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A Guide for Potential Partnerships on Energy for Sustainable Development

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[1] http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable_dev/type2_part.html/partnerships2_form.doc

A GUIDE FOR POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS ON ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

In the course of preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), strong attention is given to the promotion of partnership initiatives, the so-called Type 2 outcomes. These initiatives, which are voluntary in nature, are expected to complement the negotiated outcomes of the Summit and to offer concrete commitment to implement goals enshrined in Agenda 21, the Millennium Declaration and the WSSD action programme.

The aim of this paper is to assist and facilitate efforts to develop partnership initiatives in one particular area: Energy for Sustainable Development. It is a response to numerous queries addressed to the Secretariat by various partners interested in "energy partnerships" and seeking more detailed guidance in this area. The main focus of this paper is to illuminate the existing policy context for such an effort, as well indicate possible types of desirable action.

2. CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW OF PAPER

Despite the broad recognition of the central role of energy in the overall sustainable development process, addressing the energy needs of the poor through concerted global action has not been accorded high priority. Governments agreed at CSD-9 that,

> *"To implement the goal accepted by the international community to halve the proportion of people living on less than $1 per day by 2015, access to affordable energy services is a prerequisite."*[2]

It is important to note that 2 billion of the world's poorest people who live on less than a $1 per day consume only 0.2 tonnes of energy per capita while the billion richest people ($22,000 annual income per capita or more) use nearly 25 times more and consume 5 tonnes of energy per capita annually.[3] The major challenge therefore confronting all decision-makers in all countries is to extend access to modern energy services to those people who have limited or no access to modern energy services. Accordingly progress made towards this broad goal should serve as the first benchmark of work related to energy for sustainable development goals.

The well recognized linkages between energy and a host of sustainable development concerns such as economic growth, environmental well-being, health,

[2] Op. cit. CSD-9- Decision 9/1, 200. Paragraph 22.
[3] World Energy Council, Energy for Tomorrow's World (World Energy Council: 2000) page 2.

equity, gender, water, agricultural productivity, information and communications technologies, risk assessment and disaster management serve to underline the importance of taking concerted action to implement energy for sustainable development goals. Clearly, energy is a critical factor influencing the global community's responses to, and action on several UN Millennium Development Goals including those aimed at reducing poverty, integrating the principles of sustainable development into national policies and programmes, improving access to safe water, eliminating gender disparities in education, improving the lives of poor people and bridging the digital divide by 2015.[4]

The growth and availability of modern and renewable energy technologies, use of energy efficiency measures, as well as the gradual opening up of energy markets and the introduction of regulatory and sector reforms are indicators that energy needs are and can be met in a more cost-effective and environmentally beneficial manner. However, considerable attention and political will needs to be focused on removing existing barriers and impediments (policy, fiscal, technical and institutional) in order to meet the 'unmet needs' related to energy for sustainable development.

The broad strategies and policies related to promoting energy for sustainable development goals and targets have been discussed before in a variety of fora. These include:

- Need for policy, regulatory and legislative reforms in the energy sector
- Making markets work better at all levels
- Attracting financial investments
- Supporting technological innovation
- Building human and institutional capacity in developing countries.

What are urgently needed now are adequate delivery mechanisms and a renewed commitment that lead to an improved implementation of strategies on energy for sustainable development at the national, regional and global levels.

A wide range of multi-stakeholder discussions have led to the identification of several key energy issues as well as recommendations for action on these issues including:

1. Access to energy and modern energy services.
2. Energy efficiency improvements
3. Contribution of renewable energy
4. Contribution of advanced fossil-fuel technologies, and
5. Energy and transport[5]

The international community has a vital role to play in assisting developing countries in achieving the goals of energy for sustainable development. Clearly, a variety of cooperative actions are needed on the part of governments, businesses, civil society, international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to address the challenges in

[4] The complete list of the UN Millennium Development Goals is available on the internet at <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/index.html>

[5] Op.cit. CSD-9, Decision 9/1. 2001.

the five issue areas listed above. The forging of new partnerships among all stakeholders therefore constitutes a key component of this action agenda on energy for sustainable development. Full support and involvement from governments, the international community and NGOs are critical to the process of building partnerships in the most effective way. The creation of public-private partnerships on energy for sustainable development requires the active involvement of the private sector as strategic partners in building strong alliances to implement specific initiatives, and as sources of expertise, financing and experience. Given below is a table listing potential partners that are key to the development of global, regional and national partnerships on energy for sustainable development.

Stakeholders	**Potential Partners**
National Actors	Governments Municipal Authorities Local and National Business and Industry Companies/Groups Local and National Finance and Investment Companies/Groups Local and National NGOs & Civil Society Groups
Regional Actors	Regional Banks Regional Research/Development Institutions Regional Investment and Industry Groups
International Actors	United Nations Institutions/Agencies Multilateral Financing Organizations Multinational Companies (Industry and Investment related) Intergovernmental Agencies/Groups Global NGOs

This paper seeks to facilitate the establishment of partnerships on energy for sustainable development with particular emphasis on key action areas listed above. The paper is divided into 3 sections. The first section is an attempt to translate the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDGs) and other sustainable development objectives into specific goals and quantitative targets for energy and to indicate alongside timeframes, typology of tasks and types of partnerships focused on the five areas listed above.[6]

Recognizing that regional and national variability in terms of energy supplies, technologies, financing infrastructures, demographics and markets greatly influences energy policy choices and options, the second section provides a summary of regional perspectives (matrices) on each of five issues listed above. This section of the paper draws on the regional perspectives (needs, priorities and identified actions) expressed in

[6] These indicative goals and targets have been drawn from existing documents and information sources such as the Millennium Declaration, Agenda 21, Report of CSD-9, Reports of Secretary General to CSD, Chairman's paper from second and third Preparatory Committee meetings for WSSD, World Energy Assessment, the Bali declaration, the New Delhi communiqué, the Beijing communiqué, and other relevant documents.

the context of the series of high-level regional consultative meetings convened on energy for sustainable development. The matrices provide a frame of reference for the indicative goals and targets and partnerships proposed in the previous section.

Finally, the paper delineates processes and elements of partnerships on energy for sustainable development that can be implemented by a diverse group of stakeholders. In addition, this section will present some recommendations for action to promote partnerships on energy for sustainable development. Additional information that may be considered with regard to building partnerships is available in Annex II and III. Brief overviews of 5 existing partnerships models in other areas have been provided: the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the UN Information and Communication Technologies Task Force (ICT Task Force), the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the Global Initiative on Transport Emissions (GITE) are provided in **Annex II**. In **Annex III,** potential partnerships on energy for sustainable development that have been proposed by various entities have been highlighted.

3. PROPOSED GOALS, INDICATIVE TARGETS AND POSSIBLE PARTNERSHIPS ON ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In the context of preparations for the WSSD, the Commission on Sustainable Development acting as the Preparatory Committee for the WSSD has envisaged two types of outcomes: an intergovernmental negotiated text to be adopted at WSSD, and partnership initiatives or proposals that interested stakeholders may wish to announce at WSSD. The latter have been termed 'Type 2 initiatives' and are basically of a voluntary nature agreed upon through mutual consultations among stakeholders and therefore are not negotiated in the intergovernmental forum.[7] However, these initiatives are expected to address various aspects of Agenda 21 in a manner that would complement ongoing efforts by governments and other stakeholders so as to contribute to further implementation of Agenda 21.

The Co-Chairs' (Preparatory Committee) explanatory note on the role of partnerships/initiatives **(See Annex I: Explanatory Note on Partnerships)** states that,

> *"Partnerships and initiatives to implement Agenda 21 are expected to become one of the major outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. These 'second type' of outcomes would consist of a series of commitments and action-oriented coalitions focused on deliverables and would contribute in translating political commitments into action."* [8]

[7] See Annex I: Explanatory Note by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee entitled, "Partnerships/Initiatives to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 21", available on the internet at <http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable_dev/type2_part.html/partnerships2_form.doc>

[8] Op.cit. page 1.

While energy for sustainable development goals have been articulated previously in many forums, the main reason why progress in this regard has been slow is because barriers continue to exist. The main barriers that have impeded effective action are:

- Policy barriers: Inadequate policies and strategies that are not conducive to energy for sustainable development goals including pricing, market development, participatory approaches etc.
- Institutional barriers: inadequate institutional arrangements for integrated policy and implementation
- Capacity constraints: inadequate technical, institutional, regulatory and human resources capacity
- Technological barriers: High initial cost of new technologies, inadequate access to energy technologies, and limited adaptive capabilities etc.
- Financing constraints: inadequate arrangements for financing, credit delivery and capital mobilization for energy technologies and systems

Removing these barriers can greatly help in achieving the objectives and goals of energy for sustainable development and partnerships can be an effective means of addressing these barriers.

The goals and targets given below are meant to be indicative and serve to focus on major objectives relating to energy for sustainable development. The types of tasks and partnerships listed are not by any means exhaustive or prescriptive. It is anticipated that lists provided below can be amended and refined as deemed appropriate. The goals and targets proposed are based on findings/recommendations of UN-related fora and studies such as World Energy Assessment, publications of World Energy Council on energy for sustainable development. They are being proposed in an attempt to facilitate actions by all stakeholders interested in implementing work on the five areas.

In order to achieve the stated goals, investments need to be mobilized on a scale that is commensurate with the magnitude of the tasks involved. For example, typical investment figures for certain global targets are as follows[9]

- Meeting the goal of providing basic energy needs (100 watts per capita) to 1 billion people (half of the 2 billion people living on less than $1 per day: Millennium Declaration Goal) will require a mix of centralized and decentralized technologies and systems. Total cumulative investment required for meeting the above goal has been estimated to be approximately $300 billion by 2015 or approximately 20 billion per year. (Includes LPG dissemination costs of approximately $4 billion per year)
- The total cumulative investment required for meeting the goal of increasing the contribution of renewable energy to 5% of total global primary energy by 2010 has been estimated to be approximately $350 billion or approximately 35 billion per year up to 2010.
- Cumulative global energy investments required in 1990-2020 have been estimated at $9-16 trillion (The lower figure reflects a major movement towards energy efficiency and

[9]The estimates are based on sources such as World Bank publications, World Energy Assessment, the World Energy Council and the G-8 Renewable Energy Task Force and other relevant studies.

renewables, while the higher figure reflects the challenges of meeting higher growth) At constant 1990 prices, these figures imply energy investments of $300-550 billion per year, which is within the range of current investment levels (WEA: 2000)

- The investment cost of introducing advanced fossil fuel technologies for power generation has been estimated to be $850 billion over the next two decades (IEA: 2000)

Appropriate milestones in relation to the relevant MDGs might be adopted, as illustrated in the tables below, to help in tracking progress. The tracking of progress and results in individual partnerships should allow for all partners to be involved in the broader tracking of progress towards the goals and targets established for five key energy issues listed previously.

