

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development

Facilitated by UNEP

Partnering Solutions to Growing Energy Demands



Fifteenth Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development New York, May 2007







Brief overview

Global Network on Energy and Sustainable Energy

Launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development Aug. 02 Johannesburg

Type II Partnership in the field of Energy

A UNEP facilitated Network

Knowledge network of developing world "Centres of Excellence" & partners (20 institutions)







A Global Network Africa, Asia, Europe, America

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AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST:

- □ AFREPREN (Kenya)
- □ Environmental Development Action in the Third World, (Senegal)
- □ Energy Research Centre (South Africa)
- ☐ Mediterranean Renewable Energy Centre MEDREC (Tunisia)
- □ Energy Research Group, American University of Beirut (Lebanon)

LATIN AMERICA

- □ Fundación Bariloche (Argentina)
- □ The University of São Paulo and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

USA:

- □ National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- □ Stockholm Environment Institute Boston Center

EUROPE:

- □ International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics, Lund University (Sweden)
- □ KFA Research Centre Jülich (Germany)
 Fraunhofer Institute (Germany)
- □ AEA Technology (UK)
- □ Institute of Energy Policy and Economics
 Université Pierre Mendès-France, (France)
- □ Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (Netherlands)
- □ UNEP RISO Centre (Denmark)

ASIA & PACIFIC:

- □ Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)
- □ Institute of Energy Economics (Japan)
- □ Energy Research Institute (China)
- □ University of the South Pacific (Fiji)
- □ Energy and Resources Institute (India)

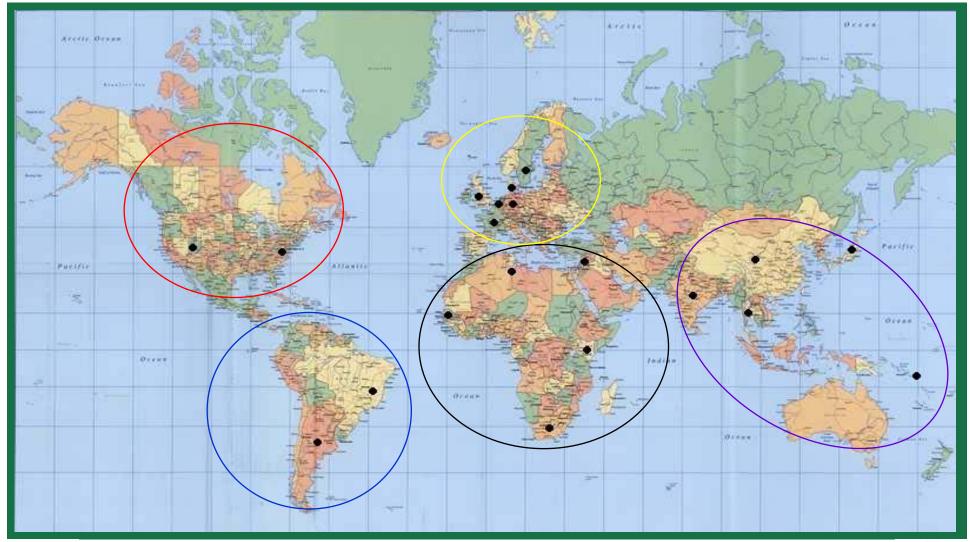






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A Global Network Africa, Asia, Europe, America









The GNESD main objective

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To work for reaching the Millennium Development Goals Through Sustainable Energy

Sustainable Energy for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Sustainable Energy for Poverty alleviation

Sustainable Energy Production and Consumption







GNESD Approach

Approach based on Actions, directed to:

Promote sustainable development and poverty alleviation by expanding the knowledge base about environmentally sound provision of energy services.

Through the promotion of:

- √ Information and knowledge exchange;
- √ Research, Analysis & Study on pertinent, new and less understood subjects
- √ Thematic programs;
- √ Policy dialogue and impacts;
- \checkmark Capacity building;
- √ Advocacy for development and poverty alleviation







Priority thematic Programs & revolving coordination by Centres (I)

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ENERGY ACCESS THEME: Electricity Reforms/impacts/access of poor

Research Phase >> Dissemination phase >> Policy Phase

Technical reports by 9 participating centres, Comparative assessment, Summary for Policy Makers, Flyers and newsletter

3 Regional Workshops (Thailand, Asia + Barazil: L. America + Nairobi, Africa) Reports on Workshops findings



RENEWABLE ENERGY THEME: RETs for poverty Alleviation

Policy Research phase >> Policy options phase

Technical reports by 10 participating centres, Comparative assessment, Summary for Policy Makers, Flyers and newsletter

3 Regional Workshops (India: Asia, Senegal, Africa + Argentina, L.America) Reports on Workshops findings







Priority thematic Programs& revolving coordination by Centres (II)

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NEW THEMES:

