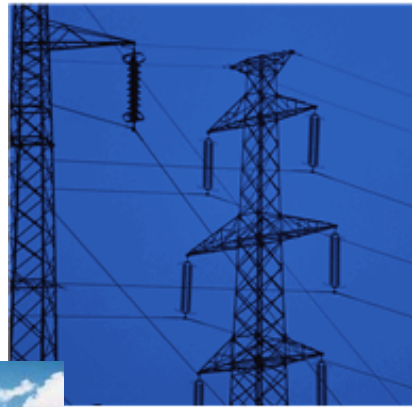




Compendium of International Energy Policies and Strategies



Compiled by
AFREPREN/FWD and ENDA – TM

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1.0 Background

The Africa Development Bank (ADB) is currently in the process of updating the 1994 Energy Sector Policy of the Bank and developing a specific strategy for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. The updated Energy Policy and Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy will enhance the operationalisation of sustainable energy projects and programs of the Bank. In particular the proposed strategy, which these compendiums will feed into, will link very closely to the Bank's policy for the Energy Sector.

The updating of the 1994 Energy Sector Policy and the development of the strategy for Renewable energy and Energy Efficiency are two technical issues directly related to the functioning of Africa's energy markets at the local, national, sub-regional and continental levels.

The updated Energy Sector Policy will provide a comprehensive policy framework for the operations of the African Development Bank that will align its investment with the current ongoing international momentum and which RMCs, as well as regional cooperation and international organisations, may choose to use as a guide in reviewing and updating their own energy sector policies to:

- ensure environmental sustainability in developing their energy resources; satisfy growing energy demand, paying special attention to the needs of energy-poor segments of the population particularly in the rural areas;
- promote steady growth of energy efficiency, productivity, and conservation at both the supply and demand sides;
- stimulate growing application of renewable energy resources, particular those with minimal harmful environmental impacts (e.g., solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and mini hydro);
- explore RMCs' participation in the emerging global market arrangements envisaged under the Kyoto Convention on Climate Change for control of CO₂ and other harmful emissions;
- support the role of civil society organizations in spearheading environmentally sustainable and socially equitable energy demand and supply solutions; and
- Sustain the growing role of private enterprise and the development of efficient energy markets in Africa.

Given the nature of renewable energy and its potential role in poverty reduction and sustainable development, the proposed strategy will address this vital sector.

It is important to note that the assessment of the international energy policies and strategy documents is still ongoing. To date, energy policies and strategy documents from 30 international institutions, bodies and initiatives documents have been reviewed and 25 have been assessed in this draft.

2.0 Objectives

The assignment has two objectives:

- Update the African Development Bank's 1994 Energy Sector Policy based on the current state of affairs regarding the energy sector in Africa and issues faced in that regard.
- Prepare a strategy on renewable energy and energy efficiency projects for the African Development Bank, based on the updated Energy Sector Policy, updated with the current momentum created by the WSSD, the Renewables2004 conference in Bonn and for example the REEED, GVEP and AREED initiatives.

The policy and strategy will provide guidance to ADB task managers on the integration of (renewable) energy (components) in the Bank's operations and the development of the energy sector on the continent.

3.0 Compendium of International Energy Policies and Strategies

The purpose of compiling this compendium by AFREPREN/FWD and ENDA is to assist in the review of existing international energy policies and strategies so as to assess the current status of the African energy sector to identify key trends, major drivers as well as current developments. The compendium is comprised of a compilation of regional energy policies, strategies and projects to identify regional agencies with energy sector interests that dovetail with those of ADB, where international energy policies, strategies and projects were unavailable, alternate documents were acquired to source the required information. The purpose of the review of existing international energy policies and strategies is to identify common threads as well as unique characteristics to be highlighted in the planned position which will include a review of past, current and planned energy investments of selected regional bodies. The world-wide assessment forms a valuable input for the principal out put of Phase 1 of the assignment, namely the position paper.

For each international body covered, the information is summarized in the following fashion:

i) General Information

-This gives general information relating to the energy policy or strategy document. It states the mission, vision and objectives of the policy/strategy paper in the cases where it has been provided.

ii) Brief on the energy priority areas of the institution or processes

iii) Potential areas of Collaboration

- This highlights the potential areas in which the two institutions (i.e. ADB and the respective institution) could collaborate in future.

iii) Executive Summary of Energy Policy Document

-This table provides the executive summary where it has been provided.

2.0 Compendium of International Energy Policies and Strategies

A. Multilateral Institutions

1. World Bank

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the policy document

Document Title		Clean Energy and Development: Towards and Investment Framework			
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
World Bank	N/A	Sept, 2006	108	World Bank	Report
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:					

N/A: Information not available

ii. World Bank's Priorities on Clean Energy and Development

As the Bank's priorities on Clean Energy and Development were not explicitly mentioned in the policy document, the follow action and the proposed Bank's assistance were used in this section and are indicated as follows;

The Bank plans to deliver the assistance program outlined below as well as continue and deepen the climate change dialogue with GoI, building on the findings of the AAA work and lessons from lending operations:

- Facilitating Clean Energy Development:

- o AAAs:

- Low carbon long-term energy security (including gas and oil sector issues) and
- Strategies for low carbon growth (multi-sectoral, including industrial EE, sequestration opportunities, etc.).

- o Lending;

- Coal R&M (with GEF/CF);

- Urban Air Quality Management Project (with GEF/CF); 59
 - GEF CPP for Low Carbon Development (multi-focal including support to energy efficiency, renewable applications and sustainable transport);
 - IFC investments in hydropower, wind, off-grid solar PV, and biomass projects;
 - Scaling-up CF program;
 - Large hydro project(s);
 - Transmission project(s); and
 - Power sector/distribution reform projects.
- Two –pronged approach to supporting adaptation:
 - o *Analytical and Advisory Activities* to identify and realize opportunities for enhancing adaptation and reducing vulnerability through a better integration of climate risk issues into relevant sector programs.
 - o *Specific innovative climate risk adaptation-projects* that (with some support from global financial instruments such as CCIG, GEF, etc,) that help with:
 - Basic climate data management and dissemination;
 - Development and deployment of climate decision-making tools, including capacity development for integrated analysis at local level;
 - Pilot projects designed to test institutional mechanisms for managing and deploying more climate-resilient economic practices (such as the pilot Drought Adaptation Initiative in AP proposed as a follow-up to the AP Drought study).

iii. Potential areas of collaboration

- a) Implementation of clean energy development in Africa
- b) Co-financing energy projects in Africa

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>The paper used to compile this summary responds to the Development Committee Communiqué of April 2006 requesting the World Bank to:</p> <p>(a) review, in close coordination with other partners, existing financial instruments, taking into account the role of the private sector, and</p> <p>(b) explore the potential value of new financial instruments to accelerate investment in clean energy; so as to report on progress towards an investment framework by their next meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The paper builds on the report “Clean Energy and Development: Towards an Investment Framework” that was presented to the Development Committee at the April 2006 Spring Meeting and concludes: • The major financing gap for the energy for development and energy access agendas can be met by deepening and broadening energy sector policy reform to attract private sector investments and additional public sector financing. Additional concessional support will be required to meet the energy access challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa. • Current International Financial Institution, public, and private resources cannot lead to a meaningful transition to a low carbon economy. A long-term stable global regulatory framework, with differentiated responsibilities, is needed to stimulate private investments and provide predictability. The Bank proposes the development of a number of options to accelerate the transition. • Progress in fighting poverty is under threat from increasingly severe weather events and climate variability. Risks of weather-related disasters, including droughts and floods, need to be integrated into poverty and sustainable development strategies with a combination of public and private sector resources. • Clean energy will address the following issues that affect poor people and undermine progress on many of the Millennium Development Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution at the household level, especially indoor air pollution, which adversely affects human health; - Environmental impacts at the local, national and regional level, including urban air pollution and acid deposition, which affects human health and ecological systems; and - The adverse impacts of greenhouse gas emissions from the production of energy on agricultural productivity, water resources, human health, human settlements and ecological systems.

Source: World Bank, 2006. Clean Energy and Development: Towards and Investment Framework. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

2. European Commission

i. General information

The table below lists some of the generation information on the strategy paper used:

Document Title	European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
European Commission	N/A	N/A	20	EU	Strategy Paper
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability: (i) developing competitive renewable sources of energy and other low carbon energy sources and carriers, particularly alternative transport fuels, (ii) curbing energy demand within Europe, and (iii) leading global efforts to halt climate change and improve local air quality. • Competitiveness: (i) ensuring that energy market opening brings benefits to consumers and to the economy as a whole, while stimulating investment in clean energy production and energy efficiency, (ii) mitigating the impact of higher international energy prices on the EU economy and its citizens and (iii) keeping Europe at the cutting edge of energy technologies. • Security of supply: tackling the EU's rising dependence on imported energy through (i) an integrated approach – reducing demand, diversifying the EU's energy mix with greater use of competitive indigenous and renewable energy, and diversifying sources and routes of supply of imported energy, (ii) creating the framework which will stimulate adequate investments to meet growing energy demand, (iii) better equipping the EU to cope with emergencies, (iv) improving the conditions for European companies seeking access to global resources, and (v) making sure that all citizens and business have access to energy.

N/A – Information not provided

ii. **Selected Priorities from the EU Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy**

- Energy for growth and jobs in Europe: completing the internal European electricity and gas markets
 - i) A European grid*
 - ii) A priority interconnection plan*
 - (iii) Investment in generation capacity*
 - (iv) A level-playing field: the importance of unbundling*
 - (v) Boosting the competitiveness of European industry*

- An Internal Energy Market that guarantees security of supply: solidarity between Member States
 - i) Enhancing security of supply in the internal market*
 - ii) Rethinking the EU's approach to emergency oil and gas stocks and preventing disruptions*

- Tackling security and competitiveness of energy supply: towards a more sustainable, efficient and diverse energy mix

- An integrated approach to tackling climate change

i) Making more from less: leading on energy efficiency
Possible action:

- Long-term targeted energy efficiency campaigns, including efficiency in buildings, notably public buildings.
- A major effort to improve energy efficiency in the transport sector and in particular to improve rapidly urban public transport in Europe's major cities.
- Harnessing financial instruments to catalyze investments by commercial banks in energy-efficiency projects and companies providing energy services.
- Mechanisms to stimulate investment in energy efficiency projects and energy services companies.
- A Europe-wide "white certificates" system, tradable certificates, which would enable companies that exceed energy efficiency minimum standards to "sell" this success to others that have failed to meet these standards.
- To guide consumers and manufacturers, more focus will need to be put on rating and showing the energy performance of the most important energy-using products including appliances, vehicles, and industrial equipment. It may be appropriate to set minimum standards in this area.

(ii) Increasing the use of renewable energy sources

(iii) Carbon capture and geological storage

- Encouraging innovation: a strategic European energy technology plan Towards a coherent external energy policy

(i) A clear policy on securing and diversifying energy supplies

(ii) Energy partnerships with producers, transit countries and other international actors

- *Dialogue with major energy producers/suppliers*
- *Developing a pan-European Energy Community*

(iii) Reacting effectively to external crisis situations

(iv) Integrating energy into other policies with an external dimension

(v) Energy to promote development

iii. Potential areas of collaboration

- Co-financing investment in energy investment and development

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :	<p>As the executive summary is not provided, the following provides and excerpt of the main issues of concern in the document;</p> <p>The Green Paper identifies six key areas where action is necessary to address the challenges we face. The most fundamental question is whether there is agreement on the need to develop a new, common European strategy for energy, and whether sustainability, competitiveness and security should be the core principles to underpin the strategy.</p> <p>From that flow the following questions:</p> <p><i>1. Competitiveness and the internal energy market.</i> Is there agreement on the fundamental importance of a genuine single market to support a common European strategy for energy? How can barriers to implementing existing measures be removed? What new measures should be taken to achieve this goal? How can the EU stimulate the substantial investments necessary in the energy sector? How to ensure that all Europeans enjoy access to energy at reasonable prices, and that the internal energy market contributes to maintaining employment levels?</p> <p><i>2. Diversification of the energy mix.</i> What should the EU do to ensure</p>	

	<p>that Europe, taken as a whole, promotes the climate-friendly diversification of energy supplies?</p> <p>3. <i>Solidarity</i>. Which measures need to be taken at Community level to prevent energy supply crises developing, and to manage them if they do occur?</p> <p>4. <i>Sustainable development</i>. How can a common European energy strategy best address climate change, balancing the objectives of environmental protection, competitiveness and security of supply? What further action is required at Community level to achieve existing targets? Are further targets appropriate? How should we provide a longer term secure and predictable investment framework for the further development of clean and renewable energy sources in the EU?</p> <p>5. <i>Innovation and technology</i>: What action should be taken at both Community and national level to ensure that Europe remains a world leader in energy technologies? What instruments can best achieve this?</p> <p>6. <i>External policy</i>. Should there be a common external policy on energy, to enable the EU to speak with a common voice? How can the Community and Member States promote diversity of supply, especially for gas? Should the EU develop new partnerships with its neighbours, including Russia, and with the other main producer and consumer nations of the world?</p>
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Source: European Commission, Undated. European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy. European Commission, Brussels.

3. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the energy policy

Document Title	Energy Services for the Millennium Development Goals				
Regional entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
UNDP	N/A	August 2005	116	UNDP	Report
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					

N/A – Information not provided

ii. Selected Priorities from the report on Energy Services for the MDGs

The following key recommendations provided in the report point to priority energy interventions which national governments should take to support achieving the MDGs at the national level. They should:

1. Place the issue of energy services at par with other MDGs.

- Integrate energy within national development strategies by adopting a goal-oriented approach to address the combined energy needs of social institutions and productive activities for cost-effective energy service delivery. This will require both flexibility in prioritizing programs and coordination across ministries of finance, economic management, energy, industry, health, education, agriculture (or rural development), water and sanitation, and transport.

2. Adopt legal and regulatory frameworks that will provide incentives for effective partnerships among government institutions (including local governments), private-sector utilities and other operators, and community organizations.

- Take into account the needs and socioeconomic conditions of the poor in defining the respective obligations of the service providers and poor customers.

- Allow for a wide range of technologies to ensure safe technical solutions in service provision

3. *Improve the affordability, availability, and safety of cooking fuels and practices.*

- Enable the use of modern cooking fuels through regulatory reforms; investments in the handling, transport, and distribution of fuels; and well-designed subsidies (or safety nets) for the poor.
- Reduce the first-cost burden of LPG/kerosene stoves/cylinders and reduce the incremental recurring costs associated with the use of modern fuels. These measures can encourage fuel switching especially in urban and peri-urban settings, where there is already a market for traditional biomass and charcoal.
- Adopt measures to increase the sustainable production of biomass and exploit linkages of biomass production with agriculture, agroforestry, animal husbandry, waste treatment, ecosystem services, forestry, carbon credits, and income generation.
- Support efforts to develop and adopt the use of sustainable biomass and biomass-derived fuels, improved stoves, and practices that reduce exposure to harmful emissions. Increase the efficiency of conversion of biomass to biomass-derived cleaner fuels.

4. *Adopt strategic, institutional, and financial measures to ensure wider access for households and small businesses in urban and peri-urban settings to services such as illumination and power, information and communication technology (ICT), refrigeration, and other beneficial uses.*

- Reduce the cost burden of connection and distribution fees to enable electricity access for the poor in urban and peri-urban areas. A combination of strategies such as working with community organizations, lowered unit costs, subsidies, financing, and payment mechanisms can reduce the first-cost burden.

5. *Adopt measures to ensure reliable electricity supply to households, businesses, public institutions, commercial establishments, and industry.*

- Enable payment and cost-recovery mechanisms that will ensure the financial health of energy service delivery entities so that they can provide reliable service and expand services.
- Create incentives to increase generation capacity and invest in distribution infrastructure to serve a larger population.

6. *Provide access to mechanical power (for water lifting/delivery systems and agroprocessing) and electricity for public facilities (health clinics/centers, schools, government offices, and community centers) in all rural communities.*

- Aggregate demand across multiple social and income-generating needs within the community, thus lowering unit costs. Location of these services for small businesses and/or cooperatives at some central point within a rural community can lead to even greater aggregation of demand, further lowering unit costs as well as unlocking local private capital.
- Emphasize immediate wider access and scalability through use of low-cost transitional technologies since these will be substituted eventually as affordability and energy demand evolve as income levels increase.

7. *Take a flexible approach to selecting from a wide range of technologies as well as a wide range of institutional structures for the delivery of energy services.*

- Include the entire spectrum of primary energy sources, distribution and end-use technologies from which proven, robust, and cost-effective technologies can be chosen for implementation at larger scales with appropriate standards.

8. *Develop energy infrastructure and institutions that directly benefit women and the poor.*

- Energy services delivery mechanisms for household, productive and social sector uses should take into account the distinct energy services used by men and women and how their availability impacts men and women in economic and social terms
- Women should be included at all points of the project, policy and development planning process both as energy providers and energy users.

9. *In order to develop and rapidly scale up energy services, enhance human capacity through energy-related education, training, and research.*

- Training needs to include regulators, financiers, policymakers, technicians, community outreach workers, and people with local business skills/entrepreneurs to support the delivery of services.

10. *Incorporate the cost of energy service delivery needed to support the achievement of the MDGs into all national MDG strategies.*

iii. Potential areas of collaboration

- Promotion of energy as priority development issue
- Promotion of energy access, especially to the direct benefit of women
- Capacity building initiatives

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>In September 2000, at the United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed to a set of time-bound and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, disease, and environmental degradation. The eight goals that were eventually agreed upon are what the development community now refers to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p> <p>While there is no MDG specifically on energy, access to energy services is a prerequisite to the achievement of all eight MDGs. This was recognized at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in 2002. Unfortunately, much greater quantities and much greater quality of energy services will be required to meet these goals than are presently available in developing countries. Worldwide, 2.4 billion people rely on traditional biomass as their primary source of energy and 1.6 billion people do not have access to electricity.</p> <p>To ensure that a lack of adequate energy does not become a bottleneck to achieving the MDGs, urgent action is needed to move beyond the ‘business-as-usual’ approach to energy. It is no longer sufficient to think of energy usage as being driven by economic development. The time has come to begin assessing the role of energy versus other inputs as a means of stimulating human development. If approached as an integrated part of MDG strategies, access to energy services can be an important instrument in helping promote economic growth, social equality, and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This guide has been designed to help development practitioners ask the relevant questions needed to bring about this change. It offers an overview of the some of the most pertinent issues regarding development and energy and provides suggestions and examples on how to address energy within broader efforts to reach the MDGs.</p>

Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2005. Energy Services for the Millennium Development Goals. UNDP, New York.

4. United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the energy policy

Document Title	UNEP Sustainable Energy Programme				
Regional entity: UNEP	Year formulated: N/A	Year published: N/A	Total number of pages: 4	Entity responsible: UNEP	Nature of document: Energy Brochure
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					

N/A – Information not provided

i. Selected Energy Priorities

There was no explicit mention of the energy priorities of UNEP and therefore, activities indicated in the document above were used as proxies which include:

- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Energy policy
- Energy finance
- Transport

ii. Potential areas of collaboration

- Promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Capacity building initiative for energy policy development

iii. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>The following is an extract from the brochure as there is no summary provided:</p> <p>UNEP is working to help countries create sustainable energy systems where the production, delivery and use of energy support human development in all its social, economic and environmental dimensions. The fundamental goal of UNEP's Energy Programme is to create a longer term, environmental dimension within energy sector decisions. UNEP's activities help decision makers to improve their understanding of the link between the energy choices they face and broader sustainable development issues. The Programme's emphasis is to increase the human capacity to create opportunities for development while significantly reducing the harmful effects of energy production and use.</p> <p>Working with a wide range of partners, UNEP helps countries develop and implement the tools to analyze energy policies, climate change mitigation options, energy sector reforms, industrial energy efficiency, and the environmental implications of transport choices. Strategies that improve the analysis of energy policy are complemented by tools that help decision makers achieve practical solutions to energy challenges.</p> <p>A special focus is helping financial institutions improve their understanding of investment opportunities in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors. This focus is built on UNEP's history of cooperation with banks and insurance companies with UNEP partner, the <i>Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE)</i> instrumental in this effort. UNEP's efforts are primarily directed at developing countries, and much of our work is done jointly with institutes involved in energy, environment and development challenges. We are now strengthening this informal network of 'centers of excellence' to build a tighter global community of sustainable energy practitioners, including a structure where creative solutions to energy/environment problems are more easily shared.</p> <p>One of UNEP's strengths in the energy field is the UNEP Risoe Centre on Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (URC). URC's international group of scientists, engineers, and economists provides technical and analytical support to UNEP and partners in developing countries. URC supports research by local institutions, coordinates projects, disseminates information, and implements a full in-house research programme in close collaboration with an international and multidisciplinary community of sustainable energy and development practitioners. A similar collaborative arrangement has been started with the <i>U.S. National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)</i>.</p>

Source: United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), Undated. UNEP Sustainable Energy Programme. UNEP, Nairobi.

5. UN- Millennium

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	UN – Millennium Website				
Regional entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
UN - Millennium	N/A	August 2005	116	UN - Millennium	Report
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					UN – Millennium goal is to develop a concrete action plan for the world to reverse the grinding poverty, hunger and disease affecting billions of people.

N/A – Information not provided

ii. Selected Energy Priorities

Using the targets outlined in the Millennium Development Goals, the Project’s policy recommendations are centered on:

- Planning for the 2015 time horizon
- Pursuing the Millennium Development Goals as minimum policy targets in developing countries
- Specifying the ways donor countries need to follow through on their aid, trade and debt relief commitments to coherently support the world’s poorest countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

iii. Potential areas for collaboration

- Encouraging member countries to incorporate the Millennium Development Goals as minimum policy targets
- Knowledge and information sharing

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

<p>Has the executive summary been provided?</p>	<p>No. However, the following excerpt serves as a summary:</p>
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>The bulk of the Project’s work has been carried out by 10 thematic Task Forces comprising a total of more than 250 experts from around the world including: researchers and scientists; policymakers; representatives of NGOs, UN agencies, the World Bank, IMF and the private sector. Over the last three years, the Task Forces have conducted extensive research within their fields of expertise to produce recommendations for meeting the Millennium Development Goals. The ongoing work of the Project is led by a secretariat housed at UNDP headquarters in New York.</p> <p>The core recommendation of the Millennium Project is that the Millennium Development Goals must be at the center of national and international poverty reduction strategies. For this to happen, developing countries need to conduct vigorous “needs assessments” to identify where they stand on the Goals and what interventions need to be in place in order to get on track for 2015.</p> <p>In 2004, the Project began working with the UN system in selected “pilot countries”– Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tajikistan and Yemen – to help identify the best ways to integrate Millennium Development Goal targets and timelines into their national strategies to reduce poverty. The aim is for these national strategies to serve as models for similar undertakings in developing countries throughout the world.</p> <p>But, for the Millennium Development Goals to be achieved, donor countries must keep up their end of this global deal as well. The Goals contain a specific target for a “global development partnership” that details what is needed from the world’s richest countries in order to finance the fight against poverty in the developing world. Meeting the Millennium Development Goals will require a marked increase in official development assistance.</p> <p>The Project’s findings demonstrate that with developing countries’ “MDG-based poverty reduction strategies” matched with the 0.7 pledge made by developed countries, the Millennium Development Goals can be achieved, even in the poorest countries, by 2015.</p>

*Source : UN- Millennium, 2006. UN Millennium Environment Program.
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>*

6. Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS)

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Policy Agenda 2007				
Regional entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
DGIS	Undated	Undated	5	DGIS	Website
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					N/A
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					N/A
If yes, please provide:					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					N/A
If yes, please provide:					

N/A – Information not provided

ii. Selected Energy Priorities

- Ensuring security of energy supply
- Energy access for poor and developing nations
- Development of sustainable energy
- Development and regulation of energy markets
- Advocacy of energy agendas at international forums e.g. WTO and NATO

iii. Potential areas for collaboration

- Collaboration in financing energy investments in the region

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	N/A
If yes, please provide :	

Source: Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS). Energy Policy 2007. http://www.minbuza.nl/en/ministry.policy_and_budget/Policy-Agenda-2007.html

B. Bilateral Development Agencies

1. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	USAID Policy Paper - Energy				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
USAID	N/A	July 1984	21	USAID	Policy Document
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop sound national energy policies that are integrated with national economic policies and supportive of sustained economic growth; 2. To expand production of indigenous energy sources, substituting for higher cost imported energy wherever economically justified; and 3. To improve the efficiency of energy use.

N/A – Information not provided

ii. USAID's International Energy Priorities for Developing Countries

a) Analysis, Planning, and Policy Development

- Help countries analyze national energy supply and demand patterns, stressing links of energy to development, the importance of both commercial energy and traditional fuels, and, as an equal priority, environment and natural resource management issues.
- Finance resource assessments when countries need more information about their energy endowments.

b) Increasing Energy Supplies

Although USAID may well be involved in a cross-section of activities justified by the country strategy analysis, USAID's orientation gives it a particular interest in energy activities directly supporting the rural economy (agriculture and rural development, and biomass fuels). More efficient energy use (conservation) is also a supply option suited to USAID assistance.

(i) Agriculture and Rural Development

USAID programs must recognize a fundamental reality: more energy is required to increase agricultural production. Without increased energy, countries cannot achieve production increases of any significance.

- Promote policies and programs that provide essential energy for food production, processing, and distribution and off-farm employment;
- Help developing countries undertake primary data collection to understand how much energy is required, in what form, by what groups, and the likely sources to support agricultural and rural development programs;

(ii) Biomass Fuels

USAID will direct significant attention to biomass fuels, consistent with USAID forestry policy and forestry programs, and the need to supply domestic energy. USAID should support efforts to expand production and conversion of fuelwood, crop residues, and possibly energy crops in countries with appropriate resources.

(iii) More Efficient Energy Use (Conservation)

- Encourage and assist host government conservation programs to improve energy efficiency for both modern and traditional fuel systems;
- Concentrate on training people and filling information gaps, transferring the successful experience and expertise in the U.S. private sector; finance capital investment in selected programs.

(iv) Other Energy Sources

- Help to evaluate the nature and extent of indigenous energy resources, including coal, oil, gas, hydro, solar, wind and geothermal;
- Help conduct feasibility studies to evaluate the most efficient energy systems options; use its "front-end" technical assistance efforts to catalyze and leverage follow-on capital investment by others, especially the international financial institutions.

c) Training and Institutional Development

- undertake needs assessments in specific countries to determine what training is needed, for how many people, and who should be trained;
- develop curricula and teaching materials for developing country energy problems, to be used in developing countries and the U.S.;
- finance major programs targeted to identified training needs at the senior and middle level;
- expand ties with U.S. universities, government laboratories, research institutions, consulting engineers, energy companies, and professional societies that can offer expertise to developing countries and establish long term institution-to-institution relationships.

d) Research and Technology Transfer

(i) Policy Research

- USAID will finance policy research to help officials make informed energy decisions

(ii) Fuelwood Research

- USAID will undertake a major fuelwood research initiative. USAID has designated fuelwood as one of four agency-wide research priorities, and is presently preparing an implementation plan covering the research program.

