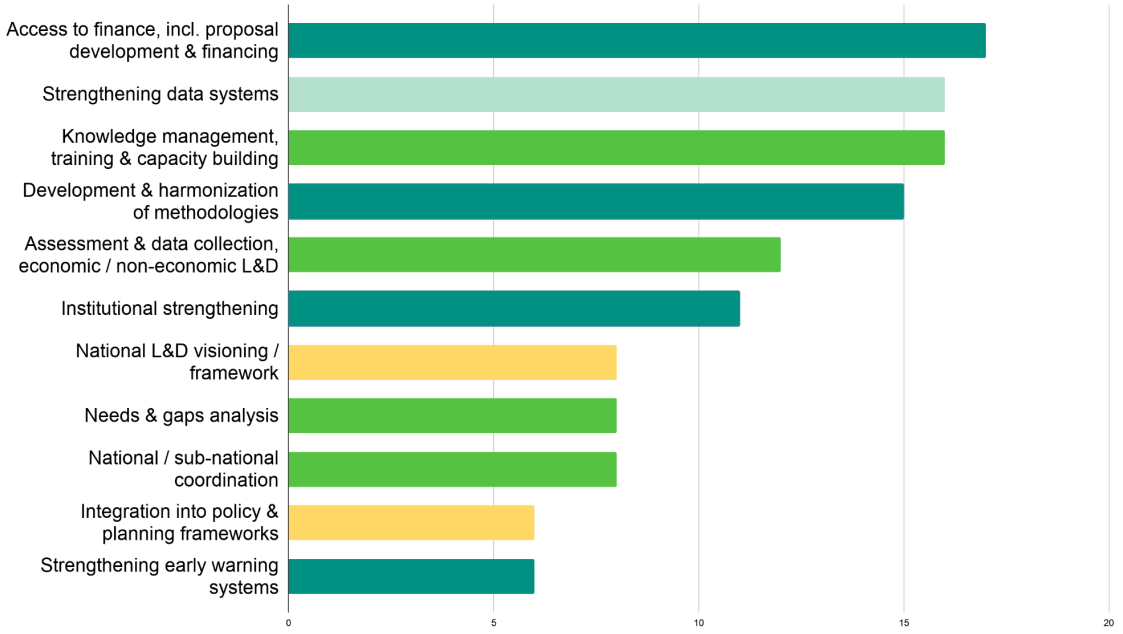
12. A large proportion of requests include components on data system strengthening. Related to this are components on the development and harmonization of methodologies and/or assessment and data collection, including for economic and/or non-economic losses. In some cases, these components relate directly to strengthening early warning systems.

13. A significant number of requests include components on institutional strengthening, needs and gap analysis, and support for national and/or subnational coordination for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. Related to this are components specifically requesting knowledge management, training and capacity-building for key stakeholders.

14. A significant number of requests also include components on developing national frameworks or visioning exercises to avert, minimize and address loss

and damage, or integration of loss and damage considerations into policies and/or planning frameworks, including national and sectoral development plans.