URBAN AND PERI URBAN THEME:

Impacts of Energy reforms / Access to modern energy/urban & peri-urban

Inception phase >> Research phase >> Policy phase (Ongoing)

✓ ENERGY SECURITY AND EFFICIENCY THEME:

Inception phase >> Marco Economic analysis phase (Ongoing)

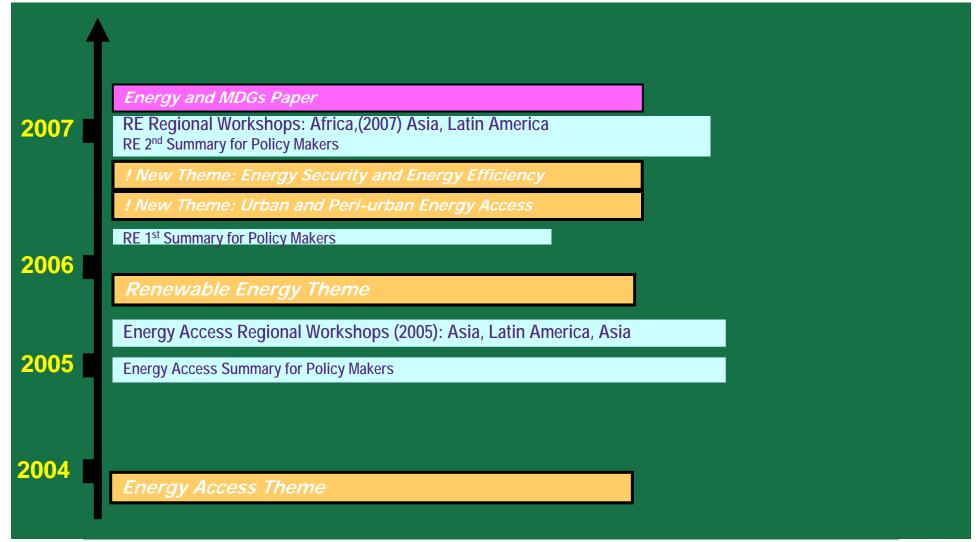






Priority thematic Programs and achievements progress

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Renewable & Poverty Alleviation

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Objectives

- Identification of the roles of RE options for poverty alleviation:
 Productive Use and job creation opportunities
- Evaluation of past approaches on RE projects & diffusion strategies
- Identification of the main barriers for RETs dissemination and sustainable use
- Proposition of policy guidance for the dissemination of RETs







Renewable & Poverty Alleviation

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Policy Analysis

- Initial Assessment (Resources, technologies, capacities)
- General diagnosis and prioritization of problems
- Formulation of Policy outlines for overcoming barriers
- Identification of potential RE niches: Productive use & job creation

Policy Recommendations

- Selection and detailed assessment of main RE niches
- Policies and instruments for main niches promotion
- Recommendations necessary to take concrete actions in order to develop specific renewable niches

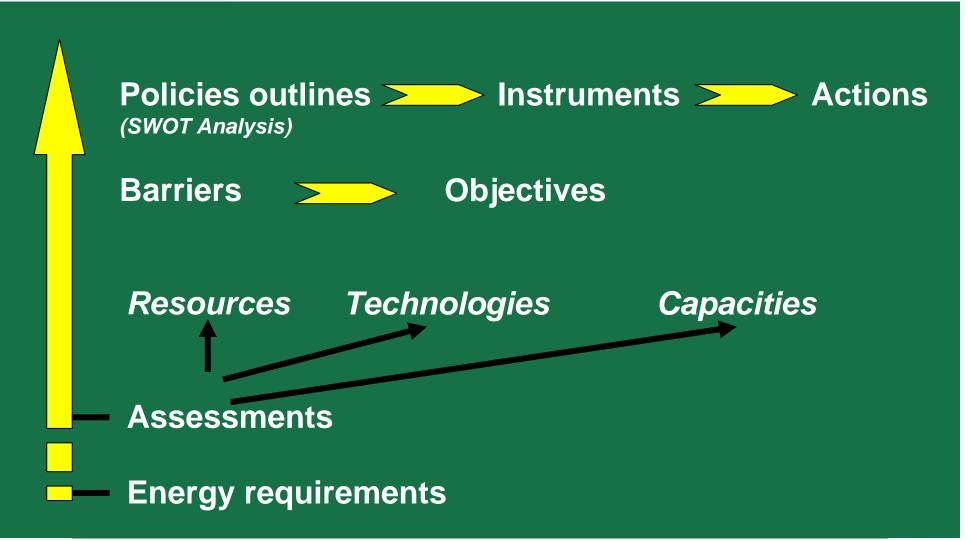






Formulation of Policy outlines

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RE Niches Assessed

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Niche: Technology, needs, local capacities, potential impacts for social & productive use