(iii) Research and Field Testing of Energy Systems

- select energy systems for research and field testing with the best economic potential (without subsidies) to meet the most significant end-uses;
- field test the technologies under a standardized evaluation system for each technology;
- assure the collection, analysis, and distribution of information to assess the results of the field tests which could justify wide-scale application;

e) Private Enterprise

- stress policy dialogue, especially pricing and investment incentives, that facilitate private sector investment;
- establish closer relationships with U.S. private firms, trade associations, and utilities to mobilize U.S. expertise;
- encourage indigenous and external private investment in energy resources or systems development by conducting assessments, analyses and feasibility studies integrating the capital investment criteria and informational needs of commercial lenders and energy enterprises;

iii. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- Collaboration in financing policy research to help officials make informed energy decisions
- Collaboration in financing country energy resource assessments and potential
- Collaboration in encouraging indigenous and external private investment in energy resources or systems development

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>Energy is a driving force for development. Countries require increasing supplies of energy to support their expanding economies. Without sufficient energy, development lags. Countries with higher levels of development use much more energy per capita than the least developed countries.</p> <p>The energy constraints faced by most developing countries are severe. These countries, especially the poorest, share the common problem of inadequate energy supplies to fuel economic growth, and to cook food. These requirements for energy have led directly to unmanageable claims on foreign exchange to import oil, and environmental degradation from an over-exploited traditional fuel resource base.</p> <p>USAID must be actively involved in helping to address these energy problems, which are likely to become more serious in the years ahead. USAID will address energy requirements in its programs as a separate sector, fully integrate energy requirements with program objectives in other sectors, and will also address energy concerns with other assistance agencies. USAID will tailor energy programs to the needs of individual countries, depending upon their resources and level of development, sources of investment, and the overall program emphasis in the USAID Country Development Strategy.</p> <p>USAID assistance in energy has the following long term objectives: to help (i) develop sound national energy policies that are integrated with national economic policies and supportive of sustained economic growth; (ii) expand production of indigenous energy sources, substituting for higher cost imported energy wherever economically justified; and (iii) improve the efficiency of energy use.</p> <p>To determine how USAID objectives can best be achieved, the country CDSS should examine the key role energy plays at both the macroeconomic and the individual project level and indicate how energy</p>

	<p>components in the program can promote the ultimate program objective of helping poor people.</p> <p>USAID will promote development of the most cost-effective energy supplies necessary for development, especially in rural areas. USAID's energy program will offer technical assistance for analysis, planning, and policy development; help to develop indigenous energy supplies; training and institution building; research and technology transfer; and encouragement of private investment from domestic and foreign sources. USAID may finance resource transfers in a few selected countries. The program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• improve host government policies and programs and raise awareness of how energy is essential for development;• assist developing countries in the exploration of all energy options, making full use of U.S. technical competence;• direct significant attention to biomass fuels, and especially fuelwood research;• tap private sector expertise. <p>The key energy policy issues to be addressed covering both commercial energy and traditional fuels, are: energy's demand for foreign exchange; market pricing; mobilization of private investment; and conservation (increased efficiency of energy use).</p>
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Source: United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 1984. USAID Policy Paper – Energy. USAID, Washington D.C.

2. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	Sustainable Energy Services for Poverty Reduction				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
Sida	N/A	2005	7	Sida	Policy Document
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:					The overall objective is “assisting in the development of sustainable energy systems that enable poor people to improve their lives”.

N/A – Information not available

ii. SIDA’s Energy Priorities

1. Reforming Energy Institutions

Important elements of the reform process are; modifying the structure of the energy industry to enhance the prospects of competition; changing the ownership pattern and/or creating various forms of public-private partnerships to provide stronger incentives for efficiency and growth; and establishing a transparent regulatory framework to balance private and public interests;

a. Reform of Public Institutions and Energy Utilities

- Support to strengthening of national and regional energy policies, development of legislation and regulations, and the capacity to implement them
- Support to decision-making processes
- Financing to enhancing management capacity to realize the commercialization of energy utilities

b. Energy Market Reforms

- Sida supports the development of competitive energy markets as appropriate, throughout the energy supply chain of generation transmission and distribution

2. Developing Sustainable Energy Systems

- a. Financing of investments
 - Sida supports government investments with the aid of grants and soft loans and can make guarantees available for private investment
- b. Environment and Social Considerations
 - All energy interventions are in accordance with Sida’s regulation on “Environmental impact assessment in development cooperation”
- c. Energy Options
 - Sida supports interventions that increase access to a mix of modern energy services.
 - Sida gives priority to support for increased use of renewable energy
- d. Regional and Global Cooperation
 - Sida supports regional power integration initiatives
 - Sida participates in strategic international networks through which multilateral and bilateral donor organizations promote policy development, donor policy coherence, mobilization of financing infrastructure investments, and exchanges of knowledge related to energy sector development.

iii. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a. Collaboration in supporting the reforms of energy institutions
- b. Collaboration in financing energy investments

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		Yes
If yes, please provide :	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Sweden’s Policy for global development lays the foundation of Sweden’s development cooperation. It stated that the overall objective is to help create conditions that will enable poor people to improve their quality of life.</p> <p>Sida’s understanding of poverty and poverty reduction is expressed in “Perspectives on Poverty” which recognizes that peace, democratic governance, economic and social development and sustainable use of the environment are all necessary for sustainable poverty reduction.</p> <p>This policy forms part of Sida’s efforts to put Sweden’s Policy for Global Development and “Perspectives on Poverty” into practice in</p>	

	<p>relation to energy sector development.</p> <p>The overall objective of Sida's support to energy sector development is to assist in the development of sustainable energy systems that enable poor people to improve their lives.</p> <p>Sida's support to energy sector development rests on two pillars: reform of energy institutions and development of sustainable energy systems. Sida provides grants for technical assistance and capacity development and supports investments in energy systems through grants for technical assistance and capacity development and supports investments in energy systems through grants, credits and guarantees.</p> <p>Sida strives to align processes with partner countries and to provide energy support in well co-ordinated consortia with other donors. Sida works with key organizations in Sweden and elsewhere, including government agencies, NGOs, academia and the private sector, which provide valuable resources base for Sida's energy sector support. Sweden and Sida have considerable experience, knowledge and expertise in the energy sector. Swedish experience of electricity market reform, modern bio-energy development, district heating, sustainable hydro-power, energy efficiencies and synergies of the energy sector with other sectors are some examples.</p>
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Source: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), 2005. *Sustainable Energy Services for Poverty Reduction*. Sida, Stockholm

3. German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	On The Way To Sustainable Energy Supply				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
GTZ	N/A	N/A	6	GTZ	Report
Document Title	On the way to sustainable energy supply				
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To satisfy basic energy needs in order to improve living conditions • To safeguard ecologically, economically and socially sustainable economic development • To strengthen technological performance capability in the energy sector • To reduce dependence on imported energy sources • To support UN resolutions relating to the environment and development 			

N/A – Information not provided

ii. GTZ Energy Priorities

- Shaping Energy Policy
- Paving the way for Renewable Energy
- Increasing Energy Efficiency

iii. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- Supporting national energy policy reviews
- Promoting of renewable energy and energy efficiency

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No
If yes, please provide :	As there is no executive summary provided the following excerpt from the document's introduction is used: Development needs energy. The reliable and efficient provision of modern energy services is a central part of a global fight against poverty. A quarter of the world's population has no access to electricity: about 2.4 billion people have to really on wood, charcoal and other plant matter. Securing an energy supply is a necessary pre condition for economic development- whether in agriculture, the manufacturing industry or the service sector. This is shown by the analysis of the trends in gross domestic product and energy use in many countries.

Source: German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Undated. On The Way To Sustainable Energy Supply. GTZ, Frankfurt.

1) Department for International Development (DFID)

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international entity's energy policy.

Document Title	Energy for the Poor				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
DFID	N/A	May 2003	24	DFID	Consultation Document
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:					

N/A – Information not provided

ii. DFID's Energy Priorities

Based on the report DFID's perceived role in energy development provided in the report, the following can be said to be its priorities:

1. DFID is in a strong position to build partnerships with local and international institutions and, through learning from past experience, encourage maximum impact on poverty reduction through better utilization of energy at macro and micro levels.
2. DFID is already contributing towards the development of a greater understanding of energy for poverty reduction through its involvement in the EU Energy Experts Group, playing a lead role in the World Bank co-ordinated Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP), holding bilateral meetings with other donors, and contributing to the development of the energy elements of PRSPs.
3. DFID should draw on existing international knowledge and experience to build consensus around good practice and knowledge of energy utilisation at international, national and local levels. This would involve key actors within international and national agencies and governments, civil society and Whitehall.
4. DFID should build closer links across Whitehall with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, DEFRA and DTI to ensure consistency in our approach to energy sustainability

within the UK and internationally, while ensuring an awareness and higher profile for poverty reduction and the effect of international policy on poor people.

5. Work with other diverse multi-stakeholder partnerships, known as Type II initiatives, for WSSD.

6. Working with existing and new partners and building on existing work, especially the WSSD, DFID should undertake realistic analysis of incentives and of the political agenda that facilitate or constrain the contribution of energy to the MDGs.

7. DFID should build on existing activities at the micro level, working with the poorest and with civil society to give the poor themselves a voice at policy level on appropriate action to address changes in energy provision that will affect the poorest, most vulnerable and most marginalised.

8. DFID should work with the World Bank and other partners to revise the energy section of the PRSP source book to encompass current thinking on energy as a provider of services at both macro and micro levels.

9. DFID should work with partner countries to build local capacity and identify the opportunities for the smaller developing countries to access additional resources available through the clean development mechanism, a Kyoto mechanism to encourage industrialised countries to develop emission-reducing technologies in developing countries that also have local development benefits.

10. DFID should raise the profile and understanding of energy for development, and encourage dialogue between energy and non-energy experts, including:

- Communicating the key messages about energy and development (using familiar language and linking to key issues, for example, PRSPs, MDGs, empowerment, health, education, water, environment etc.), to non-energy and energy experts, and to encourage dialogue about how energy can facilitate poverty reduction.
- The production of appropriate communication materials to facilitate dialogue.

11. The rapid rate of globalisation and high profile of sustainable development - economic, environmental and social - make this an essential time for DFID to use its position in the development community in the advocacy of considering energy as a key facilitator to achieving the MDGs.

iii. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- Promotion of public-private partnerships in energy development

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No. However, the document's introduction on energy access to the poor is used for this purpose.
If yes, please provide :	<p>Energy can play a critical role in helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and improving the lives of poor people across the world. The wide range of 'energy services' – cooking, lighting, heating, water pumping, transport, etc. – made possible by fuels and fuel technologies can have a major impact in facilitating sustainable livelihoods, improving health and education and significantly reducing poverty. Conversely, energy poverty - the absence of sufficient choice in accessing adequate, affordable, reliable, safe and environmentally benign energy services – can be a severe constraint on economic and human development.</p> <p>In the light of the importance of energy services for poverty reduction, this paper proposes that development agencies and developing country governments should adopt a new approach to energy provision, one in which energy is, from the outset, fully integrated into all development plans. In the first instance, this means dispelling a number of misconceptions or myths about energy (see Box 2), as well as recognising energy as a service, not simply a sector. It is vital to repair the current disconnect between strategies in other sectors of the economy and understand more fully the requirement that all sectors have for energy services.</p>

Source: Department for International Development (DFID), 2003. Energy for the Poor. DFID, London.

C. Regional Development Banks

1. Asian Development Bank

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	Energy 2000: Review of the energy policy				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
Asian Development Bank	N/A	June 2003	51	Asian Development Bank	Policy and Strategy Paper
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:					
<p>The objectives of the policy are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. to efficiently meet the energy requirements of member countries derived by the process of socio-economic development; b. to accelerate growth and diversification of the energy supply; and c. to foster energy conservation. 					

N/A – Information not provided

ii. Asian Development Bank Energy Priorities

- a. Poverty reduction: by creating energy infrastructure for sustainable economic growth, increasing access to energy for the poor, particularly in rural areas, and making sure that the poor account for a major portion of beneficiaries in ADB projects;
- b. Promoting private sector involvement: by restructuring the energy sector and creating an enabling environment for private investors;

- c. Addressing regional and global environmental impacts: by supporting measures to address acid rain problems, use of clean energy and Kyoto Protocol mechanisms for GHG abatement, and by financing renewable energy projects; and
- d. Promoting regional cooperation: by helping DMCs identify and implement export-oriented hydropower and natural gas-based generation and transmission projects.

iii. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- Information sharing especially on the implementation of regional energy policies and strategies and lessons learnt.