Figure 5: Thematic scope of technical assistance



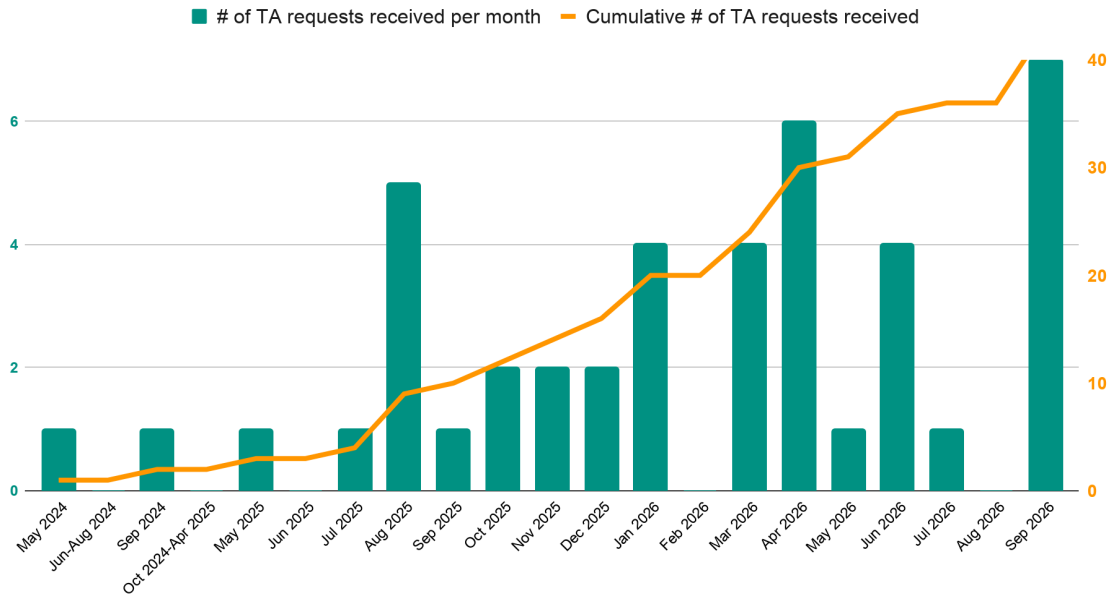
III. Status of the pipeline

A. Request submission rate

15. Technical assistance requests from Vanuatu and Iraq were first submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat in 2024. Signed request templates were submitted to the Secretariat in September 2024 and January 2025 respectively. The rate of first submission of technical assistance requests has steadily increased since Q3 2025.

16. Reasons for these increases include onboarding of key technical staff in July 2025, February 2026, April 2026 and June 2026, and targeted outreach to countries and communities at relevant forums, for example the Pacific Loss and Damage Dialogue organized by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme in Apia, Samoa in July 2025, and COP30 in Belém, Brazil in November 2025.

Figure 6: Rate of first submission of technical assistance requests

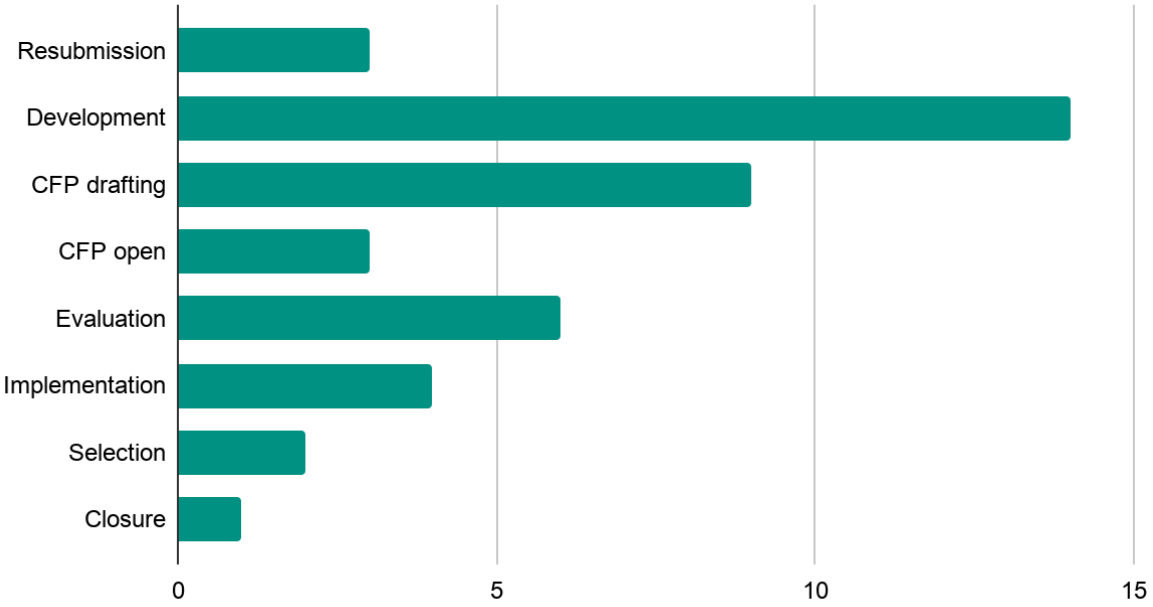


17. With the exception of requests that are under revision for resubmission by the proponent, all those received in 2024 and 2025 are now active technical assistance requests that are published as calls for proposals, under evaluation, in implementation, or under closure (see section III.B).

18. Approximately 14 per cent of those submitted in 2026 are active technical assistance requests that have been published as calls for proposals or are under evaluation. Approximately 43 per cent of those submitted in 2026 are considered formally submitted at a level of quality enabling calls for proposals or experts to be drafted. It is expected that those not already active will reach publication in Q4 2026. The remaining 57 per cent are under development and include those most recently received as first submissions.

