Legal Aspects of Sustainable Energy for All

A Community of Practice within the Global Forum’s Thematic Working Group on Environmental Law and Natural Resources

Database of Related Organizations & Initiatives

To facilitate collaboration across institutional and political borders, our Community of Practice (CoP) has compiled a list of organizations and initiatives that are implementing the SE4All objectives through some combination of legal research, dialogue, advocacy and capacity-building. The list is organized into the following sections for easy navigation, and also includes hyperlinks to external websites.

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# Database of Related Organizations and Initiatives

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United Nations

Sustainable Energy for All Initiative

The United Nations (UN) Secretary-General launched the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative in September 2011 to support three interlinked objectives: (1) providing universal access to modern energy services; (2) doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and (3) doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

The Secretary-General's High-Level Group on SE4All has created a Global Action Agenda to guide efforts undertaken by policy-makers and other stakeholders in support of achieving the initiative’s objectives. The Agenda identifies 11 “Action Areas” as well as examples of “high impact opportunities” and existing initiatives within each area. Many of the Action Areas, high-impact opportunities, and existing initiatives outlined in the document involve some sort of legal or regulatory element (e.g., one of the Action Areas, “Energy Planning and Policies”, aims at improving legal and regulatory frameworks).

The SE4All website is a useful resource for anyone who would like to learn more about the initiative. It provides access to the strategy documents that the UN has prepared for the initiative, a list of people and organizations who are involved in the initiative, and a description of specific actions and commitments being undertaken as part of the SE4All initiative.

UN Energy Knowledge Network

The UN also operates the UN Energy Knowledge Network, a mechanism for inter-agency collaboration in the field of energy. The initiative aims to increase the sharing of information, encourage and facilitate joint programming, and develop action-oriented approaches to co-ordination. UN-Energy's work is organized around three thematic clusters, each led by two United Nations organizations:

- **Energy access** - led by UN DESA and UNDP, in partnership with the World Bank
- **Renewable energy** - led by FAO and UNEP, with support of UNESCO
- **Energy efficiency** - led by UNIDO and the IAEA

In addition, UN-Energy Africa (UNEA) was established as a sub-program of UN-Energy focusing specifically on the African context. UN-Energy Africa is currently chaired by UN-HABITAT and co-chaired by UNIDO. UNEA's secretariat services are provided by UNECA and supported by UNIDO.

UNEP, Sustainable Building Policies in Developing Countries

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) introduced the Sustainable Building Policies in Developing Countries (SPOD) initiative in 2011 to build capacity within national and local governments for the implementation of policies which mainstream sustainable construction. This program is part of the UNEP’s Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (launched in 2006). The selected pilot cities are Nairobi (Kenya) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). SPOD will provide a Quick-Scan Tool for governments to evaluate relevant policy measures according to existing barriers and opportunities at national and local level. The project will also develop Policy Building Blocks, which consist of tools and methodologies to design and employ the most suitable sustainable building policy tools. The quick-scan tool and policy building blocks will be tested and verified in the two pilot locations. The selected pilot cities are Nairobi (Kenya) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso).
World Bank

The World Bank Group joined the SE4All initiative in 2012. The World Bank’s central contribution to the Sustainable Energy for All initiative is its energy sector lending program, which commits over $8 billion a year to energy programs across the developing world. The World Bank also provides technical assistance to policymakers, regulators and other stakeholders a variety of specific programs described below. Additional information about financing and other support provided in furtherance of SE4All objectives is available at their website.

