Considerations on the Climate Technology Center and Network

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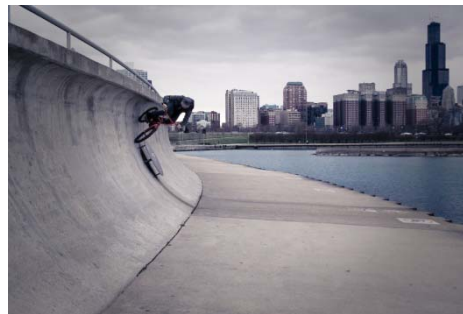# Cancun to Durban: From 'Functions' to 'Call for Proposals'

- Good outcome in Cancun

- Need to elaborate specifics to move rapidly to operationalize CTC&N, including enabling the issuance of RFP in Durban.

- For RFP, will be useful to discuss:
  - Objective
  - Core responsibilities
  - Tasks
  - Governance
  - Relationship between Center and Network

What Could the CTC&N Do for Developing Countries?

Help developing countries identify and implement technology projects and strategies to enhance low-emissions, climate-resilient development

How CTC&N Could Deliver Results

- Significant new avenue for technical assistance in identifying and securing appropriate technologies

  - First-stop for technology information, analysis tools, best practices, and ideas on financing options.

- Help in identifying technology needs and options as well as policy barriers

  - Based on country requests, help identify needs/option and barriers to implementation; provide potential input to TNA, LEDS, or NAPAs.

- Access to global network of regional/sector experts

  - Knowledge sharing (including peer networks and institutional partnerships) to build capacity/knowledge.

Examples of Tools to Deliver Results

- Expert Team Responders
  - Experts drawn from Network of institutions (developed and developing countries).
  - Support in-country visits; capacity building for project/policy proposals (e.g. new CSP or feed-in tariff).
- Trainings
  - Could be country-, region-, or issue-specific.
- Funding identification
  - Use CTC&N financial and business planning expertise to advise on how to structure project finance or program finance
  - Eventual goal: CTC&N "stamp" could provide imprimatur so funders know project has been vetted.

This work would complement long-term capacity building and policy and project development in a country.

Considerations on the Structure

Many models for how CTC&N could work, but model should be results-oriented, cost-effective, and efficient

- **Center could play a coordinating role**, matching requests to right parts of the Network
- **Network could undertake most substantive work**
- **Network could be arranged in sectoral areas** (Renewables, Efficiency, Water, Agriculture, etc)
- **Private sector and academia could have an important role in the Network**

CTC&N in Action: an Example

1. **Country contacts the CTC with request for assistance in securing a type of project or policy**. If accepted, a case manager is assigned to help ensure transparency and responsiveness.

2. **CTC works w/country to**: develop a work-plan and timeline; define project scope; identify Network team; and consult with stakeholders.

3. **Network team and Country team implement work-plan jointly**, addressing regulatory barriers, project type and siting, linkages to the grid, maintenance, and staffing.

4. **Academic and private sector input is included,** as appropriate.

5. **Proposal submitted to appropriate funding agency or organization,** if necessary. CTC&N 'stamp' on the proposal gives it more cachet with funders.

Structural Issues to Resolve

- **Responsibilities of the Center vs. the Network**

- **Network membership**

- **Collaboration with private sector and academia**

- **Accountability, Oversight, and Reporting** (including governance of system: e.g., Should the CTC&N be run by a Board of Governors?)

Budget and Operations

- What is budget of CTC&N?
  - How much of that budget goes to Center vs. Network?
  - How are project teams funded? Are the team participants paid for by the CTC&N, does CTC&N only cover travel and per-diem, or is it a mix of the two?
- How does center address issue that demand for its services will likely outstrip its ability to supply answers?
  - How are projects prioritized?