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>Currently, just over a billion people in the industrialized countries use nearly 60% of the world’s commercial energy supply, while 5 billion people living in the developing countries consume the remaining 40%. The billion well-off people use 25-times as much energy as the poorest billion, and about 1.6 billion people have no access to reliable modern forms of energy such as electricity, gas, and liquid fuels. Many of these people live in the developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and most of them are poor. To alleviate this situation, energy supplies need to be expanded to progressively reach out to all those who do not have access to modern forms of energy. The poor, in particular, need to be provided with a minimum amount of energy at an affordable price. To achieve this goal, energy needs to be produced and supplied at least cost.</p> <p>Cleaner production processes for energy need to be adopted to minimize environmental degradation, something that often affects the poor the most. ADB’s goal in the energy sector will, therefore, be to increase the availability of energy in a least-cost and environmentally friendly manner and to improve access to energy for people in its DMCs, particularly the poor.</p> <p>In pursuing this goal, ADB will undertake interventions in the energy sector that will support the overarching objective of poverty reduction. The operational priorities that will be particularly relevant to the energy sector are (i) environmental protection, (ii) good governance, (iii) private sector development, and (iv) regional and sub regional</p>

cooperation. Environmental improvement will be promoted through the continued support for endues efficiency, renewable energy, improvement in technical efficiencies, and switching to cleaner fuels. Economic efficiency will be promoted through well-sequenced restructuring processes and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector investment that will facilitate development of competitive markets. Increasing access to energy for the poor, particularly those in rural areas, will receive special attention. Investments in the rural energy sector will aim to have a direct impact on employment generation by opening opportunities for small and medium enterprises. The availability of environmentally clean forms of energy in rural households as replacement for firewood and biomass will help reduce indoor pollution and contain its adverse impact on health, particularly for women. Through access to electricity and other forms of modern energy, communities will be enabled to improve the various facilities that benefit the poor, such as basic education and primary health care, and increase economic opportunities by raising productivity through the use of mechanized implements. A cleaner environment based on less polluting energy generation will be encouraged to benefit all. Through these various approaches, ADB's energy sector assistance will aim to improve the quality of life of the people, particularly of the poor, in the Asian and Pacific region.

The 1995 Energy Policy¹ called for a review in three years. The review has been delayed, partly because of the uncertainties in the sector and the region arising from the Asian financial crisis and partly to await adoption of the Poverty Reduction Strategy in November 1992 that made poverty reduction the overarching goal of ADB. The review takes into account comments and suggestions received after its circulation through the Internet.

The rest of the paper is divided into four sections: background describing the past energy sector policies and operations; the changing context, as underpinned by recent developments relevant to ADB's energy sector policy and operations; future assistance in this changed context; and conclusions.

Notwithstanding the changed circumstances in the region, most of the policy directions contained in the 1995 Energy Policy continue to remain relevant and valid, and the logic of the associated discussions in that paper continues to be robust. Future ADB assistance will need to focus on activities that help reduce poverty, promote private sector investment in DMCs, address regional and global environmental impacts, and enhance regional cooperation and trade in the energy sector.

Source: Asian Development Bank (AsDB), 2003. Energy 2000: Review of the Energy Policy. AsDB, Manila

2. Inter-American Development Bank

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	Energy Sector Strategy (Inter-American Development Bank)				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
Inter-American Development Bank	N/A	May 2000	46	Inter-American Development Bank	Energy Strategy Document
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:		The overall objective of the strategy is to position the Bank so that it can become an effective partnering the efforts of its borrowing countries to restructure their energy sectors.			

N/A – Information not provided

ii. Inter-American Bank Energy Priorities

Making Modern Energy Alternatives Available to All on Affordable Terms

- Access to modern sources of energy can be extended to the entire population by giving governments support to include the rural energy strategy in the context of comprehensive rural development and the fight against poverty. Governments also need assistance to develop a more diversified, demand-driven approach to increase energy options in rural areas and target the urban poor. This would lead governments to focus on energy needs and on the population's economic capacity to seek solutions other than a mere extension of the grid with costly subsidies.

Developing Efficient and Environmentally Friendly Patterns of Energy Production and Consumption

- regulatory measures, such as strengthening the State's capacity to formulate and implement policies and devise and apply environmental standards, enhancement of civil society's ability to work with the State in applying environmental regulations, and the adoption of labeling and other rules to ensure efficient use of energy in appliances and buildings;
- steps to create incentives such as applying market mechanisms to encourage the adoption of environmentally friendly measures, eliminating subsidies for energy consumption and establishing efficient pricing and rate systems along with improvements in meter-reading, billing and col collection systems so that consumption reflects the real cost of energy;
- programs to eliminate discrimination in and barriers to the use of clean energy sources and efficient energy consumption;
- programs and projects for rational use of energy in urban transportation through comprehensive solutions combining land use, mass transit, and technology to minimize pollution;
- promoting and financing the use of cleaner, cheaper primary sources of energy such as natural gas, which contribute to both economic efficiency and a healthier environment;
- measures to enhance the region's hydroelectric and other renewable resources potential in ways that are environmentally and economically sustainable; and
- actions fostering cooperation in the fight against climate change.

Integrating Energy Markets

- The integration of energy markets is facilitated by measures that harmonize sector structures and the regulatory, rate-setting, fiscal, legal, and commercial rules governing the sector. Mechanisms should be set up to promote trade (regional dispatching centers, energy exchanges, etc.).

iii. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- Information sharing especially on the implementation of regional energy policies and strategies and lessons learnt.

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>The chief objective of the strategy is to guide the Bank in its efforts to support the restructuring and reform of the energy sector in the borrowing countries so that these sectors can develop in a way that is <i>economically, financially, environmentally, socially and politically sustainable</i>. In attempting to achieve this goal, countries face five challenges: (i) the consolidation of structural and economic reforms undertaken in the first half of this decade (economic, financial, environmental, social, and political sustain-ability); (ii) extension of modern energy options to all citizens on affordable terms (social sustainability); (iii) development of patterns of energy production and consumption that are efficient and at the same time environmentally friendly (environmental sustainability); (iv) mobilizing foreign and local capital to finance the sector (financial sustainability); and (v) integration of regional energy markets (economic and financial sustainability).</p> <p>The new strategy focuses on the identification and consolidation of a set of complementary activities that take advantage of the Bank's installed capacity and its experience in various sectors and areas of activity, while taking its limitations into consideration. It will help to optimize the use of its limited resources to support the countries in consolidating sector reforms and ensuring the sustainable development of energy markets in the new century. The strategy seeks to provide the Bank with a set of special products to support the countries, identify and anticipate the trade-offs that will need to be resolved and establish the criteria to define its position and keep it current.</p> <p>The Bank can draw on a variety of experiences, instruments, and policies to orchestrate a set of unique complementary activities and exploit its institutional advantages. For instance, the Bank is an influential regional player with a proven ability to convene conferences, meetings, and other forums for discussing important issues and reaching consensus. It has an excellent record of support for general reform of the economy and the State that are prerequisites for energy sector reform and for the integration of regional economies, which paves the way for energy integration. The Bank is respected in the region for its work fostering the development of local capital markets. It has the capacity to provide financial and non-lending services to small- and medium-sized entrepreneurs.</p>

It is in a position to assist the private sector with loans and guarantees without sovereign backing. It has experience in urban development, rural development, the environment, and the fight against poverty and the environment, as well as in energy consuming sectors such as water supply and transportation. Lastly, it has a network of country offices throughout the region that allows it to take advantage of its experience in the energy sector and adapt its services to the new circumstances.

Of course, the Bank also faces major restrictions such as the paucity of financial and operational resources available for the sector; a lack of incentives for maintaining its presence in this sector, aside from loan operations, and for undertaking processes that are complicated and costly in terms of staff commitment; and the relatively rigid nature of its operational procedures and financial instruments.

To provide effective support for the countries in the region, the Bank should:

Focus its activity in the sector on consolidating structural reforms, which will require interventions to be part of a coherent, agreed upon strategy for consolidating sector reforms.

Maximize the value added of its operations by carefully selecting the timing, scope, and design of each intervention in an effort to ensure a catalytic effect that takes into account the countries' capacity to absorb it. This catalytic effect becomes dynamic when the Bank's backing and its participation in the reform process, its commitment to the sector and its capacity to adjust its action and incorporate lessons learned provides comfort to private investors to further participate in the development of the energy sector.

Promote the development of new energy markets *for energy efficiency; the production of clean energy and rural energy* by adopting innovative mechanisms and maximizing the potential for self-sufficiency and for replication; sending clear signals to the market on the Bank's policies and priorities; and helping to identify and overcome any initial obstacles to their implementation.

Identify operations that provide an opportunity to contribute simultaneously to other major Bank priorities (such as equity, the fight against poverty and environmental protection) and to take into account the activities of other multilateral institutions in the region, to ensure complementarity and coherence.

Use the Bank's influence and ability to convene meetings to develop approaches to common problems faced by countries in the region, such as regional market integration and the challenges posed by climate change.

Play a *temporary* role as a facilitator of the transition to a market system, but play that role *throughout* the transition period.

	<p>Carry out the new tasks by making optimal use of its staff, strengthening weak areas and seeking strategic partnership with institutions engaged in similar activities in the region.</p> <p>Recognize that the consolidation of reform and the development of new energy markets are long complicated processes that require the Bank's ongoing participation. Services must therefore be adapted to needs and a <i>process-</i> as well as a <i>project-</i>oriented approach must be taken.</p> <p>Many of the elements of the strategy seek to consolidate actions that the Bank had already been taking in response to sector needs under the mandate of the Eighth Replenishment. This strategy outlines ways to make them more operational, coherent, and effective. Of all the novel aspects contained in the strategy, the following should be highlighted:</p> <p>First, the linchpin of the new strategy is <i>support for the development and consolidation of the sector reforms undertaken over the past ten years by countries in the region</i>. To provide it, the strategy proposes orchestrating all the instruments at the disposal of the IDB Group in a given country around a support program agreed upon with the country.</p> <p>Second, the strategy seeks to provide comprehensive support for the development of <i>new energy markets</i> emerging as a result of the reforms, meeting their credit needs through the instruments and units best suited to the characteristics of each market. For example, rural users outside the reach of the power grid could be more economically served by decentralized systems using renewable sources, through local micro enterprises and/or communities, with the support of the Bank's micro enterprise program.</p> <p>Third, the strategy is based on an overall approach to energy problems that addresses supply and demand. Hence, the multidisciplinary and interdepartmental activities recommended in the search for comprehensive solutions to the complex problem of urban transportation, its support for the development of end-use energy efficiency markets, and to devise such solutions for projects in other energy using sectors that the Bank may finance, such as water supply, housing, and municipal development. Thus, in addition to contributing to the achievement of the primary objectives of the energy strategy, a number of additional benefits will be obtained, including improvements in environmental quality.</p> <p>Fourth, the strategy provides experimental use of new instruments to support the development of future energy markets through <i>programs that recognize the uncertain nature and importance of the process (rather than focus only on the individual projects), as well as the importance of the learning process in new areas</i>. Reform efforts with a long-term perspective can thus be supported, along with new markets, targeting their consolidation rather than just a simple</p>
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To achieve its objectives, the strategy will use the various instruments available to the Bank, as follows:

The country dialogue and strategy, to ensure continuity, a long-term vision, and commitment on the part of the governments.

The Bank's ability to convene meetings and other forums, to support regional actions to address common concerns (such as the integration of regional market, and the challenges posed by climate change).

Responsive, timely sources of technical assistance to support the consolidation of reform and the development of the new energy markets.

A menu of financial instruments, to meet the needs of the different markets by adjusting to their needs.

A menu of nonlending products to link the needs of borrowers with those of the financial institutions, especially for markets in which micro enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises are involved, but also in individual consumer markets.

Close coordination among the different Bank units to ensure coherence and optimize the use of resources.

Implementation of the new strategy would give rise to a different type of operation involving all members of the IDB Group and would not be restricted to the traditional energy sector. Apart from conventional and private sector operations, loans and technical assistance for energy companies, the strategy calls for credit operations and nonlending services for micro enterprises and small- and medium-sized enterprises. It calls also for the inclusion of energy components in loans for sanitation and municipal development and operations offering comprehensive support for urban transportation, the environment, and so on. The strategy also proposes a new type of operation that is better able to adapt to constantly evolving markets so that the lessons learned during initial experimental phases can be incorporated into subsequent phases and replication enhanced. Lastly, the strategy encourages the well-orchestrated use of all available instruments, to provide effective and timely support for the consolidation of sector reforms.

The strategy would be implemented gradually and would include an initial stage for dissemination and experimentation; an intermediate stage for evaluation, consolidation, and reproduction; and a final stage for normal operation, evaluation, and feedback. In its initial stage, implementation of the strategy will involve reassigning functions and staff to launch the new programs.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank , 2000. Energy Sector Strategy Inter-American Development Bank, New York.

3. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	Energy Operations Policy				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
EBRD	N/A	N/A	30	EBRD	Policy document
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the investment climate and allow the development of energy systems functioning in market principles; • To improve the efficiency in conversion, transportation, distribution and consumption of energy and to improve the quality of energy services; • To improve environmental performance, including supporting actions to address the climate change issue; and; • To improve safety of nuclear power production 			

N/A – Information not provided

ii. European Bank for Reconstruction Energy Priorities

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development investment priorities are provided below

a) Energy Efficiency in Consumption

The investment priorities for improving use of energy are in the following three areas:

- Large scale industries – as integral part of ongoing restructuring where investment programmes take account of the full scope of energy efficiency improvements – through process improvements as well as minimisation of general energy needs.
- Smaller scale energy users – including SMEs, residential, commercial and institutional sectors. Significant energy savings from investments in control systems and metering.
- Demand side management by utilities - As part of utilities' improvement programmes where investments or contractual arrangements with end users may reduce supply side investment needs or ease supply constraints.

b) Energy Conversion: Supporting the Most Efficient Options

The need for investment in energy generation facilities is largely driven by pressure to reduce the costs of energy for end-users and by the priority given in local regulations to reduce harmful emissions from inefficient combustion of fuels. Pressure to improve fuel efficiency is greatest for countries that import most of their fuel for generating heat and electrical energy, particularly natural gas and in countries where the actual cost of indigenous production of fuel is very high leading to a decline of the mining sectors.

c) Energy Transport and Distribution

Substantial investments are needed to modernize energy transportation facilities, system control and dispatch facilities in order to deliver energy to users at least cost. Effective energy transport systems are needed to increase power trade and system cross-support as a more economical alternative to adding generation capacity.

iii. Potential Areas for Collaboration

- Information sharing especially on the implementation of regional energy policies and strategies and lessons learnt.