Energy Sector Management Assistance Program

The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) is a global knowledge and technical assistance program administrated by the World Bank. ESMAP provides analytical and advisory services to low- and middle-income countries to increase their know-how and institutional capacity to achieve environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. Some of ESMAP’s projects to support the SE4All initiative include:

- **Technical Assistance for Country Action** - As part of the World Bank Group’s commitments to SE4All, ESMAP announced at the UN’s Rio+20 Summit, ESMAP set up a US$15 million Technical Assistance Program to support selected, opt-in, countries as they develop plans to scale up energy access. ESMAP is engaging governments to allocate resources, and reform policies and regulations to enable enhanced private sector participation in this effort. Parallel discussions with donors and development agencies will set up a consortium that also includes private companies and investors to pool financing to implement programs. Each country plan will include: (1) a review of the country’s existing programs, policies and institutions; (2) a mapping of energy resources; (3) a financing component, including a review of key barriers to investment; and (4) a monitoring and evaluation framework. Countries receiving assistance through the program include Burundi, Guinea, Liberia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal and Central America.

- **Energy Efficient Cities Initiative** (EECI) - The goal of this program is to identify innovative approaches to energy efficient design and promote the implementation of energy efficiency improvements at the city level. To this end, the program has developed tools, guidance notes, and other products to help cities better understand their energy needs and develop policies and programs to use energy more efficiently. ESMAP also recently launched the City Energy Efficiency Transformation Initiative (CEETI), a special grant program within the EECI, intended to help cities improve municipal services, save money and reduce environmental impacts through energy efficiency investment. CEETI funding is available for a variety of activities, including training programs for public officials and technical assistance for policy, regulatory and institutional reforms. The initial 3-year phase of the program has a budget of US $9 million, and the first round of grant allocations scheduled to take place in March 2014.

SE4All Global Tracking Framework

The World Bank developed a framework for assessing global progress towards SE4All objectives in collaboration with ESMAP, the International Energy Agency (IEA) (hyperlink), and 13 other agencies. The report provides an initial system for regular global reporting based on indicators that are both technically rigorous and feasible to compute from current global energy databases, and that offer scope for progressive improvement over time.

Global Gas Flaring Reduction

The World Bank-led Global Gas Flaring Reduction (GGFR) initiative is a public-private partnership that brings together representatives from major oil-producing countries and companies. The GGFR aims to minimize the flaring of natural gas associated with oil production by fostering critical collaboration.
between governments and industry so together they can address policy challenges and specific project implementation.

**Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development**

The World Bank also hosts a Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development (GFLJD)—an initiative aimed at promoting knowledge exchange about the legal mechanisms that can be used to promote justice and sustainable development across the globe. The GFLJD is composed of a variety of thematic working groups, which are subdivided into specific Communities of Practice (CoPs). The Legal Aspects of SE4All CoP is part of the Thematic Working Group on Environmental & Natural Resources Law.

**Lighting Africa & Lighting Asia**

Lighting Africa and Lighting Asia are part of a joint initiative of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the World Bank, accelerates the development of markets for clean off-grid lighting products in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. The program accomplishes this by undertaking a number of market development activities relating to market intelligence, quality assurance, access to finance, consumer education, and business development support. The program also works with governments towards removing policy and regulatory market entry barriers in order to increase access to clean energy, and to foster a vibrant competitive market for off-grid lighting products.

**Global Environment Facility (GEF)**

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1991 as a $1 billion pilot project within the World Bank to assist in the protection of the global environment and to promote sustainable development. The GEF became a permanent and independent financial institution in 1994. The GEF supports a variety of projects in developing countries related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants. It also serves as the financial mechanism for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and several other international agreements. In addition to providing direct support for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, GEF also provides support for the improvement of regulatory regimes to support the transition to sustainable energy.

One example of a sustainable energy initiative funded by GEF in coordination with the UNDP is the Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy (PIGGAREP). This project supports member countries with the development and implementation of national energy policies and renewable energy targets.

**International Renewable Energy Agency**

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organization that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. IRENA promotes the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, energy security and low-carbon economic growth and prosperity. To this end, IRENA encourages governments to adopt enabling policies for renewable energy investments, provides practical tools and policy advice to accelerate renewable energy deployment, and facilitates knowledge sharing and technology transfer to provide clean, sustainable energy for the world’s growing population.

