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Favourable Policy and Regulation Measures

- Completed a total of 19 policy and regulation projects in 22 countries; shared key lessons and outcomes. Expected impacts to be assessed.
- Oversaw the implementation of 15 projects in 19 countries — in co-operation with local authorities — to support policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable energy and leveraging a total of €2,269,386 financing into the sustainable energy sector.
- Launched the second edition of the REEEP/SERN policy review, containing a sustainable energy policy review of 56 developing and emerging countries.
- Established the Energy Efficiency Coalition, an international energy efficiency network to enhance advocacy and provide a review of global energy efficiency measures.
- Increased advocacy for REEEP’s mission through ministerial attendance at REEEP’s international events.
- Completed one and furthered another city twinning project bringing together developed and developing country experience/expertise.

Innovative Business and Finance Approaches

- Completed a total of 13 finance projects in ten countries, demonstrating new business approach models, financing arrangements and instruments to develop sustainable energy markets.
- Oversaw the implementation of 22 projects in 12 countries leveraging a total of €3,553,142 financing into the sustainable energy sector.
- ReEx Capital Asia (originally the Renewable Energy Exchange) operated successfully in Singapore with 27 projects already in the pipeline.
- Co-operated with the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) to generate information about the sustainable commitments of FT500 companies.
- Established new linkages with financial institutions and developed strategies for increased co-operation.
- Awarded the management of Voluntary Carbon Offset for the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office for 2005 and 2006 and in negotiation with other governments.
**Broadening Outreach**

- Implemented a new customer-friendly website and community platform enabling REEEP to significantly improve global communication and the sharing of best practices.
- Organised, co-hosted or endorsed 81 events and presented REEEP and its objectives at more than 194 events reaching more than 14,000 people.
- Achieved coverage in 151 articles and communicated the REEEP message to an estimated audience of more than 10 million people through the utilisation of major global websites within the media mix.
- Participated at the Gleneagles Dialogue meetings in Berlin and Japan and was invited as an observer to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).
- Published the second REEEP Annual Report and Project Profiles book as well as individual flyers highlighting key strategic areas.
- Showcased REEEP’s exhibition stand at 11 events.

**Building Knowledge in the Network**

- Promoted reegle, a powerful information gateway for renewable energy and energy efficiency, and broadened its offer into event partnership with WIREC.
- Continued the annual REEEP Regional Secretariat meeting and held the second project developers annual meeting.
- Implemented a Programme Management Information System to automate the project cycle, increase transparency and improve efficiency at all levels.
- Updated and expanded all REEEP-maintained databases, including the Actors Catalogue and the Training and Education Database (TED).
- Actioned recommendations from the Evaluation Report, focusing on improved infrastructure and more targeted programme activities.
REEEP partners will contribute to the expansion of the global market for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Partners agree that making this step towards sustainable development requires a concerted global effort to create a level playing field for sustainable energy.
The last year has seen issues of clean technology deployment rise up the international agenda, presenting exciting new opportunities for REEEP.

Energy and climate change have been increasingly in the headlines over the last 12 months. The UNFCCC negotiations in Bali saw increased attention paid to issues around the deployment and transfer of low carbon technology, much of this concerned ultimately with mobilising private sector investment. Regardless of the final mechanisms that emerge from the UNFCCC process it is clear that REEEP’s work developing the policy, regulatory and business models that will spur private sector investment in renewables and energy efficiency will become increasingly valuable. The challenge for the coming year will be to ensure that REEEP makes the most of its experience and expertise to support this agenda.

There are clear successes now emerging from REEEP’s work programme. The ReEx project in Singapore, for example, has created a commercial venture, channeling investment into low carbon technology in the South East Asia region. A key part of REEEP’s work going forward in 2008/9 and beyond will be to synthesise the outcomes of such projects into lessons that can be applied in the future, so that others in the field can benefit from REEEP’s experience.

Another success for REEEP this year was its involvement in the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC). REEEP, through its network of secretariats, facilitated regional consultations exploring the issues to be addressed at the conference and produced a report of these discussions that was presented to the conference by South African Minister for Minerals and Energy, Ms Buyelwa Sonjica. The involvement in WIREC underlined REEEP’s position as a key actor in the global drive for clean energy.

REEEP is reliant on the support of its partner governments to fund its activities. I was very happy, therefore, that the UK was able to announce at the Gleneagles Dialogue meeting in Japan in March 2008 the continuation of its support for a further three years and a sum of £2.5 million for activities in 2008/9. Along with other contributions from key partners such as Norway and Australia, this funding will underpin the continued growth of REEEP.

Finally, on a personal note, I have left Defra to head up the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), so, I am sad to say, this is my last Annual Report as Chair. My successor in Defra will take over the chairmanship, whilst I am happy to have accepted the Board’s invitation to continue to serve on REEEP’s Governing Board as a representative of the IETA and the private sector.

Henry Derwent
Chair of REEEP Governing Board
Director, International Climate Change
Defra, UK
ENHANCED IMPACT

In 2007/8, REEEP again enhanced its role as an energy market transformer and facilitator for the uptake of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems. This was a year of implementation both in terms of projects and structural changes.

The Sixth Programme Cycle was finalised and the 37 selected projects had started by mid-2007. With €3 million from five donors — the United Kingdom, Norway, New Zealand, Italy and Ireland — this was the largest call since the inception of REEEP. In addition, funding was received from Austria, Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, the USA and industry, which allowed the Partnership to run the global network effectively and expand the unique role played by REEEP in promoting energy efficiency.

The United Kingdom’s announcement, made at the Gleneagles Dialogue meeting in Japan at the end of March 2008, to commit funding to REEEP for the next three years, ensured that the UK not only remains the major donor of the Partnership but also provides REEEP with the security to realise and replicate the impacts of its previous work.

In addition to the UK commitment, REEEP has received pledges from Australia, Canada, Norway and other countries to expand and continue funding REEEP in the future.

With 50 new partners joining in 2007/8, the Partnership now comprises a total of 246 partners. Among them are 38 governments, three of which joined in the last year. More than 50 percent of the new partners are from developing countries.

ADVANCED COMMUNICATION

As a response to the recommendations of the Partnership Evaluation in the previous year, in 2007/8 REEEP implemented major infrastructural improvements. A new website with an integrated community platform was developed and went live by the end of 2007. It is a state-of-the-art information tool, which allows interested parties easy access to high-quality information and enables collaboration throughout the Partnership.

Another major undertaking was the implementation of an online Programme Management Information System (PMIS), which optimises project selection and monitoring. The interlinkage of all IT tools provides continuously updated information.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

REEEP has built on existing co-operation with other partnerships, initiatives and international organisations. There are ongoing joint projects with the Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP), the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), the
transformation and poverty alleviation.

REEEP also introduced new state-of-the-art communication tools to deliver advanced network capacity.

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD), the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) and others. Collaboration with the International Energy Agency (IEA) has been continued, underlining the important role played by REEEP in bringing renewables and energy efficiency into the mainstream.

FORGING FUTURE DIRECTION

During the Sixth Programme Cycle in 2007/8, a targeted and systematic approach was applied to increase the impact of the Partnership. Activities concentrating on more targeted interventions were developed in conjunction with partner governments and other key stakeholders, including increased replication and scale-up of successful past projects, and the commissioning of specific projects in the priority areas.

To strengthen REEEP’s bottom-up approach, a support and co-ordination function was introduced to provide targeted help to the Regional Secretariats in their co-ordination of regional demand. During 2007, all Regional Steering Committees developed their regional priorities and reported these to the Programme Board, which met in October 2007 in Vienna. The programme priorities were then approved by the Finance Committee.

Energy efficiency solutions and finance mechanisms, especially guarantee facilities and business models, remain the central focus of REEEP activities.

An overall REEEP strategy covering the newly implemented developments and visualising the future direction of the Partnership’s objectives is under discussion and will be completed during 2008/9 after an intensive consultation process.

DELIVERY: PROJECTS

REEEP’s projects remain the core business of the Partnership, which supports only those that demonstrate a high level of potential for replicability and leverage effect.

In 2007/8, a total of 37 projects were newly selected under the Sixth Programme Cycle, which now allows project duration of up to two years and increased grants of €100,000 per project.

Of these projects, 22 focused on business and finance and 15 on policy and regulation.

By the end of 2007/8, 32 projects had reached completion, leaving 52 projects currently under implementation.

The 84 projects within the REEEP project portfolio show an even balance between policy and finance as well as energy efficiency and renewables.

Furthermore, REEEP has now started the impact assessment process for those projects eligible for evaluation. This process will assess the project contributions to market transformation.
DELIVERY: STRATEGIC TOOLS

REEEP continued to supplement its regional programme with strategic activities.

The REEEP-funded Sustainable Energy Regulators Network (SERN) issued the second edition of its assessment of existing sustainable energy policies, covering 56 countries.

The Renewable Energy and International Law Project (REIL), which is partly funded by REEEP, convened its second annual highly recognised event at Yale University in co-operation with Bloomberg, and business lunches were held in London and Rome. In addition, REIL worked with policy makers and lawyers to facilitate market development.

Utilising its unique role in the energy efficiency sector, REEEP formed a new network, the Energy Efficiency Coalition (EEC), bringing together various stakeholders active in implementing energy efficiency systems. The EEC was launched at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC/COP) in Bali and currently comprises more than 20 members from the +5 and OECD countries.

The finance intermediary ReEx Capital Asia (formerly the Renewable Energy Exchange), a REEEP-supported enterprise, has become an independent legal entity and started successful operation with 30 projects in the pipeline. It aims to link project developers with the finance communities in order to accelerate the clean energy market.

Within the framework of the REEEP Voluntary Carbon Offset Mechanism (VCOM), REEEP was awarded the management of voluntary offset for the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 2005 and 2006, as well as the offset of the Foreign Office in Mexico. In addition, other governments have announced their interest in REEEP’s VCOM.

As a result, the total managed within the VCOM is around 120,000 tonnes of CO₂.

INSIGHT AND OUTREACH

The Partnership has further enhanced its efforts to share lessons learned and disseminate best practices resulting from its own activities through the new improved website and various regular publications. The Annual Report and the second Project Profiles book gave a comprehensive overview of the work of REEEP and its impact. Strategic activities such as the EEC and VCOM were promoted with newly developed flyers.

Exciting new developments within the information gateway, reegle — a joint project with REN21 — have made this renewable energy and energy efficiency search engine a widely used tool. With more than 30,000 visitors monthly, reegle is already recognised as a major player in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency information systems.

REEEP has maintained its high-level profile in the political arena through its invitation to the Gleneagles Dialogue meetings in

REEEP played a major role in preparing for the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC) by convening regional consultations in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which were well recognised by the conference stakeholders and which strengthened collaboration with United States partners.
Berlin and Japan and by being recognised in the G8 Heiligendamm communiqués. As a partnership active in renewables, REEEP also maintained its guest status at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

REEEP played a major role in preparing for the Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC) by convening regional consultations in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which were well recognised by the conference stakeholders and which strengthened collaboration with United States partners.

During 2007/8, REEEP contributed to the 15th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-15) and the UNFCCC/COP process by bringing together high-level politicians and experts in the respective REEEP side events at both meetings. REEEP was also invited to lecture at the UN Learning Centre, an integral part of the CSD-15 programme.

REEEP further enhanced its outreach by attending more than 194 events globally and by giving presentations at 132 fora, ensuring that the Partnership message reached a wide audience of parties interested in clean energy.

Strong media interest was expressed through 151 news items with a total coverage of 242 English-language magazines and websites (excluding local-language coverage).

REEEP’s coverage in the media grew significantly, more than doubling, due to a number of strategic relationships established with renewable energy and news portals. In 2007/8, readership grew to over 10 million readers/viewers, up from 5 million readers/viewers the previous year.

The Partnership cemented its strong links with the media through the establishment of the REEEP Clean Energy Media Awards, developed to attract journalists to increase their coverage of clean energy topics in the media.

REEEP staff members’ engagement in international high-level energy-related committees also continued. The International Director was represented on the Advisory Council for the European Commission’s ‘Smart Grids’ Technology Platform, and on the Gold Standards Board. The REEEP Programme Co-ordinator continues to be a member of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) working group on small-scale projects linked closely to the methodology of CDM.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank all our donors and partners for their support and commitment during 2007/8, which enabled us to build on and initiate activities to encourage market transformation.

With the help of donors, partners, governments and all the involved stakeholders, REEEP was able to consolidate and follow up on work undertaken in previous years.

We look forward to seeing future impacts by relying on your continued support.
Facilitating Global Transformation
In accelerating the integration of renewables into the energy mix and advocating energy efficiency, REEEP aims to facilitate global transformation towards improved energy security and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, while ensuring further socio-economic benefits.

REEEP’S PROGRAMME

A key REEEP objective is to support and meet the needs of its partners and donors in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors through financial support to the projects constituting the REEEP programme.

The REEEP programme has offered support to 132 projects to date, with global coverage as shown in chart 1. Initially, 48 projects were supported under the umbrella of the Climate Change and Energy Programme of the Global Opportunities Fund of the United Kingdom and implemented under the REEEP banner (see annex B). Since the establishment of its headquarters in Vienna, REEEP has provided direct support to 84 projects in more than 50 countries, the current regional distribution of which is shown in chart 2. The majority of REEEP projects continue to target the emerging market economies of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa. Further to the 11 projects completed the previous year, 21 of these 84 projects were brought to a close during 2007/2008, resulting in a REEEP portfolio of 32 currently completed projects. In addition, four projects to date were unsuccessful in fulfilling the project goals.

However, even unsuccessful experiences are likely to be valuable to REEEP’s programme strategy as the Partnership strives to learn from both successes and failures. A total of 52 projects (15 from previous programme cycles and 37 from the Sixth Programme Cycle) are currently at different stages of implementation. An overview of current implementation status is given in chart 3 on page 13.

Directly supported REEEP projects had a duration of one year and received financial support of approximately €70,000 each. However, starting with the Sixth Programme Cycle, launched in 2007, the level of REEEP financing was increased to €100,000 per project, while the permissible project duration was expanded to allow up to 24 months. In addition, during this cycle, initiatives were introduced aimed at the replication or scale-up of two previous REEEP projects; three specific projects were commissioned; and four projects working directly with key government partners and development financial institutions were supported. These measures are expected to further increase the strategic value of the REEEP programme portfolio and were introduced in response to the recommendations of the Partnership Evaluation and a study to increase the strategic impact of projects.
during 2006/7. For detailed descriptions of these three newly introduced project types, see page 14.

REEEP projects are identified via a combination of broad-based and balanced bottom-up and top-down processes, founded on a framework of priorities defined by the Programme Board and its programme donors. The implementation of selected projects is monitored by REEEP’s Regional Secretariats, and evaluation and impact assessment are carried out by independent experts.

The overview on page 13 gives an insight into the full programme cycle from inception to date. The large number of project proposals received during each cycle demonstrates the high interest in REEEP’s objectives. On average, REEEP provides support to 10 percent of applications.

Each REEEP project stems from the underlying premise of its impact on the development of markets for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The criteria for short-listing and ranking are designed to assess the potential impact of the proposals.

REEEP projects leverage financial contributions from other sources, emphasising the relevance and complementarity of REEEP programmes with other initiatives and institutions. For every euro REEEP invests in the projects, more than three euros are leveraged by additional co-funding, as shown in chart 4 on page 15. This leverage factor is even higher for finance projects.

The thematic spread between currently implemented Business and Finance and Policy and Regulation REEEP projects is well balanced, as shown in chart 5 on page 16.

POLICY AND REGULATION SOLUTIONS

The facilitation of global transformation to sustainable energy requires a coherent and
supportive policy and regulatory framework to reinforce renewable energy and energy efficiency and to create a foundation that encourages investment. In the renewable energy field, the Partnership specifically promotes policies and regulations that incentivise clean energy. In recognition of the fact that each country has different requirements and will embark on different pathways towards cleaner energy, REEEP does not promote a universal approach towards the increased share of sustainable energy in the energy mix. The support REEEP provides to legislators, regulators, municipalities and local authorities through its programme helps improve energy security, reduce poverty and mitigate climate change. REEEP’s overall vision to accelerate a global market for sustainable energy is strongly influenced by the need to overcome international legal barriers. REEEP’s current project portfolio addresses a wide range of policy and regulatory needs ranging from assisting governments in developing new energy policy in Argentina; the development of a national action plan for rural biomass energy in China; the implementation of a dissemination strategy for efficient cooking stoves in Northeast Brazil; to the development of an integrated rural energy utility roadmap in South Africa.

In addition to regional projects focusing on policy and regulation, REEEP provides continued support to three ongoing strategic activities — the Renewable Energy and International Law Project (REIL), the

Chart 3  
Status of REEEP’s project portfolio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed successfully</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsuccessful</td>
<td>4%</td>
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Overview of REEEP Programme Cycles

2003/5 The First and Second Programme Cycles were dedicated REEEP-GOF projects. The first and second call for projects resulted in the support of 48 projects that were funded and managed by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Global Opportunities Fund (GOF) under the REEEP banner. REEEP also managed two projects during 2004/5 that were supported by the Austrian Government. Details of the First and Second Programme Cycle projects can be found in annex B.

2005/6 The Third Programme Cycle was independently managed by REEEP. Due to the establishment of a formal governance structure in 2004, the UK FCO provided funding directly to REEEP for the first time. REEEP managed the call for projects, receiving more than 296 requests from over 70 countries. From the short-list of 69 proposals submitted by the regions to the International Secretariat, 18 projects were selected for funding during 2005/6. Details of the Third Programme Cycle projects can be found in annexes A and B covering REEEP’s ongoing and completed projects respectively.

2006/7 The Fourth and Fifth Programme Cycles saw a shift in funding from renewables to energy efficiency, and a focus on Africa. REEEP received funding from two UK departments (Defra and the FCO) for the fourth call and funding from the Governments of Ireland and Italy for the fifth call. A total of 259 proposals were received during the selection process, of which 32 projects were initially selected for REEEP funding. Ultimately, four projects could not begin implementation due to an inability to raise co-financing or enter into a contract with REEEP. Including a project chosen from the waiting list of projects not approved during the initial selection process, 29 projects reached the implementation stage. More information on Fourth and Fifth Programme Cycle projects can be found in annexes A and B, showing REEEP’s ongoing and completed projects.

2007/8 The Sixth Programme Cycle is REEEP’s largest to date. Project selection was completed in July 2007. This cycle received funding from Norway, the UK, Ireland, Italy and New Zealand and sought to identify projects from priority countries — China, Brazil and India, and from African and Pacific Least Developed Countries. It piloted a combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches introducing commissioned projects to the REEEP portfolio. From the short-list of 310 proposals, 37 projects were selected for funding during 2007/8. Details of the Sixth Programme Cycle projects, all of which are ongoing, can be found in annex A.
Replication and Scale-Up

REEEP is providing continuing support to projects that have been successful in the past, in order to take them to the next phase of development. The following two projects were selected for support from among the successful projects of the first programme cycle that REEEP managed directly:

‘Energy Millennium Development Goal Financing Facility (E-MDG-F) — participatory business planning’, implemented by the Fiorello H. LaGuardia Foundation, seeks to replicate a successful Brazilian hydro investment fund beyond Brazil to Asia and Africa while expanding the scope to other renewables and to energy efficiency.

‘Scaling up a proven mechanism to implement energy efficiency street lighting projects in India’, implemented by Econoler International, builds on a past project in Central India to scale up activities to over 100 cities in at least five additional states in India.

Commissioned Projects

From the Sixth Programme Cycle, REEEP has also moved strategically to define projects top-down that will result in outcomes that set the future direction of the REEEP programme. Three such initiatives by REEEP are described below.

An analysis and synthesis of past REEEP-supported projects, with a view to identifying emerging lessons, is being carried out by a consortium comprising Baastel and Econoler International.

To address the absence of risk-management instruments that limit investments in renewables and energy efficiency in emerging markets, REEEP will work with PricewaterhouseCoopers and ICICI Bank, India’s largest private sector bank.

REEEP is also launching a global status report on energy efficiency during 2008, commissioned from Ecofys Netherlands to provide an overview of the achievements and potential of the global energy efficiency markets with a focus on G8+5.

Key Stakeholders

REEEP has started working directly with key stakeholders — governments and development financial institutions (DFIs) — as a means to increase the impact of its operations. The first of such direct engagement projects were started during the Sixth Programme Cycle:

‘Promotion of solar water heating in Uganda’, implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda, will establish policies, standards and regulation to develop the domestic solar water heaters industry.

‘Support to the renewable energy law and renewable energy targets in Argentina’, implemented by the National Energy Secretariat, Ministerio de Planificación Federal, Servicios Públicos e Inversión, Argentina, will identify policy measures that will remove barriers in order to expand the use of renewable energy.

‘Development of marketplace competition for affordable non-fossil lighting in sub-Saharan Africa’, implemented by the World Bank and supported by REEEP, will provide financial support to one of the development marketplace winners.

‘Development of international energy management standards (EMS) for integration into the ISO 9000 or 14000 standards’, implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), will receive REEEP support.
Sustainable Energy Regulation Network (SERN) and the Energy Efficiency Coalition (EEC) — which help add value to the regional activities and facilitate feedback into regulatory processes.