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>This paper presents the EBRD's ("the Bank's") operations policy for the energy sector including energy conversion, transportation, distribution and consumption. More specifically, the policy covers power generation, transmission, and distribution, heat generation and distribution, gas distribution and utilisation of power, heat and gas including energy consumers as well as energy utilities. The oil and gas production, transformation and transport sectors are covered in separate policy documents.</p> <p>The document updates the previous Energy Operations Policy Paper (BDS95-4). This paper maintains the thrust of the operational objectives laid down in the previous policy paper, but it expands on how the Bank will achieve these objectives in the light of subsequent experience and developments in these sectors and with the Bank's operational instruments. In particular the paper emphasises the importance of promoting the efficient use of primary energy produced and imported in our countries of operation. The paper explains how the Bank will capitalise on potential for energy efficiency improvements at all stages of the process of converting primary energy to final end use, promoting market development and energy efficiency in conversion, transmission, distribution and consumption. With respect to the Bank's policy on nuclear safety and involvement in nuclear power projects, however, there are no substantial changes to the policy laid down in the previous Energy Operations Policy Paper.</p> <p>The paper is presented in seven sections: Section 1 outlines the Bank's operations in the sector to date and highlights the impact that these have had on the transition process; Section 2 describes the key challenges facing our countries of operation in the production, conversion and utilisation of energy; Section 3 outlines sector reform priorities; Section 4 outlines investment priorities for the sector; Section 5 presents the Bank's operational objectives for supporting the sector; Section 6 describes the Bank's operational approach for achieving these objectives; and Section 7 presents the projected level and composition of EBRD financing in the sector.</p>

Source: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Undated. Energy Operations Policy. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London.

D. Recommendations/Priorities of International Processes

1) Johannesburg Summit (WSSD)

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	Report on World Summit for Sustainable Development				
Process: Johannesburg Summit WSSD	Year formulated: 2002	Year published: 2002	Total number of pages: 173	Entity responsible: International, regional and national entities	Nature of document: WSSD Report
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please provide:		To take joint actions and improve efforts to work together at all levels to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services for sustainable development sufficient to facilitate the achievement of the Millennium development goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015, and as a means to generate other important services that mitigate poverty, bearing in mind that access to energy facilitates the eradication of poverty.			
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:					

ii. WSSD Priorities (with direct and indirect links to energy)

- a. Poverty eradication
- b. Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production
- c. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development
- d. Sustainable development in a globalizing
- e. Health and sustainable
- f. Sustainable development of small island developing states
- g. Sustainable development for Africa

iii. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>1. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992,¹ provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the Rio principles,² the full implementation of Agenda 21² and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21³. We also commit ourselves to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁴ and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992.</p> <p>2. The present plan of implementation will further build on the achievements made since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and expedite the realization of the remaining goals. To this end, we commit ourselves to undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhancing international cooperation, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.⁵ These efforts will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development, economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development.</p> <p>3. We recognize that the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit should benefit all, particularly women, youth, children and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the implementation should involve all relevant actors through partnerships, especially between Governments of the North and South, on the one hand, and between Governments and major groups, on the other, to achieve the widely shared goals of sustainable development. As reflected in the Monterrey Consensus,⁶ such partnerships are key to pursuing sustainable development in a globalizing world.</p> <p>4. Good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development. At the domestic level, sound environmental, social and economic policies, democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, the rule of law, anti-corruption</p>

	<p>measures, gender equality and an enabling environment for investment are the basis for sustainable development. As a result of globalization, external factors have become critical in determining the success or failure of developing countries in their national efforts. The gap between developed and developing countries points to the continued need for a dynamic and enabling international economic environment supportive of international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, technology transfer, debt and trade and full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making, if the momentum for global progress towards sustainable development is to be maintained and increased.</p> <p>5. Peace, security, stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as well as respect for cultural diversity, are essential for achieving sustainable development and ensuring that sustainable development benefits all.</p> <p>6. We acknowledge the importance of ethics for sustainable development and, therefore, emphasize the need to consider ethics in the implementation of Agenda 21.</p>
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Source: World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), 2002. Report on World Summit for Sustainable Development. WSSD, Johannesburg.

2) Bonn Conference

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy

Document Title	Policy Recommendations for Renewable Energy				
Process: BONN Renewable Conference	Year formulated: 2004	Year published: June 2004	Total number of pages: 19	Entity responsible: International, regional and national entities	Nature of document: Policy Recommendation
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish policies for RE markets • To expand financing options for RE • To develop capacities for the increased use of RE

ii. Bonn Renewable Conference Policy Priorities for Renewable Energy

a. To establish policies for RE markets

A sustainable future can be achieved only if markets function effectively and efficiently. Thus, sound economic principles and policies are important. In the long term, it is essential to establish a level playing field in the energy market, free of subsidies, and to internalize external costs.

b. To expand financing options for RE

All renewable energies, with the exception of biomass, have zero fuel costs and low operating costs. At the same time, they do have relatively high up-front capital needs, so finance-related risks and barriers hinder renewable energy investments.

c. To develop capacities for the increased use of RE

In order to increase the use of renewables, strengthened capacity is particularly important in three main areas:

1. Development of a well-trained workforce to manufacture, install, operate and maintain technology, business, and regulatory systems,
2. Design of a coherent and functioning institutional framework, and
3. Provision of available, appropriate, and affordable technologies.

iii. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No
If yes, please provide :	<p>The development and diffusion of renewable energy resources and technologies will help realise important economic, environmental and social objectives in the early decades of the 21st century. Renewable energies are a critical element for achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2002 agreed on a comprehensive agenda on energy for sustainable development. Guided by the overarching objectives of sustainable development and poverty alleviation, governments agreed to improve access to “reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources”, to increase the use of renewable energies, to enhance energy efficiency, and to provide cleaner liquid and gaseous fuels.</p> <p>The renewables 2004 conference is part of the international response to these challenges. It is in the context of a broad and comprehensive agenda that policy recommendations are being offered to address the crucial element of renewable energies.</p> <p>The benefits provided by renewables will differ among and within countries, depending on the local situation, options, and concerns. Among the benefits that can flow from increased use of renewable energy are: enhanced security of energy supply, reduced threat of climate change, stimulation of economic growth, jobs creation (often in rural areas), higher incomes, poverty reduction, improved social equity, and protection of the environment at all levels. Renewables can also improve access to energy services by providing reliable and affordable energy supply for people in rural and urban areas. Increased utilization of renewable energy should be seen as a means to such ends, not as an objective per se.</p>

With these benefits in mind, Member States of the United Nations agreed at the WSSD: “With a sense of urgency, substantially (to) increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply”.

Renewable energy flows are very large in comparison with commercial energy demand. Renewable energy can be increasingly important for providing many key energy services such as lighting, heating, cooling, safer and healthier cooking, mechanical power, transport, and communication. Technologies exist to tap the renewable energy flows at costs that are often competitive with conventional energy sources if the evaluation includes external costs and benefits, and subsidies to conventional energies are eliminated.

As developing countries work to expand and modernise their energy systems, and industrialised countries work to replace their ageing systems and meet rising demand, societies face a unique opportunity over the next few decades to increase investments in renewable energies. Over the next 30 years, global investments in energy-supply infrastructure are projected to be \$16 trillion. The opportunity is to orient a large and increasing share of these investments towards renewable energy, in order to advance the transition to a global energy system for sustainable development. On the other hand, if these investments continue as business as usual, mostly in conventional energy, societies will be further locked into an energy system that is incompatible with sustainable development and that further increases the risks of climate change.

Due to effective renewables policies enacted in a few countries, global growth rates for some renewable energy technologies have exceeded 20 percent per year over the past decade. Such strong growth has rapidly driven down costs through learning, economies of scale, and technology improvements. These advances will be sustained and expanded only if the policies that underpin those growth rates are continued and adopted in many more countries. In fact, increasing the use of renewable energies is largely an issue of policy.

Source: Bonn Conference, 2004. Policy Recommendations for Renewable Energy. Bonn Conference, Bonn.

3) 2005 Beijing Renewable Energy Conference (BIREC 2005)

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the international energy policy.

Document Title	BIREC Declaration				
Process: BIREC 2005	Year formulated: 2005	Year published: 2005	Total number of pages: 4	Entity responsible: BIREC	Nature of document: Declaration
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:					

ii. BIREC Renewable Energy Priorities

- (1) Creating supportive policy, legal, and institutional frameworks;
- (2) Securing public sector commitment, including for R&D and procurement policies;
- (3) Leveling the playing field;
- (4) Promoting private sector involvement and a stronger alignment between policy timeframes and timelines for investment;
- (5) Supporting the establishment of national renewable energy industries including small and medium enterprises; and
- (6) Providing access to affordable finance, including micro-finance, and consumer credit mechanisms.

iii) Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No
If yes, please provide :	

Source: 2005 Beijing Renewable Energy Conference (BIREC 2005), 2005. BIREC Declaration. BIREC 2005, Beijing.

4) Commission on Sustainable Development – 14th Session

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international entity's energy policy.

Document Title	Report on the 14 th Session				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
CSD	2006	2006	74	CSD	Report
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:					

ii. CSD Energy Priorities

CSD Energy Primary Themes which give an indication of CSD's priority areas:

- (a) Energy for sustainable development;
- (b) Industrial development;
- (c) Air pollution/atmosphere;
- (d) Climate change

iii) Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), 2006. Report on the 14th Session (22nd April 2005 and 1-12th May 2006). (CSD) New York.

5) *G8 – Gleneagles 2005*

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international entity’s energy policy.

Document Title	Gleneagles Communiqué				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
G8	2005	2005	35	G8	Declaration
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:					

ii. G8 Gleneagles climate change, clean energy development and sustainable development key focus areas;

- a. Transforming the way we use energy
 - Energy efficiency is a key area for G8. Improvements for energy efficiency have benefits for economic growth and the environment, as well as co-benefits such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, preventing pollution, alleviating poverty, improving security of energy supply, competitiveness and improving health and employment.
- b. Powering a cleaner future
 - G8 will support efforts to make electricity generation from coal and other fossil fuels cleaner and more efficient
 - G8 promotes the use and continued development and commercialization of renewable energy
 - G8 will research into challenges of integrating renewable energy into networks and optimizing the efficiency of grids.

- c. Promoting research and development
 - G8 will continue to take forward research, development and diffusion of energy technologies in all fields.
- d. Financing the transition to cleaner energy
 - G8 will support a market-led approach to encouraging energy efficiency and accelerating investment and the deployment of cleaner technologies which will help transition to a low-emission future;
 - G8 will adopt a market-based policy framework which;
 - Support re-investment
 - Remove barriers to direct investment
 - Leverage private capital for clean development
 - Use standards, or use pricing and regulatory signals
 - G8 will promote dialogue on the role, suitability, potential synergies and timing of various policy approaches within the context of each country's national circumstances

iii. **Executive Summary**

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
If yes, please provide :	<p>1. We face serious and linked challenges in tackling climate change, promoting clean energy and achieving sustainable development globally.</p> <p>(a) Climate change is a serious and long-term challenge that has the potential to affect every part of the globe. We know that increased need and use of energy from fossil fuels, and other human activities, contribute in large part to increases in greenhouse gases associated with the warming of our Earth's surface. While uncertainties remain in our understanding of climate science, we know enough to act now to put ourselves on a path to slow and, as the science justifies, stop and then reverse the growth of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>(b) Global energy demands are expected to grow by 60% over the next 25 years. This has the potential to cause a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions associated with climate change.</p> <p>(c) Secure, reliable and affordable energy sources are fundamental to economic stability and development. Rising energy demand poses a challenge to energy security given increased reliance on global energy markets.</p> <p>(d) Reducing pollution protects public health and ecosystems. This is particularly true in the developing world. There is a need to improve</p>

air and water quality in order to alleviate suffering from respiratory disease, reduce public health costs and prolong lives.

(e) Around 2 billion people lack modern energy services. We need to work with our partners to increase access to energy if we are to support the achievement of the goals agreed at the Millennium Summit in 2000.

2. We will act with resolve and urgency now to meet our shared and multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving the global environment, enhancing energy security and cutting air pollution in conjunction with our vigorous efforts to reduce poverty.

3. It is in our global interests to work together, and in partnership with major emerging economies, to find ways to achieve substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and our other key objectives, including the promotion of low-emitting energy systems. The world's developed economies have a responsibility to act.

4. We reaffirm our commitment to the UNFCCC and to its ultimate objective to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. We reaffirm the importance of the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and look forward to its 2007 report.

5. We face a moment of opportunity. Over the next 25 years, an estimated \$16 trillion will need to be invested in the world's energy systems. According to the IEA, there are significant opportunities to invest this capital cost-effectively in cleaner energy technologies and energy efficiency. Because decisions being taken today could lock in investment and increase emissions for decades to come, it is important to act wisely now.