3.1 Access to Energy and Modern Energy Services

Goals	Targets (indicative)	Milestones	Typology of Tasks	Types of partnerships
Reduction of poverty by providing access to modern energy services in rural and peri-urban areas.	**200 million households to be targeted to meet MDG of poverty reduction.** (Minimum of 100 watts of capacity per household and affordable access to gaseous and liquid fuels) (To achieve MDG -half of the 2 billion people living on less than a 1$ a day- need to have access to modern energy services. One billion people need to have access to modern energy services which, translates into the need to cover 200 million households)	30 million by 2005 100 million by 2010 200 million by 2015	-Integrating poverty reduction goals into energy sector planning and focusing on policy approaches that address needs of rural and peri-urban poor. -Developing integrated and holistic rural energy strategies and programmes. -Establishing financing mechanisms and frameworks at all levels with focus on micro finance -Building local capacity through involvement of community based organization and relevant energy service providers	-Global village energy partnership -LPG access partnership. -Solar home systems partnership. -Training (of Planners and Entrepreneurs to facilitate transition) Partnership. -Energy Service Providers Partnership -Financing Partnerships on: a) Household Energy systems and, b) Rural Energy Use
Improvement of health and reduction of environmental impacts of traditional fuels and cooking devices.	**200 million households to have access to modern efficient cooking fuels and systems with a particular focus on reducing gender inequities in the household.**	30 million by 2005 100 million by 2010 200 million by 2015	-Developing & applying low-cost energy technologies and systems for household use. -Establishing relevant programs and mechanisms to develop local capacity.	-Modern biomass users' partnership. -Equitable Household Energy Systems Partnership. -Financing and Capacity Partnership for Cooking Fuels

			-Establishing financing and micro-credit facilities. -Strengthen community-based organizations.	and devices
Improved access to affordable and diversified energy sources in Africa	**Increase current level of access to modern energy services from an estimated 10% to 40% in rural Sub-Saharan Africa**	Increased to 15 % by 2005 Increased to 25 % by 2010 Increased to 40 % by 2015	-Developing appropriate institutional and regulatory frameworks. -Promoting increased resource inputs (human capacity, financial and institutional) for decentralized rural energy systems -Promoting increased resource inputs (human capacity, financial and institutional) for grid extension. -Capacity development of energy service providers, energy planners, NGOs and local communities) -Introduction of innovative financing mechanisms at all levels to promote energy access. -Establishing linkages to productive applications.	-Energy for Africa Partnership with focus on: Improved Biomass generation, microfinance, and household energy systems.

3.2 Energy Efficiency Improvements

Goals	Targets (indicative)	Milestones	Typology of Tasks	Typical partnerships
Increase efficiency of energy systems (all end-use sectors) in all countries.	**End use energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings, industry, agriculture, transport sectors in all countries to be increased by an average of 25% (in each sector) with appropriate targets for every five years**	Increase of 5% by 2005 Increase of 15% by 2010 Overall target: 25 % (over the 2002 level) by 2015	-Integration of end-use energy efficiency, legislative and regulatory considerations into energy sector policy and planning. -Identification of low and no-cost energy efficiency improvements for relevant sectors -Building capacity and expertise related to use of financial incentives and development of regulatory and market frameworks to promote end-use efficiency.	-Business to Business Energy Efficiency Partnership -Global Partnership/Network on Energy Efficiency (focus on regional nodes) -Capacity and Financing Partnership for Energy Efficiency
Improve energy efficiency in all sectors using established practices on standards and labelling techniques	**Double the number of countries (from 30 to 60) with appropriate energy efficiency standards and labelling programmes.** **&/or** **Achieve an average of three products covered by these programmes with a focus on developing countries**	60 countries by 2015	-Establishing agreed standards & labelling criteria/procedures based on national needs. -Encouraging use of innovative business and financing mechanisms to promote use of standards and labels through appropriate ICTs. -Promotion of transfer and exchange of policy and technology experiences related to energy efficiency standards & labelling.	-Global Partnership on Standards and Labels -Business to Business Partnership on Labels and Standards (including product testing)

3.3 Contribution of Renewable Energy

Goals	Targets (indicative)	Milestones	Typology of Tasks	Typical partnerships
Progressively increase contribution of renewable energy in the energy mix of all countries.	**5% / 10% of global primary energy to be contributed by renewable energy** **Focus on all relevant renewables:** **-Wind energy (for e.g. increase generating capacity from 20,000 MW to 120,000 MW)** **Similar targets as appropriate may be adopted for the following:** **-Biomass** **-Solar** **-Hydro** **-Geothermal**	5% by 2010 10 % by 2015	-Integrating renewable energy goals and full-cost accounting of environmental and health benefits of renewables into national energy sector planning and implementation. -Create a level playing field (rational subsidy policies, regulatory, institutional and financial arrangements) needed to facilitate adoption of relevant renewable energy systems. -Building on experiences in renewable energy applications (for e.g. Solar home systems) to achieve scale up. -Strengthening national business capacities and linkages with international private sectors. -Developing mechanisms, capacity for technology transfer and adaptation of renewable energy applications.	-Global Alliance for Development and Application of Renewable Energy -Business-Business Renewable Energy Partnership -National and Regional Partnerships on Renewable Energy through networks

			-Building public awareness to increase of renewables through diverse means including ICTs.	
Improve access to basic health care for poor through the provision of renewable energy systems in primary health care centres.	**Provision of renewable energy powered (vaccine refrigerators, water pumps, and other allied health systems) that can service 100,000 primary health care centres.** (Particular focus on rural and remote areas) (1-2 KW per centre to be installed; total installed capacity 100,000- 200,000 KW for use by primary health care centres.)	50,000 by 2010 100,000 by 2015	- Convening a multi-stakeholder consultation process to establish relevant base line needs regarding renewable energy systems to be used by primary health care centres based on local needs and with inputs from WHO, other health care organizations. -Promotion of capacity development initiatives that facilitate local involvement, including through learning and training workshops. -Encouraging civil society participation in providing resource contributions.	-Renewable Energy & Primary Health Care Centres Partnership -Capacity Building and Financing Partnerships for SPV Use by Primary Health Care Centres
Promote the reduction of (under-five) child mortality by two thirds of their current rate (MDG) by providing renewable energy systems for use by vaccine & immunization programmes.	**Provide all vaccine & immunizations programmes/centers with appropriate renewable energy systems** (to suit local conditions).	2015	-Convening a multi-stakeholder consultative process to establish base line regarding renewable energy systems applications that are applicable for use by vaccine and immunization programmes. -Establishing partnership	-Renewable Energy Systems for Immunizations Partnership. -Renewable Energy & Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunizations Partnership

			modalities with Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunizations and/or other interested groups to engage in pilot applications. -Lessons learned from pilot applications to facilitate broader scale implementation.	
Provide access to new and renewable forms of energy in order to halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water	**1 million water pumps powered by appropriate new and renewable energy systems.** (Basis: 20 cubic metres per community for 1 million communities; 100 households per community & 40 litres per capita)	100,000 by 2005 500,000 by 2010 Overall target of 1 million by 2015	-Convening a multi-stakeholder process to involve all interested actors and develop coordinated linkages between renewable energy use and safe water needs. -Establish relevant base line needs & capacity assessments addressing renewable energy applications & safe water. -Establish mechanisms for capacity development, information dissemination and exchange.	-Renewable Power for Safe Water Partnership (focus on all end-use related systems that can increase access to safe water) -Renewable Energy and Global Water Partnership- Partnership.

3.4 Contribution of Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies.

Goals	Targets (indicative)	Milestones	Typology of Tasks	Typical partnerships
Progressively induct advanced energy technologies including fossil fuel technologies in all interested countries	**Induction of relevant advanced energy technologies at the rate of 5-10 % per annum of existing capacity.**	2015	-Defining national capacity and needs assessments related to advanced energy technologies. -Addressing resource and policy constraints related to introduction of, or increases in application and use of advanced energy technologies -Establishing appropriate mechanisms/initiatives that allow for policy and financing constraints to be overcome. -Establishing mechanisms to enable technology transfer and training needed to implement advanced energy technologies.	-Business-Business Advanced Energy Technology Partnership -Global (public/private) advanced energy technology partnership -Capacity/Training, Financing and Policy Partnerships.
Promote the utilization of clean coal technologies in developing countries	**12,000 GW per year of CCT in developing countries to be established by 2005 increasing by 10% in each of the following ten years.**	2005 and 2015	-Defining national needs and capacity assessments related to application and use of CCTs in developing countries. -Promotion of international efforts designed to adapt existing CCTs for developing country applications.	-Public/private Clean Coal Technology Partnership -Business to Business CCT Partnership -Training, Financing and R& D Networks/Partnerships for CCT.

			-Introduction of market transformation initiatives to increase commercial access of CCTs to developing countries. -Strengthening of institutions to make them more conducive to implementing CCTs.	
Reduction of pollution	**Low NOx burners and particulate pollution controls be required on all new coal-fired power generating units constructed after WSSD (Sept 2002)** **(Phased retrofitting of other plants can also be stressed)**	2002 –2015	-Developing public awareness campaigns aimed at introducing pollution controls on all coal-fired plants constructed after 2002. -Convening of relevant public-private fora/mechanisms that will result in technology transfer and delivery of controls for use in relevant plants.	-Business-to-Business Partnership on Pollution Controls for Coal fired Plants. -Public/Private Partnership on Coal-Fired Plant Pollution Controls.

