Some perspectives about the Climate Technology Centre / Climate Technology Network *(or technology centres and technology networks in general)*

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Taking stock is not easy

- There is no agreed definition for a technology collaboration activity
- Many initiatives exist, but these differ greatly by objective, type of membership, size, activities undertaken, degree of political connectedness, geographic scope, and so on
- Functional approach categories used in UNEP's analysis:
  - Public-private policy dialogue and cooperation
  - Government regulatory cooperation and policy learning
  - Database with information exchange
  - Collaborative technology innovation
  - Technology specific initiatives
  - Skills and capacity building
  - Funding and project implementation
  - Public engagement and education

Case studies suggest features

Attributes of successful centres and networks:

- Strong incentives for collaboration - shared interests among partners
- Stable, long-term funding and political support
- Clearly defined missions and metrics
- Open and efficient information sharing
- Commitment from senior managers
- Participation of both public and private sectors
- Flexibility to respond to evolving conditions and opportunities
- Integrated approaches to R&D, demonstration and deployment
- Appropriately sized networks for effective cooperation
- Provision for capacity building of members where needed

There are challenges with existing approaches

1) The proliferation of initiatives can make it hard to find opportunities for good collaboration
2) Policy initiatives don't often move beyond dialogue to achieving real policy change in practice
3) There is limited private sector engagement for the most part
4) A focus on immediate needs means little long-term strategy, ill defined objectives, and lack of measurable outcomes
5) There are challenges in deploying funding quickly and strategically
6) There exists a general failure to achieve 'scale' due to resource and capacity constraints

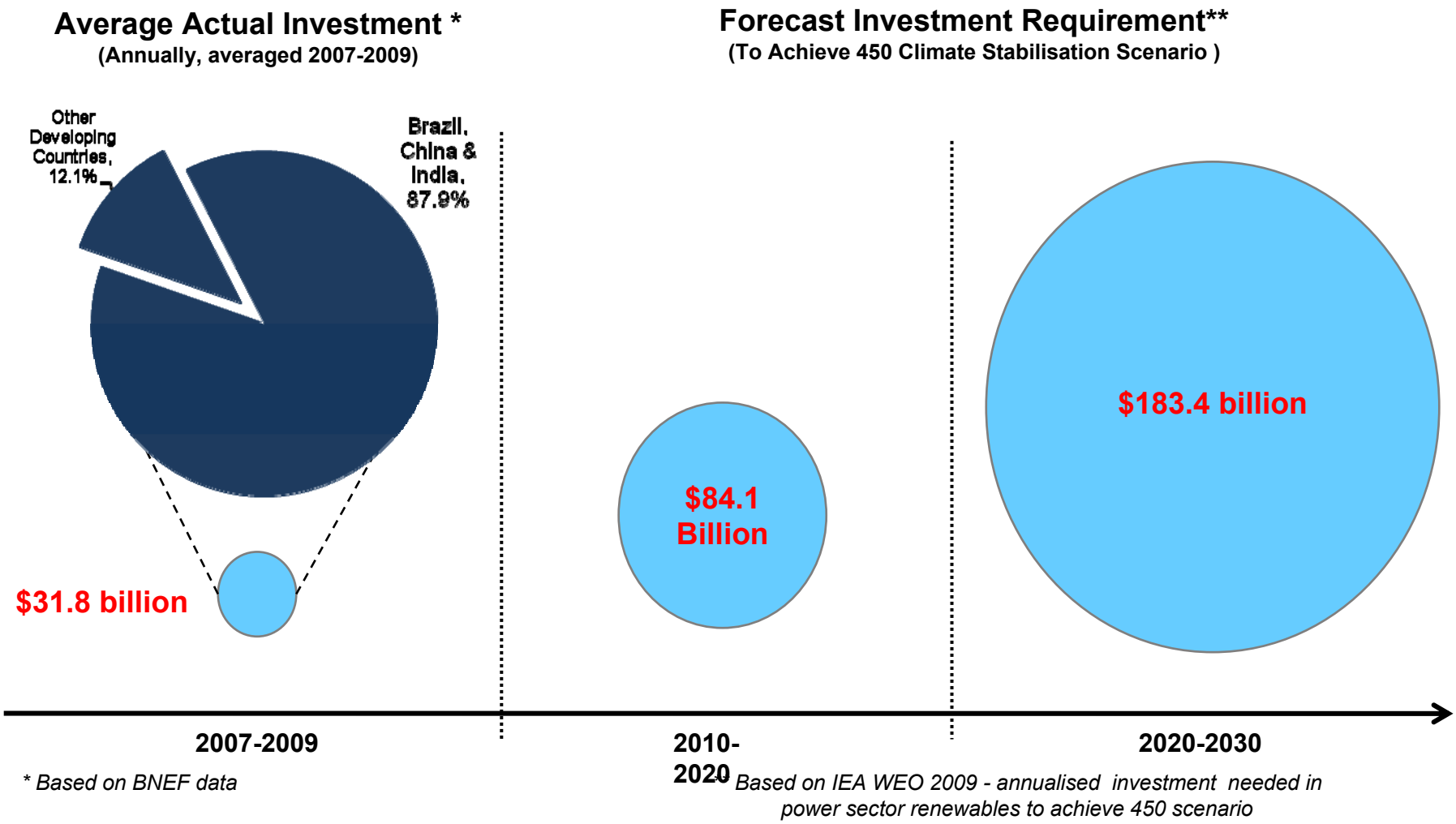
Potential delivery mechanisms

Functions for centres and networks in draft COP-15 technology decision could be implemented through several delivery mechanisms.