6. We will, therefore take further action to:

(a) promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks; and accelerate deployment of cleaner technologies, particularly lower-emitting technologies

(b) work with developing countries to enhance private investment and transfer of technologies, taking into account their own energy needs and priorities.

(c) raise awareness of climate change and our other multiple challenges, and the means of dealing with them; and make available

the information which business and consumers need to make better use of energy and reduce emissions.

7. Adaptation to the effects of climate change due to both natural and human factors is a high priority for all nations, particularly in areas that may experience the most significant change, such as the Arctic, the African Sahel and other semi-arid regions, low-lying coastal zones, and small island states also subject to subsidence. As we work on our own adaptation strategies, we will work with developing countries building capacity to help them improve their resilience and integrate adaptation goals into sustainable development strategies.

8. Tackling climate change and promoting clean technologies, while pursuing energy security and sustainable development, will require a global concerted effort over a sustained period.

9. We therefore agree to take forward a Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, and invite other interested countries with significant energy needs to join us. We will:

(a) address the strategic challenge of transforming our energy systems to create a more secure and sustainable future;

(b) monitor implementation of the commitments made in the Gleneagles Plan of Action and explore how to build on this progress; and

(c) share best practice between participating governments.

10. We will ask our Governments to take the Dialogue forward. We welcome Japan's offer to receive a report at the G8 Summit in 2008.

11. We will work with appropriate partnerships, institutions and initiatives including the International Energy Agency (IEA) and World Bank:

(a) The IEA will advise on alternative energy scenarios and strategies aimed at a clean, efficient and competitive energy future.

(b) The World Bank will take a leadership role in creating a new framework for clean energy and development, including investment and financing.

12. Following the success of the Energy and Environment Ministerial Roundtable held in London in March, the UK will hold meetings to take the Dialogue forward in the second half of this year, including by identifying specific implementation plans for carrying out each of the

	<p>commitments under the Plan of Action.</p> <p>13. We welcome the Russian decision to focus on energy in its Presidency of the G8 in 2006 and the programme of meetings that Russia plans to hold.</p> <p>14. We acknowledge that the UNFCCC is the appropriate forum for negotiating future action on climate change. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome its entry into force and will work to make it a success.</p> <p>15. We will work together to advance the goals and objectives we have agreed today to inform the work of the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal 2005. We are committed to move forward in that forum the global discussion on long-term cooperative action to address climate change.</p>
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Source: G8, 2005. Gleneagles Communiqué. G8, Gleneagles

E. Key International Energy Institutions

1. Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the international entity's energy policy

Document Title	The information is got from the GNESD webpage				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
GNESD	N/A	N/A	N/A	GNESD	Organization Profile
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the Members Centres' ability to acquire, assimilate, and apply existing knowledge and experiences. • Working for a better understanding of the links between sustainable energy and other development and environment priorities, and technology and policy options, leading to better articulation of practical policies that can be adopted so as to promote energy for sustainable energy. • Working to change government policies and programmes, and private sector, investments, so that these favour energy for sustainable development approaches. • Promoting a communication infrastructure that provides a means for Members to share experiences and draw on each other's strengths, expertise, and skills, and • Strengthened South-South and North-South exchange of knowledge and collaboration on energy issues of common interest. 			

ii. GNESD's Energy priorities

- Working to change government policies and programmes, and private sector, investments, so that these favour energy for sustainable development approaches.
- Working for a better understanding of the links between sustainable energy and other development and environment priorities, and technology and policy options
- Assess the impact of power sector reforms on access to the poor
- Assess the potential of renewables in poverty alleviation

iii. Potential areas of collaboration

- Use GNESD's research findings on the renewable, power sector reforms and energy access in the implementation of the Bank's Energy Policy
- Collaboration in carrying out energy policy research

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :	N/A	

Source: Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD), 2006. Website: <http://www.gnesd.org/>

2. Global Village Energy Project (GVEP)

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the international entity's energy policy.

Document Title	GVEP Progress Report 2004				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
GVEP	N/A	N/A	N/A	GVEP	Organization Profile
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country action planning and implementation, emphasizing energy-poverty linkages and contributing to national and local poverty reduction strategies; • Capacity strengthening, with a focus on entrepreneurs and consumers; • Financing facilitation, including expanding existing programs, financial institutions and financial instruments to better suit the needs of investors, developers and consumers; • Knowledge management, including sharing lessons learned and best practices for improving energy delivery and use; and • Monitoring and evaluation, to track energy service impacts on poverty reduction, while enhancing partner accountability for tangible results. 			

ii. GVEP’s Energy priorities

The following planned activities are used to provide an indication of the GVEP priorities.

- Developing country energy-poverty plans, for implementation in 18+ partner countries.
- Conducting a regional energy-poverty workshop in Asia to identify energy-poverty needs/solutions in this region, and launch an aggressive program.
- Implementing entrepreneur, microfinance and financial institution training, and risk mitigation facility to leverage millions of dollars of investment in energy-poverty investments in developing countries.
- Leveraging multilateral and regional bank funding for GVEP project implementation.
- Documenting lessons learned and best practices in energy-poverty areas and conduct outreach to partner organizations.
- Developing methodologies/frameworks for monitoring and evaluating the impact of GVEP at three levels: projects, output (e.g., development impact and links to MDGs) and the Partnership itself.

iii. Potential areas of collaboration

- Supporting the development and implementation of national energy-poverty plans for African partner countries.
- Funding the implementation of GVEP Projects

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: Global Village Energy Project (GVEP), 2004. GVEP Progress Report 2004. GVEP, New York.

3. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

i. General information

The table below lists general information on the international entity's energy policy.

Document Title	REEEP's website was used				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
GNESD	N/A	N/A	N/A	GNESD	Organization Profile
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:		Vision for the institution: We seek to accelerate and expand the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems in our own economies and in our energy portfolios.			
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:		<p>The partnership's goals are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 2. Deliver social improvements to developing countries and countries in transition, by improving the access to reliable clean energy services, and by making REES more affordable 3. Bring economic benefits to nations that use energy in a more efficient way and increase the share of indigenous renewable resources within their energy mix. 			

ii. REEEP's Energy priorities

REEEP's strategies on energy includes:

- Investment: Significantly increase global investment into renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Energy Efficiency: Significantly increase global energy efficiency measures, standards and projects

- Access to Energy: Significantly increase access to sustainable energy services for the poor

iii. Potential areas for collaboration

- Promotion and Investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies
- Promotion and financing activities for increasing energy access to the poor

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :	N/a	

Source: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), 2006. Regulation and Policy. <http://www.reeep.org/index.cfm?articleid=5>

F. Key International Institutions

1. European Investment Bank (EIB)

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international entity's energy policy.

Document Title	European Investment Bank and Renewable Energy				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
EIB	N/A	N/A	4	EIB	Renewable Energy Strategy
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please state/list:					<p>No explicit objectives are stated but the key focus areas are identified as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and improving the environment is of central concern to the European Investment Bank (EIB). • As the European Union's policy-driven bank, it is committed to increasing activities to promote renewable energy investment. • EIB is to double the share of renewable energy projects from 7% to 15% in overall EIB energy sector financing over the 5-year period 2002-2007. • Renewable energy lending is to reach up to 50% of the Bank's total financing for new electricity generation capacity in the EU by 2008-2010. • A third of EIB's individual loans in the Europe

	are to go towards environmental projects.
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ii. EIB Lending Priority Areas

- Tackling Climate Change (energy efficiency and renewable energy);
- Protecting Nature / Biodiversity and Natural Resources (flood relief and natural disaster prevention and alleviation);
- Environment and Health (reduction of air pollution, provision of water and wastewater treatment);
- Sustainable Use of Natural Resources & Waste Management (minimisation, recycling, re-use and disposal of domestic, commercial and industrial waste);
- To improve the quality of life in the urban environment (urban renewal and sustainable urban transport).

iii. Potential areas for collaboration

- Co-financing energy investments in Africa

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: European Investment Bank (EIB), Undated. European Investment Bank and Renewable Energy. EIB, Luxemburg

2. Commission for Africa

i. General Information

The table below lists general information on the international entity's energy policy.

Document Title	Our Common Interest – Report of the Commission for Africa				
International Entity:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
Commission for Africa	N/A	March 2005	464	Commission for Africa	Report
Is the vision of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide:					
Is the mission of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					No
If yes, please provide					
Are the objectives of the energy policy explicitly provided? (yes or no)					Yes
If yes, please state/list:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To generate new ideas and action for a strong and prosperous Africa, using the 2005 British Presidencies of the G8 and the European Union as a platform; b) To support the best of existing work on Africa, in particular the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Union, and help ensure this work achieves its goals; c) To help deliver implementation of existing international commitment towards Africa; d) To offer a fresh and positive perspective for Africa and its diverse culture in the 21st century, which challenges unfair perceptions and helps deliver changes; and e) To understand and help fulfill African aspirations for the future by listening to Africans 			

ii. Energy Priorities for the Commission for Africa

Although no explicit energy priorities are provided, provision of energy infrastructure and cleaner energy technologies are highlighted as important for Africa’s growth and development.

iii. Potential areas for collaboration

- Knowledge and information sharing

iv. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>Executive Summary</p> <p>For its part, Africa must accelerate reform. And the developed world must increase and improve its aid, and stop doing those things which hinder Africa’s progress. The developed world has a moral duty – as well as a powerful motive of self-interest – to assist Africa.</p> <p>We believe that now is the time when greater external support can have a major impact and this is a vital moment for the world to get behind Africa’s efforts.</p> <p>The actions proposed by the Commission constitute a coherent package for Africa. The problems they address are interlocking. They are vicious circles which reinforce one another. They must be tackled together. To do that Africa requires a comprehensive ‘big push’ on many fronts at once. Partners must work together to implement this package with commitment, perseverance and speed, each focusing on how they can make the most effective contribution.</p> <p>Getting Systems Right: Governance and Capacity-Building</p> <p>Africa’s history over the last fifty years has been blighted by two areas of weakness. These have been capacity – the ability to design and deliver policies; and accountability – how well a state answers to its people. Improvements in both are first and foremost the responsibility of African countries and people. But action by rich nations is essential too.</p> <p>Building capacity takes time and commitment. Weak capacity is a matter of poor systems and incentives, poor information, technical inability, untrained staff and lack of money. We recommend that donors make a major investment to improve Africa’s capacity, starting with its system of higher education, particularly in science and</p>

technology. They must help to build systems and staff in national and local governments, but also in pan-African and regional organizations, particularly the African Union and its NEPAD programme. Donors must change their behavior and support the national priorities of African governments rather than allowing their own procedures and special enthusiasms to undermine the building of a country's own capacity.

Improving accountability is the job of African leaders. They can do that by broadening the participation of ordinary people in government processes, in part by strengthening institutions like parliaments, local authorities, trades unions, the justice system and the media. Donors can help with this. They can also help build accountable budgetary processes so that the people of Africa can see how money is raised and where it is going. That kind of transparency can help combat corruption, which African governments must root out. Developed nations can help in this too. Money and state assets stolen from the people of Africa by corrupt leaders must be repatriated. Foreign banks must be obliged by law to inform on suspicious accounts. Those who give bribes should be dealt with too; and foreign companies involved in oil, minerals and other extractive industries must make their payments much more open to public scrutiny.

Firms who bribe should be refused export credits.

Without progress in governance, all other reforms will have limited impact.

The Need for Peace and Security

The most extreme breakdown of governance is war. Africa has experienced more violent conflict than any other continent in the last four decades. In recent years things have improved in many countries, but in other places violent conflict is still the biggest single obstacle to development. Investing in development is investing in peace.

The most effective way to tackle conflict – to save both lives and money – is to build the capacity of African states and societies to prevent and manage conflict. That means using aid better to tackle the causes of conflict. It means improving the management of government incomes from natural resources and international agreements on how to control the 'conflict resources' which fuel or fund hostilities. It means controlling the trade in small arms.

African regional organizations and the UN can help prevent and resolve conflict when tensions cannot be managed at the national level, through, for example, effective early warning, mediation and peacekeeping. Donors can support this by providing flexible funding to the African Union and the continent's regional organizations; and

supporting the creation of a UN Peacebuilding Commission. The coordination and financing of post conflict peacebuilding and development must be improved to prevent states emerging from violent conflict from sliding back into it.

Leaving No-One Out: Investing in People

Poverty is more than just a lack of material things. Poor people are excluded from decision-making and from the basic services the state ought to provide. Schools and clinics must be available to the poorest people in Africa. This is an urgent matter of basic human rights and social justice. But it is also sound economics: a healthy and skilled workforce is a more productive one, fulfilling their potential with dignity. Investing for economic growth means rebuilding African health and education systems, many of which are now on the point of collapse. This requires major funding, but it is not only a question of resources. It is also about delivery and results. These are powerfully strengthened when local communities are involved in decisions that affect them.

Properly funding the international community's commitment to Education for All will provide all girls and boys in sub-Saharan Africa with access to basic education to equip them with skills for contemporary Africa. Secondary, higher and vocational education, adult learning, and teacher training should also be supported within a balanced overall education system. Donors need to pay what is needed to deliver their promises – including the cost of removing primary school fees.

The elimination of preventable diseases in Africa depends above all on rebuilding systems to deliver public health services in order to tackle diseases such as TB and malaria effectively. This will involve major investment in staff, training, and the development of new medicines, better sexual and reproductive health services and the removal of fees paid by patients, which should be paid for by donors until countries can afford it. Funding for water supply and sanitation should be immediately increased, reversing years of decline.