19. In addition, a small number of requests are currently with proponents, for revision and resubmission, either for reasons of national coordination, shifted priorities or improved awareness of the support available.

Figure 7: Status of pipeline



B. Active technical assistance

20. A total of 16 technical assistance requests are currently active, defined as being at the published call for proposals stage or later, and in the public domain, as follows:

    a. Three are at the call for proposals stage, namely Kyrgyzstan, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

    b. Eight are under evaluation or selection, namely Fiji, Rwanda, Zambia, Palau, Iraq, Bhutan, Nepal and Niue.

    c. Four are under implementation, namely Kenya, the Cook Islands, Yemen and Namibia[1].

    d. One (Vanuatu) is in closure.

21. This figure is a significant increase from the seven active technical assistance requests reported ahead of the sixth meeting of the Santiago Network Advisory Board held in March 2026. This represents a more than 100 per cent increase in active technical assistance requests in six months.

22. Overall, these developments signal a sustained increase in interest across regions for technical assistance catalysed by the Santiago Network, particularly

[1] Namibia's request for technical assistance comprises a call for proposals and a call for experts. The call for experts is now under implementation while the call for proposals is in the pre-award stage.

from LDCs and SIDS. Of the 16 active technical assistance requests, 7 are from SIDS, namely the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Niue, Palau, Fiji, the Cook Islands and Vanuatu, and 5 are from LDCs, namely Haiti, Nepal, Zambia, Rwanda and Yemen.

23. At this early operational stage, the average time for request development for active technical assistance – from the point of first submission to publication of the call for proposals – is six months. In several cases where proponents have been particularly responsive, or where the request has been prioritized based on the criterion of direct benefit to communities, the time from request development to publication has been three to four months.

24. The number of proposals received for each call for proposals ranges from 7 to 33, with an average number of proposals per call of 18. To date, the Secretariat has evaluated 213 proposals for technical assistance through panels each consisting of at least three voting personnel and one grant support official from the Secretariat of other United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) staff, in accordance with UNOPS policy. In addition to the required Secretariat or UNOPS staff, panels have received technical support from Members, co-hosts and proponents as appropriate. The number of proposals received indicates the level of engagement of Members, as well as the highly competitive nature of the Santiago Network at this time.

C. Technical assistance under implementation

25. Of the technical assistance requests under implementation, selected Members are proving diverse in line with the specificity of the request. In the five technical assistance requests under implementation or closure, Members include a mix of community-based, national, private-sector, international and United Nations organizations, and individual experts:

a. Vanuatu: Nabanga Loss and Damage Consortium including Pacific Advisory, Sustineo, Santo Sunset Environment Network and Institute for Study and Development Worldwide.

b. Kenya: United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), with Enderois Indigenous Women Empowerment Network (EIWEN) and Dr Nicodemus Nyandiko.

c. Cook Islands: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Country Office for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau.

d. Yemen: Prepared International (PPI) and Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies.

e. Namibia: Dr Ikechukwu Mbachu Mbachu to deliver on the call for experts component.

26. This diversity of implementing Members reflects the Network's strength in identifying organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs) to provide tailored expertise to demand-driven requests, one of the key added values of the Santiago Network model.

27. Technical assistance to Vanuatu was implemented from May 2025 to June 2026. In May 2026, the Secretariat undertook a monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) mission to Vanuatu to capture lessons learned and results. Key achievements cited by key stakeholders involved in the technical assistance included the following:

a. Understanding of loss and damage among government institutions, non-government actors and community members was enhanced.

b. Data and insights collected through consultations informed loss and damage financing and programming strategies, including the proposal from Vanuatu to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage.

c. Seven community consultations using the Storian approach provided meaningful community engagement in the national loss and damage dialogue.

d. Partnerships between traditional and non-traditional stakeholders across loss and damage were strengthened.

e. Dialogue was established across sectors, including insurance, mental health and displacement.

f. Technical capacities were built among local organizations and facilitators, including the Santo Sunset Environment Network, helping to retain knowledge and skills in-country.