Potential Centre and Network Delivery Mechanisms

- Tools, knowledge, and best practice dissemination
- Strategic planning
- Expert assistance teams
- Training and workforce development programmes
- Matchmaking / investment facilitation
- Support for technology innovation
- Technology forums
- Support implementation of specific RD&D and deployment programmes

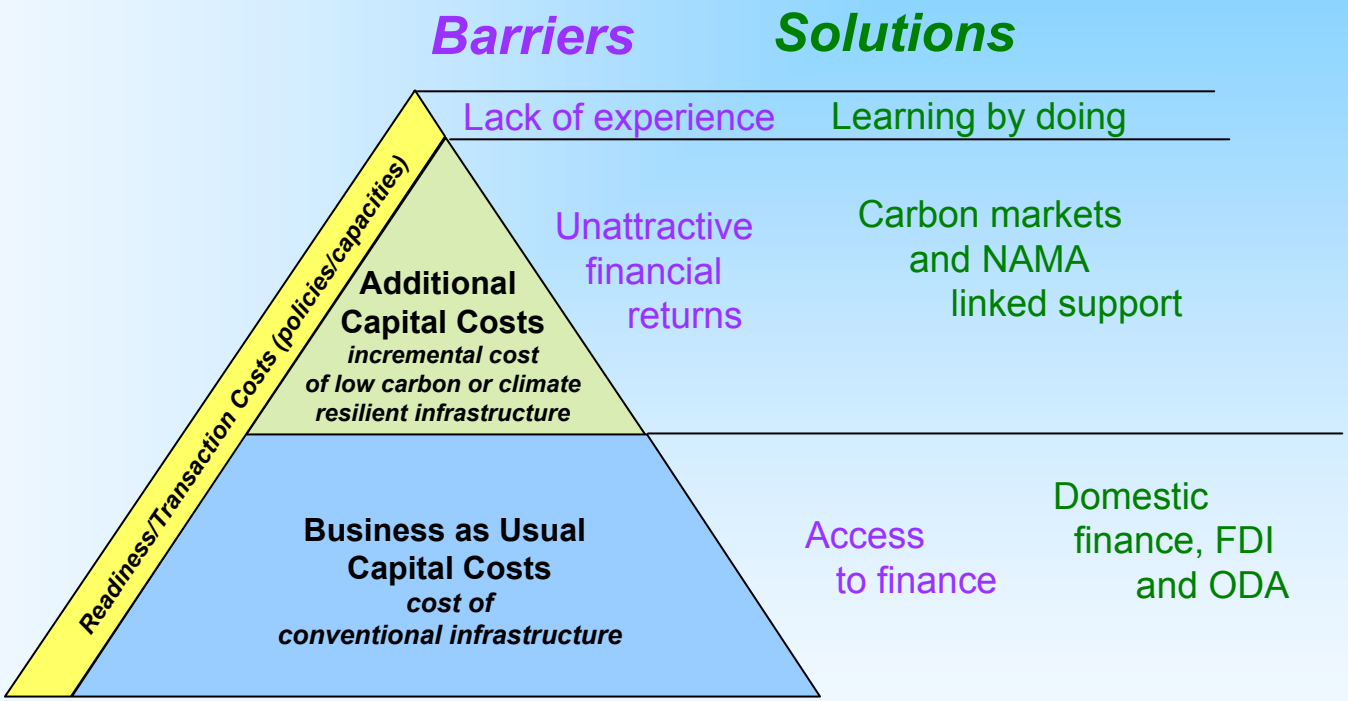
Developing Country Investment in Power Sector Renewables
Actual vs. Forecast Requirement



Investment scale-up has begun, but mostly in China, India and Brazil.

Going back to first principles

What are technology finance needs actually?



Many climate finance instruments blur the lines between different types of costs. This creates confusion over what is being financed.

Some suggestions

Focus on strategic planning and helping countries develop strategic vision and sound policy infrastructure:

- Description of development goals, climate vulnerability, and GHG inventory
- Long-term vision for low-emission, climate resilient economy
- Identification of mitigation potential and costs and adaptation options; plans for key sectors
- Policy levers that “need to be pulled”
- Plans for infrastructure investments that distinguish between what a country can do on its own and where international assistance matters
- Macroeconomic modeling

Finance is vital, but not sufficient.

Climate funds can improve impact through a “readiness” component and by addressing transaction costs; the CTCN can help here.

Key questions I'd ask

- What can a CTCN hope to achieve? What are its limitations?
- How should the CTCN be structured to create links between existing (and new) technology collaboration activities?
- **How can network members be compensated for services they provide?**
- How can the Technology Mechanism help address or avoid some of the challenges and limitations of existing initiatives?
- **How can advances in ICT be tapped to deliver more services more effectively at lower cost?**