Some of the specific resources, services and tools provided by IRENA include:
- Renewable Readiness Assessments, conducted in partnership with governments and regional organizations, to provide policy guidance and facilitate the sharing of case studies and best practices;
- The Global Renewable Energy Atlas, hosted on the IRENA website, which maps solar, wind sources country by country;
- The IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Partnership (IRELP), an online learning network;
- Handbooks for renewable energy policy development;
- Technology briefs and cost studies to strengthen evidence-based policy-making and investment;
- Facilitation of renewable energy planning at regional levels;

IRENA also supports several collaborative programs, which are listed below.

**IRENA Initiative on Renewables and Islands**

To support SE4All goals, IRENA has identified three specific activities that it will undertake to support the expansion of renewable resources on islands: 1) assessing and disseminating information on renewable energy potential and technologies, 2) involving utilities, national agencies, and other stakeholders working on islands in participatory and training workshop to provide education, training, capacity building, and support for innovative approaches to mobilize funds for renewables investments, 3) bring together experts and national policy makers in technical workshops regarding new renewable energy technology options.

At IRENA’s third Assembly on 14 January, Director-General Adnan Z. Amin launched the Global Renewable Energy Islands Network (GREIN) to help islands accelerate their renewable energy uptake. GREIN will serve as a platform for pooling knowledge, sharing best practices, and seeking innovative solutions for the accelerated update of clean and cost-effective renewable energy technologies on island states and territories. The information generated should be of value not only to islands, but also to “virtual islands” far from transmission grids, which share the burden of high costs for energy from distant sources that renewable energy could replace. Island representatives have been asked to indicate their interest in proposed activity clusters on resource assessment, readiness assessment, technology deployment, project development, power grid integration, water desalination, waste-to-energy systems, and tourist industry applications for renewable energy. Several activity clusters will begin their work this year, selecting a leader to guide and plan their work. Cluster meetings could take place during the Pacific Energy Summit in Auckland, New Zealand, on 24-27 March.

**Renewable Energy Policy Advice Network (REPan)**

The Renewable Energy Policy Advice Network (REPan) is a collaborative effort between the Clean Energy Solutions Center [hyperlink] and IRENA. The mission of this global network of experts and practitioners is to help countries design and implement policies and programs to accelerate the market introduction of renewable energy. REPan services include:

- Renewables Readiness Assessment Practitioners Network
- Ask an Expert Service
- Roadmaps for Renewable Energy Grid Integration
- Regulatory Practices
- Desalination and Waste to Energy
In addition to providing advice to countries upon request, REPAN is recruiting practitioners to participate in Renewable Readiness Assessments. These assessments prioritize actions that countries can take to promote renewable energy and focus on Africa, Asia, Latin America and Islands.

Clean Energy Ministerial

The Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) is a high-level global forum to promote policies and programs that advance clean energy technology, to share lessons learned and best practices, and to encourage the transition to a global clean energy economy. Initiatives are based on areas of common interest among participating governments and other stakeholders. The cornerstone of the CEM’s work is 13 action-driven, transformative clean energy initiatives led by governments, which focus on empowering energy decision makers with the up-to-date information and tools they need to improve the policy environment for clean energy around the world:

- The Global Superior Energy Performance Partnership (GSEP), which works to target energy savings in commercial buildings and industry
- The Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) initiative, which engages governments and private sector participants to promote more efficient products through incentives, procurement, and awards; bolster regional efficiency standards and labels; and strengthen coordinated technical analysis to identify cost-effective efficiency opportunities.
- The Bioenergy Working Group, which works to bolster the deployment of bioenergy
- The Carbon Capture, Use and Storage Action Group (CCUS), which works to overcome barriers to carbon capture, use, and storage
- The Multilateral Solar and Wind Working Group, which works to lower the incremental costs of providing solar and wind energy to all regions of the world
- The Sustainable Development of Hydropower initiative, which engages governments and private sector participants to promote the sharing of expertise, best practices, and methodologies related to the sustainability and financing of hydropower
- The 21st Century Power Partnership, which aims to enhance large-scale deployment of energy efficiency and variable renewable energy through smart policies and programs that leverage smart grid solutions and clean energy technologies
- The Electric Vehicles Initiative (EVI), which works to accelerate the global scale-up of electric drive vehicles
- The Global Sustainable Cities Network (GSCN), which works to provide an open platform for groundbreaking sustainable city initiatives throughout the world
- The International Smart Grid Action Network (ISGAN), which works to accelerate the development and deployment of smarter electricity grids worldwide, which in turn enable expanded integration of efficient and clean supply technologies
- The Clean Energy Education & Empowerment (C3E) women’s initiative, which strives to close the gender gap in clean energy, recognizing that the talents and ideas of all members of society are needed to bring about the technological breakthroughs of the future
- The Clean Energy Solutions Center, an online forum that shares clean energy policy best practices, data, and analysis tools across countries, and serves as a first-stop clearinghouse for clean energy resources (additional information is provided below).
- The Global Lighting and Energy Access Partnership (Global LEAP), which works to transform the global market for affordable, clean, and high-quality off-grid devices for the approximately 1.6 billion people who lack access to grid-supplied electricity.
Clean Energy Solutions Center

The Clean Energy Solutions Center helps governments design and adopt policies and programs that support the deployment of transformational low-carbon technologies. The Solutions Center serves as a first-stop clearinghouse of online clean energy resources—including policy best practices, data, and analysis tools—and shares these resources with a global forum of energy experts, policy makers, and other stakeholders. The Solutions Center offers online training, “live” expert assistance, and peer-to-peer learning to help countries tailor solutions to their needs and foster international collaboration on policy innovations.

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) manages the center’s activities based on guidance from CEM and other partners. The Solutions Center also receives support from a unique partnership with UN-Energy, the United Nations’ interagency mechanism to scale-up global clean energy use.

International Union for Conservation of Nature

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the world’s oldest and largest global environmental organization. IUCN provides a neutral forum for governments, NGOs, scientists, businesses and local communities to find practical solutions to conservation and development challenges. IUCN has units which specifically focus on global policy and environmental law. The Environmental Law Programme (ELP) is an integrated program of activities that assist decision makers with information, legal analysis, advisory services, legislative drafting, mentoring and capacity building at the national, regional and global levels. It also provides the opportunity and forum for governments, non-governmental organizations and others to network and share ideas. Within the ELP, the IUCN also sponsors an Environmental Law Centre and a World Commission on Environmental Law. The IUCN also hosts an Academy of Environmental Law at the University of Ottawa. The 2014 Colloquium for the Academy of Environmental Law will focus on legal issues in sustainable energy development.

International Development Law Organization

The International Development Law Organization (IDLO) is an intergovernmental organization with a joint focus on the rule of law and development. One of IDLO’s focus areas is sustainable energy—the goal being to promote access to sustainable energy resources by creating a favorable legal environment for energy investment and development. Within this focus area, IDLO is working on an initiative called “Energy for Development in Kenya”. In collaboration with OPEC’s Fund for International Development, IDLO has reviewed the regulatory frameworks which have helped Kenya attract investment in the sustainable energy sector, as well as the remaining legal barriers to universal energy access. In doing so, IDLO has identified legal reform pathways which may encourage private-sector energy investment in other African countries.

GLOBE International

The Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE International) is an international organization comprising national parliamentarians from over 80 countries committed to developing and overseeing the implementation of laws in pursuit of sustainable development. GLOBE has compiled a series of comprehensive studies on climate legislation across the globe, including laws which promote sustainable energy and energy development. GLOBE also hosts conferences, summits and other meetings where
legislators can share experiences in developing, passing and overseeing the implementation of climate change legislation.

**Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international economic organization of 34 countries, which aims to promote policies that improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. The OECD provides a forum in which governments can compare policy experiences and identify solutions to common problems. Specifically, the OECD works with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change; measure productivity and global flows of trade and investment; analyze and compare data to predict future trends; and establish international standards. The OECD has published a variety of policy-focused reports within the theme of “Greening Energy” which relate to the objectives of SE4All.