Top priority must be given to scaling up the services needed to deal with the catastrophe of HIV and AIDS which is killing more people in Africa than anywhere else in the world.

But this must be done through existing systems, rather than parallel new ones. Governments should also be supported to protect orphans and vulnerable children and other groups who would otherwise be left out of the growth story. Around half of the extra aid we are recommending should be spent on health, education and HIV and

AIDS.

Going for Growth and Poverty Reduction

Africa is poor, ultimately, because its economy has not grown. The public and private sectors need to work together to create a climate which unleashes the entrepreneurship of the peoples of Africa, generates employment and encourages individuals and firms, domestic and foreign, to invest. Changes in governance are needed to make the investment climate stronger. The developed world must support the African Union's NEPAD programme to build public/private partnerships in order to create a stronger climate for growth, investment and jobs.

Growth will also require a massive investment in infrastructure to break down the internal barriers that hold Africa back. Donors should fund a doubling of spending on infrastructure – from rural roads and small-scale irrigation to regional highways, railways, larger power projects and Information & Communications Technology (ICT). That investment must include both rural development and slum upgrading, without which the poor people in Africa will not be able to participate in growth. And policies for growth must actively include – and take care not to exclude – the poorest groups. There should be particular emphasis on agriculture and on helping small enterprises, with a particular focus on women and young people. For growth to be sustainable, safeguarding the environment and addressing the risks of climate change should be integral to donor and government programmes. This programme for growth takes over a third of the total additional resources we propose.

More Trade and Fairer Trade

Africa faces two major constraints on trade. It does not produce enough goods, of the right quality or price, to enable it to break into world markets. And it faces indefensible trade barriers which, directly or indirectly, tax its goods as they enter the markets of developed countries.

To improve its capacity to trade Africa needs to make changes internally. It must improve its transport infrastructure to make goods cheaper to move. It must reduce and simplify the tariff systems between one African country and another. It must reform excessive bureaucracy, cumbersome customs procedures, and corruption by public servants, wherever these exist. It must make it easier to set up businesses. It must improve economic integration within the continent's regional economic communities.

Donors can help fund these changes. But the rich nations must also dismantle the barriers they have erected against African goods, particularly in agriculture. These barriers hurt citizens in both rich and poor countries. Rich countries must abolish trade-distorting subsidies to their agriculture and agribusiness which give them an unfair advantage over poor African farmers. They must lower tariffs and other non-tariff barriers to African products, including stopping the bureaucratic application of rules of origin which excludes African goods from preferences to which they are entitled. And they must show this ambition by completing the current Doha Round of world trade talks in a way which does not demand reciprocal concessions from poor African nations. Careful attention must be given to ensure that the poorest people are helped to take advantage of the new opportunities and to cope with the impacts of a more open system of world trade. Africa must be provided with the funds that can help it adjust to the new opportunities of a changed world trading regime.

Where Will the Money Come From: Resources

To support the changes that have begun in Africa, we call for an additional US\$25 billion per year in aid, to be implemented by 2010. Donor countries should commit immediately to provide their fair share of this. Subject to a review of progress then, there would be a second stage, with a further US\$25 billion a year to be implemented by 2015. Ensuring the money is well spent will depend on two factors.

First, good governance in Africa must continue to advance. But, second, donors must significantly improve the quality of aid and how it is delivered: that means more grants, more predictable and untied aid, and donor processes that are less burdensome on the already stretched administrations of African countries. It must also be better harmonized with the aid of other donors and better in line with the priorities, procedures and systems of African governments. Above all, it must be given in ways that make governments answerable primarily to their own people.

These changes are needed not just from individual donor nations but also from multilateral institutions – both African and global. The African Development Bank needs to be strengthened and the role of the Economic Commission for Africa enhanced. The IMF and World Bank need to give higher priority to Africa's development. They also need to become more accountable both to their shareholders and to their clients, and to give Africa a stronger voice in their decision-making.

Rich nations should commit to a timetable for giving 0.7 per cent of their annual income in aid. To provide the critical mass of aid which is needed now, the aid should be front-loaded through the immediate implementation of the International Finance Facility. Practical proposals should be developed for innovative financing methods such as international levies on aviation, which can help secure funding for the medium and longer term. For poor countries in sub-Saharan Africa which need it, the objective must be 100 per cent debt cancellation as soon as possible. This must be part of a financing package for these countries – including those excluded from current debt schemes – to achieve the Millennium Development Goals to halve world poverty by 2015, as promised by the international community at meetings in Monterrey and Kananaskis.

Conclusion

Bold comprehensive action on a scale needed to meet the challenges can only be done through a new kind of partnership. In the past, contractual and conditional approaches were tried, and failed. What we are suggesting is a new kind of development, based on mutual respect and solidarity, and rooted in a sound analysis of what actually works.

Source: Commission for Africa, 2005. Our Common Interest – Report of the Commission for Africa. Commission for Africa, London.

G. Appendices

Appendix 1: Brief Description of Key International Institutions

World Bank

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. It is not a bank in the common sense. It is made up of two unique development institutions owned by 184 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Each institution plays a different but supportive role in their mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together we provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes.

The World Bank Group is a group of five international organizations responsible for providing finance and advice to countries for the purposes of economic development and poverty reduction, and for encouraging and safeguarding international investment. The group and its affiliates have their headquarters in Washington, D.C., with local offices in 124 member countries.

Together with the separate International Monetary Fund, the World Bank organizations are often called the "Bretton Woods" institutions, after Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, where the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference that led to their establishment took place (1 July-22 July 1944). The Bank came into formal existence on 27 December 1945 following international ratification of the Bretton Woods agreements. Commencing operations on 25 June 1946, it approved its first loan on 9 May 1947 (\$250m to France for postwar reconstruction, in real terms the largest loan issued by the Bank to date). Its five agencies are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

The World Bank's activities are focused on developing countries, in fields such as human development (e.g. education, health), agriculture and rural development (e.g. irrigation, rural services), environmental protection (e.g. pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations), infrastructure (e.g. roads, urban regeneration, electricity), and governance (e.g. anti-corruption, legal institutions development). It provides loans at preferential rates to member countries, as well as grants to the poorest countries. Loans or grants for specific projects are often linked to wider policy changes in the sector or the economy. For example, a loan to improve coastal environmental management may be

linked to development of new environmental institutions at national and local levels and to implementation of new regulations to limit pollution.

European Commission

The European Commission (formally the Commission of the European Communities) is the executive body of the European Union. Alongside the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, it is one of the three main institutions governing the Union.

Its primary roles are to propose and implement legislation, and to act as 'guardian of the treaties' which provide the legal basis for the EU. The role of the European Commission has many parallels with the executive body of a national government, but also differences (see below for details).

The Commission consists of 25 Commissioners, one from each member state of the EU, supported by an administrative body of several thousand European civil servants divided into departments called Directorate-General. The term "the Commission" is generally used to refer both to the administrative body in its entirety, and to the team of Commissioners who lead it.

Unlike the Council of the European Union, the Commission is intended to be a body independent of member states. Commissioners are therefore not permitted to take instructions from the government of the country that appointed them, but are supposed to represent the interests of the citizens of the EU as a whole.

The Commission is headed by a President (currently José Manuel Durão Barroso). Its headquarters are located in Brussels and its working languages are English, French and German.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations' global development network, is the largest multilateral source of development assistance in the world. The UNDP is an executive board within the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The UNDP Administrator is the third highest ranking member of the United Nations after the United Nations Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.

Headquartered in New York City, the UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations. The organization has country offices in 166 countries, where it works with local governments to meet development challenges and develop local capacity. Additionally, the UNDP works internationally to help countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNDP provides expert advice, training, and grant support to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. To accomplish the MDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP also encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programs.

Furthermore, UNDP publishes an annual Human Development Report to measure and analyze developmental progress. In addition to a global Report, UNDP publishes regional, national, and local Human Development Reports.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The United States Agency for International Development (or USAID) is the U.S. government organization responsible for most non-military foreign aid. An independent federal agency, it receives overall foreign policy guidance from the US Secretary of State and seeks to "extend a helping hand to those people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country..." [1]

It advances US foreign policy objectives by supporting:

7. economic growth, agriculture and trade in
8. health
9. democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance

USAID provides assistance in four regions of the world:

10. Sub-Saharan Africa
11. Asia and the Near East
12. Latin America and the Caribbean
13. Europe and Eurasia

USAID is also organized around 4 main pillars:

14. Global Development Alliance
15. Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
16. Global Health
17. Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance is a division of USAID that provides humanitarian relief in times of disaster.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

Sida is a government agency of the country of Sweden with over 650 employees. Sida channels its resources through NGOs, multilateral cooperation, and the EU, among others

and is interested in promoting the idea of “international development cooperation” to replace the one-sided giving indicated by the term “assistance.” Supporting over 2,000 projects in over 100 countries (over 20 of them are specially designated as target countries), Sida seeks to create partnerships with companies, popular movements, organizations, universities, and government agencies for its development projects. Sida’s geographic focus is on countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe.

German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for Technical Cooperation) or GTZ is a private international enterprise owned by the German Federal Government, specializing in technical cooperation for sustainable development.

GTZ mainly works on behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Further clients are other departments of the government, international donors like the European Union, World Bank or UN, partner countries and finally the private sector. The cooperation with private companies is an emerging field in the business of sustainable development.

GTZ provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalised world. We support complex reforms and change processes. All our activities are geared to improving people’s living conditions and prospects on a sustainable basis.

Department for International Development (DFID)

The Department for International Development (DFID) is a United Kingdom government department, the function of which is "to promote sustainable development and eliminate world poverty".

DFID is headed by a Cabinet minister, one of the senior ministers in the Government. This reflects how important the Government sees reducing poverty around the world. DFID has two headquarters (in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow) and 64 offices overseas. They have over 2500 staff, almost half of whom work abroad.

DFID's values define the way in which we intend to live up to our strategic aim of halving world poverty by the year 2015. They also provide a framework for improved performance. Their values are:

- ambition and determination to eliminate poverty
- diversity and the need to balance work and private life
- ability to work effectively with others
- desire to listen, learn and be creative
- professionalism and knowledge

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic and social development in Asian and Pacific countries through loans and technical assistance. It is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 66 members, 47 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens.

The work of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is aimed at improving the welfare of the people in Asia and the Pacific, particularly the 1.9 billion who live on less than \$2 a day. Despite many success stories, Asia and the Pacific remains home to two thirds of the world's poor.

The bank was founded as a regionally focused clone of the IBRD (World Bank), with the primary impetus coming from the US, Japan and Western European (especially Nordic and Germanic) governments. The bank has traditionally funded its lending activities by issuing supranational-rated bonds in the euromarkets. For many years the bank was the only Asia-ex Japan issuer of eurobonds. Although recent economic growth in many member countries have led to a change in emphasis to some degree, throughout most of its history the bank has operated on a project basis, specifically in the areas of infrastructure investment, agricultural development and loans to basic industries in member countries. Although by definition the bank is a lender to governments and government entities, it has also participated as a liquidity enhancer and best practice enabler in the private sectors of regional member countries. The primary human capital asset of the bank is its staff of professionals, encompassing academic and/or practical experts in the areas of agriculture, civil engineering, economics, public policy and finance. These professionals are drawn from all across the globe and given various incentives to relocate to Manila, including diplomatic status and tax-free incomes. It is conceivable that once all of Asia-Pacific reaches a certain level of living standard the bank will be wound down or reconfigured to operate as a commercial enterprise.

Inter-American Development Bank

The Inter-American Development Bank (preferred abbreviation: IDB; but frequently given as IADB), was established and headquartered in Washington, DC in 1959 to support Latin American and Caribbean economic/social development and regional integration by lending mainly to public institutions.

The IDB has four official languages. In the other three languages, its official name is:

- Spanish: Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo.
- French: Banque Interaméricaine de Développement.
- Portuguese: Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento.

In all three of these languages, the Bank's name is abbreviated to "IDB".

The Bank is owned by 47 member countries, 21 of which are lenders:

Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States.

Twenty-six of the members are borrowers: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Each member's voting power is determined by its subscription to the IDB's Ordinary Capital (US\$ 101 billion[1]), of which 30 % are held by the USA, 50.02 % by the Latin American and Caribbean states together.[2]

The IDB is unique among development banks in that some of its members are also borrowers. Though this arrangement was first viewed as risky, it is believed by some that strict peer pressure prevents the borrowers from defaulting, even when they were under severe economic pressure. However, as addressed by FONDAD, Argentina had defaulted in 2001 which was publicly announced in 2002. [1]

On July 27, 2005, the Colombian diplomat Luis Alberto Moreno was elected to succeed Enrique V. Iglesias as President of the IDB.

European Bank for Reconstruction

Founded in 1991, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) uses the tools of investment to help build market economies and democracies in 27 countries from central Europe to central Asia.

The EBRD is owned by 60 countries and two intergovernmental institutions. Despite its public sector shareholders, it invests mainly in private enterprises, usually together with commercial partners.

EBRD provides project financing for banks, industries and businesses, both new ventures and investments in existing companies. It also works with publicly owned companies to support privatization, restructuring state-owned firms and improvement of municipal services.

The EBRD's mandate stipulates that it must only work in countries that are committed to democratic principles. The EBRD is directed by its founding agreement to promote, in the full range of its activities, environmentally sound and sustainable development.