	Africa			Asia			Latin America		Middle East
Main RETs Niches identified	Kenya Tanzania	Senegal	South Africa	Thailand	China	India Nepal	Brazil	Argentina	Lebanon Jordan Syria
Wind pump, treadle pump, hydraulic ram pump	a	r, p						a	
Photovoltaic		r			a	a			S
Biofuels (biodiesel, bioethanol, oils)			p, s				a	p	
Solar Water Heaters		r, s	a					a	a
Sustainable firewood / Improved Cookstoves		r	r						
Solar Dryer		р		р					
Charcoal production with biomass residues		r		p					
Biogas		r		р	r			a	
Small-Micro Hydro					a	a	a		
Biomass (Gasifier or steam cycle)						p, s	a	a	
Wind turbine		r, p				p, s	a	a	p

r = residential

p = productive

s = services

a = all







Renewable & Poverty Alleviation

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Some Key Problems Identified

- High cost and lack of affordability by poor population
- Lack of adequate policies, planning and regulation
- Lack of adequate O&M infrastructure and project sustainability
- Lack of coordination institutions and qualified staff
- Lack of adequate R&D and local RETs Industry
- Exclusion of poor population in policy objectives and lack of opportunities
- Lack of awareness or negative perception about RETs
- Conventional Energy Policy Framework
- Lack of coordination between stakeholders
- Inadequate RE resource management / lack of access







Renewable & Poverty Alleviation

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		Africa		Asia			Latin America		Middle East	
Problems specific to the RE area		Kenya Tanzania	Senegal	South Africa	Thailand	China	India Nepal	Brazil	Argentina	Lebanon Jordan Syria
1.	Lack of adequate R&D and local RE industry	x	х		х	х	х	х	х	х
2.	High cost of RETs and lack of affordability by poor population	x		x	x	x			х	х
3.	Lack of adequate policies, planning and regulation	x	х			x		x	х	x
4.	Lack of adequate O&M infrastructure and project sustainability	x			x	x	x		х	
5.	Lack of strong institution coordinating activities and of qualified staff		х		x	x			x	
6.	Conventional energies issues and environmental issues			x	x		x	х		
7.	Exclusion of poor population and lack of opportunities			x		x	x		х	
8.	Lack of coordination of activities and communication between stakeholders		х						х	x
9.	Lack of awareness or negative perception	x		x	x			х		
10.	Bureaucracy hampers coordination and implementation				x		x			
11.	Lack of a genuine market for RETs		x	х						
12.	Inadequate RE resource management / lack of access	х		х			x			







Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

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Problem: High cost of RETs and lack of affordability by poor

- High initial cost and long payback period of RETs
- In some countries, a large proportion of the population do not have access to conventional energy and cannot afford the cost of RETs
- In other countries, poorer part of the population has access to conventional energies, which further reduce RE penetration possibilities
- Lack of specific financing schemes from private and public sectors to widespread RETs







Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

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Problem: High cost of RETs and lack of affordability by poor

Main set of policy outlines

- Reduction of taxation
- Incentives and attractive financing schemes (grants, credits lines, subsidies, etc)
- Initial support for RE industry (RE competitiveness)
- R&D and technology adaptation
- Quality standards/assurance to the private sector







Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

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Problem: Lack of adequate policies, planning & regulation

- Broad spectrum of issues ranging from lack of policies to incorrect application or limited scope / instruments
- Usually compounded by lack of coordination, and lack of coherence of legal and regulatory framework
- In some counties: lack of consistent & specific RE policies
- In other countries: some components of RE policies are in place but further elements are needed (e.g. resources for correct implementation)
- RE Initiatives with low impacts: Isolated projects, domestic use (lighting, TV & Radio)
- Lack of capacities in this area







Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

DEVELOPMENT
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SUSTAINABLE

Problem: Lack of adequate policies, planning & regulation

Main set of policy outlines

- Development of national strategies and action plans with specific targets for RETS
- Capacity building of involved institutions
- Promotion of Public-Private Partnership
- Improvement of existing legal and regulatory framework
- Promotion of investment
- Promotion of R&D to develop local industry market







Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

Facilitated by UNEP

Problem: Lack of adequate O&M infrastructure & project sustainability

- Lack of highly skilled & experienced technicians in many countries (particularly in Africa)
- Lack of adequate maintenance infrastructure
- Absence of quality of equipment and installation (absence of standards)
- Low involvement of communities in project management







Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

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Problem: Lack of adequate O&M infrastructure & project sustainability

Main set of policy outlines

- Low maintenance technologies
- Community management
- Involvement & capacity development of technicians
- Users awareness and education
- Improvement of the quality of equipment & installation procedures/standards and industry support
- Development of maintenance infrastructure





Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

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Problem: Lack of adequate R&D and local RE industry