28. Additional lessons learned are already being actively integrated into operations, as follows:

a. Engaging the Secretariat at an earlier stage was cited as a factor that could strengthen coordination, clarify roles and support trust-building among partners.

b. Dedicated government focal points, such as the National Liaison, are essential to ensure ownership, coordination and clear decision-making processes.

c. Regular check-in calls between the Secretariat, the proponent and the implementing Members help support coordination as priorities evolve and address issues that arise at an early stage.

d. Involving the proponent as an observer to the Secretariat's evaluation and selection process could strengthen transparency, accountability and trust from the outset.

e. Partnering with local organizations can help strengthen legitimacy, local ownership, capacity-building and community engagement.

f. Milestone-based reporting and monitoring strengthens accountability, compliance, financial controls and oversight.

D. Value of active technical assistance

29. The estimated value of the 16 active technical assistance requests totals approximately US$ 7.5 million. The average value of technical assistance requests is approximately US$ 470,000.

30. The implementation period of active technical assistance ranges from 9 to 24 months, with an average implementation period of 14 months.

31. Based on average expenditure, the estimated cumulative value of active technical assistance to be published by the end of 2026 is approximately US$ 10.1 million.

32. The cumulative value of technical assistance is based on the anticipated processing of the technical assistance pipeline, on the assumption that the target of 20 active technical assistance interventions in 2026 is achieved.

Figure 8: Cumulative value of active technical assistance

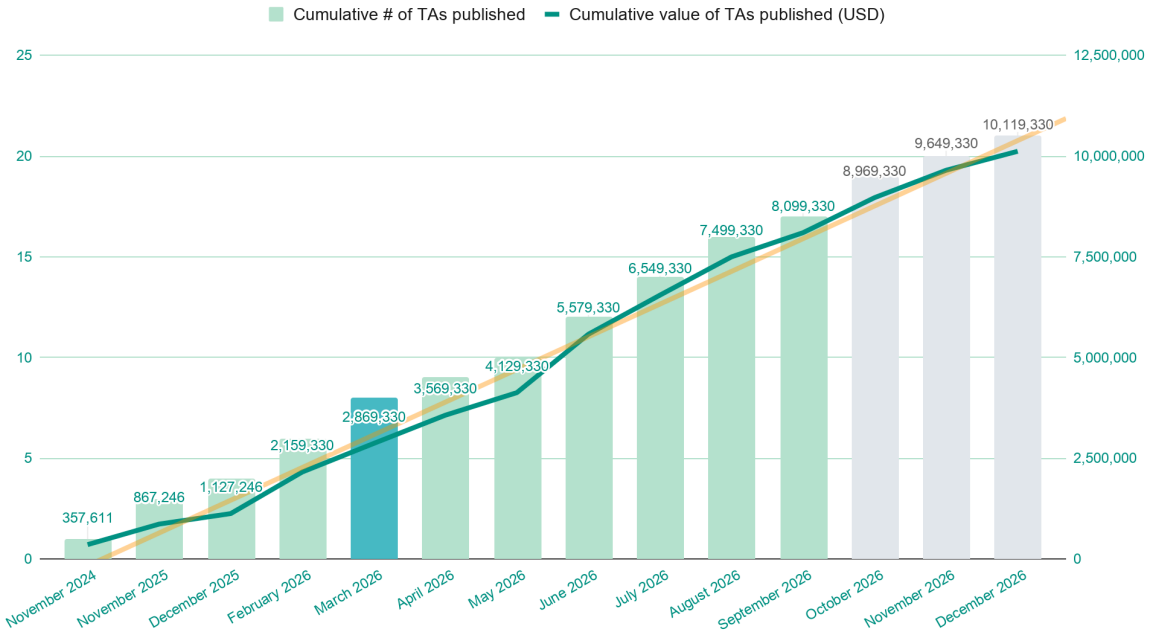


Table 1: Active technical assistance requests

	Country	Proponent	Title	Status	Implementing Member(s)	Duration (months)	Estimated value (US$)
1	Vanuatu	Ministry of Climate Change	Development of a long-term nationally determined programme to address loss and damage in the Republic of Vanuatu	Closure	Nabanga Loss and Damage Consortium: Pacific Advisory, Sustineo, Santo Sunset Environment Network and Institute for Study and Development Worldwide.	14	330,000
2	Kenya	Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change	Comprehensive countrywide assessment of economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with climate change across all sectors in Kenya	Implementation	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), with Enderois Indigenous Women Empowerment Network (EIWEN) and Dr Nicodemus Nyandiko	10	700,000
3	Cook Islands	Office of the Prime Minister	Opportunities for accessing loss and damage financing through enhanced understanding of economic and non-economic loss and damage in the Cook Islands	Implementation	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Country Office for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau	9	300,000
4	Yemen	Ministry of Water and Environment	Loss and damage tracking and capacity-building in the Republic of Yemen	Implementation	Prepared International (PPI) and Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies	12	210,000
5	Fiji	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Consolidating data, information and tools to inform measures to address loss and damage in highly vulnerable at-risk communities in Fiji	Selection	To be confirmed	12	260,000