3.5 Energy and Transport

Goals	Targets (indicative)	Milestones	Typology of Tasks	Typical partnerships
Improve air quality and public health through the introduction of cleaner vehicular fuels.	**Phasing out of lead in gasoline, reduction of sulphur and benzene in fuels and reduction of particulates in vehicle exhaust beginning in 2005.**	2005-2015	-Assisting in policy formulation to overcome existing technical, financing and capacity constraints related to vehicles and fuels -Promoting appropriate legislative frameworks and measures for the introduction of cleaner fuels and alternative vehicle use.	-Business to Business Partnerships on clean fuels -Global Partnership/Network on Clean Vehicular Fuels (focus on regional nodes)
Implement better transportation practices and systems in mega-cities.	**Implementation of a 6 mega-cities sustainable transport initiative focused on mega-cities in developing countries**	3 cities by 2010 Overall target of six cities by 2015	-Integration of transportation issues into development plans of mega-cities. -Establishing national and local level collaboration towards the adoption of appropriate fuel efficiency standards for vehicles that can be put into place in mega-cities. -Introduction of regulatory and policy reforms that will facilitate: standardization of vehicular inspections, overcome obstacles to introduction of alternative transportation modes and	-Global Alliance/Initiative on Transport (including focus on training, capacity enhancement, financing and policy issues) -Municipalities and Business Partnership on Transportation

			encourage energy efficiency in road transportation in mega-cities. -Developing public awareness campaigns in mega-cities such as car-free days, business incentives for using alternative transportation modes, etc.	
Promotion of new technologies for transport including electric, hybrid electric, compressed natural gas and fuel cell vehicles	**Conversion of all three-wheelers and/or buses in 6 mega-cities listed above to compressed natural gas.** **And/Or** **Phased introduction (5%) of advanced alternative technologies for transport including commercial availability of improved hybrid electric and fuel cell vehicles**	2005-2015	-Establishing relevant global and/or regional mechanisms that can overcome existing policy, financing and market barriers related to the four main types of alternative vehicles -Promoting linkages between with mega-cities to develop industry incentives and programmes for market introduction of alternative transport technologies. -Building relevant infrastructure (fuelling stations) to allow for commercialisation of alternative transport vehicles. -Promoting renewed engagement with automobile manufacturers to achieve commercialisation of relevant new technologies.	-Public/private Partnership on fuel cells and advanced technologies for transport.

4. REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON KEY ISSUES

This section provides a brief summary of regional perspectives identified by regional energy experts in the context of the series of high-level regional consultative meetings convened on energy for sustainable development. The table provides a snap shot view of the diversity of regional needs and priorities related to the 5 key issues that have a bearing on the overall development of partnerships on energy for sustainable development.

KEY ISSUES	REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES					
	Africa	**Asia and Pacific**	**Europe**	**Latin America & Caribbean**	**West Asia**	**Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**
Access to energy and modern energy services	- Security of supply and improved access for poor is a priority -Diversification of energy sources recommended -Financial, human resource and institutional infrastructure should be developed. -Cross-border sub-regional cooperation emphasized.	-Improved access for rural areas is a priority. - Power sector financing and institutional building needed -Comprehensive national plans for sustainable energy are needed. - Adoption of regional mechanisms & global partnership on improving access to energy.	-Accessibility of energy is key for economies in transition. -Access linked to energy security concerns, given overall regional dependence on oil and natural gas. - Need to encourage use of market instruments and sectoral reform, reducing energy intensity and diversify energy supplies.	-Need to diversify energy supply. -Emphasis on regional energy integration and energy markets. -Need to address capital and institutional constraints. -Optimization of supply security by users and addressing existing regulatory asymmetries that obstruct trade suggested.	-Need to focus on the security of income of energy supplier countries. -Policy priority accorded to rural electrification as part of overall rural development -International cooperation for rural energy through: networking, centres of excellence, training and exchange of information.	-Accessibility of energy varies widely and is closely linked to energy security, reliability of supply and pricing of energy. -Emphasis on regional measures of cooperation to improve access. -Need to encourage increased use of renewable energy. -Recognition of need for capacity building, management and financing.

Energy Efficiency Improvements	-Assistance sought for information sharing, demand-side management and training and for technology transfer. - Appropriate economic, regulatory and institutional reforms are needed to encourage private sector involvement.	-Identification of end-use energy efficiency measures in all sectors. - Energy efficiency audits are needed. -Labelling standards for electrical appliances needed. -Need for appropriate national policy and legislative reform	-Reduction of energy intensity through: further energy market reforms in EITs, and switch to less energy intensive processes. - Creation of enabling environments for energy efficiency is a priority.	-Need to ensure productive and sectoral efficiency through regulatory and market reforms. -Technological cooperation and training programmes that improve energy efficiency need to be established.	-Call for launching an international training initiative to introduce innovative energy efficiency measures and technologies in the building and appliance industries. - Governments invited to ensure that energy sector reforms would lead to improved energy efficiency measures.	-Full range of energy efficiency options in all sectors (particularly tourism) to be implemented. -Policy, information, and technical capacity need to be addressed.
Contribution of Renewable Energy	-Increase priority for renewable energy in national energy planning. -Role of financing schemes, technical appraisal and testing, technology transfer to be addressed. -Regional commitment to promote use and expansion of renewable energy resources.	-Full potential of renewable energy use to be realized. -Emphasis on use of RETs for increasing rural energy supply. -Need to ensure technology development, and technology transfer for promotion and diffusion of RETs. - Creation of an enabling environment is a priority	-Energy operators urged to increase renewable energy use in all systems. - Regional call for increasing the market share of renewables. -Sharing of experiences from solar and wind energy programmes. -Energy needs of rural poor can be addressed via cost-effective RETs.	-Increased market share of renewables requires capital availability. -Creation of appropriate legal frameworks for renewables. -Market penetration for renewables needs to be encouraged through policy reform. -Promotion of regional cooperation measures.	-Regional governments invited to establish specialized organizations dealing with renewable energy planning and development. -Information dissemination on RETs needed via educational and training programmes and awareness raising.	-Emphasis on capitalization of mature RETs, promotion of trade and technology transfer. -Strengthen capacity related to policy, institutions technology, and financing for renewables. -Establish regional appropriate regional mechanisms.

Contribution of Advanced Fossil-fuel technologies	-Regional call for a designated financial fund to explore all energy technologies. -Emphasis on technology transfer with special provisions for LDCs. -Need to strengthen institutional and technical expertise related to advanced energy technologies and applications.	-Need to ensure transfer of advanced fossil fuel technologies for developing countries. -Emphasis on power generation including: coal-based integrated gasifier combined cycle; fluidized bed combustion; natural gas-based micro turbines; fuel cells. -Technical capacity to be strengthened.	-Need to ensure continued development of cleaner and more efficient fossil-fuel technologies. -Environmental pressures to introduce CCTs are straining capacity of EITs. - Investments for plant refurbishment and implementation of CCTs are important.	-Increased productive efficiency through the application of advanced fossil fuel technologies is a policy priority -Need to ensure industry involvement in the production and dissemination of advanced energy technologies.	-Need to improve access to modern fossil-fuel technologies. -Invests in modern energy facilities and the role of independent power producers are welcomed. - Need for relevant global funds to cover high upfront costs of new energy technologies in developing countries.	-Great majority of advanced fossil fuel technologies are not suitable for application in SIDS. -Emphasis on regional and international capacity development and transfer of technologies to reduce environmental and health impacts of fossil fuel use.
Energy and Transport	Although regional experts considered the issue, no specific regional perspectives on energy and transport were provided	-Additional capacity needs to be built. -Rural transport services are inadequate. -Need to develop integrated transportation systems in urban areas. - Zoning laws, emission controls, cleaner fuels and vehicles for use in mega-cities.	-Concern over rapid growth of transport energy consumption and related environmental impacts. -Public transport initiatives, zero and ultra-low emission vehicles encouraged. - Improved city planning and land use policies for transportation.	-Linkages between energy and transport, including fuel specifications to be examined in order to dismantle obstacles to energy trade and transit. -Clean energy technologies and efficiency measures for transport are urgently needed.	Although regional experts considered the issue, no specific regional perspectives on energy and transport were provided	-Energy efficiency measures for all transportation modes need to be developed. -Supply of cleaner and better quality fuels and improved systems maintenance needed. -Appropriate emission control measures and phase out inefficient vehicles needed.

5. BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS ON ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Partnerships among stakeholders are guided by strong motivation and incentives for working together in order to achieve shared goals. The motivation for partnerships stems from a variety of considerations including the increasing realization of the role of private sector and civil society in fighting poverty, improving health and sanitation, reducing inequities and creating employment opportunities etc. The tasks involved in achieving sustainable development goals provide win-win opportunities to all the stakeholders. The benefits that can accrue to different stakeholders from effective partnerships are:

- Reduction of poverty
- Improvements in quality of life (health, education, safe water, sanitation etc.)
- Improvements in local and global environmental quality
- Expanded markets for energy technologies, systems and services
- Increased access to modern energy technologies
- Increase investments for energy development and efficient utilization
- Enhanced capacity in developing countries to address energy issues
- Potential technological innovation and reduction of costs
- Increased regional and international cooperation
- Increased roles for the private sector and civil society actors
- Increased opportunities for shaping energy policy and institutional reforms

In presenting a list of indicative goals and targets related to energy for sustainable development, the paper draws attention to the fact that energy solutions that are compatible with sustainable development require the creation of an enabling environment, the participation of all stakeholders and the involvement of the public at large. Proposals for partnerships on energy for sustainable development are being developed by different entities as can be seen from Annex III, which provides a brief summary of some proposed /potential partnership initiatives related to energy for sustainable development.

The development of a series of diverse partnerships on energy for sustainable development in the absence of a broader contextual frame of reference would mean that partnerships could be developed in isolation to each other, without the benefit of information exchange and coordination in terms of target and task identification. Perhaps the most effective way to promote diverse partnerships on energy for sustainable development would be to develop and agree on a broad framework for these partnerships comprising certain common key elements.

The aim of this section is to briefly highlight some of the key elements that contribute towards the building of effective partnerships on energy for sustainable development. These key elements provide the basis for constructing a framework for

partnerships on energy for sustainable development. A broad, contextual frame of reference is critical for building robust and effective partnerships on energy for sustainable development. Such a framework for partnerships is necessary to ensure that potential or proposed partnership initiatives complement and supplement on going collaborative work related to energy for sustainable development.

Without the benefit of a broad framework for partnerships, individual partnership initiatives devised by a wide range of actors may result in duplications of effort and restrictions on resource inputs by stakeholders. A framework for partnerships can also assist in sharing of experiences and learning at all levels (local, national, regional, and global), as individual initiatives will not be isolated but can be informed by and grow from broader processes and initiatives.[10]

Partnerships aimed at addressing specific energy for sustainable development goals will by definition bring together a diverse set of stakeholders with different needs and capacities. Robust and dynamic partnerships on energy for sustainable development will however require all partners to embrace and be committed to the following objectives:

a) Ensuring mutuality of interests and benefits,

b) Promoting a shared sense of purpose, and

c) Engendering respect for and ensuring participation of all stakeholders.