REIL is a REEEP-supported project operating as an international policy and law network for clean energy in association with the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, the Center for Business and the Environment at Yale, the Yale Project on Climate Change, Baker and McKenzie’s Global Clean Energy and Climate Change Practice, and Climate Change Capital.

The REIL network brings together the business and finance communities, policy makers, scholars, lawyers, and science and technology experts. Through the network and its outputs, REIL helps to influence and design effective policy, legal and financial strategies to promote clean energy and to address climate change. This is done through analyses of challenges and opportunities in law and the dissemination of messages through key publications and high-profile events that provide a space for businesses and policy makers to engage in and inform law and policy.

SERN facilitates the exchange of experience and knowledge between regulators and government officials on policy and regulatory mechanisms that promote and accelerate the development of sustainable energy. SERN is co-ordinated by the Centre for Management under Regulation at Warwick University in the United Kingdom.

SERN, a sub-network of REEEP, currently consists of 367 individual members from energy regulatory agencies and government departments, as well as consultants, academics and other stakeholders with an interest in sustainable energy regulation.

With the launch of the EEC at the UNFCCC’s COP in Bali in 2007, REEEP has

The REIL network’s expert roundtables at Yale University bring together REIL network members for intense and contemplative analyses of the issues. A publication of the presentations and findings from the past two Yale roundtables was created and distributed in 2007 at Bali. The publication ‘From Barriers to Opportunities: Renewable Energy Issues in Law and Policy’ is available online at http://environment.yale.edu/documents/downloads/o-u/REIL-Report.pdf

Consensus was reached by REIL network members at the Yale roundtables on the following points:

- The reconceptualisation of energy: energy needs to be viewed as a means to deliver energy services to the community, rather than a commodity in itself.

- Harnessing the power of markets: market-based mechanisms need to be adopted as the most effective means to initiate widespread behavioural change.

- Uncertainty kills markets: policies and regulations need to be long, loud and legal — without this, business will not respond.

- Policy makers, not policy takers: business and industry need to participate actively in the policy-making process.

- The promotion of green trade: trade liberalisation needs to continue to increase the transfer of renewable energy technologies.

The Yale roundtable has become an annual event. The REIL network will reconvene in May 2008.

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<th>REIL</th>
<th>Co-funding attracted by REEEP</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total funds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
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<td>100,000,000</td>
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<td>50,000,000</td>
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REEEP Annual Report 2007/8
strenthened its profile as an implementing agency of energy efficiency measures and its ability to link key stakeholders all around the world to assist in moving political commitments to practical reality. The EEC currently comprises 20 members of industry and public service from China, India, Japan, South Africa, Mexico, the USA and Europe. The Coalition is funded through contributions from Austria and industry.

To meet the increased energy demand from municipalities and urban areas, a City Twinning Initiative was promoted, which aims to interlink with existing organisations and to bring together municipal best-practice solutions to facilitate the sharing of experiences: the completed strategic activity ‘Energyservices—an innovative financing scheme for energy efficiency in public buildings in Chile’ aimed to transfer acquired know-how and project development standards to Chilean cities, while the ongoing strategic activity ‘Promoting Sustainable Communities (integrated Energy Systems)’ facilitates closer co-operation between cities in terms of research, training and demonstration initiatives.

An overview of all Policy and Regulation projects can be seen in annexes A and B.

The nature and scope of projects differ throughout the world but all are meant to deliver outcomes that can be shared via the REEEP network and that have a potential for replication.

Case studies providing insights into projects facilitated by REEEP are described in the following pages.

The detailed Policy and Regulation programme priorities for 2007/8 are described in annex C.

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**Chart 5**

Currently implemented projects according to theme

![Chart showing 50% Policy and Regulation, 50% Business and Finance]
The Energy Efficiency Coalition (EEC) is an umbrella organisation challenged with working with governments, businesses and other organisations to promote energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency: a voice that needs to be heard
Energy efficiency has been recognised as one of the most important tools for delivering both climate and energy security whilst supporting sustainable economic growth both within OECD countries and in emerging economies.

The potential of energy efficiency has been widely identified. It has been demonstrated through studies such as the UK Government’s Stern Review and recognised on the international stage at events such as the World Summit for Sustainable Development.

Technology is not an obstacle to implementing energy efficiency. The main challenges are finance, communications, and changing traditional behaviour.

Giving energy efficiency a voice
Beyond the barriers to energy efficiency, the lack, at the international level, of a voice to promote energy efficiency has been a brake on action. A platform is urgently needed to give energy efficiency a strong and coherent voice on the international stage.

The REEEP Energy Efficiency Coalition aims to provide this voice. Bringing together governmental, civil society and business voices its aim is to bridge the gap between political will and action on the ground.

EEC: co-operation for implementation
The EEC will help to support the work on energy efficiency implementation by empowering local stakeholders and enabling the global sharing of best practices.

A step-by-step approach
Since the energy efficiency market is somewhat fragmented, the scope of the coalition should be expanded step by step.

2. Industrial energy efficiency.
3. All energy efficiency sectors, including generation and transportation.

Step one — energy efficiency in buildings
The Coalition will provide:

- Advocacy for international energy efficiency programmes.
- Guidance for research initiatives (Global Assessment Report).
- Communication of best practices and implementation solutions in international fora.
- Mentorship to local and national programmes.
- Communication to promote educational programmes targeting home builders, policy makers, academics and consumers.
Implementation of a Dissemination Strategy for Efficient Cook Stoves in Northeast Brazil

LOCATION Brazil

DURATION 2007–2009

BUDGET €110,000, including co-funding from IDER, the local state government and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Energias Renováveis (Institute for Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy — IDER)

PURPOSE To implement a dissemination strategy for efficient cooking stoves — including installation, sustainable forest recovery activities, and capacity building — that is adopted in Ceará state public policy through state development plans.

MAIN ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS
- Install 200 additional improved cooking stoves.
- Restock shrubbery forest with native species.
- Implement research on the best dissemination strategy to determine the relative advantages of subsidising stove manufacturers versus stove users.
- Implement best incentives for replanting methods and forest management to generate a sustainable supply of wood fuel.
- Capacitate the Ceará state government in social, economic and ecological issues around efficient stove fabrication and distribution.
- Work within the Ceará state government to develop a dissemination model for efficient cooking stoves adapted to their development plans and public policy.

EXPECTED IMPACTS
- Enactment of informed public policy that would encourage the sustainable use of biomass in rural communities.
- Improved health through energy-efficient cooking stove application.
- Best dissemination methods for efficient cooking stoves in rural communities learnt by state government agencies.

STATUS AND PROGRESS
The project is progressing well. The state government has adopted this technology in the state development plans and will be pursuing financing options for further up-scaling.

The state of Ceará provided additional funds from the State Fund to Combat Poverty (FECOP) to support the installation of an additional 4,000 stoves.
Promotion of Solar Water Heating in Uganda

LOCATION Uganda

DURATION 2007–2009

BUDGET €377,000, including co-financing from the Government of Uganda

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

PURPOSE
To save electricity, especially during peak hours, by switching water heating in households and institutions from electricity to solar.

MAIN ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS
• Create awareness about the benefits of solar water heaters among city planning authorities, the Ministry of Housing, professional bodies of architects and engineering professionals, and the general public.
• Establish appropriate financing mechanisms for manufacturers, vendor companies and consumers.
• Develop policies to promote solar water heaters.
• Establish standards and guidelines for integrating solar water heaters in buildings.
• Train 20 engineers and technicians to develop local capacity to install and maintain solar water heating systems.
• Prepare an investment plan to finance the replication and scale-up of solar water heater use.
• Save 1 MW of electricity during peak hours by installing 500 solar water heaters.
• Expand the local solar thermal industry.

EXPECTED IMPACTS
• Reduction in electricity rationing during peak hours.
• Reduction in energy bills in households and institutions using solar water heaters.
• Reduced government spending on subsidies to bring down the high electricity tariffs caused by expensive diesel generators.
• Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from diesel-fuelled thermal power plants.
• Reduced cost of solar water heaters.
• Development of reliable solar water heating systems.
• Availability of trained solar water heater installation engineers.
• Increase in the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix.

STATUS AND PROGRESS
The project has started and an inception workshop was held in the second quarter of 2008 by the Government of Uganda to carry out stakeholder consultations.
BUSINESS AND FINANCE SOLUTIONS

While the economics of renewables and energy efficiency — scale, cost structure and risk perceptions — continue to necessitate innovative business and finance mechanisms, the concern for energy security and the size of the emissions trading markets have led to an acceleration in the engagement of major banks and development financial institutions, which in turn are actively engaging in investment in the market, progressively moving from traditional to emerging markets.

Still much more remains to be done in the areas of business and risk management models; distribution and service channels; micro energy enterprise incubation and development; energy service delivery models; and risk management instruments such as guarantee facilities. This should be augmented by the engagement of local and international finance institutions, capital markets and micro-finance. Business and financial aspects are critical to the development of a long-term, sustainable investment market for renewables and energy efficiency, and this is an area where REEEP continues to move clean energy further into the business arena.

Of particular importance is the market for emissions trading. This market is driven by the EU Emissions Trading System; the Kyoto Compliance Market and other markets such as the voluntary carbon market; the Australian domestic market; and the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) in the USA. REEEP has supported the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Gold Standard to promote Kyoto compliance and the voluntary markets. Several of the REEEP projects that will result in emissions reductions leverage funding from carbon finance.

The financial theme is characterised by a strategic shift towards replicable business models and risk management models. Financial sector activities are backed by strategic products developed over the last three years.

REEEP’s Voluntary Carbon Offset Mechanism (VCOM) is a scheme by which governments (local, regional and national), companies and other institutions can outsource the purchase of Certified Emissions Reductions (CERs) or Gold Standard Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs) to REEEP as part of a carbon footprint management strategy.

The advantage of the REEEP scheme is that it brings its clients the assurance that REEEP will use its knowledge and global network to undertake background checks, and will liaise with financial institutions and project developers to ensure that clients of the scheme receive carbon credits from reliable projects which look to develop renewable energy and energy efficiency within a region, and which result in co-benefits.

REEEP looks for small-scale projects which cover renewable energy and energy efficiency, and which also have sustainable development benefit for the local population. REEEP places a priority on projects which can be replicated and/or scaled up.

The United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK FCO) was the first to use the scheme. In 2007/8, REEEP again worked with the UK to offset the carbon emissions generated by the air travel of UK FCO ministers and staff based in the UK in 2004 and 2005. In addition, REEEP is now working with the Government of Ireland, the FCO Global Opportunities Fund (GOF) and the British Embassy in Mexico City to offset their carbon emissions.

ReEx Capital Asia (ReEx), formerly known as the Renewable Energy Exchange, a Singapore-based strategic project promoted by REEEP, recently brokered three new investments that will provide some $30 million for an energy services company — the Jatropha biofuel and wind farm development. ReEx recognises that the clean energy market is still relatively immature and that both project sponsors and investors need assistance to accelerate the implementation of new opportunities in this market. ReEx has a pipeline of around 30 credible project opportunities. There is a growing number of investors from the public and private banking sectors and private equity funds, including corporate and strategic investors. ReEx provides a unique brokering role and consultancy services that have been very well received by both sides of the market with enquiries spreading beyond its...
The achievements of ReEx Capital Asia to date include:

- Mandates established with over 25 project sponsors throughout South East Asia and in Korea, India, China, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
- Detailed due diligence under way on a number of near-term investment opportunities.
- Cross-section of technologies totalling some $800 million, which include solar PV manufacturing, biofuel production (Jathropa, bioethanol, palm oil, cassava, sweet sorghum and associated bio-plastics production), wind, biogas, landfill gas, small hydro, biomass and energy efficiency.
- Relationships established with some 50 potential investors who represent private equity sources, specialist funds, corporate investors, national banks, international banks and bilateral and multilateral development banks.
- Ongoing sourcing of projects and identification of interested investment partners with strong and positive support from the market for this facility.

An overview of Business and Finance projects supported by REEEP to date have consistently shown a significant amount of co-funding, as illustrated in chart 4 on page 15. The projects address financing and institutional barriers to the development of renewable energy and energy efficient markets. They cover a variety of issues ranging from the development of funds and finance facilities and the design and establishment of a risk mitigation mechanism to manage investment risks; the implementation of a financing facility for sustainable ventures and infrastructures, supported by renewable energy and energy efficient systems, to promote the Millennium Development Goals; to the replication and scale-up of a previously successful business model for financing municipal street lighting in India and the establishment of appropriate financial and market-based mechanisms to improve building energy efficiency in China.

An overview of Business and Finance projects can be found in annexes A and B, and the Business and Finance priorities for 2007/8 are described in annex C.

Case studies providing insight into Business and Finance activities are presented in the following pages.
Standardised Financial & Legal Documentation for RETScreen

**LOCATION** Global

**DURATION** 2007–2009

**BUDGET** €600,000, including co-funding from Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)

**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY** CANMET Energy Technology Centre–Varennes

**PURPOSE**
To help significantly reduce pre-construction financial and legal transaction costs for clean energy projects by establishing a standardised financial and legal documentation knowledge management system integrated with the RETScreen Clean Energy Project Analysis software.

**MAIN ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS**
- Link existing legal documents for energy efficiency, co-generation and renewable energy projects to RETScreen software.
- Include an editor-controlled Wiki document management section within the RETScreen website.
- Develop customised initial documents where gaps exist for pilot projects in China, India or Brazil.
- Disseminate content to users via RETScreen software and links to RETScreen from other websites, with a focus on REEEP donor priority countries.

**EXPECTED IMPACTS**
- Reduction of the estimated $300 billion invested in pre-construction transaction costs for energy efficiency, co-generation and renewable energy projects over the next 30 years, estimated to amount to $8 billion by the end of 2012.
- Reduction of upfront costs, via the standardisation of documentation and by automating expert knowledge within RETScreen software. Financial and legal documentation adds as much as $1 million per project to these costs.
- Expansion of use of RETScreen software from currently 150,000 users to a planned target of 300,000 at a growth rate of 1,000 users per week.

**STATUS AND PROGRESS**
The legal team has started work on the documentation: it is expected that the initial focus will be on China and India.
Performance/Credit Risk Guarantees and Financing Mechanisms for ESCO-Structured Energy Efficiency Projects

LOCATION Mexico

DURATION 2007–2008

BUDGET €200,000, including co-funding from EPS Capital Corporation and Mexican ESCOs

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY EPS Capital Corporation

PURPOSE To encourage local banks in Mexico to provide long-term financing to ESCO-structured energy efficiency projects and to accept Nacional Financiera, S.N.C. (NAFIN) guarantees with the project’s cash flow as collateral.

MAIN ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS
- Develop and finance three ESCO-structured projects in Mexico utilising newly created performance/credit risk guarantees and project-based financing mechanisms, to be provided by NAFIN.
- Obtain market feedback based on local bank requirements for financing the three projects in order for NAFIN to design the final financing mechanisms based on lessons learned.

EXPECTED IMPACTS
- Provision of performance and credit risk guarantees from NAFIN and risk mitigation structures to local banks in Mexico that provide cash flow-based long-term financing to ESCO-structured energy efficiency projects.
- Acceleration of the implementation of energy efficiency projects and the growth of the ESCO industry in Mexico, which comprises mostly small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Creation of replicable mechanisms that can be used to aggregate the financing of energy efficiency projects and to reduce overall transaction costs.

STATUS AND PROGRESS Discussions are under way with NAFIN to provide a performance risk mechanism and partial credit guarantee facility. This will allow local banks and financial institutions to support ESCO-structured energy efficiency projects.
Enhancing Network Cohesion
Sharing best practices and providing access to information and knowledge are fundamental to REEEP’s service. In 2007/8, existing information systems were improved or replaced by new, state-of-the-art tools. With the implementation of a newly designed website integrating a highly customer-friendly community platform, REEEP enables all partners and interested stakeholders to communicate quickly and easily.

REEGLE

The ‘information gateway for renewable energy and energy efficiency’, www.reegle.info, was conceptualised in early 2005 when REEEP and its strategic partner REN21 conceived the creation of an information portal on all aspects of clean energy. This enterprise was supported by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Austria and has developed a highly recognised clean energy information portal with a global outreach.

A unique, state-of-the-art search engine, reegle allows fast access to all relevant information sources on renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate change. This high-quality information access is addressed to targeted stakeholders, including governments, project developers, businesses, financiers, NGOs, academia, international organisations and civil society.

The system refines and categorises all identified information sources and translates these, via searchable user-friendly features, into the user’s search requirements.

The unique value of reegle derives from REEEP and REN21 experts continuously identifying and reviewing the most relevant and highest-quality information sources (currently over 200 websites are covered by reegle, as shown in chart 7), which are then accessible via reegle to all stakeholders. Specifically tailored responses can therefore be delivered to all clean energy questions.

To accelerate access to such information, reegle also gives direct access to existing databases from core ‘knowledge partners’—highly relevant information providers such as the World Bank, the World Energy Council, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Energy Agency. REEEP continues to identify and
negotiate with other leading entities to join in this functionality.

During 2007/8, the reegle information gateway increased its outreach by introducing multilingual features (French and Spanish), which will be available to the global audience in mid-2008.

In addition to the existing information access points, a new blog (http://blog.reegle.info) has been launched to keep users up to date and to provide the latest event information.

To ensure the continuous development of the information portal, a reegle project manager was hired in September 2007. The additional capacity is enhancing the achievements and extending the outreach of reegle. For example, discussions are currently being held with one of the global players on internet information research regarding the establishment of a valuable marketing co-operation. A number of software improvements have also been made in order to increase speed and search quality. The reegle trademark has been registered worldwide, with the exception of the USA where the required documents have been submitted and approval is expected in mid-2008.

**Chart 7**

**Number of reegle sources**

- 50
- 100
- 150
- 200
- 250

- May-06
- Nov-06
- Feb-07
- Nov-07
- Mar-08

**Chart 8**

**Number of reegle actors**

- 300
- 600
- 900
- 1,200
- 1,500

- Apr-06
- Mar-07
- Jun-07
- Mar-07
- Apr-06

Three different types of search capability are provided by reegle:

- **Actors Catalogue** contains information on more than 1,350 initiatives, partnerships and organisations involved in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Actors Catalogue, which is updated twice a year, also includes information about the focus, geographical reach and projects of the various institutions (‘Actors’). Chart 8 illustrates the continuous growth of the database.

- **Category Search** allows for document viewing via a special categorisation system for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

- **Intelligent Search** provides additional semantic web-based search mechanisms as well as additional features such as personalisation, a glossary and a thesaurus. The Intelligent Search function is based on a ‘mind map’ derived from interviews conducted with a number of experts, each interviewee representing a certain target group, including policy makers, regulators, project developers, manufacturers, NGOs and research institutions, with a balance between experts from the renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors.
To raise awareness of the system’s benefits active promotion is required: reegle was therefore presented at three key events during the last year. At these events, several new partnership opportunities and possibilities for future development emerged, which will be followed up during 2008/9.

The impact of such activities can be seen in chart 9, which details the increase in hit rates following the activities; and in chart 10, where the geographical impact is clearly visible. This chart shows that the majority of reegle visitors still come from Europe and North America but reflects an increasing interest from Asia. The potential of reegle to play a more active role within the event arena has

‘Fundamental to the acceleration of the clean energy marketplace, is the need to provide interested stakeholders, in particular potential investors, with fast access to high-quality information. reegle, the information gateway for renewable energy and energy efficiency, provides the means to link and disseminate knowledge, helping to determine market potential and facilitating global investment forecasts.’

'I found the service to be substantially helpful. And the breadth of data on types of sectors and actors was amazing. I will definitely be using reegle again. reegle is undoubtedly an indispensable resource...'

The Greensource Blog, 2007

The global and virtual nature of the Partnership makes it dependent on the community platform as its only infrastructural backbone, and on the website as its virtual window to the outside world. Excellent functionality and the easy operation of this information tool is therefore essential for future Partnership development, as identified during the Partnership Evaluation process.

Furthermore, the new website and community platform have been integrated with the newly established Programme Management Information System (PMIS), another large infrastructural project undertaken in 2007/8, which is described in detail on page 52, to ensure a global online picture of REEEP activities.

The development of the new system has been carried out in co-operation with an Austrian IT company, and was guided and supervised by an internal REEEP advisory group.

To ensure the actuality of the databases within the website and community platform, data relating to persons and organisations in the systems were updated through a request for re-registration.

The website has a series of functionality upgrades and new features. One of the most important innovations is that Regional Secretariats can now upload their own regional content to the respective geographic section of the website. This new, ‘decentralised’ model will allow local and regional activities, news, events and analysis to be more rapidly promoted.

Based on feedback from the Partnership, REEEP was asked to provide easier access to information placed throughout the
REEEP has recently launched a new website and community platform for partners and friends of REEEP, with additional functionality and benefits.

- Be the first to hear about REEEP’s call for projects with targeted emails about new funding rounds, allowing increased preparation for proposal development.
- Receive global exposure for your knowledge and expertise by establishing a profile within the website leading to increased promotional opportunities.
- Find organisations and individuals for potential collaboration.
- Receive updates on relevant news, events, reports and projects with your personal ‘What’s New’ page.
- Keep track of the renewable energy and energy efficiency job market and be the first to take advantage of potential new opportunities.