**International Energy Agency (IEA)**

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 28 member countries and beyond. The IEA’s four main areas of focus are: energy security, economic development, environmental awareness, and engagement worldwide. The IEA publishes many reports on sustainable energy development which are specifically targeted at policy-makers, and also maintains a database of current policies and legal measures to support renewable energy and energy efficiency.

**World Energy Council**

The World Energy Council is a UN-accredited global energy body, consisting of a network of leaders and practitioners in the energy field. In furtherance of the SE4All initiative, the World Energy Council has announced a commitment to use its capability and expertise for in-depth benchmarking of the impact of energy and climate policies. Some of the research products provided by the Council include: an annual assessment of energy and climate policies, an Energy Sustainability Index which ranks countries based on their ability to provide sustainable energy, and a database of Energy Efficiency Indicators.

**Climate Investment Funds**

**Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries**

The Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP) is funded by the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), one of the two Climate Investment Funds (CIF). SREP aims to scale up the deployment of renewable energy solutions and expand renewable markets in the world’s poorest countries. It pilots and demonstrates the economic, social, and environmental viability of development pathways that do not exacerbate global warming. As of October 2013, projects were being developed in eight pilot countries: Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Tanzania.

SREP provides financing for renewable energy use and generation, specifically for proven “new” renewable energy technologies. SREP also supports complementary technical assistance as this is considered essential for transformative and enduring change and country engagement and ownership. Technical assistance includes support for planning and pre-investment studies, policy development, legal and regulatory reform, business development and capacity building (including for knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation).
REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ACP-EU Energy Facility

The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)- European Union (EU) Energy Facility supports projects aimed at improving and increasing access to modern, affordable and sustainable energy services for the poor living in rural and peri-urban areas in ACP countries. The total Energy Facility commitment (€420 million for the period 2006-2013) has been used to provide a combination of direct finance for energy infrastructure projects as well as support for energy governance initiatives in ACP countries. €3.5 million was specifically set aside for the “Partnership Dialogue Facility” which supports the creation of an enabling environment for investments in sustainable energy markets through: policy, regulation and strategy development; institutional building and strengthening; capacity development; and knowledge sharing.

African Development Bank

SE4All Africa Hub

The SE4All Africa Hub is hosted within the African Development Bank. The mission of the SE4All Africa Hub is to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the SE4All initiative on the African continent, keeping with the resolution of the Conference of Energy Ministers in Africa in November 2012. The Hub intends to promote African ownership, inclusiveness, and a comprehensive approach to the Initiative’s implementation. The Hub is composed of a Secretariat, responsible for carrying out the activities of the Hub and its work program hosted at the African Development Bank; and an oversight and operations committee that provides strategic guidance for the operations of the HUB secretariat. Additional information is available in the program leaflet.

Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa

The Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) was established in 2011 at the African Development Bank with a US $56 million commitment from Denmark to help the Bank scale-up its engagement in the small to medium-sized renewable energy and energy efficiency space. In 2013, SEFA was transformed into a multi-donor facility with an initial US $5 million commitment from the United States as part of a multi-year engagement under President Obama’s Power Africa Initiative. SEFA operates through three financing components: (i) grants to facilitate the preparation of bankable projects; (ii) equity investments to bridge the financing gap and infuse managerial capacity, and (iii) support to the public sector for improving the regulatory and policy environment for sustainable energy projects.

Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) is a long-term framework for political dialogue and cooperation, under which the two continents share know-how, connect resources, and work to coordinate energy policies. Their overall objective is to improve access to reliable, secure, affordable, cost-effective, climate-friendly and sustainable energy services for both continents, with a special focus on achieving the millennium development goals in Africa. Some of the key achievements of the partnership include: a joint declaration on energy-related political targets for 2020, stakeholder forums to assess progress towards AEEP targets, the publication of periodic progress reports, and the creation of the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP) in 2010. A list of the AEEP’s specific commitments under SE4All is also available here.
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Energy for All Initiative
The Asian Development Bank (ADB) founded the [Energy for All Initiative](#) to strengthen its investments and increase its project portfolio in energy access. The initiative develops and mainstreams approaches for scaling up access to affordable, modern and clean energy among the region’s poor. This includes household access to electricity from renewable energy technologies such as micro-hydro, solar, biomass, and small wind power, as well as access to clean cooking fuel, such as LPG or biogas from livestock manure. Within the initiative, ADB launched the Energy for All Partnership, a regional platform for cooperation, knowledge and technical exchange and project developing bringing together key stakeholders from private sector, financial institutions, governments, bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental development partners. The partnership aims to provide access to safe, clean, affordable modern energy to an additional 100 million people in the region by 2015.

Inter-American Development Bank

Latin America and the Caribbean Sustainable Energy for All Initiative
The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) launched the [Latin America and the Caribbean Sustainable Energy for All initiative](#) (LAC SE4All) in 2011 and is supporting the UN’s global initiative by funding work in the region to support the SE4All goals, through an [energy access network](#), a [technical assistance facility](#) and a [regional platform](#).

European Commission

Energising Development Initiative
As part of their commitment to achieving the objectives of the “Sustainable Energy for All” initiative, the European Commission (EC) recently announced their “Energizing Development Initiative”, which will provide developing countries with the support they need to assist them in providing access to sustainable energy. With the help of the EC, developing countries that sign on to the initiative will have the opportunity to adopt cleaner, more efficient technology from the start, leapfrogging technologies and infrastructure that developed countries established in the past.

The goal of the initiative is to provide energy services to 500 million people by 2030, by empowering developing countries through program elements such as:

- The creation of a world-class Technical Assistance Facility, drawing upon EU experts to develop technical expertise in developing countries.
- A focus on refining, expanding and improving energy-related innovative financial instruments and risk guarantee schemes in developing countries in order to unlock greater private investment.
- An effort to mobilize an additional several hundred million euros to support concrete new investments in sustainable energy in developing countries, with the goal of leveraging even greater flows of additional investment from the private sector.

The EC established a [Technical Assistance facility](#) (€65 million for 2012-2013) to help countries develop energy action plans and implement the regulatory and policy reforms that are necessary for the realization of those plans (e.g., reducing barriers to private investment in energy projects). The EC also approved the following allocations under the European Development Funds for co-financing projects under SE4All: €329 million for the EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF), €50 million to the EU-European Finance Institutes Private Sector Development Facility, and €20 million to the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund.
Global Sustainable Energy Islands Initiative

The Global Sustainable Energy Islands initiative (GSEII) was founded in 2000 to support the expansion of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). GSEII’s three key objectives are to: (1) assist SIDS with the development and implementation of national Sustainable Energy Plans, (2) build local capacity for and reduce obstacles to clean energy and energy efficiency projects, and (3) increase international awareness of impacts to and activities undertaken by SIDS to encourage global climate change mitigation.

Small Island Developing States Sustainable Energy Initiative

The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Sustainable Energy Initiative is an institutional mechanism established to facilitate the development of a sustainable energy economy within the small island developing states. This initiative is jointly coordinated by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (5Cs) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), with oversight from a Steering Committee comprised primarily of AOSIS Ambassadors to the United Nations and technical experts. The ultimate goal of the initiative is to increase energy efficiency by 25 percent (2005 baseline) and to generate a minimum of 50 percent of electric power from renewable sources and a 20-30 percent decrease in conventional transportation fuel use by 2033.

Paris-Nairobi Climate Initiative: Clean Energy for All in Africa

France and Kenya have developed a partnership to promote sustainable energy access in developing countries by securing and maximizing climate financing for sustainable energy projects. Specifically, the initiative aims to: promote the governance models needed to facilitate the financing of clean energy projects, support capacity building for project development and implementation, create an environment that is conducive to investments in the energy sector, and help identify new financing mechanisms.