The process of building partnerships requires the following:

- ***Dialogue***- Partnerships generally begin with dialogue process which also includes a focus on policy issues that would facilitate the partnership. This dialogue process can be initiated by a lead partner (s), by a global consensus or by some other catalyst. The role played by a champion or lead partner is a critical factor in moving forward a partnership initiative. The lead partner contributes to maintaining continuity in the dialogue process and sustains engagement of all potential partners. Once the dialogue process has been initiated, further discussions ensue on the objectives of the partnership and the roles and responsibilities of partners. It is an iterative process that often involves considerable internal discussion within and among partnering agencies and institutions on goals and objectives.

- ***Definition of Scope and Tasks of partnership*** – The next step is scoping and definition of goals, targets, activities, and implementation and coordination arrangements associated with the partnership. This process requires consultation

[10] The Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE) initiated as an outreach effort of the World Energy Assessment and launched by Austria, is an established multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue among different partners interested in energy for sustainable development. The initial meetings of the GFSE have made a strong plea for the central role of energy policy interventions in achieving internationally agreed development targets. Subsequently GFSE has focused attention on rural energy development.

among different actors in order to harmonize the views and needs of all stakeholders-donors, participating institutions, technical groups and recipients. This would result in a detailed task map or a program of action.

- ***Mobilization of Resources*** (Financial, institutional and human capacity): This stage in the process is crucial to the overall success of the partnership as it results in the provision of actual (financial, institutional and human) resource inputs. Defining the scale of the partnership is often the most difficult part of the process of building a partnership. This is often taken care of by defining a phased program of work for the partnership.[11]

- ***Implementation of Partnership:*** Implementation implies that the partners accept the roles and start the work in accordance with the work plan/ program of action, in such a way that ensures progress toward the goals. All partnerships are dynamic processes or works in progress and the stage at which the partnership is actually launched or implemented provides all stakeholders an opportunity to see partnership activities and organizations in operation. Partners can also use this phase as an opportunity to examine whether additional skills and resources are needed to strengthen the partnership.

- ***Tracking of Progress & Results:*** Once a partnership initiative is underway, stakeholders can now review and evaluate existing operations and experiences. Independent reviews may also be considered as a useful tool to improve the learning and overall effectiveness of partnerships. Additional skills and resources that have either been previously identified or highlighted can be put into place based on progress review of partnership activities. The tracking of short, medium and long-term results is crucial in the evolution and growth of a partnership and should allow for modifications and further refining of tasks and activities based on results/targets achieved. Appropriate milestones in relation to the MDG might be adopted to help in tracking progress. The tracking of progress and results in individual partnerships should allow for all partners to be involved in the broader tracking of progress towards the goals and targets established for five key energy issues listed previously.

- ***Scaling Up of Partnership Initiatives:*** Once a partnership initiative has been established, appropriate steps are needed to scale up and link with other activities in contiguous areas. Going to scale requires the adoption of partnership strategies and linkage mechanisms that can meet challenges involved in achieving agreed goals. In this context, it might prove useful to consider scale up of partnerships based on the experiences of partnerships in 5 or 6 countries in different regions.

The processes by which partners identify the objectives/goals of a partnership and put together the essential building blocks of a partnership are clearly dynamic processes.

[11] Different financing mechanisms such as those related to regional development banks, the World Bank and the Global Environmental Facility are potential sources of finance. In addition, an active role for commercial banks and investment companies is envisaged.

While the exact process of building individual partnerships may vary depending on the nature of the identified challenge/target, the scope of the proposed initiatives and the range of actors involved, at a basic level, the mechanics of building partnerships comprise several key steps or elements and involves close interaction among partners.

Currently, partnerships on energy for sustainable development are at an initial proposal stage and the few that have been proposed do not conform to the template guidelines for partnerships provided by the Co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committee (See Annex I) Based on a review of these and other partnership models, the following 4 elements have been identified as key to the overall process of building a framework for partnerships on energy for sustainable development:

- ***Thematic Issues***
- ***Structural elements***
- ***Cross cutting functional elements***
- ***Types/Levels of Partnership arrangements***

- **Thematic Issues**

All partnerships require a catalysing or organizing principle that provides the basis for collaborative action. Thematic issues or targets focused on a specific challenge or concern often provides the impetus for a diverse group of actors to work together to address/respond to an identifiable thematic challenge/concern. In the case of partnerships on energy for sustainable development, five broad thematic issues that have been previously identified can serve as catalysts for partnership action namely:

- *Access to energy and modern energy services*
- *Energy Efficiency Improvements*
- *Contribution of Renewable Energy*
- *Contribution of Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies*
- *Energy and Transport.*

Alternatively, a specific thematic goal/target that enjoys a broad consensus among interested partners can also provide a compelling motivation and act as a catalyst or impetus for partnership action/collaboration.

- **Structural elements**

The structural elements of partnerships on energy for sustainable development are those process-oriented factors that are involved in the initiation, growth, implementation and maturation of partnership actions. The structural elements for partnerships are

derived from the structural categories highlighted in the template for partnership initiatives that has been proposed and is available for reference (See Annex I) in the context of negotiations leading up to WSSD. Accordingly, the structural elements for partnership could include:

- *Formulation of Objectives*
- *Scope & Target of Initiatives*
- *Implementation & Coordination Arrangements*
- *Financing Arrangements*
- *Tracking of Results & Monitoring Arrangements*

● **Cross cutting functional elements of partnerships.**

The cross-cutting, functional elements of partnerships on energy for sustainable development can be defined, as the cross-cutting means of action or levers of change that are critical to any partnership initiative. Partnerships on energy for sustainable development can be initiated by or be formed in response to a particular thematic target or challenge but in order to effective they will need to provide action or inputs related to the cross-cutting elements that are listed below. The number of crosscutting elements that are addressed by a particular partnership may vary depending on the scope of the problem identified and the response envisaged. Based the agreement reached in the context of CSD-9, the cross-cutting functional elements for partnerships on energy for sustainable development may be defined as follows:

- *Research and development*
- *Capacity-building*
- *Technology transfer*
- *Information-sharing and dissemination*
- *Mobilization of financial resources*
- *Making markets work effectively*
- *Multi-stakeholder participation*

● **Levels and Types of Partnerships:**

The various levels (local, sub-national, national, regional or global) and types of partnerships arrangements between a diverse set of stakeholders is another important factor to be considered in the process of building partnerships on energy for sustainable development. Some partnerships may require and include partners from all the above stated levels, while other partnerships may be include actors from only one or two levels.

Partnerships may involve a wide variety of civil society actors and may have many different kinds of permutations by which partners can participate. The scope of partnership arrangements is in a large part determined by the extent and scope of the target or identified challenge and by the scope and extent of the initiatives/responses that have been devised in response to the challenge and by resource mobilization efforts related to the partnership initiative.

Levels of partnerships:

- *Local/Community*
- *Sub-national*
- *National*
- *Sub-regional & Regional*
- *Global*

Types of Partnerships (actors involved):

- *Public/Private Partnerships*
- *Governments & Governments Partnerships (or Cross National Partnerships)*
- *Civil-society & Civil society partnerships (including Local-Local & Business-Business, NGO-Academic etc. Partnerships)*

As noted previously, the Chairman of Preparatory Committee has provided a template for individual partnerships on energy for sustainable development (See Annex I). Currently, however there is no clearing-house mechanism by which partners can exchange information on proposed initiatives. To assist and advance the process of building partnerships on energy for sustainable development, matrices/templates are given below that can be used by all partners. These matrices when taken together provide a more comprehensive basis for a framework for partnerships related to five key (thematic) areas of energy for sustainable development.

Matrix 1: THEMATIC ISSSUES AND STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS OF PARTNERSHIPS

THEMATIC ISSUES **(TARGETS)**	**STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS**				
	Formulation of Objectives	*Scope & Target of Initiatives*	*Implementation & Coordination Arrangements*	*Financing Arrangements*	*Tracking of Results & Monitoring Arrangements*
Access to Modern Energy Services					
Energy Efficiency Improvements					
Contribution of Renewable Energy					
Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies					
Energy & Transport					

Matrix 2: THEMATIC ISSUES AND CROSS CUTTING ELEMENTS OF PARTNERSHIPS

THEMATIC ISSUES	**CROSS CUTTING FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS**						
	Research & Development	*Capacity-Building*	*Technology Transfer*	*Information Sharing & Dissemination*	*Mobilization of Financial Resources*	*Making Markets work*	*Multi-stake holder Participation*
Access to Modern Energy Services							
Energy Efficiency Improvements							
Contribution of Renewable Energy							
Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies							
Energy & Transport							

Matrix 3: THEMATIC ISSUES AND LEVELS OF PARTNERSHIPS

THEMATIC ISSUES	**LEVELS OF PARTNERSHIPS**				
	Local/Community	*Sub-National*	*National*	*Sub-regional & Regional*	*Global*
Access to Modern Energy Services					
Energy Efficiency Improvements					
Contribution of Renewable Energy					
Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies					
Energy and Transport					

Matrix 4: THEMATIC ISSUES AND TYPES OF PARTNERSHIPS

THEMATIC ISSUES	**TYPES OF PARTNERSHIPS**				
	Public-Private Partnerships	*Govt-Govt. Partnerships*	*Civil Society-Civil Society Partnerships*		
			Business to Business Partnerships	*NGO-Business Partnerships*	*Research Institutions-Business-NGO Partnerships*
Access to Modern Energy Services					
Energy Efficiency Improvements					
Contribution of Renewable Energy					
Advanced Fossil Fuel Technologies					
Energy and Transport					

6. CLOSING REMARKS

This paper is intended to facilitate the task of building partnerships. In so doing, a framework has been proposed that can assist in the adoption of a systematic and coordinated approach for partnerships on energy for sustainable development.

The scale and magnitude of tasks involved in progressing toward the objective and goals of energy for sustainable development are so enormous that national efforts by themselves may not be sufficient to meet the challenges involved and therefore building public/private partnerships and international cooperation are of critical importance. The goals and targets proposed in this paper are only indicative and these are by no means prescriptive and therefore can be modified as more experience is gained. To facilitate the process of building diverse types of partnerships, a broad framework of partnerships for energy has been suggested.

It is envisaged that the next steps would be for potential partners to identify concrete partnerships with the help of the guidelines provided by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for WSSD and the broad framework proposed here; and to start developing partnership proposals with relevant details that could be announced at the Summit. Potential partners are invited to consider the framework in order to develop concrete proposals for addressing the challenges facing energy for sustainable development.

Attention is invited to the following illustrative ideas that might lend themselves to a range of partnership initiatives and actions.

- Establishing a mechanism for catalytic seed funding to facilitate the initiation of partnership development.

- Utilizing expertise in one or more existing organizations to serve as a clearing-house mechanism that could facilitate the exchange of information on proposed partnerships on energy for sustainable development.