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‘With the relaunch of its internet information system REEEP managed to realise a solution that fully satisfies the needs of a global acting partnership: providing up-to-date information on the public website as well as providing a full-blown community system for partners, friends and staff members...’

Martin Kaltenböck, Managing Director, punkt.netServices
Advancing the Global Community
Empowerment of regional representatives, intensive political engagement and targeted communications are critical to the Partnership’s role as an agent for change for energy systems.

**REGIONAL REPRESENTATION**

Accelerating the global and regional markets for renewable energy and energy efficiency requires REEEP to have a strong, mobile and influential network that knows what is needed and how to deliver change at both regional and international level.

REEEP’s network structure consists of an International Secretariat based in Vienna, eight Regional Secretariats, and two local Focal Points. All regional contact details can be found in annex D.

It is the task of the International Secretariat to co-ordinate REEEP’s programmes; ensure that funds are used correctly; set strategy; co-ordinate and support the Regional Secretariats; distribute information; and report to the bodies within the governance structure.

During 2007/8, in response to the recommendations arising from the evaluations carried out during the previous year, the position of Regional Secretariat Co-ordinator was introduced within the International Secretariat, with the aim of enhancing the support and cohesion of the network.

This has reinforced the intensive communications with the Regional Secretariats, including the continuation, in September 2007, of the annual two-day meeting in Vienna attended by representatives from all eight Secretariats where discussions took place on taking the network forward. In addition, this has led to the re-establishment of regular conference calls with all Regional Secretariats represented and supported by weekly bilateral conversations, allowing immediate reaction to regional requests.

The Regional Secretariats deliver real, practical benefits to the region for which they are responsible and keep in touch with the local situation to ensure that regional needs drive the Partnership’s activities and that REEEP’s aims and objectives are achieved within the region. The Regional Secretariats are responsible for more than 90 countries in total. Chart 11 illustrates the geographical responsibility of the Regional Secretariats.

In addition to the eight Regional Secretariats, REEEP collaborates with two local Focal Points. In North Africa, REEEP’s partner, the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP), acts as a voluntary point of contact and support to REEEP activities within the region; and in West Africa the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) provides a supporting role.

**INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL PROFILE**

REEEP continues to work actively within the political process in order to promote
its aims and to raise awareness among policy makers, regulators, officials and legislators of the role that renewable energy and energy efficiency can play in providing a global sustainable low-carbon energy mix.

**Enhanced Governmental Relations**

The International Secretariat pursued its diplomatic outreach strategy during the year with a view to the further expansion of the governmental component of the REEEP membership and to the widening of the circle of partners ready to contribute to the funding of REEEP programmes. In many cases, these outreach activities benefited from the support of diplomatic representatives and officials of existing governmental partners.

In 2007/8, Hungary became the first Central European country to sign up as a REEEP partner and negotiations are in progress with other governments in this region. REEEP has strengthened its role within the political arena through intensive contribution to multilateral and international political processes in order to achieve its aim of

The G8 countries ‘…welcome concerted global action to promote renewable energy and the support of interested parties for initiatives and partnerships such as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program (REEEP)…”

*The Heiligendamm G8 Summit, 2007*
developing positive market conditions for renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.

**Activities within the Gleneagles Process**

In June 2007, at the Heiligendamm Summit in Germany, the G8 made a statement that they continued to welcome and support the work of REEEP in promoting renewable energy globally.

As a follow-up to REEEP’s contribution to the Gleneagles Dialogue, the Partnership was invited to the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue, held on 9–11 September 2007 in Berlin, at which REEEP made a state-

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**The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership** has been active for more than three years in promoting market conditions for renewables and energy efficiency targeting primarily the non-OECD countries. I would like to raise here three issues energy efficiency is still facing.

Our experience is that there is still a strong lack of implementation on the ground, since enforcement has mostly to take place at the local level where awareness and the capacity are often missing. The empowerment of the local level is in our view something that central governments need to address as a matter of priority.

May I make a further observation? The relative lack of data in relation to energy efficiency practices is still striking. We all know that gathering data is a necessary condition for decisive action. REEEP intends to contribute to overcome this obstacle by initiating a global status report on energy efficiency which will be available in 2008.

Finally, since the energy efficiency community is a very scattered sector there is a strong need, especially for private sectors active in energy efficiency, to draw closer together with a view to an intensive sharing of best solutions, conducive to the spread of energy efficiency practices and technologies. Building on the requests of the private sector, REEEP initiated the Energy Efficiency Coalition, which should become a home for all those active in this field. The coalition comprises highly respected energy efficiency professionals from India, China, Japan, South Africa, the USA, the EU and a representative of the IEA. In its first year of activities this coalition will focus primarily on energy efficiency in buildings, this being the area of particular responsibility ascribed to REEEP by the G8.

Marianne Osterkorn, International Director, REEEP
ment reflecting the Partnership’s regional experiences and strong profile in the energy efficiency sector, with an emphasis on the need for better data on energy efficiency and internal co-operation.

Furthermore, REEEP was granted observer status at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development in Japan, which provided a unique opportunity to improve contacts with Japanese stakeholders and decision makers.

The G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action listed REEEP as a vehicle to promote energy efficiency, in particular for the building sector. In fulfilling this role, in 2007/8 REEEP initiated the generation of a global energy efficiency assessment report, which will be published in 2008, and after a sufficient consultation period also initiated the partnering of parties interested in energy efficiency and the formation of the Energy Efficiency Coalition as described on page 17.

Participation in the United Nations Process
In preparation for the 15th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-15), held in May 2007 in New York, REEEP provided a large number of sustainable development case studies, which were used in preparing the Secretary-General’s reports to the CSD and the UN General Assembly.

REEEP was one of the few partnerships, and the only one dealing with energy efficiency and renewable energy, to be profiled by the UN during the build-up to CSD-15.

REEEP was prominently presented at the CSD-15 with the side event ‘REEEP — Delivering Sustainable Energy for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth’. Keynote speeches and comments were given by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Development of Uganda; the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs, US Department of State; the State Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy of Norway; the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); and the Minister of State for Climate Change of the UK.

The second part of the event was dedicated to the presentation of various REEEP case studies addressing this issue, demonstrating how REEEP is instrumental in providing improvements in this area.

In addition, REEEP gave a training session at the UN Learning Centre alongside the CSD-15, where the expertise of the Partnership in the field of green certificate systems was highlighted.

At the margins of the CSD, REEEP was also invited to contribute to the events of UNIDO and the Austrian Government-endorsed ‘Energy Security through Lived Interdependence’.

REEEP contributed to the UNFCCC Intersessional Meeting held in Vienna in August 2007 through the joint REEEP and UNIDO side event ‘Activities in Energy Efficiency’ and by offering interested parties detailed information about the Partnership.

REEEP has started collaboration on innovative financing with the technology transfer group under the UNFCCC and contributed to the workshop on technology needs assessment held in Bangkok in 2007. REEEP is also being considered for possible cooperation by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) as a potential vehicle for capacity building for innovative financing in member countries.

‘The US Government is very pleased to support the REEEP… We are committed to REEEP first because in its governance and implementation procedures it exemplifies the value of the public-private model.’

In addition, REEEP took an active role in the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP-13) in Bali. Its side event ‘Sustainable Growth through Energy Efficiency’ attracted more than 150 participants.

The side event included keynote speeches by high-level representatives from China, India, Germany and the International Energy Agency, followed by an active discussion among the participants on how to decouple energy use from economic growth.

At the COP, REEEP gave active input into various events, such as the Energy Efficiency and Carbon Finance Expert Group, which seeks to increase the share of energy efficiency in the carbon markets.

‘REEEP works with governments, businesses, industry, financiers and civil society across the world in order to expand the global market for renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. REEEP is uniquely placed to contribute to international, national and regional policy dialogues.’


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- **Examples of Ongoing Joint Collaboration**

  - **REN21**, the international policy network for renewables, and REEEP have continued to further improve reegle, the information gateway for renewable energy and energy efficiency. REEEP was invited to the REN21 Board meetings.
  
  - **GVEP** and REEEP continued to explore future collaboration on both the structural and programme level by negotiating a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).
  
  - **GNESD** and REEEP co-operated on a series of workshops to produce a report on renewable energy technologies and energy access, which was presented at the UN CSD-15 in New York in 2007.
  
  - **With CLASP**, REEEP is working on two initiatives started in 2007/8: the labelling of energy efficiency products in India; and expanding the Asia-Pacific Energy Standards Information System (ESIS) to REEEP priority countries.
  
  - **REEEP** continued its close collaboration on energy issues with UNIDO on several fronts, ranging from joint events to project-specific co-operation such as UNIDO’s work on energy management standards, which has now been included in the ISO work programme.
  
  - **MEDREP** and REEEP continued their successful collaboration through joint programmes and supported a new project in the Mediterranean funded by Italy, enhancing policy frameworks to support renewable energy in the Mediterranean region.
  
  - **IEA** is now acting as an observer on the REEEP Governing Board and an IEA expert is joining the Advisory Group of the Energy Efficiency Coalition.
  
  - **REEEP** is supporting the World Bank’s Development Marketplace competition on innovative and efficient lighting solutions in Africa.
  
  - **ICLEI** and REEEP continued their close partnership, in particular in Indonesia with the jointly hosted workshop ‘Solutions for Climate Change’ in Bogor.
On the margins of the COP, the Canadian Minister of the Environment launched an important REEEP-sponsored project, RETScreen, an online feasibility analysis tool, which was translated into 26 languages as a result of REEEP’s contribution.

REEEP also participated at the workshop ‘Understanding the Role of Carbon Markets and Scaling Up the Financial Response to Climate Change’ in London, following an invitation from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), UK. The workshop was an opportunity for discussions on future aspects of climate change.

Supporting Regional Inter-governmental Processes

In Asia and the Pacific, REEEP’s value is also recognised. In May 2007, APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) energy ministers made a statement that they ‘encourage collaboration with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) on financing, policy and regulation’.

Following this, on 5–6 September 2007 in Hong Kong, the APEC Energy Working Group gave REEEP guest status within their process.

The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in Korea, in co-operation with the Korean Government, organised the event ‘Business Opportunities in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency’, which was attended by high-level Korean officials and representatives from the REEEP International Secretariat and East Asia Regional Secretariat. This event was a good opportunity for REEEP to increase its presence in the region.

STRATEGIC ALLIANCES

Throughout this period, REEEP has continued to co-ordinate and develop synergies with its partners and with other organisations and initiatives with which REEEP has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU).

This collaboration has resulted in the following activities:

• REEEP has continued to work with and support the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). This is an important area of work for REEEP, as the Partnership looks to expand and strengthen its co-operation and work with the private sector and carbon markets. For the CDP 2007 report, REEEP funded CDP to analyse the involvement of FT500 (the 500 largest companies globally by market capitalisation, as published by the Financial Times) in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The results clearly signalled that businesses see the financial opportunities of renewables and energy efficiency in the move towards a lower carbon energy future.

• REEEP was present at Pacific energy talks, including the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) Energy Working Group (EWG) meeting, held in Suva, Fiji, in February 2008, to which REEEP was invited in the capacity of observer. The main focus
areas of the meeting were greater co-ordination of funds available in the Pacific for energy projects and the preparation of the next Pacific Energy Ministers Meeting (PEMM), scheduled for April 2009 in Tonga. At the forthcoming CROP EWG meeting, scheduled for May 2008, the potential theme for the 2009 PEMM meeting will be discussed, as well as opportunities for holding parallel meetings/side events. The CROP EWG is a co-ordination body of regional programmes and projects in the Pacific. The purpose of the CROP EWG is to ensure that regional energy-related programmes are planned, implemented and co-ordinated through an integrated multi-stakeholder approach.

REEEP was present at the PEMM meetings held in the Cook Islands in April 2007 and is pleased to be part of the preparations for next year’s negotiations to further the dialogue on sustainable energy issues in the region, such as innovative financing options and mainstreaming the energy debate.

The South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and REEEP cemented their co-operation with the signing of an MoU at the PEMM and at the Regional Energy Officials Meeting (REM). The theme of the meetings was ‘Energy Security for Sustainable Development’. The co-operation between REEEP and SOPAC continued throughout the year and is demonstrated, for example, by the co-development of Clean Development Mechanism fact sheets in collaboration with the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD). SOPAC, with funding from New Zealand, is also implementing a REEEP project in the Pacific to promote solar home systems using a micro energy services company approach. This has the potential to deliver solutions, which can be widely replicated in the region and increase energy access.

• The Energy and Environment Partnership for Central America (EEP), a Finnish initiative, and REEEP recognised the potential for close collaboration through interactions within the REEEP programme development process.

PR PUBLICATIONS
In addition to regional, political and strategic alliances, REEEP strongly believes in the need for the active promotion of the Partnership by publishing comprehensive insights into lessons learned and best practices identified throughout REEEP’s global work.

In 2007/8, REEEP continued to build on the success of the previous year, with the generation of the Annual Report covering the financial year 2006/7. Detailing the Partnership’s mission and objectives, and filled with case studies of local projects and best practices, as well as updates on all REEEP activities, the report was sent out to every REEEP partner and widely disseminated at all fora. The Annual Report remains a core element of the Partnership’s publications and provides a means of sharing beliefs and actions with a wider audience and of generating new donors.

In addition, this year saw the publication of the second Project Profiles book in advance of the COP in Bali in December 2007. Detailing all the new REEEP projects and segmented by donor and countries, the book acts as a vital reference guide to both current and potential partners.

‘We encourage collaboration with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) on financing, policy and regulation.’

APEC Energy Ministers at the EMM8 in Australia, 2007
These two major publications were complemented by several additional communication tools, including a new edition of the Policy and Regulatory Review of the Sustainable Energy Regulation Network (SERN), which gives comprehensive coverage of the status of policies of 56 countries regarding clean energy.

Summary flyers were also produced for the REEEP Voluntary Carbon Offset Mechanism (VCOM) and the Energy Efficiency Coalition (EEC).

COMMUNICATION OF REEEP’S MESSAGE

Facilitating market conditions to support renewable energy and energy efficiency is a complex task that leverages REEEP networks at several levels. Changes in policies, regulations and financial support are guided by REEEP’s on-the-ground projects, Regional Secretariats, donor activities, and the International Secretariat’s diplomatic actions.

At the beginning of this fiscal year, the Partnership determined a set of communication priorities that included:

- promoting REEEP within inter-governmental processes
- increasing the profile of finance for energy efficiency
- highlighting successes achieved in the Work Programme
- promoting carbon finance
- enhancing the position of REEEP as a leading international partnership.
REEEP's activities were communicated to its partners and beyond through an outreach programme that used various communication channels to reach REEEP target audiences, including its website, the media, conferences and the REEEP newsletter. REEEP aims to convert its activities into interesting news stories, articles and press releases for the national and international media, and in particular print and digital media.

REEEP's coverage in the media grew significantly, more than doubling, due to a number of strategic relationships established with renewable energy and news portals. Readership rose to over 10 million readers/viewers up from 5 million last year. For example, the African news portal AllAfrica.com has more than 5 million page views on its website and REEEP had four articles there last year. Strategic relationships were also established with Environmental-Expert.com, which has 3.8 million page views per month; Renewable Energy World magazine and website, which has more than 400,000 page views per month; and Earthtoys e-magazine, which has more than 100,000 page views per month.

A total of 151 news items (articles and press releases) were placed in the media during 2007/8 with a total coverage of 242 English-language magazines and websites (excluding local-language coverage). Of the total news items, 15 were press releases. News articles are placed in printed magazines while press releases tend to appear on multiple websites and in magazines with coverage ranging from eight to 23 publications per press release. News articles are REEEP’s method of promoting learnings and best practice as they cover a particular theme. A key learning from last year’s activities was that press releases spread the word much more widely than news articles, but they are limited by their brevity. Thus a mix of articles and press releases helps to communicate both comprehensive learnings to targeted audiences (such as readers of a magazine) and brief news announcements to much broader and global audiences.

The media were particularly interested in the Partnership’s work to improve energy efficiency in Russia; to develop appliance standards in Central America; to use renewable energy as a solution to the electricity crisis in South Africa; and to provide assistance for drafting new renewable energy legislation for Uganda and Argentina.

REEEP’s role as a bridge between governments, businesses and NGOs was further enhanced and validated as the media approached the Partnership for insights into international and inter-governmental commitments. The REEEP side event at the CSD-15 in New York received extensive media coverage, in part due to the brevity and concise format that the Partnership uses to communicate key themes. Rather than release information from the perspective of one organisation or government, REEEP’s neutral status allows for a variety of perspectives — from Uganda to Norway — to be communicated in a single news article or press release. The global insights that REEEP provides are unique in the renewable energy media.

Two feature articles on energy efficiency appeared in the Latin Business Chronicle. One article covered the Partnership’s work with the Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) to establish energy efficiency standards in Latin America based on the successes in Mexico. The other described REEEP’s project with the Brazilian oil company Petrobras to establish an energy services company (ESCO) to service industrial clients.

The REEEP Work Programme was highlighted via a variety of feature articles on REEEP-funded projects across the developing world. Notable news stories included coverage of REEEP’s project in Guatemala to establish renewable energy policies; projects in China to promote the co-firing of straw in coal power stations and to advance demand-side management measures; and a project in Brazil to promote models for off-grid renewable energy production along the Amazon.

Carbon finance was promoted via a number of articles on legal considerations for the
The REEEP Russia and Former Soviet Union Regional Secretariat organised a workshop in Moscow for European Union and Russian policy makers on climate and energy security. As a result of the workshop, an agreement was reached recognising the need for further joint activities and outlining the priority areas for cooperation. These include the creation of innovative financial incentives facilitating the market penetration of climate-friendly energy efficiency technologies; the harmonisation of policy and regulatory mechanisms in Russia and the EU to increase energy efficiency and the mitigation of climate change; the exchange of experience and the development of common methodologies for energy efficiency and climate change–related statistics, indicators and projections; and adaptation to climate change in the energy sector.

The REEEP South Asia Regional Secretariat held the event ‘Financial Risk Management in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Projects’ in New Delhi alongside the annual Delhi Summit, with the objective to help take forward discussions on the financial risks associated with clean energy projects and to evolve a better understanding of the possible issues and available opportunities by bringing stakeholders together on a common platform.

The REEEP Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Secretariat held its annual preparatory meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Government and private sector representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru participated along with REEEP project developers and implementers and international development agencies. Energy sector leaders from Brazil, Latin America and the Caribbean region were also invited. The feedback from this meeting enabled the Regional Secretariat to provide an update of the programme’s regional priorities in financing, policy and regulation. A consultation on approaches to the implementation of strategies to promote renewable energy was also organised.

As part of World Environment Week, 7–8 June 2007, the REEEP Southern Africa Regional Secretariat participated in the Renewable Energy and Climate Change Summit, an event organised by the Western Cape’s Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. The aim of the conference was to engage relevant stakeholders in discussions pertaining to renewable energy initiatives planned for the Western Cape Province, aiding REEEP-SA to define programme activities and to provide strategic support and intervention related to clean energy implementation in the province. As part of these develop-
ments, REEEP-SA (in conjunction with ICLEI and Sustainable Energy Africa — SEA), is currently engaged in planning processes with the City of Cape Town to implement capacity-building programmes for local governments to help them meet their renewable energy targets.

- In June 2007, in Singapore, the REEEP South East Asia and Pacific Regional Secretariat facilitated a consultation with financiers and investors: ‘Key Issues for Scaling Up Investment in Renewable Energy’. This event took place in partnership with Chatham House and was sponsored by the Australian Greenhouse Office and UK Trade and Investment. A roundtable provided an opportunity for informal discussion among leading financiers, lawyers and investors in the Asian region about the policy and regulatory issues they face in relation to renewable energy projects. The event was organised, with other partners, as part of the Renewable Energy Finance-Policy Project, at Chatham House, which is working to bring financiers into the renewable energy policy debate, to increase policy makers’ understanding of financing and investment issues, and to improve conditions for investment in the sector.

- As a co-organiser, the REEEP East Asia Regional Secretariat was involved in the Annual Meeting of the Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association (CREIA), held in March 2008 in Beijing. The event, which attracted around 200 people from government, companies, academies and institutes, is seen as an important industry standard for renewable energy in China. Government representatives from NDRC, MOST, MOFCOM and NPC attended the opening ceremony and delivered speeches during the conference, and invited experts from specific sectors — including wind, solar, biomass, geothermal and financing — contributed presentations that provided a review of industry development and prospects.

- The REEEP Central and Eastern Europe and Turkey Regional Secretariat, together with SERN and in collaboration with the Energy Regulators Regional Association (ERRA), brought together regulators from the region, together with regulators from Austria and the UK, for a workshop on distributed generation (DG). The event took place on 6 July 2007 in Budapest, Hungary. Participants exchanged information and discussed the connections of DG to their own network, regulations, incentives, and technical and legislative problems, together with possible solutions. Future trends for different renewable energy sources and a comparison of their consistency for grid connection were also covered.

displacement of food crops when considering biofuels policy.