International Energy Agency (IEA)

International Energy Agency (IEA, or AIE in Romance languages) is a Paris-based intergovernmental organization founded by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1974 in the wake of the oil crisis. The IEA is dedicated to preventing disruptions in the supply of oil, as well as acting as an information source on statistics about the international oil market and other energy sectors. They have a secondary role in promoting and developing alternate energy sources, rational energy policies, and multinational energy technology co-operation. The one sector it does not study in detail, except as a contribution to the overall energy balance and economy, is nuclear fission which is covered by the International Atomic Energy Agency. IEA hold a combined stockpile of 4 billion barrels, 1.4 billion of which governments control for emergency use. Much of the oil is held in the form of petrol products which need no further processing.

Global Environmental Facility (GEF)

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established by donor governments in 1991 to provide conservation finance proposed at the Earth Summit. It helps beneficiary nations to fund projects and programs that aimed to protect the global environment. GEF grants support projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

Since 1991, the Global Environment Facility has provided more than \$6.2 billion in grants and generated over \$20 billion in co-financing from other sources. This has supported over 1,800 projects that produce global environmental benefits in 140 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Up to 20% of this funding flows through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

The UN Environment Programme (or UNEP) coordinates United Nations environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and encourages sustainable development through sound environmental practices. It was founded in 1973 and is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya.

Its activities cover a wide range of issues, from atmosphere and terrestrial ecosystems, the promotion of environmental science and information, to an early warning and emergency response capacity to deal with environmental disasters and emergencies.

UNEP has developed guidelines and treaties on issues such as the international trade in potentially harmful chemicals, transboundary air pollution, and contamination of international waterways.

The World Meteorological Organization and the UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. UNEP is also one of several Implementing Agencies for the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)

Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), is a Danish organisation inside the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, setup to provide humanitarian help and assistance in developing countries.

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORDAD)

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its task is to ensure effective foreign aid, with quality assurance and evaluation. NORAD both finances NGOs, and does its own research and projects. The current director general is Poul Engberg-Pedersen. NORAD used to be the official development assistance organization in Norway. As of mid-2004, the responsibility for state-to-state official development assistance has been transferred to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while NORAD continues to fund NGO activities in developing countries, contributes to the management of development funds and endeavours to ensure that the Norwegian development cooperation is evaluated and efficient.

NORAD consists of the following sections:

- Department for Environment and Private Sector Development
- The Department of Rights, Agents of Change and Civil Society
- The Department of Social Development and Service Delivery
- The Department of Governance and Macroeconomics
- The Department for Quality Assurance
- Department of Evaluation
- Information Department
- Department of Human Resources and Administration

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The Japan International Cooperation Agency is an independent governmental agency that coordinates official development assistance (ODA) for the government of Japan. It is commonly known by the acronym "JICA".

It is chartered with assisting economic and social growth in developing countries, and the promotion of international cooperation.

The current organization was formed on October 1, 2003 as outlined in the International Cooperation (Independent Governmental) Agency Act of 2002. Its predecessor, the (Japan) International Cooperation Agency (also known as "JICA"), was a semigovernmental organization under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, formed in 1974.

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The current organization was formed on October 1, 2003 as outlined in the International Cooperation (Independent Governmental) Agency Act of 2002. Its predecessor, the (Japan) International Cooperation Agency (also known as "JICA"), was a semi-governmental organization under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, formed in 1974.

French Development Agency (AFD)

French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement, AFD) is the French international development agency.

The Agence Française de Développement (AFD, or French Development Agency) is a public institution providing development financing. A specialized financial institution, AFD finances sustainable development projects carried by government local authorities, public companies, and the private and associative sectors on five continents—with primacy given to Africa which receives two-thirds of AFD commitments—and in overseas France. These projects focus on urban development and infrastructures, rural development, industry, financial systems, and education and health. AFD offers a range of financial instruments: subsidies, guarantees, shareholdings, and all forms of assisted and commercial loans—in response to each situation.

It is a central figure in France's official development assistance system. At the crossroads between economic growth, poverty reduction and environmental protection, AFD's interventions aim to attain the Millennium Goals. AFD's strategy is guided by sustainable development. AFD develops financial and intellectual partnerships with other donors and contributes, in conjunction with its supervisory authorities, to the elaboration of public policies and to France's influence in the sphere of development

UN – Millennium

The Millennium Project is an initiative that focuses on research implementing the organizational means, operational priorities, and financing structures necessary to achieve a certain set of goals. The set goals to be achieved have been named Millennium

Development Goals or (MDGs). The goals are aimed at the reduction of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. At the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 world leaders initiated the development of MDGs and had set a completion date for the project of June 2005.

In order to support the MDGs, both UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Administrator of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Mark Malloch Brown, have launched the Millennium Project to determine the best strategies for achieving the MDGs. The Project is headed by Professor Jeffrey Sachs. The Millennium Project worked from 2002-2005 to devise a recommended plan of implementation that will allow all developing countries to meet the MDGs and thereby substantially improve the human condition by 2015. The Millennium Project presented its final recommendations, "Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals," to the Secretary-General in January 2005.

One highlight of the event was the group photo of the great majority of the then-current leaders of the U.N. member nations, taken by photographer Terry Deglau of Eastman Kodak.

Ten theme-orientated task forces have been created in order to perform the majority of the research. The task forces are an amalgamation of representatives from the academic community, public and private sectors of society, civil society organizations, and UN agencies that also include participants from outside the UN. Each Task Force is comprised of 15-20 members whom are all international leaders in their specific area, and are selected on the basis of their practical experience and technical expertise.

Gleneagles 2005 – G8

The Group of Eight (G8) consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Together, these countries represent about 65% of the world economy. The hallmark of the G8 is an annual political summit meeting of the heads of government with international officials, though there are numerous subsidiary meetings and policy research.

The Presidency of the group rotates every year. For 2006 it was held by Russia, and a 2006 summit of all G8 leaders was held in Saint Petersburg from July 15 to July 17 at the Palace of Congresses. The next chair of the G8 is expected to be German Chancellor Angela Merkel followed by the next Japanese Prime Minister.

Commission for Africa

The Commission for Africa , also known as the Blair Commission for Africa, was an initiative established by the British government to examine and provide impetus for development in Africa. Initiated in Spring 2004, its objectives include the generation of new ideas for development and to deliver implementation of existing international commitments towards Africa. African leaders form a majority of the 17 commissioners.

The report of the Commission was released in March 2005. The publication was welcomed by international agencies, who also urged caution. "The proof of the Africa Commission's worth will be in the political will and energy it manages to drum up to turn its recommendations into reality," said a spokesperson for

The Commission and its report had a clear impact upon the public debate in the UK, and to some extent elsewhere, on how development in Africa might be accelerated. At the G8 summit of world leaders in Gleneagles, Scotland that year, the report was seen as a blueprint for action by the G8. The Gleneagles summit pledged what the Commission report had asked for in terms of a doubling of aid and significant extensions of multilateral debt relief. But it failed to deliver what the Commission had demanded on trade - including an end to agricultural export subsidies by rich nations and end to 'reciprocity' in world trade negotiations.

The summit did, however, promise to implement 50 of the Commission's 90 less high-profile recommendations including: training 20,000 more African peacekeepers; tightening controls on the trade in small arms; working more closely with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa (Nepad) programme to make African governments more accountable to their people; pressing rich nations to ratify the UN Convention on Corruption; putting in place measures to return cash looted by dictators from Western banks to the legitimate owners; and using export credits to clamp down on Western companies who pay bribes.

After the summit however the profile of the report faded and it is as yet unclear whether the Commission recommendations which were pledged at Gleneagles will be implemented.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnerships (REEEP)

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is an active, global public-private partnership that structures policy and regulatory initiatives for clean energy, and facilitates financing for energy projects.

Backed by more than 200 national governments, businesses, development banks and NGOs, REEEP is uniquely placed to contribute to international, national and regional policy dialogues. Our aim is to accelerate the integration of renewables into the energy mix and to advocate energy efficiency as a path to improved energy security and reduced carbon emissions, ensuring socio-economic benefits.

With a network of 8 regional secretariats and more than 3,500 members, REEEP has the ability to affect change worldwide. The partnership has funded more than 50 high quality projects in 44 countries that address market barriers to clean energy in the developing world and economies in transition. These projects are beginning to deliver new business models, policy recommendations, risk mitigation instruments, handbooks and databases.

The partnership's goals are to:

1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
2. Deliver social improvements to developing countries and countries in transition, by improving the access to reliable clean energy services, and by making REES more affordable
3. Bring economic benefits to nations that use energy in a more efficient way and increase the share of indigenous renewable resources within their energy mix.

Global Village Energy Project (GVEP)

On December 5-7, 2000, the World Bank, in conjunction with ESMAP, the US Agency for International Development, the US Department of Energy, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Winrock International and several private firms hosted the eighth Village Power Conference. This event brought together over 600 international participants from 60 countries to share lessons learned, best practices and new approaches for meeting rural energy needs.

A key outcome of this event was a Village Power Communiqué that was endorsed by over 30 organizational participants. The Communiqué called for a decade of progress to provide modern energy access to those unserved --particularly among the poorer and marginalized members of society -as a means of accelerating rural development and alleviating poverty. The Communiqué called for a partnership based on proven technologies and institutional approaches that are sustainable and engage the private sector. The Communiqué also set forth expected outcomes seeking to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (then referred to as the International Development Targets), which have since been revised and expanded as noted under 'our services: desired outcomes':

- 30 countries with national scale village energy programs,
- 300 million people previously unserved with modern energy access,
- over 50,000 new community systems installed (schools, hospitals, clinics), and
- documented improvements in productivity, income, environment and quality of life.

After the Village Power 2000 Conference, numerous organizations including the World Bank, UNDP, ESMAP, bilateral donors, NREL, Winrock and private firms worked in collaboration to operationalize the Communiqué and put in place a 10 year implementation-based program to increase modern energy access. These groups have also since signed on as GVEP partners, along with several hundred other organizations. An E-Village Consultation involving over 100 organizations worldwide, as well as several meetings and stakeholder dialogues were conducted to gain input on the goals, objectives, work program and value added of the Partnership. These consultations helped fine tune the GVEP service lines that exist today.

Village Power was renamed the Global Village Energy Partnership in recognition that modern energy services are more than electricity, and include heating, cooling, and very

importantly, cooking. ESMAP was established as the Interim Technical Secretariat to coordinate, broker and facilitate Partnership activities (the position was confirmed in September 2002, and ESMAP has been serving as the full-fledged Secretariat since then). And, partner organizations agreed that the Global Village Energy Partnership should be launched as a Type 2 Initiative at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, along with over 30 other Partnerships dedicated to energy. The launch took place on August 31, 2002. Further details on the launch are discussed in the first GVEP Technical Secretariat Update. Subsequent progress reports from the Secretariat are featured below. For additional information on how the partnership operates see the Governance and Contact Us, which includes a Technical Secretariat staff list, and WSSD Partnerships, which describes how GVEP works with other energy Partnerships launched at WSSD.

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

About 2.8 billion people or close to the half the world population's is estimated to survive on less than US\$2.00 per day - the "poor" as defined by international agencies such as the IEA, World Bank, UNDP, UNEP and OECD. A key distinguishing feature of the world's poor is inadequate access to cleaner energy services. The majority of those earning less than US\$ 2.00 per day rely on traditional biofuels to meet the bulk of their energy needs and have no access to electricity. Traditional biofuels meet the bulk of the energy needs of an estimated 2.4 billion people. Some 1.6 billion people have no access to electricity and significant portion have limited or no access to cleaner and more modern fuels such as kerosene, LPG and natural gas.

The poor in developing countries face, inter alia, three key energy challenges:

- Reliance on biofuels that harm human health and the environment.
- Inadequate access to cleaner energy services, such as electricity, for productive purposes and institutional applications.
- Incomes that are too low (as well as limited access to appropriate financing schemes) to allow the poor to procure cleaner and more sustainable energy services, such as electricity, that are more expensive .

The underlying rationale of GNESD is that in order to address these challenges it is necessary to increase the capacity of developing country centres of excellence for effective knowledge management of energy for sustainable development issues. All GNESD activities are based on the firm belief that access to affordable, modern energy services is a pre-requisite for sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty. Thereby contributing to fulfilling UN's Millennium Development Goals.

Appendix 2: Website Links for the key International Institutions

Institution	Website
European Commission (EC)	http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	www.gefweb.org/
International Energy Agency (IEA)	www.iea.org/
United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)	www.unep.org/
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	www.undp.org/
European Investment Bank	www.eib.org/
DANIDA, Denmark	www.um.dk/da/menu/Udviklingspolitik/
NORDAD, Norway	www.norad.no/
GTZ, Germany	www.gtz.de/en/
USAID, USA	www.usaid.gov/
JICA, Japan	www.jica.go.jp/english/ -
DFID, UK	www.dfid.gov.uk/
AFD, France	www.afd.fr/
Australian Development Agency	www.ausaid.gov.au/
FINNFUND	www.finnfund.fi/
NORFUND	www.norfund.no/
JBIC	www.jbic.go.jp/english/
PROPARCO	www.proparco.fr/
Inter-American Development Bank	www.iadb.org/
Asian Development Bank	www.adb.org/
UN-Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)	www.un.org/esa/sustdev/
2004 Bonn Renewables Conference	www.renewables2004.de/
2005 Beijing Renewable Energy Conference (BIREC 2005)	www.birec2005.cn/
Johannesburg Summit (WSSD)	www.johannesburgsummit.org/
World Energy Council	www.worldenergy.org/