- Establishing a fund/mechanism to facilitate universal access to modern energy services with a priority on rural and remote isolated populations.

- Creating a global alliance/mechanism to facilitate a 25% improvement in end-use energy efficiency at national levels.

- Creating a global alliance/mechanism for the development and application of renewable energy technologies and systems

- Creating a global alliance/mechanism focused on promoting the development and use of natural gas.

- Creating a global alliance/mechanism to facilitate access to advanced fossil fuel technologies including clean coal technologies (CCTs) on terms that facilitate their easy access by developing countries.

- Establishing global alliance on mega-cities sustainable transport initiatives aimed at phasing out of lead, reduction of particulate emissions in fuels, and the introduction of cleaner fuels and alternative transportation forms.

ANNEX 1
Information Sheet on Partnerships provided by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee[12]

Partnerships and initiatives to implement Agenda 21 are expected to become one of the major outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. These "second type" of outcomes would consist of a series of commitments and action-oriented coalitions focused on deliverables and would contribute in translating political commitments into action. Specific modalities of such partnerships (including targets, timetables, monitoring arrangements, coordination and implementation mechanisms, arrangements for predictable funding and technology transfer, etc.) need to be elaborated in the lead up to the Summit by potential partners from governments, international organizations and major groups.

On the basis of the various proposals made by governments and major groups during the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Summit (New York, 28 January-8 February), an indicative list (attached) of areas for launching partnerships has been prepared. Partnerships and initiatives in these areas or in any other related field can be finalized before the Summit, as the modalities of such partnerships and initiatives will not be negotiated within the Preparatory Committee for the Summit. It is, however, anticipated that the Committee and the Summit will lend support to these partnerships and initiatives.

The Committee should therefore be kept informed about the work in progress. This will also help in ensuring that the negotiated and non-negotiated outcomes are mutually supportive. The first opportunity to provide such information would be at the third session of the Preparatory Committee to take place in New York on March 25-April 5 2002. Further progress reports are encouraged for the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee (Bali, Indonesia, 27 May-7 June 2002) that would, *inter alia*, decide on organizational details of partnership events involving stakeholders and other activities to be held during the two weeks of the Johannesburg Summit.

Interested parties are advised that only those partnerships/initiatives that are international in scope and reach (i.e. global, regional and/or sub-regional) and those that are aimed at supporting practical implementation of Agenda 21 and sustainable development activities in developing countries, in particular LDCs and small island developing States as well as in countries with economies in transition) would be announced during the official partnership events to take place at the Summit. Only those partnerships and initiatives that are new and are developed specifically in the context of the WSSD and its goals will feature at the official partnership events during the Summit. Domestic partnerships, projects as well as initiatives within one single entity (company, organization, etc.) could be announced as part of national/individual statements or circulated as written contributions to the Summit.

[12] http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/sustainable_dev/type2_part.html/partnerships2_form.doc

Organizers/initiators of partnerships and initiatives are invited to use the Table below to provide the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee and the Secretariat of the WSSD with information on their on-going and/or planned work. Considering the short time left before the Summit, the information even if it is of preliminary nature should be provided as soon as possible. There will be further opportunities to update/elaborate this information in conjunction with the forthcoming sessions of the Preparatory Committee as well as meetings of its Bureau. The WSSD Secretariat will disseminate the information provided by partners and initiators.

Organizers/initiators of partnerships and initiatives are invited to fill in the table below and submit it to the WSSD Secretariat at:
Ms. Monika Linn, Senior Adviser on Sustainable Development
Address: Two UN Plaza, Room DC2-2234, New York, N.Y. 10017
Phone: 1 (917) 367 20 89; Fax: 1 (212) 963 42 60
E-mail: linnm@un.org

PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES INFORMATION SHEET

Name of the Partnership/Initiative **Expected date of initiation:** **Expected date of completion:**
Partners Involved: Governments: Intergovernmental organizations: Major groups: Other: *Leading Partner*: Name of the contact person/focal point: Address: Phone: Fax: E-mail:
Main objectives of the Partnership/Initiative Please provide a brief description: Please also provide a brief description of the relationship of the Partnership/Initiative with the objectives of Agenda 21 as well as relevant goals and objectives of the United Nation Millennium Declaration: **Expected results:**

Please provide a brief description:
Specific targets of the Partnership/Initiative and timeframe for their achievement:
Coordination and Implementation mechanism Please provide a brief description of expected coordination/implementation mechanism of the Partnership/Initiative.
Arrangements for funding Please describe available and/or expected sources of funding for the implementation of the Partnership/Initiative (e.g. donor government(s); international organization(s)/financial institution(s); foundation(s); private sector; other major groups, etc.)
Arrangements for capacity building and technology transfer Please include information if the Partnership/Initiative provides for training, informational support, institutional strengthening and/or other capacity building measures: Please also provide here a brief description of expected arrangements for technology transfer (if applicable).
Links of Partnership/Initiative with on-going sustainable development activities at the international and/or regional level (if any) Please provide a brief description:
Monitoring Arrangements Please describe expected arrangements for monitoring of progress in the implementation of Partnerships/Initiative after it will be launched at the WSSD: (e.g. frequency/modalities of preparation of progress reports; electronic updates, news-letters, etc)
Other relevant information: Web-site (if available):
Name and contact information of the person filling in this table: *Name:* *Position:* *Address:* *Phone:* *Fax:* *E-mail:*

Further Guidance
for Partnerships/Initiatives ('type 2 outcomes') to be elaborated by interested parties in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development[13]

Explanatory note by the Vice-Chairs Jan Kara and Diane Quarless (addendum to the Chairman's explanatory note)

During informal meetings at PrepCom 3 participants expressed the wish for additional guidance with regard to the elaboration of partnerships/initiatives that are expected to become part of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Building on the Chairman's explanatory note (see www.johannesburgsummit.org), and taking into account views expressed during the informal meetings, we submit to all the partners the following general guidelines on 'type 2' outcomes:

Link to Agenda 21 and Millennium Declaration Goals

'Type 2' partnerships/initiatives are intended to help achieve the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration goals.

Complementarity to 'Type 1' outcomes

'Type 2' partnerships/initiatives are complementary to the globally agreed 'type 1' outcomes: they are not intended to substitute commitments by governments in the 'type 1' documents; rather they should contribute to translating those political commitments into action. Given the broad range of issues currently being negotiated, it should not prove difficult to link a 'type 2' initiative to the negotiated outcome.

Voluntary nature

'Type 2' partnerships/initiatives are of a voluntary, 'self-organizing' nature: unlike 'type 1' outcomes they are not subject to negotiation within the Preparatory Committee for the Summit.

Participatory approach

'Type 2' partnerships can be initiated by governments, international organisations or major groups. They can be arranged among any combination of partners, including governments, regional groups, non-governmental actors, international institutions and private sector partners. Preferably, they should involve a range of significant actors in a given area of work. They should be genuinely participatory in approach, so that their ownership is shared between all partners.

New/value added initiatives

Ideally, 'type 2' partnerships/initiatives should be "new", which means they are elaborated as a particular contribution to the outcome of the World

[13] http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/prepcom3docs/summary_partnerships_annex_050402.doc

Summit on Sustainable Development. In case of on-going initiatives, there has to be a clearly demonstrated added value to these initiatives in the context of the Summit (e.g. more partners taken on board, replicating an initiative or extending it to another geographical region, increasing financial resources, etc.)

Integrative approach

Every effort should be made to ensure integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in the design and implementation of the partnership/initiative. It should be coherent with the sustainable development strategies of the countries where its implementation takes place.

International relevance

'Type 2' partnerships/initiatives need to be international in scope and reach, which means global, regional and/or sub-regional. While support for the implementation of Agenda 21 in developing countries is particularly welcome, initiatives within one region are not excluded, as long as they clearly contribute to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the globally agreed outcomes of the Summit.

Level of commitment

'Type 2' partnerships/initiatives should have clear objectives and set specific targets and timeframes for their achievement. Available and /or expected sources of funding should be identified; at least the initial funding should be assured at the time of the Summit, if the initiative/partnership is to be launched there. Initiatives that do not qualify for launching at the time of the Summit may be considered later in the Summit follow-up process.

Accountability

'Type 2' partnerships/initiatives need to have internal arrangements for monitoring of progress in their implementation. The Commission on Sustainable Development might provide a forum in following-up on their implementation (to be discussed and decided in the negotiations on sustainable development governance within the Preparatory Committee for the Summit).

New York, 5 April 2002

Vice-Chairs' Summary of the Informal Meetings on Partnerships/Initiatives[14]

1. During the third preparatory committee of the World Summit on Sustainable Development four informal meetings on partnerships/initiatives were held ('type 2'outcomes, as described in the explanatory note by the Chairman, see www.johannesburgsummit.org). The meetings provided interested parties a forum to exchange views and inform about partnerships/initiatives that they are undertaking, as well as to clarify questions with regard to the scope and modalities of potential partnerships. The meetings also provided an opportunity to present new ideas for more partnerships/initiatives and to try to identify potential partners.

2. The informal meetings were attended by a large number of representatives of governments, international organisations and major groups. Discussions showed a strong interest among governments and major groups to engage in partnerships and develop initiatives to contribute to implementing Agenda 21, the Millennium Declaration Goals and the globally agreed upon outcomes of the Johannesburg Summit.

Observations on the scope and modalities of 'type 2' outcomes

3. A number of questions were raised during the informal discussions about the scope and modalities of 'type 2' partnerships and their relationship with the globally agreed, negotiated outcomes of the Johannesburg Summit. It was stressed that 'type 2' partnerships are not intended to substitute strong commitments by governments in the globally agreed negotiated text outcomes, rather they should contribute to translating those political commitments into action.

4. As 'type 2' partnerships are of a voluntary, self-organizing nature, parameters for their elaboration should be as flexible and simple as possible. On the other hand, there were strong calls to establish a framework for such partnerships that would ensure their alignment with the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as monitoring of progress in their implementation after the Johannesburg Summit.

5. Participants highlighted the need for a participatory approach, based on mutual trust and respect for rights of all partners involved, so that ownership of an initiative would be shared between all partners.

[14] http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/prepcom3docs/summary_partnerships_050402.doc

6. Participants expressed the view that 'type 2' partnerships can be organized in different ways, depending on their objectives and their scope and reach. However, there was agreement that the partnerships need to be elaborated as a genuine contribution to the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and that in case of on-going initiatives, there has to be a clear added value in the context of the Summit.

7. In view of the discussions during the informal meetings, the Vice-Chairs circulated an explanatory note with general guidelines for the elaboration of 'type 2 outcomes'. Participants welcomed the note as a useful guidance for their further work. A slightly revised version, taking into account comments made during the fourth informal meeting, is attached to this summary.