The Partnership also successfully publicised governments that provide funding to REEEP. The Australian Government’s contribution, in particular to the project to replace kerosene in the Pacific with renewables, was given wide coverage by nine magazines and websites. Additionally, the Irish Government’s funding of a project in East Africa to produce renewable energy from hydropower at tea plantations and from biomass at sugar plantations was covered in 13 magazines and websites.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND EVENTS

International renewables and energy efficiency conferences and fora play a vital role in bringing together key decision makers and high-level participants from all areas, including business, government and project development. In accordance with its capacity-building mission, REEEP highly values the opportunities provided by this kind of event to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Through organising, presenting and maintaining a significant presence at leading events throughout 2007/8, REEEP has cemented its...
status as a leading player in promoting the acceleration of the clean energy market.

The International Secretariat and the eight Regional Secretariats attended more than 194 conferences and events during 2007/8, with a combined total of over 14,000 people, a significant year-on-year increase.

The global nature of the Partnership’s activities can be seen in chart 12 on page 38. This chart illustrates the continued focus on the International Secretariat as well as the increasing regional activities across the Regional Secretariats, in particular in East Asia and South East Asia and the Pacific.

Formal presentations were made at over 70 percent of these events, providing a vital channel to communicate REEEP’s objectives and goals.

As shown in chart 13 on page 39, the Partnership itself specifically organised, endorsed and co-hosted a further 81 events, an increase of over 20 from the previous year, reaching around 7,000 people.

The International Secretariat continued to provide an up-to-date comprehensive schedule of all relevant conferences and activities through the website and has actively supported over 15 targeted events with formal contra agreements.

REEEP continued to support selected strategically relevant events in 2007/8, such as a series of events under the umbrella ‘Research

The Washington International Renewable Energy Conference (WIREC), 4–6 March 2008, consisted of a ministerial meeting, a business conference, a trade exhibition and side events.

REEEP was asked by the US State Department to carry out three regional preparatory meetings in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Southern Africa, in order to provide regional feedback to the WIREC ministerial meeting. To achieve this, REEEP’s International Secretariat worked with its three Secretariats in Asia and its Secretariats for Latin America and Southern Africa to design a regional consultation strategy, which involved a questionnaire and workshops (held in Melbourne, New Delhi, Pretoria and Singapore). REEEP’s consultation process was designed to define the expectations of the various high-level regional renewable energy stakeholders with regard to WIREC 2008.

Around 100 high-level participants contributed to this consultation, and the Minister of Minerals and Energy of South Africa presented findings from the REEEP regional consultations during the ministerial part of the event. In addition, REEEP was invited to present its partnership work in a separate session.

As part of WIREC, REEEP hosted a side event attended by 140 delegates. The event was moderated by a US State Department representative and included keynote presentations by the Minister of State for Environment and Energy, Ireland; the Deputy Director-General of the Energy and Water Department, Norway; and the three Regional Secretariats who led the regional consultations for WIREC. The North American Secretariat then gave a presentation on current activities in North America.

Over 8,000 people visited the trade exhibition part of the event. REEEP’s booth was well attended and provided an excellent opportunity for the dissemination of REEEP publications.

In addition, in preparation for WIREC, REEEP worked closely with the event organisers to develop a WIREC dedicated section on the reegle website. As a result of this co-operation, reegle became the ‘Best Practice Information Tool’ for the event.

At the WIREC trade exhibition reegle was presented in co-operation with the Federal Ministry of Environment, Germany (BMU), a major donor to reegle, and formed part of the German Pavilion.
on Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs) and Poverty Alleviation’ in collaboration with GNESD; and two national-level seminars on a model draft of a Renewable Energy Law for India in New Delhi and Chennai.

The Regional Secretariats enhance South–South exchanges through specifically targeted activities, some examples of which are shown on pages 40 and 41.

**International Event Partnering**

During 2007/8, REEEP identified several leading global events for targeted partnership opportunities allowing for specific contributions from REEEP’s expert base. Some examples of these collaborations are detailed below.

A REEEP representative served on the Advisory Board of the World Future Energy Summit (January 2008) and participated in the event, which was hosted by Masdar and the Government of Abu Dhabi. The conference focused on two main areas: a review of the current level of development of renewable energy technology and the extent to which individual areas were ready for deployment; and detailed presentations on the Abu Dhabi Government’s plans to construct a walled city that will be low energy intensive and carbon and waste free. Discussions also centred around the potential for new constructions in the Gulf to be energy efficient and low carbon. The Summit, which was very well attended, gave a strong boost to renewable energy and energy efficiency in a fast-growing region of the world.

At the Energy Efficiency Global Conference in Washington in November 2007, the Partnership played a significant role across the event. REEEP was active in the development of the conference programme in addition to giving the presentation ‘Rate Payers and Governments: Investment Models for Success’. A REEEP satellite event was held alongside the main conference in order to present the Partnership and introduce the EEC; and a specific exhibition stand was set up detailing REEEP’s objectives, showcasing several projects, and providing interested parties with information. This collaboration increased the international profile of REEEP in the energy efficiency field and will be continued with the next EE Global Conference.

Another important partnering event took place at WIREC in Washington. A full description of activities can be seen in the box on page 42.

**REEEP-Specific Events**

REEEP globally organised, endorsed or co-hosted 81 events during 2007/8 and complemented 11 of them with the REEEP or reegle exhibition stand. The strategic importance of four of these events is highlighted below. Each event provides a unique platform for important REEEP stakeholder groups and has the potential for ongoing replication.

‘The conference will contribute to advancing the state of the art in collecting and disseminating best practices to end users, building on work done by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, the European Commission, the US Federal, state and local governments, donor agencies, international financial institutions, the International Energy Agency, and multi-stakeholder partnerships such as .... the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, or REEEP as it’s known.’

Wilton Park continued to build on its successful Wilton Park conference programme with an event in July 2007. Under the banner ‘Climate and Energy Security: Towards a Low Carbon Economy’, the event brought together key stakeholders from both the public and private sectors with 30 countries represented.

The conference reviewed the technological, policy and financing options for reducing carbon emissions. Presentations and discussions clearly illustrated the unsustainability of existing energy pathways, the urgent need for new approaches to energy supply, and the desirability of energy saving through enhanced efficiency.

British Satellite News filmed the opening and conducted several delegate interviews with a view to releasing the tape to international media outlets, raising the international profile and, as one delegate commented, cementing Wilton Park as ‘woven into the international policy process for renewables and energy efficiency’. REEEP aims to maintain the Wilton Park conference as a gathering of governmental partners in the future.

Project Managers Meeting
The Regional Secretariat for South Asia hosted the second REEEP Project Managers Meeting in Delhi, bringing together over 30 project co-ordinators from 14 different countries with the objective to create a platform for learning from experiences and to develop the network of project managers.

Held in an interactive workshop format, the event featured presentations on all the projects and specifically investigated how REEEP can collaborate with key stakeholders (governments and financial institutions) to influence change, and how the impact of future REEEP projects can be increased.

Energy Efficiency Finance and Investment Forum in Collaboration with Euromoney
To support REEEP’s delivery of its G8 remit to act as a delivery mechanism for energy efficiency in buildings, REEEP and Euromoney continued to develop their long-standing partnership actively to bring together the finance community and the energy efficiency industry by convening the Energy Efficiency Finance and Investment Forum in London in January 2008. The event showcased REEEP’s expertise as a global facilitator for energy efficiency and provided opportunities to link the finance sector with stakeholders interested in energy efficiency. The event is expected to become a regular part of the REEEP calendar.

REEEP Clean Energy Media Award
The region’s first international media award for renewable energy and energy efficiency was presented at an official ceremony on 17 March 2008 in Zagreb, Croatia. The award was developed to encourage journalists to increase their coverage of clean energy topics in the media.

The REEEP award ceremony opened the international workshop ‘Promoting Renewable Energy in South Eastern Europe through International Co-Operation’, at which national and international experts discussed ways to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix in the region through international co-operation. The clean energy media award should be considered for replication in other parts of the world.
A clearly defined structure and quick and efficient processes are critical for the success of the Partnership’s quest to accelerate the development of the clean energy market.

PARTNERS

REEEP is a broad amalgamation of global representatives from numerous sectors comprising governments, authorities, international organisations, civil society, academics, NGOs, private sector associations and a variety of private companies representing project developers, banks and other sectors.

Among its partners, REEEP counts 38 governments, representing 15 percent of the total. All the G7 countries and many countries from the emerging markets and developing world have joined the Partnership. The civil society and NGO sector accounts for 38 percent of all partners, with a further 32 percent coming from the business sector. A full overview is given in chart 14 on page 49.

Among REEEP’s formal partners are 246 legal entities, of which 50 — including three new governments (Hungary, Norway, Tunisia) — signed up or declared their interest in signing up during 2007/8. A detailed list of all REEEP partners can be found in annex E.

Each partner strongly endorses REEEP’s mission statement and is expected to contribute to the Partnership’s goals through time, expertise, information, in-kind contributions and, in the best case, donations.

The Partnership’s rapid growth and increasing awareness ensures that such a relationship can be mutually beneficial, providing access to a global network of like-minded stakeholders. This, in turn, opens doors to high-level political contacts, increasing project credibility, access to innovative finance and marketing, and the sharing of best practices.

The geographical distribution of REEEP partners covers 71 countries on all continents excluding Antarctica, and shows a balanced global spread with a slight bias towards the northern hemisphere. However, it is significant that 22 percent of partners originate in Asia, the focus of REEEP activities.

Chart 15 on page 49 provides an overview of the geographical location of all REEEP governmental partners.

STRUCTURE

REEEP is a legal entity registered in Austria with the status of an international NGO. REEEP’s ‘constitution’ is based on statutes and additional documents that were approved at the First Meeting of Partners on 1 June 2004 in Bonn. Accordingly, REEEP has a robust and transparent governance structure comprising three acting bodies: the Governing Board, the Programme Board and the Finance Committee. At the first MOP a delivery structure was decided, which includes Regional Secretariats/ Focal Points and the International Secretariat. Chart 16 on page 50 shows the organisational structure, including Regional Steering Committees (implemented in 2005/6).
We are committed to working with partners from governments, business, finance and civil society around the world to expand the global market for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is a Type II World Summit on Sustainable Development partnership providing a new and flexible way of working together to achieve common goals.

Through REEEP we will share knowledge, communicate across national boundaries and work to spread best practice in order to overcome the barriers to the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency. We believe that REEEP will help its partners achieve a sustainable energy future.

GOVERNANCE SUPPORT

The detailed responsibilities of all governance bodies, including Boards, Committees and Secretariats, are described in the box on page 51.

The task of the International Secretariat is to maintain and strengthen the network delivery structure, to guarantee transparent and efficient procedures and to provide strategic guidance to the network.

REEEP’s financial management seeks to maximise the use of donor funds in line with the Partnership’s priorities. A regular income and expense reporting system informs the Governing Board about the actual financial situation against the approved budget. All costs must fall within agreed contracts which define measurable deliverables. This principle also applies to the Regional Secretariats, whose contracted deliverables help to build the network’s knowledge base and improve the regional infrastructure and capacity. Targets, quantifiable deliverables and fiscal austerity all contribute to REEEP’s aim to accelerate the sustainable energy market worldwide.

Cohesion and information flow within the network of Regional Secretariats is enhanced through a layered approach involving the network and the various governance bodies. Global REEEP staff are involved in regular conference calls and the Regional Secretariats meet annually during the same week as the Programme Board meeting. Quick decision making, hands-on guidance and support is guaranteed through the biannual Governing Board meetings.
The growth of the Partnership and the significant global outreach achieved have been facilitated by intense diplomatic support from donor governments. In 2007/8, the Third Meeting of Partners took place in Washington, where the future development of the Partnership was approved and a new Governing Board elected for the next four years. At this meeting, the Chair of the Governing Board, Mr Henry Derwent, resigned. Mr Derwent provided excellent guidance to the Partnership over the last four years and will remain a member of the Board. It was decided that the new Chair will be his Defra successor.

Within 2007/8, two Governing Board meetings were convened. The seventh Governing Board meeting took place in New York alongside the CSD-15 in May 2007, and the eighth in Bali in December 2007 alongside the UNFCCC/COP, where a detailed discussion took place on the future strategy of REEEP.

On 2 October 2007, the Programme Board set the Partnership’s work priorities for 2008/9. The Programme Board meeting was preceded by preparatory meetings in each region.

Thereafter, on 19 October 2007, a meeting of the Finance Committee, in the form of a conference call, comprising all donors, approved the programme priorities as laid out by the Programme Board.

**PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT**

REEEP operates a professional and flexible programme management framework to ensure a transparent project appraisal and selection process, and provides continuous monitoring and evaluation throughout the lifecycle of a project.
The project process consists of four steps as shown in chart 17:

- **Review of Programme Framework**, including review of both programme priorities and project procedures.
- **Selection of Projects**, incorporating the calls for bids, bid submission, short-listing, submission of full proposals, appraisal and evaluation, final selection, feedback and result communication.
- **Project Implementation and Monitoring**, featuring contracting, implementation, controlling, project completion, feedback and result communication.
- **Project and Programme Evaluation**, comprising documentation and the evaluation of feedback, reports, deliverables, programme performance and International Secretariat performance.

The process incorporates all levels of the REEEP governance structure, with the Regional Secretariats and their established Steering Committees playing a key role in short-listing proposals ensuring that regional experience and knowledge are captured.

The final project selection is completed by an International Selection Committee, and approved by the Programme Board and Finance Committee to guarantee that the annual programme priorities are reflected.

There is a continuous cycle of monitoring, evaluation and learning, providing feedback from existing projects to aid the establishment of best practice.

**PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM**

REEEP is phasing in an internet protocol–based Programme Management Information System (PMIS) to automate the project cycle, increase transparency and improve efficiency at all levels. The system was developed in consultation with the donors and other stakeholders. The PMIS is expected to allow the project implementers, Steering Committee members and Secretariats to manage their respective roles in the project cycle from their own workplaces within a secure environment. For the first time, all REEEP programme donors will also be able to monitor the status of the projects they have
funded remotely. The first phase of this development is being completed and all the 37 projects being implemented under the Sixth Programme Cycle have been automated. An overview of the PMIS is provided on page 52.

The second phase, covering the project selection processes, will be completed in time for REEEP’s Seventh Programme Cycle. The PMIS will allow REEEP to carry out more policy and strategic research based on the activities and outputs of its programmes.

IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTROL

All projects are implemented according to an agreed schedule and in order to achieve the predetermined outputs contributing towards planned outcomes and impacts. Each project is closely monitored through a combination of both financial and physical reporting methods, which are forwarded to the International Secretariat for final approval and payments following discussion with the Regional Secretariats.

The objective of financial reporting/monitoring is to ensure that the grants from REEEP and its donors are utilised for the intended purpose, and that the expenditures are consistent with the submitted budgets and follow professional procurement and accounting practices. All projects submit a financial progress report every three months containing all relevant details with supporting documentation and a financial summary.

The Meeting of Partners (MoP) is the assembly of all partners and meets every other year. It is the highest decision-making body within the REEEP structure.

The Governing Board (GB) consists of a minimum of six and a maximum of 19 partners, reflects the multi-stakeholder nature of the Partnership, and includes a geographical spread broadly representative of its activities. The Governing Board is responsible for the conducting of the business of REEEP in accordance with its statutes. For the year 2007/8 the GB was chaired by Henry Derwent, UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

The Finance Committee (FC) consists of all donors with an annual contribution to REEEP of at least €70,000. It liaises closely with the donor community and the business and financial sectors. The FC oversees the finances of REEEP’s institutional bodies as laid out in the Financial Rules and Regulations. It gives recommendations to the Governing Board on financial aspects of the REEEP governance structure and Work Programme, as well as opportunities for fundraising. The FC is currently chaired by James Cameron of Climate Change Capital.

The Programme Board (PB) consists of sustainable energy experts from REEEP regions together with donors. It defines and revises REEEP’s programme priorities, offers guidance to the International Secretariat based on the feedback from project implementation and recommends projects to the Finance Committee. The PB is currently chaired by Morgan Bazilian of Sustainable Energy Ireland.

The Steering Committees (SCs) are groups of stakeholders in the regions consisting of experts, NGOs, governmental representatives and businesses. The SCs’ main function is to contribute to the development of the regional REEEP action plans and to the selection of regional projects for funding.

The International Secretariat (IS) is the central service hub of the Partnership, responsible for disseminating information, servicing the bodies of the governance structure, and providing guidance and support to the Regional Secretariats.

Regional Secretariats (RSs) have been established in five countries. They are contractually bound to provide local support to the Partnership, to ensure that regional demand drives the activities of REEEP, and that REEEP objectives are achieved in the regions.

Regional Focal Points are voluntary representatives of REEEP.

The REEEP bodies guarantee the governance of the global delivery structure.
The monitoring of the physical progress of a project is to ensure that the project activities are carried out in a result-orientated and time-bound manner and that the proposed outputs have been achieved. The project progress reports provide details of outputs, outcomes, timing, risks, approach, media activity and a summary of overall progress.

Once the project has been completed, the project teams submit the final project and financial progress report, including copies of the project outputs.

A project evaluation report will also be developed, often in association with independent experts, which assesses the achievements, the implementation process and the project impact. Again, the reports are reviewed by the Regional Secretariats before submission to the International Secretariat for final payment.

The final stage of the project review procedure is the impact assessment, carried out after the submission of the evaluation report and at a time agreed between REEEP and the implementing agency. An independent expert selected by REEEP will carry out the impact assessment focusing on the actual impacts on renewable energy and energy efficiency markets.
This process is refined annually according to programme priorities, and REEEP continuously reviews the channels of delivery to provide the most effective impacts both immediately and in the longer term.

**IMPLEMENTING EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

In May 2007, at the seventh Governing Board meeting, a number of structural, procedural and programmatic changes were approved for implementation following the recommendations of the two evaluations carried out in 2006/7.

Both evaluations identified REEEP as an energy partnership with a huge potential for acting as a market transformer towards clean energy. This can be accelerated through implementing the recommended improvements, which focus on advanced infrastructure and more targeted programme actions.

The actions required in order to implement the recommendations were almost all completed during 2007/8:

- A future REEEP strategy requested by the seventh Governing Board meeting is under consultation and will be presented to the Governing Board meeting in June 2008.
- In the sixth call, amendments to the programme were already implemented, such as replication, commissioning and governmental co-operation.
- Increased support for the Regional Secretariats has been put in place.
- The involvement of partners has increased through targeted gatherings for specific partner groups (Wilton Park, PM meeting, EE Investment).
- Better communication was supported through a newly designed website and community platform.
- REEEP's unique position in the energy efficiency field was leveraged through the establishment of the Energy Efficiency Coalition.

The invaluable contributions of these evaluations have shown that repeated external assessment should be an integral part of a partnership lifecycle.

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**2006/7 REEEP Evaluation**

**POSITIVE PICTURE**
- Vital and very active partnership.
- Excellent communication and branding.
- Wide range of different project activities.
- Good governance and professional operation.
- Well established in the political arena.
- Strong diplomatic support.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS**
- Increase programmatic and targeted interventions.
- Enhance co-operation with governments and FIs.
- Strengthen regional outreach and presence.
- Increase involvement of partners.
- Improve communication tools.
- Strengthen the unique position REEEP has in EE.

**THE NEW REEEP STRATEGY WILL DIRECT THE PARTNERSHIP’S FUTURE ACTIONS.**
Financial Analysis
1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008
2007/8 was another successful year for REEEP with Defra/UK, Norway and several other governments continuing their valuable support. In addition, Australia has agreed to contribute to future project funding.

REEEP moved from Income and Expenditure Accounting to Accruals Accounting, following accounting standards for Austrian registered organisations with an annual turnover of more than €1 million during two consecutive years. This represents a move towards internationally recognised accounting standards for large organisations.

Payroll accounting continued to be performed by an external tax advisor.

Annual financial audits were carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers and the results will be reported to the Governing Board through the REEEP internal auditor in June 2008 and again at the next biannual Meeting of Partners.

### FUNDING AND OTHER INCOME

Cash in the bank (including petty cash) brought forward from 2006/7 was €7,811,227.16 as of 1 April 2007.

In 2007/8, REEEP received €5,681,986.85 in new funds plus interest for the financial year 2007/8. Funds received from the various government donors matched the planned figure of €5.6 million.

Of the total funds received, the UK (Defra) provided €3,503,998.10, which accounts for 61.7 percent. This continues the decline of the UK share of REEEP total funding already seen in previous years. This is partly due to the change in the conversion rate of the British pound to the euro towards the end of the financial year 2007/8, which reduced the overall euro value of the British donation by approximately €100,000 as compared to the preceding year, although funding in British pounds remained the same.

Another reason is the increased share of donations from other governments, in particular the Norwegian contribution of €1,261,430.45. Other significant contributions have been received from Australia, Austria, Canada (including the donation for 2006/7), Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain and the USA.

### EXPENDITURE

REEEP expenditure in 2007/8 amounted to €4,221,679.69. Besides network support and expenditure for Regional Secretariats, this figure includes project-related expenditure of €2,786,002.52, which shows an increase of around 42 percent compared to the previous year. This significant increase was due to the final payment disbursement to the 19 projects successfully completed during 2007/8. In addition, the more than 30 new projects that began in the Sixth Programme Cycle already received first payments during this financial period.
In spite of increased project activities it was possible to maintain the same level of network expenditure (€1,435,677.17), including payments to the Regional Secretariats, as during the previous year.

**ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The new accounting system ensures the enhanced transparency of assets and liabilities in the REEEP balance sheet.