- Lack of Technology adaptation and local manufacturing
- Clack of coordination between stakeholders
- Needs of Technology transfer and industrial capacity development







Renewable Energy Policy Outlines

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Problem: Lack of adequate R&D and local RE industry

Main set of policy outlines

- Involvement of universities and research institutions in developing RETs research and training programs: Reduce costs, facilitate RETs transfer
- Identification of feasible projects that suit needs of poor
- Coordination and synergy between stakeholders







Policy Outlines for main potential Niche - The case of Africa -

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Main Niche: Improved Biomass trough dissemination of IS

Traditional Biomass: 35 % of total energy consumption (Senegal), 60% Avg. Africa Up to 70% of households' energy consumption (Senegal)

Main Barriers to large scale diffusion of Improved Stove

- Institutional & regulatory constraints: Dispersion of initiatives, weak capacity
 of the domestic fuels body, lack of adequate coordination, lack of quality
 standards
- Financial barriers: Weak financial capacities and absence of financial assistance mechanisms
- High involvement of informal and non professionalized actors
- Weak professional capacities of actors at local level
- Lack of sensitization and communication







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Policy Outlines for main potential Niche - The case of Africa -

Main Niche: Improved Biomass trough dissemination of IS

Main objectives:

- Capacity building of the coordination body of the domestic energy subsector
- Quality standards for marketing quality IS
- Development & strengthening of partnerships between actors
- Setting up of proximity manufacturing network
- Adoption of a fund and financial mechanisms to boost IS production & dissemination
- Capacity building of local actors
- Sensitization and communication campaign







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Policy Outlines for main potential Niche - The case of Africa -

Main Niche: Improved Biomass trough dissemination of IS

Main Policy outlines:

- Professionalize the improved stove field through SMEs develop.
- Apply quality standards in the manufacturing process
- Develop partnerships in the field
- Incorporate the IS dissemination into Domestic energy strategy
- Enhance coordination capacities
- Sensitize the users on economic, environmental benefits
- Raise the financial institutions' awareness on opportunities
- Create a sustainable fund for large scale dissemination







Outputs from RETs thematic

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- Sub-regional technical reports (Africa, Asia, L. America)
- Synthesis and comparison reports
- Summary for Policy makers (RETs I & II)
- Regional Policy Workshops
- National policy dialogues
- International and national events
- Side events (CSD 14 and 15)
- Publications and online forums







Cooperation and Synergies with other partnerships



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To maximise the impact of the work carried out in GNESD



To create synergies across the partnerships

The Global Village energy Partnership (GVEP):

GVEP: Voluntary Partnership that brings together developing and industrialized country governments, public and private organizations, multilateral institutions, consumers and others >> to ensure access to modern energy services by the poor.

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP):

REEEP is a coalition of governments, businesses and organisations committed to accelerating the development of Renewable and Energy Efficiency Systems

The EU Energy Initiative (EUEI):

EUEI works together in partnership with the private sector, financial institutions and civil society to achieve effective improvement of the energy situation in partner countries.

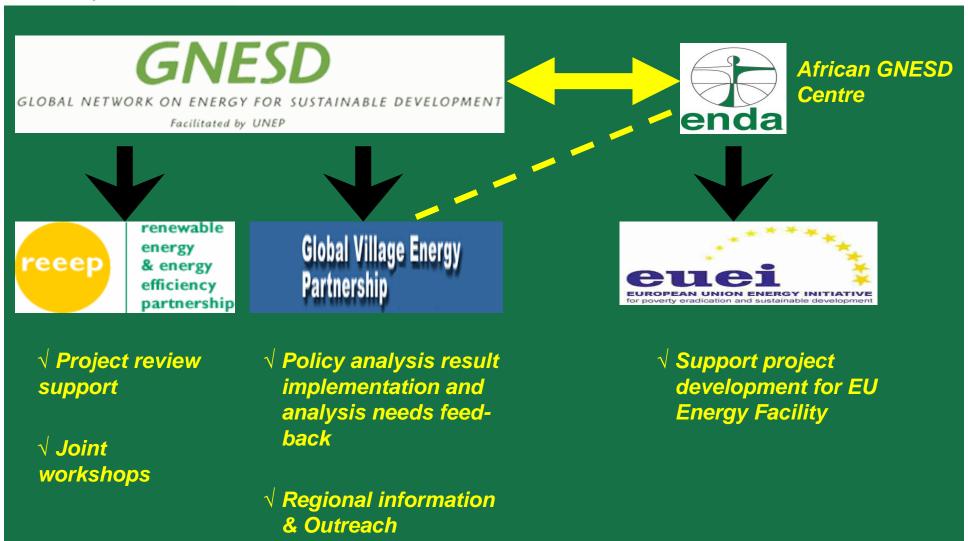






Cooperation and Synergies with other partnerships

DEVELOPMENT
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Thank you

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