Potential areas for 'type 2' partnerships

8. While many participants stated that they need more time to develop proposals for 'type 2' partnerships, a number of concrete proposals were presented during the informal meetings by international organisations as well as major groups. Government representatives also indicated areas in which they have started to elaborate 'type2' partnerships. Areas mentioned include sustainable agriculture, food security and rural development, clean energy, chemicals, education and training, freshwater and sanitation, forests, information and communication technologies, initiatives for Africa, health, sustainable urbanization, sustainable mountain development, oceans and fisheries, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and technology transfer.

Further process

9. Consultations on the 'type 2' partnerships will continue throughout the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee in Bali. In addition to this informal process, stakeholders will have the opportunity to suggest and discuss partnerships during the multi-stakeholder dialogue segment and in side events they might want to organize during the Bali PrepCom. In the interim, the Vice-Chairs, with the help of the Secretariat, will continue to facilitate progress. All interested partners are invited to submit their proposals for partnerships/initiatives to the Summit Secretariat (email linnm@un.org), using the form attached to the Chairman's explanatory note. Proposals will be posted to the official United Nations website for the Johannesburg Summit (www.johannesburgsummit.org).

ANNEX 2
Synopsis of Existing Global Partnership Models

Brief overviews of relevant global partnership models that have been used to address specific global challenges/concerns are provided below. The models/frameworks that will be considered are: the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the UN Information and Communication Technologies Task Force (ICT Task Force), the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the Global Initiative on Transport Emissions (GITE). [15]Although each of these models/frameworks was developed in response to specific concerns, brief descriptions of the various models may assist in identifying some of the critical elements that need to be considered for a proposed partnership on energy for sustainable development.

The aim of the section is not to indicate any preference for any particular model or framework but to briefly highlight the objectives, partnerships modalities, and implementation and financing arrangements of each of these partnership models.

1. CGIAR: A brief overview

Mission and objectives: The CGIAR is a unique global partnership with a well-defined international agenda. Established in the early 1970s, the CGIAR works to promote food security, poverty eradication, and the sound management of natural resources throughout the developing world. It is the largest scientific network of its kind.
The co-sponsors of the CGIAR are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its membership, in addition to the co-sponsors, consists of countries, regional development banks, private foundations and other organizations interested in supporting international agricultural research related to the problems of the developing countries.

Partnership modalities: A Global Forum links the CGIAR with partners in the global agricultural research system. The CGIAR has established partnership committees with the NGO community and the private sector. The CGIAR pursues its objectives through the diverse activities of 16 international research centers.
CGIAR members - 58 industrial and developing countries, private foundations, and regional and international organizations - provide vital financial assistance, technical support, and strategic direction. A host of other public and private organizations work with the partnership as donors, research associates,
and advisors.

Implementation Arrangements & Scope of initiatives: At the national level, CGIAR centers work with National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) and Non-

[15] Information on other partnership models such as the United Nations Foundation is also available for reference and review if necessary.

Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to devise policies, conduct research, and ensure that research results move from laboratories to farmers' fields. Some 300 NGOs are engaged in collaborative research programs with CGIAR centers. Regionally, the CGIAR supports the growth of regional federations of agricultural research institutions, and fora such as Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI), Association of Agricultural Research Institution in the Near East and North Africa (AARINENA), Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa, and the Latin America and Caribbean Forum on Agricultural Research and their productive interaction with others who share the same or similar goals.

At the systemic level, committees representing the civil society and the corporate sector ensure that the experience, expertise and perspectives of both are fully engaged in decision-making on food security and related issues. Also at the systemic level, the CGIAR continuously participates in outreach relationships with intergovernmental bodies and other compatible institutions.

At the global level, the CGIAR has served as catalyst in the establishment of a Global Forum on Agricultural Research to explore, establish, and implement collaborative programs for sustainable food security among all members of an emerging global agricultural research system, including, NGOs, farmers' organizations, the private sector, local and national governments, national research systems, advanced research organizations, and international centers, among others. The basis for new research partnerships is a 1998-2000 Plan of Action drawn up by the Global Forum.

Financing Modalities: Membership in the Group involves no commitment to provide funds. As a supporting service to the TAC, FAO endeavors to supply up-to-date information on current and proposed research activities related to the problem of the developing countries

2. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) [16]

The mission of the Global Water Partnership is to *"support countries in the sustainable management of their water resources."* The GWP's objectives are to:

- Clearly establish the principles of sustainable water resources management.
- Identify gaps and stimulate partners to meet critical needs within their available resources.
- Support action at the local, national, regional or river basin level that follows principles of sustainable water resources management.

In response to the demand that a more comprehensive approach to water management was necessary for sustainable development, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) created the GWP in 1996.

[16] The information contained in the section on the GWP is obtained from the official website of the GWP and is available on the internet at <http://www.gwpforum.org>

Partnership Modalities and Implementation Arrangements:
The GWP is composed of the following groups: Regional partnerships, Consulting Partners, Steering Committee, a Technical Committee, Financial Partners and Secretariat and Resource Centers. Since its inception, the GWP has built up a network of Regional Partnerships in South America, Central America, Southern Africa, West Africa, the Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Europe, Southern Asia, Southeast Asia and most recently in China. These Regional Partnerships bring various sector and interest groups together to identify and discuss their common water problems and to develop action plans based on IWRM.

Consulting Partners are the Members of GWP. The Consulting Partners meet once a year to review reports from the Steering and Technical Committees, appoint the Chair of the Partnership, and elect and appoint members of the Steering Committee. These meetings are open to observers for information exchange and discussions. The Steering Committee acts as a Board of Directors and meets twice a year. The Technical Committee (TEC) consists of 12 internationally recognized professionals selected for their experience in different disciplines relating to integrated water resources management. TEC provides professional and scientific advice to GWP's members and Consulting Partners.

External support agencies interested in water resources management are brought together twice a year by the GWP to provide a forum for information exchange and debate on the water priorities that need to be addressed and the criteria for providing financial assistance to various initiatives focused around integrated water resources management. To extend the forum, GWP has recently teamed up with the Third World Water Forum and the Dialogue on Water, Food and the Environment. The resource centers -- DHI-Institute of Water and Environment, Denmark; HRWallingford, UK; and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Sri Lanka -- provide additional support in strategic and programmatic areas.

Hosted by the SIDA in Stockholm, Sweden, the Secretariat provides support to the Executive Secretary, the Technical Committee and other GWP committees, and the GWP regional partnerships in the areas of governance, finance, communications, planning, and operational management of GWP programmes and administration.

Financing Modalities: The current donors to GWP are the governments of: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and The Ford Foundation, UNDP, and the World Bank.

3. GAVI [17]

Mission and Objectives: GAVI was formed in 1999 with the mission of ensuring that every child in the world will be protected against vaccine-preventable diseases. Children in the poorest countries are the least protected, and the gap between the vaccines readily available to them and those available to children in the industrialized world is growing.

[17] The information contained in the section on GAVI is obtained from the official website of GAVI and is available on the internet at <http://www.vaccinealliance.com/reference.html>

GAVI is committed to closing this gap through a global network of international development organizations, multilateral development banks, philanthropic organizations, private sector leaders and other parties focused on re-energizing the world's commitment to vaccines and immunization.

To fulfill its mission, GAVI has established six strategic objectives:

- Improve access to sustainable immunization services.
- Expand the use of all existing, safe and cost-effective vaccines where they address a public health problem.
- Support the national and international accelerated disease control targets for vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Accelerate the development and introduction of new vaccines and technologies.
- Accelerate R&D efforts for vaccines needed primarily in developing countries.
- Make immunization coverage a centerpiece in international development efforts.

Partnership modalities: GAVI is a worldwide partnership. Since immunization is a global issue, it requires a global solution. GAVI represents a historic alliance of public and private sector partners assembled into a global network. These partners are: the Bill and Melinda Gates Children's Vaccine Program, the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations, public health and research institutions, national governments, the Rockefeller Foundation, UNICEF, the World Bank Group and the World Health Organization.

Implementation Arrangements: GAVI works to implements its objectives through the following mechanisms:

- Improving donor collaboration to ensure effective use of immunization funding and developing sustainable financing instruments for vaccine procurement.
- Working with individual countries to strengthen national immunization services through enhanced coordination among governments and development partners.
- Working with global vaccine industry partners to continue to provide the highest quality vaccines at the lowest appropriate pricing and exploring a competitive negotiation mechanism to help bring new vaccines to the poorest populations at the earliest possible time.
- Seeking to achieve a balance between three vaccine procurement objectives-a) prices that are affordable to governments; b) adequate investment in capacity to supply global needs; and, private investment in research and development of high priority vaccines for developing countries.

A Board of Directors comprising of top officials from its members implements GAVI. Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, WHO Director General, currently chairs it and Ms. Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of UNICEF, will follow her in two years.

Financing Modalities: The newly created Vaccine Fund is one the financial tools available for GAVI to purchase under-utilized and new vaccines and to provide resources to strengthen immunization infrastructure. It will support research for developing new vaccines - against diseases such as malaria, AIDS or tuberculosis- needed primarily in the

developing world. Since the partners of the Alliance provide direction and support, administrative costs are kept low- approximately 98% of the Global Fund resources go directly to countries.

The Vaccine Fund was created with a generous initial grant of $750 million from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Since that time, the governments of Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands have all come on board to support the Vaccine Fund, pushing its total resources to above $1 billion for 2001-2005. Fund support to countries currently takes two forms:
1) Provision of new and under-used vaccines with corresponding safe immunization equipment, and
2) Funding to help governments strengthen their basic immunization services.

4. Information and Communication Technologies Task Force (ICT Task Force)[18]

Mission and Objectives: The impetus for the ICT Task Force was derived from the April 2000 meeting of independent experts from industry, academia, civil society and government, convened by the United Nations. Intergovernmental authorization came in July 2000, in a Ministerial Declaration issued by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In March 2001, the United Nations Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary General to establish an ICT Task Force.

The ICT Task Force has three broad objectives:
1. To advance the broad, internationally agreed development goals and targets of the United Nations, in particular those set up by the Millennium Declaration. The aim of the Task Force is to avoid duplicating other efforts but, rather, serve as a catalyst for enhancing synergies and strengthening the coherence of the common effort.

2. To work towards harmonizing economic and profit motives of the private sector with the human development oriented goals, in order to ensure sustainable results and the harmonious development of a global network society. The Task Force believes that it can make a tangible difference in such vital areas as promoting education, combating diseases, promoting gender equality and the empowering of women, youth, the disabled and people living in poverty in general. It also intends to contribute to the preparations for the World Summit on Information Society to be held in 2003 and 2005.