REEEP’s assets are the regale search engine, with a total purchase value — including development costs — of €303,228.53; the new Project Management Information System (PMIS), with a purchase value of €89,120.08; and other assets (notebooks) of €2,387.79. The residual value of these assets after depreciation is €240,140.65 as of 31 March 2008.

Total financial assets (bank accounts and accounts receivable) as of 31 March 2008 amounted to €10,353,967.48. This figure includes carbon offset–related Trustee Funds of €534,635.64. Depending on expected payout dates, a part of these funds has been placed in fixed deposit accounts for up to three months.

Liabilities amount to a total of €8,983,905.74. Of this amount, €7,702,078.82 are committed to ongoing regional and strategic projects (including carbon offset); €315,507.48 are accounts payable; €249,034.58 are outstanding payments to Regional Secretariats for 2007/8; €573,770.23 are reserved for financing the network operation during the residual period of ongoing calls; and €143,514.63 are for other provisions.

This leaves REEEP with net financial assets of €1,370,061.74, which can be carried forward for operations in 2008/9.

**FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

PricewaterhouseCoopers audited the balance sheet as of 31 March 2008 and the profit and loss account for the year 2007/8 and stated in the annual Auditing Report that the accounts are properly kept with no discrepancies or irregularities, and that donor funds were allocated and used in accordance with contract requirements. The high standard of financial management of REEEP was acknowledged.

To provide consistency in presenting the key financial figures of the Partnership, chart 20 ‘Receipts and disbursements’ is presented according to the same structure as in previous years. The REEEP balance sheet, as presented in the annual Auditing Report, is available on the REEEP website.

**FINANCIAL ESTIMATES 2008/9**

For the financial year 2008/9, contributions totalling €1.7 million have been confirmed by Austria, Australia, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy and EURIMA (a business donor willing to contribute to funding REEEP’s energy efficiency agenda).
In addition, at the Gleneagles Dialogue meeting in Japan in March 2008, the UK announced the continuation of REEEP funding for the next three years with a confirmed allocation of £2.5 million planned for 2008/9.

Provided that other donor governments continue their support to the Partnership, an optimistic estimate of total financial income in 2008/9 is €5.5 million. This figure is subject to currency risk due to the high value of the euro.

With project contributions received during the preceding year and expected funds, around €2.9 million will be available for funding new regional projects in 2008/9.

Despite major improvements regarding outreach and quality of impact, expenditures for network support and regional presence will remain within the margins of previous years and will amount to €1.5 million. For central and strategic activities, around €1 million newly allocated funding is planned in 2008/9.

**FUNDRAISING**

During this financial year all government donors continued their contributions to REEEP. In addition, it was possible to re-establish donor relations with Canada, and Australia pledged to become a new project donor in 2008/9 for the next three years.

For the first time, the Partnership received funding from the private sector through contributions received from EURIMA/NAIMA, two organisations representing the insulation industry in Europe and North America. This funding was allocated to support the activities of REEEP in the field of energy efficiency.

Continuous efforts are being made to attract more private sector donors and to further increase governmental funding.

**RISK REGISTRY**

The registry was developed in order to visualise the importance of the risks to successful operation faced by REEEP. It was based on a systematic analysis conducted by key stakeholders within the Partnership.

At its meeting in New York in May 2007, the Governing Board was informed about the continued risk, and proposed detailed countermeasures to tackle each risk area.

It was reported that the three most pressing issues have remained the same since the inception of the analysis. These are the lack of long-term funding, the failure of projects and strategic activities to achieve expected impacts, and the danger of reduced diplomatic support by donor governments. The countermeasures to tackle these risks were implemented.

**Chart 20**

Statement of receipts and disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007/8</th>
<th>2006/7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECEIPTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General donations</td>
<td>1,752,890.40</td>
<td>1,364,231.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project-related donations</td>
<td>3,929,096.45</td>
<td>5,159,572.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISBURSEMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenses</td>
<td>(426,438.83)</td>
<td>(368,139.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public relations and advertising</td>
<td>(195,360.61)</td>
<td>(196,386.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel expenses and servicing Board</td>
<td>(85,963.98)</td>
<td>(86,272.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT support</td>
<td>(67,117.90)</td>
<td>(72,289.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central activities</td>
<td>(29,452.20)</td>
<td>(42,000.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office rent</td>
<td>(35,940.36)</td>
<td>(38,987.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting and legal expenses</td>
<td>(52,173.07)</td>
<td>(21,956.99)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>(23,355.54)</td>
<td>(15,802.34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>(4,766.09)</td>
<td>(6,750.53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>(6,933.35)</td>
<td>(4,762.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and postage</td>
<td>(1,956.43)</td>
<td>(1,130.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>(3,283.97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>(929,458.36)</td>
<td>(857,761.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Secretariats</td>
<td>(506,218.81)</td>
<td>(567,241.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project-related expenses</td>
<td>(2,786,002.52)</td>
<td>(1,957,936.59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of receipts over disbursements</strong></td>
<td>1,660,003.94</td>
<td>3,220,323.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other interest and similar income</td>
<td>265,758.01</td>
<td>104,742.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withholding tax</td>
<td>(66,061.23)</td>
<td>(26,183.70)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

**Fundraising**

**Risk Registry**
Future Outlook
REEEP will concentrate on replication and targeted actions to reduce greenhouse gases and enhance development.

To ensure the successful implementation of this strategy, the Partnership will undergo continuous evolution.

In order to replicate and scale up past successes and leverage impacts, REEEP will:

- Continue to expand its balanced portfolio and enhance collaboration with key drivers of energy market transformation such as governments, local authorities, utilities and finance institutions.
- Continue supplementing regional actions through commissioned projects and strategic activities to increase impact and ensure the spread of lessons learned.
- Enhance its role as a driver for clean energy technology transfer by fostering financing mechanisms enabling energy system change.
- Meet future challenges and utilise upcoming opportunities by remaining a flexible learning partnership ready to adjust to its environment.
- Build on its high level of recognition in the political and business arena by increasingly engaging in advocacy activities which will focus on promoting and scaling up the outputs of its activities.
- Ensure sustainable growth and impact by strongly emphasising the level of ownership of its key donors and by making the Partnership attractive for prospective donors.
- Improve its regional delivery structure and process, ensuring the objectivity, effectiveness and quality needed to stimulate regional market transformation.

The new REEEP 2008/9 strategy will provide detailed guidance for the future development of REEEP and will be a directive for the Partnership’s programmatic, geographical and technological focus in the future.
Annexes
Reflecting the Partnership’s success in engaging new donors and the rising profile of sustainable energy in general, REEEP’s budget has trebled to €3 million since its founding.

2005  **over €1,000,000**  
Single donor: **UK**  
Priority countries: **6**  
Number of projects: **18 (4 ongoing, 14 completed)**

2006  **over €2,000,000**  
Three donors: **UK, Ireland, Italy**  
Priority countries: **20**  
Number of projects: **29 (11 ongoing, 18 completed)**

2007  **over €3,000,000**  
Five donors: **Norway, UK, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand**  
Priority countries: **49**  
Number of projects: **37 (all ongoing)**  
Piloted replication of projects  
Piloted commissioned projects  
Piloted projects with governments and development financial institutions
Sixth Programme Cycle — 2007/8

NORWAY:
National Action Plan for Rural Biomass Energy in China
(EED Consulting, October 2007 – present)

The REEEP-funded project will develop a national action plan for rural biomass renewable energy in China, with supporting documentation. The national action plan will include detailed measures to enable China to achieve its biomass development target in the mid and long term, as set out in the national strategy, as well as measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Although the national strategy for rural biomass development will be established with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), there is no comprehensive action plan specifically designed to direct rural biomass development in China. An action plan needs to be formulated in order to achieve the target set in the strategy. The technological, policy and financial barriers that hinder rural biomass development will be identified and analysed. Furthermore, measures to remove these barriers will be addressed in the action plan.

The project will be managed by Energy and Environmental Development (EED) and will be implemented in co-operation with several other important renewable energy initiatives, including the National Large and Medium-Scale Biogas Project, the Energy Crop Utilization Development Plan and the Integrated Renewable Biomass Energy Development Project funded by GEF in order to provide a comprehensive account of the national action plan’s impact on sustainable energy utilisation.

Using Financial and Market-Based Mechanisms to Improve Building Energy Efficiency in China
(ESD Ltd., July 2007 – present)

Financial and market-based mechanisms provide a way to increase the take-up of energy efficiency measures in buildings in China. The REEEP project, managed by Energy for Sustainable Development (ESD), will consider appropriate financial and market mechanisms being developed or used in other parts of the world, including taxes, subsidies, soft loans and other incentives such as Tradable White Certificates (TWCs), the Programmatic Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the voluntary emissions reductions (VER) market.

The project will also assess the suitability of proposed mechanisms for China and will investigate key issues, such as which actors should be targeted by measures (e.g., building residents, district heating companies), as well as links to other policy objectives, such as improved living conditions for residents.

While market-based mechanisms, such as the CDM, have resulted in the development of many large, industrial-scale energy efficiency projects in China, there has not yet been a similar uptake of projects involving energy efficiency improvements to buildings.

A roadmap for improving building energy efficiency in China through the use of financial and market-based mechanisms will be made available to the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), in consultation with key stakeholders including the Energy Research Institute (ERI), the designated national authority (DNA) in China, and CDM and VER project developers.

Ongoing Projects

REEEP’s portfolio of ongoing projects consists of 37 projects from the current Sixth REEEP Programme Cycle implemented during 2007/8 as well as 15 projects from previous rounds that had not yet reached the stage of formal completion by the end of the period covered by this report.
Buildings in China currently account for over 40 percent of China’s total energy use and this is expected to rise. China has targets to reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP by 4 percent per annum between 2006 and 2010, and tackling energy efficiency in buildings will be a key route to achieving these targets.

**E+Co West Africa Modern Energy Fund**  
**E+Co, October 2007 – present**

The project will lead to the creation of a $12 million investment fund for West Africa, initially targeting Ghana, Mali and Senegal. The EC-led Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) intends to act as a lead investor, committing ahead of other investors that are short-listed. The fund plans to make investments into 76 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the region.

The REEEP-funded E+Co project will finalise the business plan, including a market assessment in Ghana, Mali and Senegal, and will complete negotiations with GEEREF, the EC-sponsored $140 million fund-of-funds. The project will also raise co-funding from investors in Europe, Africa and North America, and will work with local banks in Ghana, Mali and Senegal to co-finance SMEs. It will also expand the existing pipeline of SMEs through the provision of enterprise development services to potential SMEs.

In addition, the fund will build on the work of the United Nations Environment Programme’s African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (UNEP’s AREED), the programme that introduced the integrated model of clean energy SME investment capital and enterprise development services to the region. It will also replicate the model of, and lessons learned from, the Central American Renewable Energy and Cleaner Production Facility (CAREC), a Central American investment fund for clean energy SMEs, and will explore links between micro-credit and SME financing (e.g., the REEEP-funded project in India with SELCO Solar Light and SEWA Bank).

The expected impact of the project over the ten-year lifespan of the fund is that more than 3.2 million people will have access to energy, 2.1 million tonnes of CO₂ will be offset annually, and more than $120 million third-party capital will be mobilised.

**Development of a Business Plan & Financing Mechanism for a Rural Distributed Electricity Generation (DG) System Based on Biomass**  
**DSCL, October 2007 – present**

A commercial distributed electricity generation (DG) business can be developed based on the gasification of low-density biomass. Development requirements include technology, financing mechanisms, capacity building at the local level, and a business plan for rural energy service companies (RESCOs). The project aims to develop all these modules around a pilot project to be established in a rural area.

Beginning with a review of DG programmes operating in India and other South/South East Asian countries, a feasibility analysis will be conducted to determine business attractiveness, considering market potential and resource availability. A bankable project report will be prepared on the basis of the inputs from the literature survey and the results of the pilot project. Based on individual interactions with relevant banks regarding the project report, appropriate financial products and delivery mechanisms to support RESCOs will be developed and presented at a stakeholders’ workshop, the outcome of which will be used to give final shape to the financing mechanism. The business plan will detail resource assessment, market potential, project configurations, project financials, including financing mechanisms, and organisational arrangements, including training development.

The project is expected to enhance rural energy access and clean energy network expansion, with the accelerated investment in distributed energy systems supplementing efforts on grid expansion in India to meet the target of ‘Energy for All by 2012’. It will also have a positive impact on the environment through reduction in GHG emissions and will contribute to poverty alleviation and the improvement of quality of life.

**Removal of Financial and Institutional Barriers in Mainstreaming the Biomass Gasifier Systems for Thermal Applications in India**  
**TERI, October 2007 – present**

The project will scale up an existing biomass gasifier financing mechanism through the creation of a revolving fund for gasifier manufacturers in India. The project team will bring together banks, manufacturers, users and local service providers (LSPs) to educate them on financing options for biomass gasifier technology.

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) has initiated a financing pilot for biomass thermal gasifier systems through TERI licensee manufacturers. To date, 14 biomass gasifier systems have been financed during the current year. Based on this success, manufacturers from outside the TERI licensee network are requesting financing for their systems.

The fund will provide the initial capital for acquiring gasifier systems with flexible terms and conditions. The fund will also offset the risk involved with the technology during the initial stages of market penetration. By arranging equipment leasing through the manufacturers and direct financing to users, the savings from reduced energy costs will be used to repay the loans.

It is expected that 30 biomass gasifier systems of various capacities (10–300 kg/h) will be financed.

**NORWAY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM:**

**Creating Scalable Financing Models for Sustainable Energy Services via Financial and Micro-Finance Institutions**  
**SELCO Solar Light Pvt. Ltd., October 2007 – present**

The project will create replicable innovative financing models for energy financing in co-ordination with regional banks and micro-finance institutions in Karnataka and Gujarat. It will influence policy mak-
ers, such as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to create separate portfolios for renewable energy.

The absence of appropriate financing and lack of earmarked portfolios for energy services has prevented potential entrepreneurs and end-users from marketing and buying energy services. Financing energy services requires extraordinary flexibility for Indian financial institutions and this project aims to demonstrate those flexibilities.

Working with local banks, the project team will create ten programmes for training representatives of financial institutions. The design of the training programmes will be based on five different financial models developed from energy service projects conducted in the region.

Previously, UNEP provided one type of financing for solar home lighting systems with two banks in the state of Karnataka. This programme has been restricted to two banks and to only one state in India. Nobody has yet attempted to target innovative financing for energy services and/or to address the need to create policies and training for scale-up and replication beyond one state.

CLASP’s assistance to Indian S&L has previously been supported by the United Nations Foundation, USAID, and the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In addition, GTZ has funded S&L outside CLASP. At present, only USEPA is committed to continue support for S&L in India.

In addition to the development of labels, the project will enhance consumer demand and the market for energy-efficient refrigerators and air-conditioners. Furthermore, it will quantitatively document impacts and/or potential so that the actual effect of the work can be calculated. The project will also focus on reaching out to consumers directly through the network of grassroots NGOs.

India is leading the S&L harmonisation effort in the South Asian region. Standards and labels for products that conform to European standards have direct replication potential in the region. Initial discussions have already been held in the region regarding the potential for harmonisation within the region under the umbrella of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

The project will also focus on reaching out to consumers directly through the network of grassroots NGOs. CLASP’s assistance to Indian S&L has previously been supported by the United Nations Foundation, USAID, and the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In addition, GTZ has funded S&L outside CLASP. At present, only USEPA is committed to continue support for S&L in India.

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Gold Standard (GS) Local Experts Programme
(The Gold Standard Foundation, August 2007 – present)

Carbon credits require a high degree of sustainability, transparency and additional-ity to ensure the quality demanded by companies and governments. REEEP has been supporting the Gold Standard (GS) for three years, since GS certified/voluntary emissions reductions (CERs/VERs) exclusively employ renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency technologies that have additional sustainable development benefits. Current demand for GS credits exceeds supply. The supply gap is exacerbated by a lack of understanding of the GS methodology.

The project will build local expert capacity in RE/EE project finance and development in Brazil, China, India and South Africa and, via the GS experts, realise RE/EE projects. The project will build local expert capacity in RE/EE project finance and development in Brazil, China, India and South Africa and, via the GS experts, realise RE/EE projects.

CETC-Varennes would now like to address financial and legal documentation barriers. The project will develop documents to fill legal documentation gaps within the RETScreen software and the project team will customise them for a pilot project in China, India or Brazil. An experienced team of energy finance attorneys have agreed to contribute and draft legal documents for this pilot effort. Most work involves revising documents such as power purchase agreements (PPAs); loan and security agreements; operation and maintenance (O&M) agreements; and project partnership agreements.

Standardized Financial & Legal Documentation for RETScreen
(CANMET Energy Technology Centre-Varennes, February 2008 – present)

The project will significantly reduce pre-construction financial and legal transaction costs for clean energy projects by establishing a standardised financial and legal document management system integrated with the RETScreen Clean Energy Project Analysis software.

Legal and financial documentation costs are significant barriers to the development of clean energy projects, especially in developing countries. The RETScreen project analysis software has successfully reduced the cost of financial evaluation for renewable energy project developers. CETC-Varennes would now like to address financial and legal documentation barriers. The project will develop documents to fill legal documentation gaps within the RETScreen software and the project team will customise them for a pilot project in China, India or Brazil. An experienced team of energy finance attorneys have agreed to contribute and draft legal documents for this pilot effort. Most work involves revising documents such as power purchase agreements (PPAs); loan and security agreements; operation and maintenance (O&M) agreements; and project partnership agreements.

Technical Support to Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling in India
(CLASP, November 2007 – present)

The Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) will assist the Bureau for Energy Efficiency of India to develop standards and labels (S&L) for refrigerators and air-conditioners. The Indian Government has made a public commitment to the implementation of the S&L programmes.

The development of standards and labels in India officially began with the 2001 Energy Conservation Act. In 2006, the programme for refrigerators and fluorescent tube lights was launched. Programmes for air-conditioners and consumer electronics will follow.
Finance and project development ‘toolkits’ will be developed in Portuguese, Hindi, English and Chinese.

Improving Electricity Governance in Brazil and South Africa (World Resources Institute, August 2007 – present)

The Energy Governance Initiative (EGI) project approach and methodology are based on the premise that the early engagement of government officials, regulatory commissions, legislators and utility representatives can help to ensure that the recommendations that follow from assessments of electricity governance are implemented.

In both Brazil and South Africa, research will be completed by civil society organisations with an established track record in the energy sector, working in close collaboration with an advisory panel of sector officials. The advisory panel will provide advice on the research approach, monitor work and provide input, review assessment results and support a strategy and action plan for engaging actors beyond the coalition.

Policy makers are more likely to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency when environmental and social interests are backed by a well-informed and well-organised civil society. Strengthening public participation, government accountability and institutional capacity will facilitate better renewable energy and energy efficiency policies, and reflect the fair trade-offs necessary to ensure successful implementation.

The World Resources Institute will convene a coalition of civil society, regulatory commissions, government officials, legislators and utility representatives in South Africa (Sustainable Energy Africa and Earthlife Africa), the Trade Law Center for Southern Africa, the University of Cape Town, the South African electricity public utility Eskom, the Ministry of Energy, and the National Energy Regulator; and in Brazil (the Institute for Consumer Defense, the Renewable Energy Non-governmental Organization Network (RENOVE), Ecologia, the International Energy Initiative, and the universities of Rio, São Paulo, and Bahia).

London-Beijing Olympic Games CDM Project (London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games [LOCOG] & Peony Capital LLC, TBC)

The project will source CERs from a Beijing CDM project as part of the carbon management strategy for the London Olympic Games. The London 2012 Olympic Board signed up to the London 2012 Sustainability Policy (July 2006), which identified five priority themes: climate change, waste, biodiversity, inclusion and healthy living.

The Organising Committee is developing a carbon management strategy for the Games, adopting the hierarchy of Reduce, Replace, Offset. The Beijing CDM project will be a significant part of this approach.

Millennium Development Goal Financing Facility (MDGFF) – Participatory Business Planning (Fiorello H. LaGuardia Foundation, July 2007 – present)

The project will develop a business plan to implement a €10 million financing facility for sustainable renewable energy and energy efficiency ventures.

The business plan will produce the legal documents required to register the MDGFF, which will be capitalised at €2 million in the first year. The underlying rationale of the MDGFF is the replication of the MOSAICO (Mobilizing Sustainable Agriculture, Infrastructure and Capital) approach to sustainable ventures and infrastructures in Brazil, China and India.

Scaling up a Proven Mechanism to Implement EE Street Lighting Projects in India (Econoler International, September 2007 – present)

The project will disseminate a proven approach to developing, financing and implementing municipal energy efficiency projects, primarily in street lighting. Econoler International developed a successful energy service company (ESCO) model in an earlier REEEP-funded project, which the Indian Council for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency Business (ICPEEB) would like to replicate in other Indian states.

The project will establish a steering committee and standardised documentation for disseminating the business model. It will also work with local authorities on the dissemination and implementation of the replication model. The goal is to present the ESCO concept for energy efficient street lighting to over 100 cities across five states. The result of this awareness building would be that five private sector ESCOs would make bids to cities regarding street lighting.