6	Namibia	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Enhancing capacities to access loss and damage financing in Namibia Development of a framework for Namibia's integrated multi-hazard early warning system	Selection Implementation	To be confirmed Dr Ikechukwu Mbachu Mbachu	8	310,000
7	Palau	Office of the President	Developing a national loss and damage mapping and modalities framework for the Republic of Palau	Selection	To be confirmed	12	450,000
8	Iraq	Ministry of Environment, Directorate of Climate Change	Loss and damage baseline assessment and methodology guidebook focusing on agriculture and water sectors in the Republic of Iraq	Selection	To be confirmed	18	260,000
9	Zambia	Office of the Vice-President, Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit	Strengthening Zambia's capacity to assess, monitor and address loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change	Evaluation	To be confirmed	24	700,000
10	Rwanda	Rwanda Environment Management Authority	Enhancing Rwanda's national capacities to address climate-related loss and damage	Evaluation	To be confirmed	12	560,000
11	Bhutan	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Development and operationalization of Bhutan's loss and damage architecture	Evaluation	To be confirmed		750,000

12	Nepal	Ministry of Forest and Environment	Development of comprehensive and actionable nationally prioritized Strategic Plan for Climate-Induced Loss and Damage and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) risk management in Nepal	Evaluation	To be confirmed	21	700,000
13	Niue	Niue Island Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (NIUANGO)	Protecting people, culture and environment: Community-led readiness for loss and damage response in Niue	Evaluation	To be confirmed	12	310,000
14	Kyrgyzstan	Cabinet of Ministers	Standardizing loss and damage assessments to strengthen national decision-making and climate finance access in the Kyrgyz Republic	CFP open	To be confirmed	22	660,000
15	Haiti	Ministry of Environment	Supporting the development of Haiti's national system for assessing climate-related loss and damage (SYNEPP)	CFP open	To be confirmed	12	510,000
16	Dominican Republic	Ministry of Environment	Strengthening national capacity for post-disaster loss and damage assessment and reporting	CFP open	To be confirmed	10	440,000

E. Percentage of technical assistance under implementation directed to particularly vulnerable communities

33. Based on the *Proposal for determining the minimum percentage of technical assistance funded directly by the Santiago Network directed to communities particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, under the guidelines for managing funding* (SNAB/2026/07/06), it is possible to estimate the percentage of support directly benefiting communities based on the five technical assistance requests under implementation or closure. It should be noted that at this stage, as no technical assistance has been formally closed with a submission of closure reporting, the following estimate is based only on the best available information, rather than on self-identification by Members and proponents.

34. As the proponents of the five technical assistance requests under implementation or closure are national governments, the estimated percentage of technical assistance where proponents may identify as part of a particularly vulnerable community is 0 per cent. However, across the pipeline it is already possible to estimate 21 per cent of requests are coming from proponents who may self-identify as particularly vulnerable (see also figure 3).

35. It is also possible to identify a portion of technical assistance directly benefiting communities that are particularly vulnerable based on submitted budgets and designation of consortium and sub-grant arrangements. The percentage of total financial allocation of technical assistance under implementation by consortium members or sub-grantees who may identify as particularly vulnerable, can be approximated at 21 per cent.

36. A significant proportion of technical assistance cannot be accurately estimated at this time. This estimation will need to be based on information provided by implementing Members through monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) in line with the Santiago Network MEAL Framework.

37. While it is possible to estimate the likely minimum percentage of technical assistance directed to particularly vulnerable communities based on estimated tier classifications, it will not be possible to verify self-identification or accurately aggregate, calculate and report the minimum percentage until the end of implementation of the technical assistance and submission of the closure report. This will be critical to account for any adjustments that take place during implementation, and to capture actual expenditure contributing towards the minimum percentage approach accurately.