3. To build collaborative links with governments, the private sector, non profit organizations, the academic community, multilateral institutions and civil society/NGO community, as well as with other similar initiatives and activities at all levels.

[18] The information contained in the section on the ICT is obtained from the official website of the UNICT Task Force and is available on the internet at <http://www.unicttaskforce.org/about/principal.asp>

Partnership Modalities: To achieve its goals, the Task Force builds partnerships or collaborative linkages with a wide range of stakeholders- governments, the private sector, non-profit organizations, the academic community, multilateral institutions and civil society. The Task Force is an innovative mechanism -it is the first body created by an intergovernmental decision of a United Nations in which members, representing governments, civil society (including the private sector, not-for-profit foundations, NGOs and academia) and organizations of the United Nations system have equal decision-making power. The Task Force seeks to facilitate the creation of partnerships and support specific activities and initiatives through its matchmaking function.

Implementation Arrangements: The Task Force itself does not develop operational or implementing capacity but rather it seeks to build upon existing, emerging and new initiatives and activities and focus on adding value to them by helping to coalesce and scale up these efforts and by facilitating and supporting coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders.

A high-level panel of advisers- a group of distinguished individuals with background and experience in ICT for development and related fields- assists the Task Force in developing its strategies and policies. At its first meeting (November 2001), the Task Force adopted its Plan of Action and established six Working Groups-

- ICT Policy and Governance
- National and Regional e-Strategies
- Human Resource Development and Capacity Building
- Resource Mobilization
- Low Cost Connectivity Access
- Business Enterprise and Entrepreneurship.

These six thematic working groups are open for participation by non-members of the Task Force. A decision was also made to establish regional nodes of the Task Force initially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Arab States. An inauguration of a regional node for Europe and Central Asia is planned for April 2002.

Financing Modalities: The Task Force supports and draws upon new and existing financial instruments such as the UNDP ICT Thematic Trust Fund, the World Bank's InfoDev, the ITU's Development Bureau, and regional development Banks and others for the implementation and scaling up of programmes.

To date, there has been no global agreement on the implementation of a global trust fund to be administered by the ICT Task Force. It may be noted however, that the recommendation of the high-level panel of experts report (April 2000) was that, *"A fund should be created that the task force would administer and for which up to $500 million would be solicited from the sources such as the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships. This amount would be matched by funds raised from the private sector and foundations. The fund will leverage additional resources by assisting*

developing countries in implementing their own ICT programmes, provided they match the contributions from the fund"[19]

Funding from a range of partners- countries (Italy, Sweden, Finland, Canada and Brazil), Hewlett Packard, Markle Foundation, and UNDP support the activities of the Secretariat of the ICT Task Force. The Secretariat reports on the status of the mobilization campaigns at the ICT Task Force biannual meetings.

5. United Nations Foundation (UNF)[20]

The Foundation's mission is to support the goals and objectives of the United Nations and its Charter, in order to promote a more peaceful, prosperous and just world - with special *emphasis* on the UN's work on behalf of economic, social, environmental and humanitarian causes. UNF has identified four areas of particular interest: *Children's Health; the Environment; Peace, Security and Human Rights; and Women and Population.*

UNF's objectives with respect to each area are described below.
Childrens'Health: UNF will assist the United Nations in efforts to improve children's health around the world. In this connection, UNF will assist in implementation of the action plan from the World Summit for Children as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. UNF's focus will be on reducing child mortality, eradicating polio, and reducing the addiction of children to tobacco products.

Environment: UNF will assist the United Nations in efforts to provide an effective global forum for environmental problems that can only be solved through global action, with a focus on fostering a more integrated and effective response to the problems of climate change and biodiversity loss. In doing so, the Foundation will seek innovative ways to assist with implementation of relevant agendas from UN conferences and conventions, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity. In the climate area, specific attention will be focused on market mechanisms and sustainable energy technologies. The biodiversity emphasis will include promoting more effective conservation and environmentally sound management of priority ecosystems.

Peace, security and human rights: are the fundamental elements on which all world progress is based. The United Nations Foundation believes that taking action to foster peace, security and human rights is essential to fulfilling its mission.

Women and Population: UNF assists the United Nations in efforts to both reduce rapid population growth and encourage development by providing the information, services and opportunities that individuals and couples need to determine freely the number,

[19] UN Economic and Social Council, "Report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology" (A/55/75-E/2000/55), May 22, 2000. Page 5
[20] Information related to the UNF is obtained from the official website http:///www.unfoundation.org

spacing and timing of their children. UNF will support UN follow-up and implementation of the action plans developed at the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women. Within this framework, the Foundation will place special emphasis on the development needs of adolescent girls and the quality of reproductive health.

Implementation Arrangements:
A strong and engaged governing board is essential to the success of any organization. The United Nations Foundation is governed by a small and cohesive Board of Directors who share a commitment to the goals and objectives of the UN Charter and the UN's work on behalf of economic, social, environmental and humanitarian causes.
The UNF Board is responsible for all aspects of the Foundation's governance.

The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) serves as the operational arm of the Secretary-General in its partnership with the UNF. Established by the Secretary-General in March 1998, UNFIP aims to:

- Facilitate programme and project development for channeling UNF funds into the UN system;
- Collaborate with UNF in its fundraising efforts in support of UN causes; and,
- Work to build new and additional partnerships and to mobilize resources for the UN system.

The mission of the UNFIP comprises three mutually reinforcing tasks:
1. Interface between the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the United Nations.
2. Promote new UN partnerships and alliances
3. Promote the Global Compact

Financing Arrangements: In 1997, UNF was set up with a 1 billion grant from Ted Turner.

6. Global Initiative on Transport Emissions (GITE)[21]

Mission and Objective: This initiative seeks to accomplish a series of objectives including the following:
- Increase reliance on mass transit.
- Phase out leaded gasoline by 2010 and develop programmes to assist countries that have difficulty in accomplishing this goal
- Encourage energy-efficient and environmentally friendly transport.
- Develop and enforce emission standards for cars, trucks, buses, and two and three-wheelers.
- Develop land-use policies that lead to reduced transport sector energy consumption.
- Establish databases to identify, measure, and monitor the transport sector's contribution to air pollution.

[21] The information contained in the section on the GITE is obtained from the official website of GITE and is available on the internet at <http://www.giteweb.org>

The GITE was launched at the International Roundtable on Transportation Energy and Sustainable Development held in Cairo in December 1999. It is a joint initiative of the United Nations DESA and the World Bank.

Partnership Modalities: GITE is a public/private partnership initiative for the reduction of emissions from the transport sector. It involves a wide range of partnership arrangements:

- Private sector GITE partnership is open to vehicle manufacturers, fuel suppliers and other private sector transportation-related organizations.
- Public sector partnerships with GITE are open to cities, regional authorities, transit authorities and countries wishing to explore emission-reducing projects in the transportation sector.
- NGOs and other non-profit groups are concerned with emissions from transport are encouraged to participate in the program.
- GITE also provides a partnership on information in that it serves as information clearinghouse for transportation emissions-reduction efforts of all kinds.

Implementation Arrangements: GITE is jointly administered by the World Bank and the United Nations and has three different components.

1. Partnership for Vehicle and Fuel Technology Modernization (PVFTM): is a consortium of Strategic Business Partners comprising multinational auto manufacturers and petroleum companies who are willing to enter into technology sharing arrangements with developing country industries. PVFTM assists in identifying technology needs and matching them with available solutions and contribute background reports of relevant issues related to transport emissions reductions.
2. Small Initiatives Clearinghouse: identifies and defines small potential projects that could be implemented by private sector interests, by national governments or by NGOS, which transfer technology or undertake other actions to reduce transport emissions.
3. Transport Emissions Knowledge Initiatives: works with national governments and international agencies to develop an adequate information base, assist in strengthening national institutions responsible for policy formulation and coordinate with international agencies responsible for establishing international standards. This initiative holds regional workshops on transportation emission standards and policy formulation, hosts an interactive web forum for discussion on transport emissions and compiles a library of transport activity and energy use.

Financing Modalities: A pilot phase of GITE has been supported by the World Bank with inputs from Scania and the United Nations.

ANNEX 3
Potential/Proposed Partnership Initiatives

Governments, civil society and other major groups have been requested to develop partnership proposals on energy for sustainable development. This section briefly highlights some ideas and initial proposals on partnerships on energy for sustainable development (the information provided below is drawn directly from the individual proposals submitted by relevant partners). Currently, some of the ideas for partnerships and individual partnership proposals do not conform to the template and guidelines developed by the Co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committees. All interested stakeholders are encouraged to use the information provided in Annex I in order to develop partnership proposals.

Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Roundtable on Energy for Sustainable Development and Follow up Action

The concept of partnerships on energy for sustainable development was discussed at a GEF sponsored a roundtable on energy that brought together a diverse group of energy experts including representatives from governments, the private sector and NGOs. Some of the key recommendations made by the roundtable are:

- Need for WSSD to adopt targets and timetables for the increased use of energy efficiency and renewable fuels.
- Technology transfer through alliances and joint ventures to ensure the participation of developing countries in the development and diffusion of technology. Noting also that developing countries are already leaders in some energy technologies such as the modern use of biomass.
- Support for capacity building related to technology transfer but also related to creation of an enabling environment (institutions and policies) for clean energy.
- Financing at all levels was stressed including- micro credit, "patient capital" for entrepreneurs and risk mitigation to convince investors to support clean energy enterprises
- Networks and alliances of institutions could play a greatly expanded role in information sharing and monitoring progress in meeting agreed target.

Suggested list of proposals for advancing the clean energy agenda include:

- International Consultation, Information Sharing and Alignment of Efforts (creation of a new consultative group on clean energy technologies by energy ministries and donor agencies)

- Clean Energy Indicators and Targets (WSSD targets and timetables for providing modern renewable energy services to one billion people)

- Increased Commitments of Resources for Financing Use of Clean Energy (Multilateral banks should consider making a new commitment to at least double the goal made by the World Bank in 1997)

- Public/private cooperation to improve market access for Clean Energy Technologies.(Initiation of Renewable Energy Market Alliance Program)

- High-visibility demonstrations of the potential for renewable energy and energy efficiency (Partnership among bilateral and multilateral donors and renewable energy companies and interested small island states)

A Global Network for Sustainable Energy: UNEP Initiated Proposal

The proposal states that "the GSNE would through information and experience sharing, policy support, capacity building, facilitation of investment and measurement of progress- contribute to the provision of environmentally sound energy services that underpin sustainable development." The GSNE is envisioned as flexible consortium - 'network of networks' - of energy institutions, international organizations, governments, financial institutions, private sector firms, and other parties sharing the overall goal of promoting sustainable energy, in particular in LDCs. The GSNE is expected to be launched in July 2002.