The model for dissemination began in 2005 when a standardised sustainable finance mechanism was developed and implemented within five municipal corporations (Ashta, Bhopal, Dewas, Jabalpur and Sehore). The World Bank has since expressed interest in providing carbon finance for these projects.

Efficiency Power Plant (EPP) Implementation in Jiangsu, China (Institute for Market Transformation [IMT], July 2007 – present)

The project will assist the Jiangsu Economic and Trade Commission (ETC) with its demand-side management (DSM). The programme is the province’s main strategy for achieving its contribution to China’s national energy intensity reduction target of 20 percent by 2010.

The project will develop a DSM monitoring and verification protocol together with a supporting DSM manual for the region. Using the materials developed, the project team, led by IMT, will then implement two DSM projects in two of China’s top 1,000 energy-intensive enterprises. The pilot projects are intended to demonstrate how DSM funds can be used to incentivise energy efficient investments in enterprises.

Jiangsu’s DSM/EPP programme was cited as a model to be submitted to China’s State Energy Office with instructions to promote
CO2. The promotion of digester construction were between 19 and 28 million tonnes of CO2. In 2004, the total capacity of 2.22 million m3. In 2004, the total capacity of 2.22 million m3. in 2007–present)

**Panzhihua’s Pilot Action towards Sustainable Energy City (ACPA, October 2007 – present)**

The project will work with Panzhihua local stakeholders to develop an innovative methodology and toolkit for energy management within the Panzhihua Sustainable Energy City (SEC) plan. It will also improve Panzhihua’s capacity for developing renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and regulations.

Panzhihua is one of the primary regions for iron and steel industries. The region’s high energy demand requires that it address energy issues and incorporate RE and EE into city energy planning and management from a long-term perspective.

Two pilot projects will be developed within the framework of the Panzhihua SEC plan and a package of market-based investment methods will be planned to implement them, including carbon finance.

**Business Model Development for Biogas Electric Power Generation at Livestock Farms in China (Tsinghua University, August 2007 – present)**

The project will develop a business model to design, finance, construct and operate large-scale biogas facilities at livestock farms. Less than 25 percent of livestock farms in China have built biogas facilities, with a total capacity of 2.22 million m3. In 2004, the total methane emissions from livestock waste were between 19 and 28 million tonnes of CO2. The promotion of digester construction will reduce GHG emissions.

A feasibility study will be conducted to investigate the ESCO model for biogas power. Candidate companies will be approached, technology comparisons will be conducted, and the possibility of project financing through the CDM regime will be investigated.

One ESCO will be created to demonstrate the business model.

**The Learner Center for Renewable Energy and Decentralized Generation (IDEAAS, August 2007 – present)**

The project will assist Brazilian utilities to build a corporate culture that supports distributed generation (DG) through the creation of a ‘Center for Learning on Renewable Energy and Decentralized Generation: Business, Management, Financing, Technology and Policy’.

IDEAAS Brazil will develop methodologies and course content to improve the corporate culture of utilities and the government in support of DG. Materials will include decision-making tools (on-grid versus off-grid) and the management of decentralised generation in isolated or remote areas.

FUNTAC (Acre State Technological Foundation) and the Solar Energy Laboratory (Federal University of Santa Catarina State) are offering to host the training courses.

**Implementation of a Dissemination Strategy for Efficient Cook Stoves in Northeast Brazil (IDER, August 2007 – present)**

The project will implement a dissemination strategy for efficient cooking stoves — including installation, sustainable forest recovery activities, and capacity building — that is adopted in Ceará state public policy through state development plans.

The Ceará state government recently began a new, four-year term. Relevant energy, health and environment officials have close contacts with the Institute for Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy (IDER) and have agreed to cooperate fully with the project, but state officials sometimes experience difficulty in pushing through their agendas.

Development banks should provide financing to either stove producers or purchasers, but banks sometimes move slowly on rural loan programmes.

The project will install 200 additional improved cooking stoves to further diffuse the technology and stimulate a market for stoves. It will also train seven communities in sustainable wood fuel cultivation. Almost 70 percent of the semi-arid Caatinga scrub forests in Ceará state have been destroyed, largely because of the demand for firewood.

The use of efficient stoves will halve biomass consumption, improve health and reduce deforestation.

**Brazil Grid-Connected Solar Photovoltaic Roofs Program (RENOVE, July 2007 – present)**

The project will develop legislation and regulation drafts, in final format, for direct implementation by the Brazilian Mines and Energy Ministry and also by the Electricity Regulatory Agency. The legislation will propose a long-term (20-year) solar roof (in the GWp scale) incentive programme in Brazil.

Brazil still lacks a legal and regulatory framework suitable for the implementation of programmes targeting the widespread uptake of grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) generation. The legislation will include access rights to the grid and other technical and economic requirements. A comprehensive analysis of the type and quantity of incentives and subsidies, as well as of the subsequent impacts on tariffs, will be carried out.

Traditionally, solar photovoltaic technology has been used primarily in stand-alone, rural/remote installations, which, due to their high costs, are used to deliver small amounts of energy to populations deprived of access to the national public grid. Because of the low income of these
populations, the market is very small (3 MWp/year). The implementation of the REEEP-funded project will lead to considerable market development (over 100 MWp/year), which will also lead to cost reductions that will in turn benefit the rural/remote market.

The project will develop the legislation and regulatory frameworks required to establish a 20-year, 100 MWp/year residential solar roof project, resulting in 2 GWp installed capacity over the period.

**Financing for Bundled Small-Scale Rural RE Ventures in India (Environment Energy and Enterprise Ventures, September 2007 – present)**

The project will define and make operational a new credit practice in Yes Bank Limited (YBL) focused on financing for small-scale renewable energy ventures in rural India.

Currently, small-scale renewable energy ventures in rural India have difficulty accessing finance. The challenge is to provide these ventures with access to long-term, reasonably priced capital that permits them to defray high upfront costs. Rural financial institutions in India do not at present have structures to finance small-scale ventures efficiently and are therefore reluctant to provide financing at reasonable costs.

The project team will define operational modalities, conduct research on rural ventures seeking renewable energy financing, and build a pipeline of transactions. The small-scale venture transactions will be aggregated into a bundle and documentation will be developed to secure carbon-related financing for the bundle. The project will structure and execute financing for at least three pilot ventures.

YBL is a leading private bank in India that is jointly owned by Rabobank, Citicorp Venture Capital, ChrysCapital, ALF Capital, Swiss RE, and two Indian investors.

**Using Tamil Nadu Municipal EE Program to Create & Demonstrate a Replicable Financing Model for the Use of ESCOs (Alliance to Save Energy, October 2007 – present)**

Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited (TNUIFSL) will implement energy efficiency projects related to the water supply systems of 45 towns in Tamil Nadu.

ESCO projects in India often falter, if not fail, due to disputes over quantifying energy savings resulting from the project. The main reason is that ESCOs have not been using a proper, standardised monitoring and verification (M&V) protocol to verify savings. The International Performance Monitoring and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) has recently released a new M&V protocol for the Alliance to Save Energy’s ‘Watergy’ methodology in India, but it has yet to be field tested.

The Alliance recently produced the Manual for Development of Municipal Energy Efficiency Projects, a guide for developing EE projects for external financing. Currently, with USAID support, the Alliance is providing technical and financing advisory services to TNUIFSL, the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund (TNUDF), and the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) to help them navigate the process of using performance contracting to finance and implement municipal EE projects.

The REEEP-funded project will develop a financing toolkit so that other Indian cities and state agencies can replicate the application of performance contracting to municipal water supply EE projects. The toolkit will also include relevant lessons from other performance contracting projects in India. The IPMVP protocol for water pumping in India will be demonstrated for the first time through repeated field testing.

If the pilot programme for 45 towns is successful, TNUDF plans to extend the energy efficiency initiative to the remaining towns in the state (approximately 150), and later to panchayats (local government bodies in rural areas, numbering approximately 560). The success of this programme is expected to produce a paradigm shift in India, catalysing similar EE initiatives across the country.

**UNITED KINGDOM: Development of International EMS for Integration into the ISO 9000 or 14000 Standards (UNIDO, October 2007 – present)**

The project will share and disseminate information on energy management standards (EMS) as effective policy and regulatory mechanisms to promote and support improved energy efficiency in industry.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will draft a consolidated approach to energy management based on experiences from developing and transition economy countries. The resulting report will be submitted to the International Standards Organisation (ISO) Central Secretariat and will form the basis for a future ISO Technical Committee to develop an international ISO energy management standard.

Industry accounts for more than 30 percent of global energy consumption and 40 percent of total electricity use. Markets and policy makers tend to focus exclusively on individual components of energy efficiency, which offer efficiency improvements of between 2 and 5 percent, while industrial system optimisation generally provides efficiency improvements of between 20 and 30 percent.

The project will establish an international working group (IWG) comprising international and national energy management standards experts. Regional sector studies will be conducted in Brazil, South Africa, Thailand and the Ukraine to explore the issues and identify barriers to energy management standards. An international workshop will be held to present the findings to
Development Marketplace Competition for Affordable Non-Fossil Lighting in Sub-Saharan Africa
(The World Bank, TBC)

The project will market affordable LED lanterns and lighting products that are not yet available on the marketplace for low-income households.

The World Bank will establish a development marketplace (DM) competition in sub-Saharan Africa to develop low-cost, non-fossil-fuel lighting products and services for households and small businesses. The project involves a formal competition to select qualified manufacturers and product developers to design/distribute LED lanterns and other basic lighting products meeting bottom-of-the-pyramid consumer needs.

Currently in sub-Saharan Africa, households rely on costly, inefficient, often hazardous fuel-based products, such as kerosene lamps, which account for up to 30 percent of total household incomes. Despite these high costs, fuel-based lighting does bring significant value to consumers as energy conversion efficiency is low and lighting quality is poor. The development marketplace will offer robust lanterns and products tailored to consumer needs and available at low retail prices (between $10 and 25) with short payback periods of two to three months. If achieved, this will open up significant markets for clean energy and energy efficiency.

Among the proposed goals, the country now has an increase in energy target of 8 percent (excluding large hydro) of the total electricity consumption until 2016. The Energy Secretariat has been commissioned to design a national plan to fulfill this requirement. The REEEP-funded project will provide resources to develop renewable energy programmes and national strategies for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Renewable Energy Prospective Study and Proposal to Remove the Technical, Economic, Regulatory and Financial Barriers to Its Full Development in Argentina

The Argentine National Congress has passed Law 26190/2006, ‘Regime for National Promotion of the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy for Electricity Production’, granting tax and fiscal benefits to generators that use renewable resources to supply electricity to public services. The law establishes an incentive for renewables via payment of 15 dollar cents (1.5 pesos cents) per kWh generated by a renewable source for a term of 15 years from installation. The project involves a formal competition to select qualified manufacturers and product developers to design/distribute LED lanterns and other basic lighting products meeting bottom-of-the-pyramid consumer needs.

The Argentine National Congress has passed Law 26190/2006, ‘Regime for National Promotion of the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy for Electricity Production’, granting tax and fiscal benefits to generators that use renewable resources to supply electricity to public services. The law establishes an incentive for renewables via payment of 15 dollar cents (1.5 pesos cents) per kWh generated by a renewable source for a term of 15 years from installation. The Energy Secretariat has been commissioned to design a national plan to fulfill this requirement.

The Argentine electricity market has more than 2,800 agents recognized by the rules of the Wholesale Electric Market (WEM), who generated 96,646 GWh in 2005. The amount of electricity supplied by renewable sources was 1,520 GWh in the same period and is expected to increase to 13,000 GWh by 2016 in accordance with the new national regime for electricity production from renewables.

Design, writing and validation of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law in Ecuador
(Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador/Sub-secretary of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, TBC)

The new government administration in Ecuador has created the position of sub-secretary of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency under the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The sub-secretary has several objectives, including the establishment and promotion of national regulations, norms and laws for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Under this remit, the sub-secretary must prepare and coordinate the plans, programmes and national strategies for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

The REEEP-funded project will provide assistance to the sub-secretary in their mandate to create the appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks to stimulate the marketplace for clean energy and energy efficiency.

Since 2003, the Directorate of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency at the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Ecuador has been working as the implementing agency for the PROMEC project (Project for the Modernisation of Rural Electrification and Telecommunication in Rural Areas). PROMEC was co-financed with the World Bank and GEF and covered a variety of initiatives, including:

- energy efficiency pilot programmes in industry, hotels and public buildings;
- the installation of approximately 1,500 solar home systems for indigenous dwellings in the Amazon and jungle areas;
- capacity building within local ESCOs; and
- feasibility studies for 15 mini hydroelectric facilities.

Within the energy efficiency component,
one of the outcomes was the draft paper for the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law. Having analysed the paper, the Ministry of Energy and Mines has requested REEEP’s assistance to finish the draft of the Law, including the validation phase and final writing.

Developing a Vehicle for SWH Mass Implementation in SA, and extending the existing REEEP manual (Sustainable Energy Africa, August 2007 – present)

The project will support three cities in the establishment of large-scale solar water heating (SWH) implementation vehicles. Working with Cape Town, Tshwane and Sol Plaatje, the project team will pull together all the key players in a particular city to develop the market. This includes financiers, SWH suppliers and installers, local authorities, legal experts and CDM funding co-ordinators.

The team will provide technical, legal and financial support to cities as necessary in the process of establishing a solar water heating vehicle. The result will be an ESCO or a city-owned SWH utility. Training materials will be developed for each local authority.

The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) has expressed interest in supporting the start-up and long-term financing of such vehicles. Eskom is also finalising an incentive to support SWH uptake. The vehicles will operate on a sustainable basis.


The project will develop performance and credit risk guarantees and risk mitigation structures in order for local banks to be willing to provide limited-recourse, project-based financing for ESCO-structured energy efficiency projects. The resultant energy efficiency financing product will be provided by NAFIN, the national development bank of Mexico, to local banks and financial institutions.

Three ESCO-structured projects will then be developed and financed by local banks in Mexico under a structure that utilises the newly created project-based performance/credit risk guarantees and financing mechanisms provided by NAFIN.

The project, managed by EPS Capital, will accelerate the implementation of energy efficiency projects and the growth of the ESCO industry in Mexico, which comprises mostly small and medium-sized enterprises. It will also create replicable mechanisms that can be used to aggregate the financing of energy efficiency projects and that will result in reduced transaction costs.

Engaging the Banking Sector in Financing Renewable Energy (CONAE and BASE, August 2007 – present)

The project will identify areas for the financial sector to engage in, or accelerate its participation in, RE projects, particularly micro and small-scale projects. UNEP’s Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI) (jointly implemented with the Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy [BASE]) will work with Mexican financial institutions to engage them in investing in RE and EE projects.

A local implementation group with different member profiles will be created to ensure a comprehensive approach. It will be a coalition comprising Mexico’s National Commission for Energy Conservation (CONAE, the leading local organisation), a regional technical association/chamber, a business school, a regional development bank, and a respected local figure in the finance sector.

The project’s innovative approach is to develop a unique long-term strategy by demonstrating the local business opportunities in RE/EE technologies to the banks through market assessment. The resulting report will contribute to the design of future government initiatives to increase investment in sustainable energy.

Integrated Rural Energy Utility (IEU) Roadmap (Restio Energy Pty Ltd, August 2007 – present)

The project will enable the development of large-scale decentralised entities that deliver a range of renewable and other energy services primarily to rural regions (households, social services and productive use applications). The decentralised utilities will meet both thermal and grid or off-grid electricity needs in an energy efficient manner, within an institutional framework that has the necessary critical mass and long-term financial integrity.

Rural energy service activities typically focus on either improved thermal energy use, or grid or off-grid electrification. An IEU improves the efficiency and viability of local service delivery and mitigates several risks (including grid/off-grid planning uncertainty). Implementation requires that an appropriate regulatory and policy framework be developed (with the assistance of the Sustainable Energy Regulation Network [SERN]). Challenges will arise in the form of regulatory hurdles in licensing and uncertainty regarding the restructuring of the electricity supply industry (ESI) in South Africa.

IRELAND:


UNEP provided business development services and seed capital financing, through the African Rural Enterprise Energy Development (AREED) programme, to 36 enterprises, spanning a range of EE and RE technologies. A review of the AREED project determined the need to develop risk-sharing instruments to mobilise business and consumer equipment financing from local com-
mercial and micro-finance institutions. The Econoler International-led project will initially focus on Ghana, Zambia and Senegal. The project will assess the business activities, capacities and finance needs of selected AREED programmes and participating energy enterprises. In consultation with AREED, participating enterprises and interested financial institutions, the project team will design appropriate finance mechanisms and related tools to support both energy equipment consumer financing and business financing.

Two regional economic development communities in sub-Saharan Africa — the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC) — are currently developing sub-regional strategies in order to provide access to modern energy services. REEEP plans to use these communities to promote the success and expansion of the financial risk mitigation tools developed.


The project will create awareness of the benefits of solar water heaters among city planning authorities, the Ministry of Housing, architectural and engineering professional bodies and the general public. It will also develop financing mechanisms, promotional policies and standards for integrating solar water heaters in buildings.

Uganda must save electricity during peak hours by switching water heating in households and institutions from electricity to solar. The country is faced with an acute electricity supply shortage mainly due to increased demand, which has not been matched by new generation. The situation has been worsened by prolonged drought that has cut production at the existing hydro power stations. This has resulted in electricity rationing that lasts up to 12 hours daily. The government has procured emergency diesel generators to alleviate the problem, but this has resulted in increased electricity tariffs.

In January 2006, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development conducted a survey to estimate the amount of electricity that can be saved by replacing electric water heaters with solar water heaters in Kampala City. The information indicated that 41MW could be saved by installing 65,000 solar water heaters in urban areas. Another study indicated that the country has an exploitable SWH potential of 806MW by 2015.

The project intends to save 1MW of electricity during peak hours by installing 500 solar water heaters in Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja over two years. This will be accomplished by assistance to five solar water heater companies, training for 20 technicians in solar water heater installation, and agreements by three financial institutions to provide credit financing.

ITALY AND UNITED KINGDOM: Innovative Policy Frameworks to Address Barriers to RE & EE Deployment in the Mediterranean Region (Ingegneriambiente, October 2007 – present)

The project will enhance a working relationship between the EU and Morocco and other North African countries, to transfer European best practices in the use of RE and EE financial instruments and their integration into the energy planning process.

Morocco, like other North African countries, is already co-operating with Italian institutions (Tunisia, with an agreement on the EU grid connection; and Morocco, developing several financial mechanisms). Nevertheless, there are still barriers to the deployment of RE and EE in the Mediterranean region, especially in North African countries.

The project will comprise the study of different scenarios related to various levels of integration of European RE and EE legal frameworks and economic instruments (tools and best practices) with the Moroccan energy market. Local stakeholders will also be trained on European support programmes.

Morocco has established a renewable energy target of 20 percent (for electricity production). At present, renewable energy stands at 7.9 percent (3.4 percent without large hydro).

METREHC Renewable Heating and Cooling Use in the Tertiary Sector of Mediterranean Countries (Politecnico di Milano [POLIMI]), October 2007 – present)

The project will define a policy for the promotion of renewable energy sources (RES) in Tunisia and Morocco, with the aim of reducing total primary energy consumption. The project Mediterranean Renewable Energy Use for Heating and Cooling (METREHC) will provide support and capacity building for policy design in the tertiary sector through assistance with writing primary and secondary legislation, codes of practice etc., and the review of such instruments.

The METREHC project will harmonise the development strategies of the two African countries within the European Energy Plan, highlighting synergies and macroeconomic advantages. In line with the recent decisions taken at EU level on the binding target for renewable energy by 2020 and the need for a new directive on thermal RES, the project will develop a policy strategy that specifies both obligations on the use of RES and the related accompanying actions necessary to facilitate the implementation of the new law.

Energy consumption is expected to increase drastically in the coming years in southern Mediterranean countries. In particular, the need for cooling in these coun-
tries is constantly growing and represents the main component of electrical grid loads during the summer. The development of RES technologies can be advantageous, as such technologies are particularly suitable for providing heating and cooling in this region.

The outcome of the METREHC project will be the realisation of an integrated policy structure, overcoming the technical, economic and social barriers to the development of RES for heating and cooling uses in the tertiary sector in Tunisia and Morocco.

NEW ZEALAND AND UNITED KINGDOM:
Pacific Micro Energy Service Companies (SOPAC, August 2007 – present)
Access to reliable and clean energy is a prerequisite for improving health and education, reducing poverty and increasing sustainable development. More than half of the rural communities in the Solomon Islands and Kiribati depend on kerosene for lighting. The project will replace the use of kerosene in 90 rural households through the installation of Light Up the World lamp systems; identify and train local entrepreneurs in assembling, installing and maintaining such systems; and create and facilitate a micro-credit scheme (or build upon established rural schemes) for the effective and increased deployment of solar energy technology and energy efficient LED lighting in Least Developed Countries. It will also develop a project identification note (PIN) for carbon emission reductions (estimated 121 tonnes over a ten-year period) and is expected to increase the participation of the Solomon Islands and Kiribati in voluntary carbon market mechanisms. Beneficiaries will improve their standard of living through better access to modern lighting, leading to the creation of income-generating activities at night and improving children’s education, therefore contributing to the alleviation of poverty.

Commissioned Projects
UNITED KINGDOM:
Analytical and Synthesis Study of REEEP Programmes (Baastel/Econoler International [Consortium], November 2007 – present)
The commissioned project will conduct an analysis of the outputs and outcomes of REEEP’s project portfolio, including answering evaluation questions, generating lessons learned and formulating recommendations. A methodology will be developed to provide a comprehensive overview of REEEP’s project portfolio.

The study will provide a detailed analysis of project effectiveness against predetermined goals with a view to reviewing the extent to which the projects have had an effect on the intended beneficiaries. It will also provide a ‘relevance checklist’ against which the continuing projects can be reviewed compared to REEEP’s defined priorities and disseminate lessons learned, best practices and potential for replication, which in turn allows for the fine-tuning of existing methodologies.

NORWAY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM:
REEEP Global Status Report on Energy Efficiency (Ecofys Netherlands BV, October 2007 – present)
The commissioned project will define energy efficiency measures, market potential for energy efficiency, annual energy savings, investments in energy efficiency and energy efficiency policies and programmes.

The study will focus on historical and potential thermal and electrical energy efficiency improvements for the following sectors: industry, domestic buildings, non-domestic buildings, transport (passenger and freight), agriculture and power generation (including transmission and distribution). It will then review the impact of energy efficiency policies and programmes via a generic overview of the impact of various types of policies and success factors, and ‘best-practice examples’ of various types of policies in different countries.

The study will cover OECD countries plus the emerging market economies of Brazil, China, India and South Africa. It will include large energy consuming OECD countries (e.g. starting with G8) plus emerging market economies.

The scope and criteria for the inventory of key initiative/projects globally, regionally and nationally will include best-practice examples that meet the key interests of the report’s target audience: policy makers, industry, financiers and development professionals. Key initiatives and projects will include: innovative energy efficiency projects in each sector, successful policy instruments that have potential for implementation in other countries, and innovative and creative project financing schedules.

Design and Establishment of a Risk Mitigation Mechanism in India (PricewaterhouseCoopers, October 2007 – present)
The project will analyse the risks associated with financing of renewable energy projects and attempt to devise appropriate risk mitigation mechanisms, in consultation with ICICI Bank, India’s leading private sector financing institution, which will also pilot such schemes, once they have been designed to the satisfaction of the stakeholders involved.

Despite encouraging prospects and robust technology track records, the renewable energy market still does not attract investors as investment risk appears to be higher in comparison to other more competitive investments. The financing gaps are mainly concentrated in the area of risk capital. An estimated $9 billion of risk capital is needed for renewable energy generation in developing countries by 2010.

The estimated potential in renewable energy (RE) in India is 1,830,000 MW, out
of which only 5 percent (approx. 9,000 MW of installed capacity) of the total potential has been exploited to date. Recently pro-renewable policies framed by the government have motivated private investors. India’s renewable power capacity exceeded Japan in 2006 and jumped into fourth place globally due to its wind-based generation capacity. Furthermore, the Government’s Renewable Energy Policy aims at generating 10,000 MW by 2012, boosting further growth in the domestic marketplace. The recent development of renewable capacity indicates that India has the appropriate institutional framework in place for the promotion of renewable energy in the country. However, capacity addition is still slow.

The project will design specific risk mitigation mechanisms that address the risks and concerns of developers. To give an example, one such risk is the absence of commercial guarantees by equipment manufacturers on the achievement of capacity utilisation factors, which is dependent not just on the robustness of the technology but also the wind velocities. Likewise, price variability of biomass feedstock and its continued availability is another risk that is often a barrier for new investments.

Fourth and Fifth Programme Cycle — 2006/7

UNITED KINGDOM:
Expanding and Globalising the APEC Energy Standards Information System (ESIS) (CLASP, April 2006 – present)

The Energy Standards Information System (ESIS) was established by the Asia-Paciﬁc Economic Cooperation (APEC) in 2002 as a user-friendly, web-accessible database of energy efﬁciency standards and labelling programmes. It currently presents information on 21 APEC economies (see www.apec-esis.org). The REEEP project expands the geographic scope and reach of ESIS beyond APEC economies. Through broader collaboration with international agencies and networks, ESIS will become a global energy efﬁciency clearinghouse.

The project aims to develop and deliver a self-sustaining resource of global energy standards and labelling information. It will achieve this through strengthened ESIS contacts with non-APEC economies that deliver ongoing standards and labelling content into the ESIS database.

The project will also seek the participation of non-APEC economies. Key experts in selected economies will be contacted to facilitate the initial and ongoing collection of standards and labelling information for their economies. Data collection and uploading into ESIS will be co-ordinated, in many instances, through third-party contractors familiar with the region’s energy efﬁciency networks.

The project experienced a delay in implementation by the transferral of the project to the Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) and the redefinition of the geographical expansion of the ESIS under the project.

Harmonisation Roadmap Development on Government Procurement for Energy Efﬁcient Products among APEC Economies (China Standard Certification Center [CSC], April 2006 – present)

Harnessing government purchasing power has the potential to yield impressive savings and to enhance the market transformation of energy efﬁcient products. In some APEC economies, the government procurement policy for energy efﬁcient products has been published. However, there is little attempt to address the harmonisation issues related to government procurement for energy efﬁcient products across APEC economies. One exception is the initial pilot energy efﬁciency standards harmonisation efforts for several speciﬁed products.

Through this REEEP project, the China Standard Certification Center (CSC) plans to remedy this deﬁcit by developing a harmonisation roadmap based on inputs from market research, policy assessment, technical analysis and an international workshop.

Commercialisation of Large-Scale Solar Water Heating (SWH) Systems (Energyhouse Africa TAS, E+Co Africa, April 2006 – present)

Through their solar thermal investment experience in Africa and South Africa, E+Co identiﬁed a niche ﬁnancially unserviced market opportunity resulting from a lack of appropriate asset-based ﬁnance for the purchase of large-scale solar water heating (SWH) systems. To stimulate this market opportunity, E+Co, with REEEP assistance, is developing a business plan for the creation of a €1.5 million SWH investment facility with a €250,000 window for the facility’s development, management fees and enterprise development services (EDS). The proposed facility will work with local and international ﬁnancial institutions to make appropriate asset-based ﬁnance available to consumers wanting to purchase large-scale SWH systems, thereby demonstrating the ﬁnancing potential for large SWH installation. The facility will also undertake various market development and training activities to assist with the scaling up of the SWH sector. Should the investment facility prove successful, E+Co envisage the facility growing into a larger, stand-alone, ﬁnancially sustainable fund with investment capital of about €15 million.

Although drafts of a business plan for an SWH ﬁnancial facility were developed and discussed (e.g., deﬁnition of objectives, SWH target sectors, possible local stakeholders/partners), and discussions took place in South Africa with local stakeholders (with a focus on international institutions), the project has had to undergo changes in approach. It is expected that the investment facility should be operational around June/July 2009.
Building Energy Efficiency Codes in Russia and Kazakhstan
(Institute for Market Transformation [IMT], April 2006 – present)

The focus of the IMT project team has been the development and implementation of performance-based energy codes for new and renovated buildings. Using a model developed by the IMT team, 53 Russian regional governments have adopted mandatory energy codes, covering more than three-quarters of new construction in the country. The Russian Federal Government adopted a new code in 2003, similar in structure and stringency to the regional codes and applicable to the whole country. In 2004, the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted a new code, also based on the project team’s model. Buildings designed in compliance with the new codes consume between 35 and 45 percent less energy for heating than buildings complying with previous codes. In addition to increased stringency, the new Russian and Kazakh codes include a number of innovations in content and format. Notably, they introduce a performance-based compliance method, in which designers can flexibly choose combinations of building-envelope and heating-system efficiency measures, as long as the whole-building energy consumption target is met.

At the federal and regional level in Russia and Kazakhstan, IMT is now working with project partners to support code implementation through training, the development of technical guidance materials, and other work. IMT’s Moscow-based partner, the Research Institute for Building Physics (NIISF), has held seminars and given presentations on building energy codes and efficient building design strategies for hundreds of building-code officials and building designers.

The project team led a two-week learning tour on the same topics in New York and the Washington, D.C. area for building-code officials. Moscow has published a new, more stringent performance-based building energy code for high-rises. The team has provided technical energy efficiency assistance on several key building designs; has begun work on a new edition of the Moscow building code; and has promoted the Energy Passport building rating system to building officials and experts at the regional and federal level.

Facilitating ESCO Projects in the Health Care Sector
(Naradowa Agencja Poszawania Energii S.A [NAPE]/Polish Agency for Energy Conservation, April 2006 – present)

In Poland, there are over 800 hospitals with an energy saving potential in the range of 20 to 40 percent. The ESCO scheme is the most useful for implementing energy efficiency measures in hospitals, although in Poland and other Central and Eastern European countries, both ESCOs and local banks are unwilling to invest in energy efficiency improvements in the health sector since most hospitals are heavily in debt.

The National Health Fund in Poland reimburses hospitals for the actual services provided to patients rather than according to their operational expenditures, and service reimbursement levels are often insufficient to cover the maintenance and upkeep costs of the buildings. This REEEP project endeavours to create a model to address key barriers to the operation of ESCOs, including the lack of guarantees for ESCO business; fiscal obstacles, such as the obligation to pay value added tax immediately after construction; and bidding procedures such as the limited duration (three years) of delivery contracts for the public sector.

Discussion with ESCOs operating in the region indicated that the proposed model would open the door to widespread ESCO activity in the hospital sector. A model energy efficiency project at one hospital was also planned. This was to be tendered as an ESCO contract and used as a test case for the new policy.

The general situation in the health-care sector in Poland, as well as specific questions related to possible ESCO engagement in the modernisation of the sector, have been analysed. An energy audit of a selected hospital building confirmed the existing energy savings potential as 34 percent heat and 30 percent water consumption. However, a prepared draft policy document was not accepted by the Ministry of Health. The project is currently in the process of reaching formal completion without having achieved planned objectives.

Capacity-Building Support for the Implementation of the Renewable Energy Law in China
(Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association [CREIA]/REEEP Regional Secretariat for East Asia, April 2006 – present)

‘RELawAssist’ is a project developed by the Renewable Energy Generators of Australia (REGA), the Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association (CREIA), the Centre for Renewable Energy Development (CRED) and Baker & McKenzie, with funding from the Australian Government, in collaboration with REEEP and REIL. The project is aimed at identifying the key legal and regulatory issues around the implementation of China’s renewable energy law and regulations. CREIA used the knowledge and network it has developed as a key part of the development team for the law to manage the development/collation of training materials and to organise training sessions for central and local government stakeholders so that they can better understand the law and accelerate its implementation. Furthermore, CREIA proposes to monitor the implementation of the law, especially the pricing regulations, via the network of attendees at the training sessions, and through international expertise on comparative renewable energy regulation, to see how the regulations work and provide feedback in the form of recommendations to the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC).

Training workshops have been conducted and packages developed and published on the websites of CREIA and REEEP. Activities have been completed to finalise
recommendations to the NDRC on the impact of the renewable energy law in China, and the project is expected to reach formal completion in May 2008.

**Development of a Sustainable Energy Policy Framework for Guatemala (Fundacion Solar, nominated for financing by GVEP, April 2006 – present)**

Guatemala has a General Electricity Law and an incentive law for electric energy generation with renewable energy resources, but it lacks a general energy policy directive framework. The objective of this REEEP project is to prepare a policy directive via the input of multi-sectoral government participation, as well as the participation of representative national stakeholders, that will integrate all aspects of sustainable development through the provision of modern energy services and energy efficiency. The main activities comprise the preparation of a basic document; the identification of stakeholders who will participate in the policy development process; the organisation of workshops with targeted stakeholders to obtain feedback; the incorporation of proposals into a basic policy document; and the development of a framework for consensus on a draft policy directive. Indigenous populations are involved in the decision-making process. The outcome of the process will be presented to, and discussed with, relevant government decision makers, aimed at the approval of a consistent, long-term and comprehensive national sustainable energy policy proposal with a participatory approach that will serve as an umbrella for all energy sectors, co-ordinating actions among them as well as with other sectors of the country.

The project is progressing well and the basic energy document and legal gap analysis have been completed and submitted to the relevant ministries and government institutions. Two workshops have been held, at which government institutions, NGOs and other agencies were represented. The national stakeholder list has been completed and the main framework for the energy policy umbrella is in its final stages.

**IRELAND:**

**Financing Co-generation and Small Hydro Projects in the Sugar and Tea Industry in East and Southern Africa (AFREPREN/FWD, April 2006 – present)**

This initiative will address the financing barriers and risks facing the sugar and tea industries in target countries in investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency services (REEES). It links with two ongoing UNEP/GEF projects: Greening the Tea Industry in East Africa (small hydro), and Cogen for Africa (bagasse co-generation). REEES investments face a number of important risks and uncertainties, notably: policy and regulatory risk, market risks (such as absence of assured buyers of generated clean energy), lack of investor confidence, and financial risks. Of special importance is limited appreciation of risks associated with project finance — a mode of financing that is not well understood or widely practised in the region. Risks associated with project-financed REEES investments can be mitigated through comprehensive insurance to cover all possible eventuality. These include: Contractors’ Risk, Erection Risk, Transportation Risk, Professional Liability, Third-Party Liability, Workmen’s Compensation, Contractors’ Equipment, and even Advance Loss of Profit. These and other risks are not well understood, especially in the context of financing REEES investments in the sugar and tea industries.

A training workshop was held in November 2007 and the project is expected to reach successful completion by May 2008.


Biodiesel is one of the preferred biofuel options in Africa because it is economically viable on a small scale, draws on Africa’s untapped agricultural potential and maximises employment benefits, while its manufacture requires a low level of technology and relatively low capital inputs. However, stimulating small-scale production requires improved business planning support and better access to finance. In the context of the distributed generation of renewables, small-scale biodiesel production, coupled with localised biodiesel use, is a package that requires relatively small investment and modest levels of management. Job creation assessments indicate that a small (1 million litres per year) biodiesel facility processing locally grown feedstock will generate and secure 50 to 100 jobs. The outputs of this project would facilitate viable businesses and would therefore have a positive impact on poverty reduction and quality of life in agricultural and peri-urban areas of the target countries while assisting host countries to attain a greater degree of energy security.

The project seeks to support this process by providing tools and support to facilitate the business planning process, as well as accessing finance that will allow these benefits to be realised. An ASFC website has been designed and a generic business plan and financial model for small-scale biodiesel production is being developed. In addition, a preliminary list of financing organisations with an interest in renewable energy has been identified in preparation for the production of a biodiesel financing guidebook.

**ITALY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM:**


The aim of the project is to propose the implementation of alternative economic tools that can support clean energy interventions in the context of EU co-operation programmes benefiting countries in North Africa and the Middle East. Starting from the analysis of EU legislation and Euro-Mediterranean agreements in the energy sector, an attempt will be made to develop feasible high-value energy co-operation projects from an environmental and social point of view in order to con-
tribute to local sustainable development by transferring efficient and innovative technologies, increasing the availability of energy at the local level and achieving social and economic benefits.

The survey of the Tradable Renewable Energy Certificates (TRECs) market in Europe and the analysis of EU legislation are complete and the working group has focused its attention on the rules and possible application of the market tools to support renewables in the Mediterranean region. The project was extended to include a workshop, held in Tunis, and is expected to be formally completed by May 2008.

Establishing TREC Trading between Tunisia and Italy (Inergia, April 2006 – present)

For several years, the Italian Government had expressed a desire to import Tradable Renewable Energy Certificates (TRECs) from North Africa. The project was meant to build on existing initiatives in the Mediterranean region, such as the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Project (MEDREP) which has signed an MoU with REEEP, which encourage private sector involvement and the use of financial instruments to achieve their aims of increasing the provision of sustainable energy services as well as mitigating the effects of climate change. The project was based on political support for piloting TREC trade between Italy and North Africa by establishing the institutional framework for a national TREC system in Tunisia, establishing links to potential TREC buyers in Italy, and piloting the trade in TRECs between the two countries, with the aim of supporting the growth in renewable energy development within Tunisia.

The main purpose of this project was to improve the economics of renewable energy projects within North Africa, as TRECs could bring additional finance to stimulate the development of renewable energy projects within the region.

The project experienced a delay in implementation. Extensive negotiations with the major Tunisian stakeholders took place and a number of Tunisian organisations as well as stakeholders from other North African countries (Morocco, Egypt, Libya) expressed interest in the project. Nevertheless, the withdrawal of a major project proponent ultimately prompted the project developer to suggest termination of the project, with formal closure still ongoing beyond the period covered by this report.

Third Programme Cycle — 2005/6

UNITED KINGDOM:
Financing the Conversion of District Heating to Clean Energy in Russia (Winrock International, April 2005 – present)

Rural and urban communities in the far east of the Russian Federation depend on highly inefficient district heating plants, operating with 50-year-old technology, using coal and heavy oil for their heat and power. These inefficient district heating systems not only contribute to poor air quality and associated health problems, but also fail to exploit the natural resources available in the region, particularly vast untapped stocks of forest biomass and mill waste which could represent a technically feasible and cost-effective replacement for coal. Investment is hard to come by in modern-day Russia, despite the profits that could be made by replacing coal with biomass and selling any carbon credits to carbon investment funds and developing the international carbon market.

Profits could then be used to leverage additional conventional finance while reducing GHG emissions. REEEP recognised the ability to create a replicable model for catalysing funding for switching from coal to biomass. Winrock International, working with local commercial banks, municipalities and technology manufacturers, has established a €110,000 fund to support the creation of RE and EE finance facilities.

It is hoped that the initiative will identify opportunities for innovative approaches to funding that may be generated through the carbon market, Kyoto and related mechanisms, and that it will support the adaptation of orthodox financial mechanisms and business structures for the RE and EE markets.

This project aims to promote the financing of new district heating plants fuelled with sustainable forest biomass in Irkutsk Oblast and Khabarovsk Krai, replacing existing coal and heavy oil–fired plants. With this objective in mind, Winrock has met with potential purchasers of carbon credits to clarify project structure and contracting issues. Discussions have taken place with the Governments of Canada and the Netherlands and with banks and socially responsible funds.

The project team will continue to work with Russian partner banks — Vneshtorgbank and Sberbank — to support them in clean energy financing. Local partners will receive assistance in the measurement, monitoring and verification protocols to quantify net carbon benefits resulting from fuel switching. Winrock has created a portfolio of eight biomass-fuelled district heating projects and it is hoped that an expansion in biomass-fuelled technology will encourage Russian manufacturers to improve biomass energy system designs and attract more finance. Project implementation was deferred because of a delay in establishing the Russian joint implementation framework.

Development of Small Hydro and Wind ‘Practice Guides’ for Developing Countries (IT Power, April 2005 – present)

This REEEP project aims to support the ongoing photovoltaic power systems (PVPS) programme of the International Energy Agency (IEA), which has created Practice Guides for policy makers and project implementers. The IEA-PV Services for Developing Countries (SDC) programme is under way and workshops were conducted in China and Laos in 2005. The Photovoltaics Services for Developing Countries (PVSDC) programme assists
government agencies and international institutions to develop policies and apply international best practice in the development and deployment of photovoltaics for rural electrification. The programme has been expanded to cover other energy services, such as water supply, communications, health care and general economic uses. The REEEP co-financing has been used to expand the IEA PVPS programme work to include small hydro and wind technologies and to conduct additional workshops in 2005 and 2006 in South Africa and India. The project has produced a Recommended Practice Guide (RPG) for small hydro and wind technologies, which will be disseminated through the IEA’s ongoing international programme that receives funding from Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA. The project is expected to be completed by May 2008.

Supporting Regulations for Renewable Energy in Mexico (Comision Reguladora de Energia, December 2005 – present)

REEEP is funding a project to assist Mexico in identifying new procedures and codes to support renewable energy development. In 1992, Mexico began liberalising its electricity sector through the Ley del Servicio Publico de Energia Electrica (Electricity Public Service Act), which allowed an increased share of private sector electricity supply. The Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) has been working with the Energy Ministry (SENER) to modify the legal and regulatory framework for renewable energy, and in 2001 the CRE approved several regulations, including service charges and contract models for renewable energy transmission. The government’s national development plan states that sustainable development is one of the main principles of public policy. In support of this principle, the government stated its intention to increase the existing installed capacity of sustainable energy to 1,000 MW. The project will develop a net metering procedure and carry out a grid code study, drawing on the international experience available in the field. REEEP expects the project to contribute significantly to the development of Mexico’s wind industry and to an increased number of granted and completed power plant permits. At the beginning of the project, Mexico had more than 60 private renewable energy projects generating approximately 500 MW of clean energy. After a delayed start, the project is progressing and is expected to be completed by May 2008.

Accelerating Sustainable Energy Projects in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (European Business Council for Sustainable Energy [e5], August 2005 – present)

Investments in SMEs involved in the renewable energy sector are often overlooked due to a perception of excessive risk. The reality can be very different — SMEs often develop highly innovative technologies and business models, can respond flexibly to changing market demands and can prove to be very profitable. To realise their potential, SMEs require business expertise, marketing opportunities and financial backing to enable them to roll out their technologies, products and services to global markets.