Activities of the GSNE are:

- Provide guidance to governments and the private sector on sustainable energy policies etc.
- Help design or conduct national and sectoral energy planning studies.
- Assist in evaluation and selection of sustainable energy technologies.
- Assess and provide advice on renewable energy or energy efficiency projects
- Collaborate on applied research studies that conceptualize and operationalize approaches to sustainable energy
- Organize information exchange and capacity building activities.
- Analyze climate change mitigation options.

Implementation Arrangements: UNEP is prepared to organize and initially serve as the Secretariat of the Network. In the initial phase, an advisory group would prepare a two-year work programme. Working groups would be created on an ad hoc basis, and would essentially work via teleconference/web. Core membership status will be given to those parties able to contribute substantively (as recipients or donors) to the Network's goals.

Funding Arrangements: both cash and in-kind contributions would fund Network operations. Support would be needed for both operational activities related to distinct projects or activities agreed by the Network members, and for a small core operational budget. Funding for activities that make be under the Network 'framework', however, would remain outside the structure, even though the Network would allow members to better identify projects and develop complementarities.

Approximately US $1-2 million would allow for a start up phase with expansion possible as the structure becomes more established and the Network provides more value.

Global Village Energy Partnership: An ESMAP/World Bank, Winrock International and UNDP Initiated Proposal

The proposal seeks to create a 10-year program to reduce poverty and enhance economic and social development through the accelerated provision of modern energy services to those unserved or underserved. It would bring together developing and industrialized country governments, public and private organizations, multilateral institutions, and other key stakeholders to resolve linkages between energy and poverty reduction in rural areas, facilitate the development and implementation of service delivery models, and catalyze the scale-up of investments in rural energy development projects and programs.

Programmatic targets set for 2012 similar to those endorsed by the Village Power Conference of 2002 including the following: 30 countries with national-scale rural development program based on modern energy services, 300 million people previously unserved have access to modern energy services by, cadre of trained entrepreneurs and institutions capable of developing and implementing village power projects and programs.

Activities envisaged as follows:

- Catalyze Partner Commitments- the partnership would provide support to countries through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PSRP) process to establish strategies and objectives on rural energy for poverty reduction.
- Provide Knowledge Management and Transaction- the partnership would provide for a one-stop-shop on innovative approaches, lesson learned and best practices for rural market transformation through enhanced energy services, regulatory or legal issues and a forum for networking among partners.
- Bridge Communications between Consumers, Service Providers, Investors, Governments and Financiers- The partnership would foster the provision of rural energy services by local entrepreneurs and seek to reduce the gap between large-scale financiers of rural energy projects, the need for capital and entrepreneurial development at the local levels and consumer access to affordable credit.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: The partnership would establish baseline data on the provision of rural energy services and develop a monitoring and evaluation plan to track progress on the performance and results of the initiative.

No specific information provided on implementation and funding arrangements.

Initiative on Rural Energy, Programme on Clean Energy for SIDS and Proposal on Industrial Energy Efficiency: UNIDO Initiated Proposals.

Rural energy: The proposal notes that technology options for meeting rural energy needs and providing energy services to rural areas are known and well explored. The proposal argues that "the real challenge is the "packaging" of rural energy programmes that is combining components such as capacity building, technology transfer, training, financing, costing, increasing the income level of rural people, maintaining and repairing etc."

The proposal includes a pilot phase for activities namely:

- Assisting requesting countries in elaborating national rural energy development strategies (estimated cost per country: US $200,000).
- Implementing demonstration projects including the creation of renewable-based energy/electricity generation systems with total installed capacity of 10-100KW and/or, carrying out special programmes such as LPG for basic needs, multifunction platforms, rural transport etc. and/or, building capacities for local assembly/manufacture of energy equipment, technology transfer, etc., and/or, making productive use of generated energy (estimated cost per country: $900,000)
- Preparation of an investment promotion package to show economic and technical feasibility of projects and presentation of projects to interested parties through an awareness building campaign. (Estimated cost per country: $100,000)

Total estimated cost of pilot programme implemented in 50 (49 LDCs) countries: $60 million.

Clean Energy for SIDS: A three phase programme has been proposed "to achieve energy self sufficiency and to increase the use of available energy for productive activities." The programme will:

- Analyze demand and supply side energy data, consider development target and identify needs, formulate policies and strategies.
- Develop projects to submit to donors
- Implement demonstration projects

Phase 1 will include activities such as collection, compilation of energy data, analysis of projections, and preparation of an energy plan. (Estimated cost of phase per country is $50,000). Phase II will include activities such as sectoral analysis and indicative needs identification, selection of 2 or 3 sectors for each country, formulation of projects (related to mini-grid replacement, more efficient use of biomass, provision of ICTs to remote areas using renewable energy, local assembly/production of solar heaters, implementing clean transport models (biofuels, electric vehicles etc). (Estimated cost of Phase II per country is $50,000) Phase III is the implementation of two demonstration projects per country. (Estimated cost of Phase III per country is $400,000)
Total cost per country: $500,000.

Industrial Energy Efficiency: A three-phase programme has been proposed to "provide significant opportunities and scope for the deployment of energy efficiency technologies in developing countries." The programme will:

- Identify needs
- Develop projects to submit to donors
- Implement demonstration projects.

Phase I will include activities such as capacity mapping, identification of barrier groups, sectoral analysis, analyzing sustainable industrial development objectives and indicators. (Estimated cost of Phase I per country: $125,000) Phase II will aim at preparing projects/ programmes that remove barriers and build capacities by also addressing the CC and CDM issues. It will seek to mobilize stakeholders participation, identify and prioritize

CDM mitigation projects, identify and prioritize CDM capacity mobilization needs and design CDM projects (Estimated cost of Phase II per country: $75,000) Phase III involves the implementation of two demonstration projects per country. (Estimated cost of Phase III per country: $1,200,000)
Total estimated cost per country: $1,400,000.

Partnerships for Action : UNDP Initiated Proposals
3 recommendations for type 2 initiatives are mentioned. Some references related to low emissions technology are discussed but the proposal does not make any specific recommendation related to this area, noting, "There is so far no momentum to get a clean energy partnership."

The following Type 2 Initiatives have been recommended:

- Global Network on Sustainable Energy: this "initiative will facilitate information exchange and knowledge networking within and between regions on policy experience and options, especially regional centers of excellence." It is recommended that additional initiatives be considered to support policy formulation and consultation exercises at the national and local levels to enhance linkages between energy and other development objectives.

- Global Village Energy Partnership: "will support policy dialogue, capacity building, and financing mechanisms to expand access to energy services in rural areas, especially electricity and cleaner fuels."

- Collaboration to "establish transparent and simple rules for Clean Development Mechanism project crediting. This requires collaboration between public and private collaboration to ensure that the mechanism will be taken up by the business and the private sector in order to expand energy services in developing countries."

- LPG Initiative: The objective of this initiative is to bring LPG to rural populations using public-private partnerships to address two issues: availability and affordability. Where affordability is concerned, partnerships may propose special project subsidy arrangements by host governments to address the critical first cost barrier to the poor presented by the necessity to purchase an LPG cylinder and appliances. Projects to finance cylinder and appliance purchase through establishment of ESCOs, micro credit, or other mechanisms may also be supported. In terms of availability, partnerships may propose projects to increase local LPG availability, such as LPG marketer ownership of a small storage and bottling facilities near to the target market. Such a project might involve a number of different LPG marketers. Another possible supply-side effort is the expansion of storage capability for imported LPG in order to capture the economies of scale in shipping to lower the price to rural users. Projects may also address recurring user costs through investment in the production of smaller LPG cylinders, and rural delivery

systems may be expanded by building on existing non-LPG distribution networks. This is a public-private partnership (developed in collaboration with the World LP Gas Association) and has received considerable interest from a number of organizations as well as companies.

E7 Partnership on Availability, Accessibility and Affordability of Electricity.
E7 is a non-profit group (created after UNCED 1992) comprising nine leading electricity companies working together for sustainable development. Its members include: Hydro-Quebec and Ontario Power Generation (Canada), Electricité de France (France), RWE (Germany) Enel (Italy), Kansai Electric Power Co. and Tokyo Electric Power Co. (Japan), Scottish Power (UK) and American Electric Power (USA). Its mission is to play an active role in protecting the global environment and in promoting the efficient generation and use of electricity."

2 proposed initiatives:	Electric companies to implement best practices (business to business partnership) Electric companies to expand access to electricity (Public/private, multi-stakeholder partnership opportunities)

Examples of Government Initiatives

- The Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE) initiated as an outreach effort of the World Energy Assessment and launched by Austria, is an established multi-stakeholder platform for dialogue among different partners interested in energy for sustainable development. The initial meetings of the GFSE have made a strong plea for the central role of energy policy interventions in achieving internationally agreed development targets. Subsequently GFSE has focused attention on rural energy development.

- In the U.S., the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) commissioned a paper for establishing developing country partnerships for environment/energy technology research, development, demonstration and deployment (RD3). The paper concluded that such an effort should be established within the **U. S. Department of Energy**, and recommended that the partnership program be initiated with three other countries, at an initial funding level of $60 million/year.

- The **U.K.'s Technology Partnership Initiative** is designed to link organizations in the development world with environmental technology applications (including air pollution control and cleaner technology) from U.K. companies and organizations. The TPI holds that "training is an essential part of technology transfer," and therefore it works in collaboration with organizations in developing countries to arrange such training programs. The U.K. also has a Cleaner Coal

Technology Programme, which already has collaboration with China, and is actively pursuing similar arrangements in other countries.

- **Japan's New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization** (NEDO) recognizes that measures to solve global environment problems will not have any effect unless they are promoted through international cooperation, and are not confined solely to Japan. NEDO programs therefore exchange information, jointly develop technologies, and provide technical guidance to developing countries. The organization is active in a wide range of international cooperation projects, including researcher exchange programs in the Asia/Pacific region, environmental technology research cooperation, and energy use rationalization in developing countries.

- The **U.S. Energy Association** has formed eight partnerships between Indian and U.S. utilities, such as one between the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) and the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company (PP&L). APSEB has collaborated with PP&L to improve the generation efficiencies of its coal-fired units, and to utilize wastes.

Annex 4
Working Group on Partnerships related to Energy for Sustainable Development: List of Participants

Members:
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