The e5 Sustainable Energy Accelerator (e5-SEA) will include an actively managed database to provide advice on business and marketing plans and consultation with regional and local governments on energy development plans and private sector solutions. Through the development of the e5-SEA, it is hoped that the credibility of SMEs will be strengthened, thus mitigating risks for investors and increasing available capital for sustainable energy projects. The e5-SEA will enable professional service providers to identify credible new clients and expand their network of business relationships. In addition, the e5-SEA will provide customised reporting to investors on new opportunities while assisting clients in preparing presentations according to investors’ specific criteria.

The project has experienced implementation difficulties and has suggested to revise its work plan.
## Completed Projects

REEEP’s portfolio of 70 completed projects consists of 32 projects from the Third (14 projects) and Fourth/Fifth (18 projects) REEEP Programme Cycles implemented during 2005/6 and 2006/7 respectively, and 48 projects funded and managed by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Global Opportunities Fund (FCO-GOF) under a REEEP banner during 2003/5.

### Fourth and Fifth Programme Cycles — 2006/7

#### UNITED KINGDOM:

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<td>RETScreen Version 4 — Multilingual Energy Efficiency Models</td>
<td>CANMET Energy Technology Centre</td>
<td>Global, with focus on Angola, Brazil, China, India, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa</td>
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<td>Latin American Regional Sustainable Energy (RE/EE) Policy Development Forum</td>
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<td>Increasing the Supply of CDM Gold Standard Projects*</td>
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IRELAND:

- Securing Financing for RE / EE Projects in Southern Africa through Gold Standard CDM+* unsuccessful
  - SouthSouthNorth
  - Tanzania, Mozambique

### Third Programme Cycle — 2005/6

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Developing a National Implementation Roadmap for Wind in China

Developing a Financial Model for Renewable Energy Upgrade Interventions in Urban Low Income Housing

PEMF2 — Asia Sustainable Energy Fund

*unsuccessful

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**First and Second Programme Cycles — 2003/5**

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<td>American Council on Renewable Energy (ACORE), LaGuardia Foundation</td>
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REEEP Programme Priorities 2007/8

PREAMBLE
REEEP’s objective is to achieve greater use of renewable energy and greater energy efficiency globally in order to deliver social, environmental and economic benefits. The objectives, priorities and metrics that follow are designed to provide an overarching structure for REEEP’s activities in its two-theme focus — Business and Finance; and Policy and Regulation. All REEEP’s activities, including its support for projects, follow this framework.

As REEEP gains more experience with programmes, from the next programme cycle onwards REEEP will try to pilot initiatives to work proactively and directly with governments through its partners and Regional Secretariats and to develop and implement projects that support the programme priorities and objectives. Support to the replication and scaling up of successful REEEP projects financed in 2005 will also be piloted. These initiatives will be achieved through changes to the programme processes and through dedicated funding streams.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE PRIORITIES 2007/8
Investment is a fundamental element in the development of RE and EE. With underlying policy and regulatory support, these markets can be accelerated through targeted finance facilities and the increasing attraction of mainstream investment as risk management approaches and acceptable returns become well established.

Objectives
Regional and national issues will influence priorities but key activities for REEEP to support are seen as those that address:

- the provision of finance, noting the demand for micro-finance and pre-development/seed capital for smaller-scale developments;
- active participation by domestic and regional investors, financial institutions and capital markets, recognising both the need to provide targeted training and support and the benefits of networks that connect all market participants;
- opportunities for the bundling of project investments to provide an adequate scale that will attract finance;
- mechanisms for mitigating or managing investment risk;
- the specific needs of the financing of energy efficiency/ESCOs;
- existing opportunities to access finance available through carbon market mechanisms;
- the value and importance of income generation in energy delivery within rural and/or smaller-scale developments;
- the review and dissemination of information that supports these objectives in enhancing access to investment.

Metrics
In line with the above objectives, support will be provided to help deliver the following outcomes, recognising that such outcomes may occur beyond the period of REEEP’s support:

- the establishment of at least two new or enhanced financial facilities for RE and EE implementation;
- the demonstrable increased engagement of local financial institutions in the RE and EE market or a commitment to engage following targeted training and support for national and government finance sectors;
- documented successes in bundling projects for financing through conventional and/or carbon finance mechanisms;
- support for the establishment and ongoing activities of at least two national or regional networks that draw together the finance and developer communities and enhance access to investment and project implementation;
- the active dissemination of information on the value and success of RE and EE investments and linkages to the carbon market, through media, appropriate fora, workshops and conferences.

POLICY AND REGULATION PRIORITIES 2007/8
Favourable policy and regulatory frameworks are key to the greater uptake of renewable energy and energy efficiency. REEEP aims to stimulate policies and regulatory mechanisms that facilitate renewable energy and energy efficiency through activities with key stakeholders — inter-governmental organisations, national and local governments and regulatory bodies — at three key stages of the policy process:

- policy awareness and promotion — increasing knowledge and understanding of polices and regulatory mechanisms that facilitate renewable energy and energy efficiency, and promoting their take-up through dissemination activities and events;
- policy development — providing support and capacity building for policy design through assistance with writing primary and secondary legislation, codes of practice etc., and the review of such instruments;
- policy implementation — providing support and capacity building through guidance on how to implement legisla-
tion and sharing experience on implementation issues.

Objectives

- Sustainable energy (renewable energy, combined heat and power [CHP]/cogeneration and energy efficiency) licensing, connection agreements and charges, standards, codes of practice, labelling, planning guidance etc., particularly as they affect newer and smaller participants — main focus on policy development and implementation.

- Other energy efficiency issues such as demand side management (DSM), white certificates, measures to encourage behavioural change.

- Media and stakeholder awareness and alliance building, including public participation, accountability and governance issues.

- Inter-governmental (global and regional) policy development and implementation — leveraging existing international policy mechanisms and processes.

- Sharing information on policies and regulatory mechanisms, including good practice and lessons learned, particularly activities that involve collaboration with existing relevant REEEP initiatives (e.g. reegle, REIL, SERN).

- Establishing and enhancing relationships and working jointly with potential and existing partners, for example on resource assessments, the integration of sustainable energy into energy planning, the development of sustainable energy communities, data sharing etc.

- Addressing implementation issues in countries and regions that have designed policies and/or regulatory mechanisms to facilitate RE and EE but where there is more to be done to enact and implement them effectively, particularly through sharing implementation experiences within and between regions.

- Reviewing and revising policies and regulatory mechanisms within individual countries and regions that have been in place for some time, to assess their effectiveness in stimulating RE and EE and to recommend and/or design improvements.

Metrics

- To have substantial engagement with governments on the development of licensing, standards, connection agreements, codes of practice, labelling, and planning guidance for sustainable energy in at least three regions.

- To be formally engaged in the energy planning process in at least five countries.

- To undertake effective policy awareness/promotion activities for local and/or national government officials and/or regulatory agency officials in at least three regions.

- To work with governments to contribute to the development and/or implementation and/or review/revision of policies or regulatory mechanisms in at least five countries.
REEEP Regional Secretariats and Focal Points

REGIONAL SECRETARIATS:
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Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey

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Fax: 61 3 9929 4101
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REEP Regional Manager
Email: Amy.Kean@reeep.org
Ms. Eva Oberender
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Fax: 43 1 21346 3425
Dr. Marianne Moscoso-Osterkorn
International Director
Ms. Katrina Lederer Geh
Administrative Assistant
Email: Katrina.Lederer@reeep.org
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Argentina
Australia
Austria
Brazil
Canada
Chile
France
Germany
Ghana
Guatemala
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Mexico
The Netherlands
New Zealand
The Philippines
Romania
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Sri Lanka
St. Lucia
Switzerland
Tunisia
United Kingdom
United States of America
Yemen
Croatia (signature pending)
Norway (signature pending)
Slovakia (signature pending)

Regional Government Agencies
Canada
Ontario Ministry of Energy
China
Administrative Center for Panzhihua’s Agenda 21 (ACPA21)
Gansu Natural Energy Research Institute (GNERI)
India
Chhattisgarh Biofuel Development Authority (CBDA)
Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Agency (MEDA)
Non-conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NEOCAP)
Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA)
Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Ltd.

Multilateral Organisations and Programmes
African Development Bank: Sustainable Development & Poverty Reduction Unit, Finesse Africa Programme
CARICOM: Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP)
COGEN 3
European Commission
Organization of American States
UNEP
UNIDO

NGOs
Australia
World Council for Renewable Energy/Asia Pacific (WCRE Asia Pacific)
Belgium
COGEN Europe
European Insulation Manufacturers Association (EURIMA)
EUROACE
European Copper Institute
European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources (EUFORES)
European Renewable Energy Council (EREC)
Brazil
Brazilian Foundation of America Inc.
RENOVE
Bulgaria
Black Sea Regional Energy Centre (BSREC)
Cameroon
Energy and Sustainable Development in Africa (ESDA)

West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA)
Mexico
Council of Science and Technology of the State of Guanajuato (CONCyTEG)
UK
Northern Ireland Authority for Energy Regulation
USA
Oregon Department of Energy
Global Village Cameroon (GVC)

Canada
Canadian Association for Renewable Energies
Canadian Energy Efficiency Alliance (CEEA)
Clean Development Alliance
Energy Innovation Network (EnergyINet)
North American Insulation Manufacturers Association Canada (NAIMA Canada)
Pembina Institute
Pollution Probe

China
Centre for Renewable Energy Development (CRED)
Chinese National Engineering Research Center for Human Settlements (CNRCHS)
Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association (CREIA)
Efficient Lighting Initiative (ELI) Quality Certification Institute
International Network on Small Hydropower Projects (IN-SHP)
Jiangsu & Nanjing Energy Conservation Center

Ecuador
Corporación para la Investigación Energética (CIE)

France
Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités (GERES)

Ghana
Ghana Energy Foundation
Kumasi Institute of Technology and Environment (KITE)

Guatemala
Association of Generators with Renewable Energy (AGER)
Fondacion Solar

Hungary
Regional Environmental Center (REC)

India
Electronics Gram Otham Samiti
Indira Gandhi Integral Education Centre
Non-conventional Energy and Environment for Rural and Urban (NEERU)
Renewable Energy & Agricultural Development Foundation (READ)
Society of Energy Engineers and Managers (SEEM)
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Winrock International India

Israel
Mediterranean Energy and Ecology Center

Kazakhstan
Climate Change Coordination Centre

Kenya
Environmental Information Network of Africa Institute for Research in Sustainable Energy and Development (IRSEAD)
Rural Partnership in Research & Sustainable Development–Africa (PATNET-AFRICA)

Liberia
Center for Sustainable Energy Technology

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Macedonian Center for Energy Efficiency (MIPPM)

Mali
Mali Folk Center

Mexico
Asociacion de Empresas para el Ahorro de la Energia en la Edificacion, A.C. (AEAEE)

Mongolia
Center for Energy, CDM & Environment

Netherlands
Enabling Access to Sustainable Energy (EASE)

Nigeria
Centre for Research & Action on Development of Locales, Regions and the Environment (CRADLE)
Fantsuam Foundation

Palestinian Authority
National Organisation for Development

Russia
Ecoline Environmental Assessment Center
Environmental Projects Consulting Institute
Sustainable Energy Development Center (SEDC)

Slovakia
Center for Nuclear Safety (CENS)

South Africa
AGAMA Energy
African Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR)
Sustainable Energy Africa

Tanzania
Environmental Protection and Management Services (EPMS)

UK
British Association for Biofuels and Oils
Climate Change Solutions
Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) — Somerset Branch
Institute for Sustainable Power

The Royal Society
Business Council for Sustainable Energy

USA
AHEAD Energy Corporation
Alliance to Save Energy (ASE)
American Council on Renewable Energy (ACORE)
Center for Resource Solutions
Empower Program
Fiorello H. LaGuardia Foundation
Green Markets International Inc.
International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC)
Institute for Market Transformation
Institute for Sustainable Power
Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust
National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA)
Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)
Renewable Energy International Law Project (REILP)
Renew the Earth
The Small-Scale Sustainable Infrastructure Development Fund (S3IDF)
Winrock International

Vietnam
Research Center for Energy and Environment (RCEE)

Businesses
Argentina
Torresolar SRL

Australia
Baker & Mckenzie
nabCapital — A division of National Australia Bank

Austria
KWI Management Consultants & Auditors GmbH
“Partner for Sure”
Payry Energy GmbH (formally Verbundplan GmbH)
VA TECH Finance

Bangladesh
Prokaushali Sangsad Limited (PSL)
Bulgaria
Via Expo Ltd.

Canada
Econoler International Inc.
Green Power Labs Inc.
International Financial Consulting

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Beijing Jike New Tech Development Company (Beijing Jike Co.)
Energy and Environmental Development Consulting Limited
London Asia Capital

Finland
Emerging Power Partners Ltd.

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Get Information Technology Gmbh
International Investor Inventor Connection (IIIC)

Greece
High Technology Expo Ltd.

Hong Kong
Energy Resources Management

Hungary
Hungary Kipcalor Energetics Llc.

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Dalmia Electrodyn Technologies Pvt Ltd.
Micon Consultancy Services Ltd.
Shimshon Renewables
Tathastu Corporation

Indonesia
PT Gikoko Kogyo Indonesia

Italy
Italcompany Group
Solar Charger & Mobile Computing (SOCO)

Kyrgyzstan
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Nepal
TMB-Energietechnik
E+Co

The Netherlands
E+Co
Ecoys BV
RR Energy

Nigeria
International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development (ICEED)
Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation

Norway
Norsk Energi (Norwegian Energy Efficiency Group)

Pakistan
Packages Ltd.

Poland
Environmental Investment Partners

Portugal
Solutions for Integral Project Planning and Structural Implementation (SPISSIA)

Slovakia
Interenergoresurs Ltd.

South Africa
Edvest Energy Pty Ltd.
Energy & Development Group (EDG)
Nyathi Energy Service Consultants Ltd.
Parallax — Sustainable Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd.
Themvu Projects Management and Resources

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A+B International
Winsome Resources

Tanzania
Business Machines Tanzania Ltd.

Turkey
Project and Finance Group

Uganda
Solar Energy for Africa

UK
ABN AMRO Bank NV
AEA Technology Plc.
UK Agrinergy Ltd.
Blyth Star Enterprises Ltd.
BP
Carbon International

USA
Energy Environment Security Initiative,
University of Colorado School of Law

I&I Group Inc.
ICF International
Intrinergy
LLW Trading, Llc.
Morse Associates Inc. (MAI)
Owens Corning
Sustainable Energy Partners

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Programme Board Observer representing MEDAEP
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Programme Board Observer representing United Kingdom
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Secretary to Programme Board and REEEP Deputy Director – Programme Coordination
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACORE • American Council on Renewable Energy
ADB • Asian Development Bank
AEI • Asian Energy Institute
AFREPREN/FWD • African Energy Policy Research Network/ Foundation for Woodstove Dissemination
AFUR • African Forum for Utility Regulators
AGO • Australian Greenhouse Office
APEC • Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APERC • Asia-Pacific Energy Research Centre
AREED • African Rural Energy Enterprise Development
ASEAN • Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN • Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASFC • African Sustainable Fuels Centre
BCSE • Business Council for Sustainable Energy
BNDES • Brazilian National Development Bank
BUN-CA • Biomass Users’ Network – Central America
BSREC • Black Sea Regional Energy Centre
CAREC • Central American Renewable Energy and Cleaner Production Facility
CARICOM • The Caribbean Community
CDM • Clean Development Mechanism
CDDP • Carbon Disclosure Project
CEE • Central and Eastern Europe
CEEA • Canadian Energy Efficiency Alliance
CERT • Certified Emissions Reductions
CETC-Varennes • CANMET Energy Technology Centre–Varennes
CHP • Combined Heat and Power
CIS • Commonwealth of Independent States
CLASP • Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program
CO₂ • Carbon Dioxide
CONAE • Comisión Nacional para el Ahorro de Energía
CONCyTEG • Council of Science and Technology of the State of Guanajuato
COP • Conference of the Parties
CRED • Centre for Renewable Energy Development
CREIA • Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association
CROP • Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
CSD • Commission for Sustainable Development
CSET • Centre for Sustainable Energy Technology
DETRA • Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
dG • Distributed Generation
dM • Development Marketplace
eS • European Business Council for Sustainable Energy
eS-SEA • eS Sustainable Energy Accelerator
eC • European Commission
ECOWAS • Economic Community of West African States
EE • Energy Efficiency
EUC • Energy Efficiency Coalition
EEP • Energy and Environment Partnership for Central America
EGI • Energy Governance Initiative
EGTT • Expert Group on Technology Transfer
ERE • European Renewable Energy Council
ERI • Energy Research Institute
ERRA • Energy Regulators Regional Association
ESCO • Energy Services Company
ESD • Energy for Sustainable Development
ESIS • Energy Standards Information System
EU • European Union
EUROFES • European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources
EURIMA • European Insulation Manufacturers Association
FC • Finance Committee
FCO • Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK
FIDE • Fideicomiso para el Ahorro de Energía Electrica
FIELD • Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development
FONDELEC • Latin American Clean Energy Services Fund
FSU • Former Soviet Union
GB • Group of Eight
GB • Governing Board
GDP • Gross Domestic Product
GED • Action Group for Renewable Energies and Sustainable Development
GEEREF • Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund
GEO • Global Environment Facility
GFSE • Global Forum on Sustainable Energy
GHG • Greenhouse Gas
GMI • Green Markets International
GNESD • Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development
GOF • Global Opportunities Fund
GS • Gold Standard
GSEII • Global Sustainable Energy Islands Initiative
GVEP • Global Village Energy Project
GW • Gigawatt
ICLEI • The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICPEEB • Indian Council for the Promotion of Energy Efficiency Business
IDER • Institute for Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy
IEA • International Energy Agency
IEE • Intelligent Energy Europe
IETEA • International Emissions Trading Association
IFC • International Finance Corporation
IEEC • International Institute for Energy Conservation
IMT • Institute for Market Transformation
IPM • Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting
IREDA • Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency
IREED • Indian Renewable Energy Enterprise Development Fund
IRISEAD • Institute for Research in Sustainable Energy and Development
IS • International Secretariat
ISEA • International Sustainable Energy Assessment
ISES • International Solar Energy Society
ISO • International Standards Organisation
IT • Information Technology
JI • Joint Implementation
KW • Kilowatt
LDC • Least Developed Countries
LEAD • Leadership for Environment and Development
M&E • Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGFF • Millennium Development Goal Financing Facility
MEDREPC • Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme
METREHCP • Mediterranean Renewable Energy Use for Heating and Cooling
MOFCOM • Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China
MOP • Meeting of Partners
MOSEACO • Mobilising Sustainable Agriculture, Infrastructure and Capital
MOST • Ministry of Science and Technology of the People’s Republic of China
MoU • Memorandum of Understanding
MPSB • Madyha Pradesh State Electricity Board
MW • Megawatt
MWP • Megawatt Peak
NAIMA • North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
NAPE • Naradowna Agencja Postanowania Energi S.A
NARUC • National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners
NDRC • National Development and Reform Commission
NGO • Non-governmental Organisation
NRDC • Natural Resources Defense Council
OAS • Organization of American States
OECD • Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLADE • Organización Latinoamericana de Energía
OOCUR • Organisation of Caribbean Utility Regulators
PB • Programme Board
PDD • Project Design Document
PEMF2 • Private Energy Market Fund 2
PIESD • Pacific Islands Energy for Sustainable Development
PIN • Project Idea Note
PRASEG • Parliamentary Renewable and Sustainable Energy Group
PV • Photovoltaic
PVPS • Photovoltaic Power Systems
R&D • Research and Development
RE • Renewable Energy
REEEP • Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
REC • Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
REEES • Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Services
ReEx • ReEx Capital Asia
REGA • Renewable Energy Generators of Australia
REIA • Renewable Energy in the Americas Initiative
REIL • Renewable Energy and International Law
REN21 • Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century
RENOVE • Renewable Energy Non-governmental Organization Network
RERA • Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa
RESCO • Renewable Energy Services Company
RET • Renewable Energy Technology
RGGI • Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
RREC • Russian Regional Environmental Centre
RREP • Russian Renewable Energy Programme
RS • Regional Secretariat
S3IDF • Small-Scale Sustainable Infrastructure Development Fund Inc.
S&L • Standards and Labels
SAARC • South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SANERI • South African National Energy Research Institute
SC • Steering Committee
SDC • Services for Developing Countries
SEA • Sustainable Energy Africa
SEFI • Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative
SELCO • Solar Electric Light Company
SERN • Sustainable Energy Regulation Network
SMEs • Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
SOPAC • South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
SPRU • Science and Technology Policy Research, University of Sussex
SSN • SouthSouthNorth
SWH • Solar-Water Heating
TED • Training and Education Database
TERI • The Energy and Resources Institute
TNUIFSL • Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited
TREC • Tradable Renewable Energy Certificate
TWC • Tradable White Certificate
UK • United Kingdom
UKBCSE • UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy
UN • United Nations
UNAM • National Autonomous University of Mexico
UNDP-GEF • UNDP Global Environment Facility
UNDP • United Nations Development Programme
UNEP • United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO • United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USA • United States of America
USAID • United States Agency for International Development
USEPA • United States Environmental Protection Agency
VCOM • Voluntary Carbon Offset Mechanism
VER • Verified Emissions Reductions
WADE • World Alliance for Distributed Energy
WBCSD • World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WIREC • Washington International Renewable Energy Conference
WRI • World Resources Institute
WSSD • World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO • World Trade Organization
WWF • World Wildlife Fund
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