Municipal Network for Energy Efficiency (MUNEE)

The Municipal Network for Energy Efficiency (MUNEE) Program provides support for Eastern European and Eurasian municipalities to implement cost-saving energy-efficiency improvements in heating and water systems, residential structures, and municipal buildings (particularly schools and hospitals). Supported with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and managed by the Alliance to Save Energy, MUNEE has supported energy efficiency projects in 17 countries. MUNEE targets city officials, utilities and housing associations, as well as national level policy makers, compiling and disseminating energy efficiency information in local languages.
NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Power Africa Initiative (United States)

On June 30, 2013, President Obama announced Power Africa — an initiative to double the number of people with access to power in Sub-Saharan Africa by promoting the utilization of renewable energy resources as well as natural gas. For the first, five-year phase, through 2018, the U.S. Government has committed more than $7 billion in financial support and loan guarantees, in addition to the coordinated support and expertise of 12 U.S. government agencies. Power Africa is also working closely with development finance partners, such as the African Development Bank and the World Bank, to expand access to energy in Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to providing financial support for energy projects (e.g., insurance and loan guarantees), the initiative also aims to facilitate legal, regulatory and institutional reforms in African countries.

Energy+ International Partnership (Norway)

The Energy+ international partnership, started by Norway in 2011, aims to increase energy access at scale and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries by applying a sector-level approach that leverages private capital and carbon market financing. It is creating technical, policy and institutional frameworks that a country needs to access private financing for low carbon development.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

United Nations Foundation

Energy Access Practitioner Network

As part of the United Nations Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, the United Nations Foundation has formed a global Energy Access Practitioner Network. The Network focuses on both household and community-level electrification for productive purposes, incorporating specific market-based applications for health, agriculture, education, small business, communities and household solutions. This group brings together practitioners from the private sector and civil society working on the delivery of energy services and solutions related to electrification in a range of developing country contexts to develop a more integrated approach to energy access planning and execution in support of the SE4All objective of achieving universal access to modern energy services by 2030. Network members are working together to catalyze the scale-up of renewable and low-carbon technologies and spur the market toward universal energy access. The Practitioner Network is open to all organizations and individuals actively involved in the implementation, development, financing, and management aspects of delivering electricity sustainably, affordably, and effectively.

Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves

The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is an initiative led by the UN Foundation which supports large-scale adoption of clean and safe household cooking solutions as a way to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and reduce climate change emissions. The Alliance’s founding partners have set a
goal of enabling an additional 100 million homes to adopt clean and efficient stoves and fuels by 2020. The Alliance works with public, private, and non-profit partners to overcome the market barriers that hamper the production, deployment, and use of clean cookstoves in the developing world. It will work to develop standards for cleaner stoves, increase public and policymaker awareness of the health and environmental benefits of improved stoves, support health and climate research, and reduce trade barriers to help support market-based solutions and develop a robust clean cookstoves industry.

**HELO**

HELO is an NGO with the mission to promote, at an international level, energy systems which support the principles of eco development (sustainable and equitable development). It created the Sustainable Energy Watch (SEW) with nodes of observers-reporters around the world to assess and monitor the contribution of energy policies and systems to sustainable development. HELO also commenced an initiative called the Energy, Ecodevelopment and Resilience in Africa (EERA) Project with financial support of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) to identify the conditions for a “smart energy path” in Togo, Mali and Benin. Specifically, the project aims to identify what conditions will support the development of bankable energy projects and to strengthen the capacity of national energy experts in defining the strategic steps of the smart energy path.

**International Institute for Energy Conservation**

The International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC) is a non-governmental (NGO), not-for-profit organization, which was established in 1984 to foster the implementation of energy efficiency in developing countries and countries in transition. IIEC publishes reports and other research products which explore the legal, financial and technical underpinnings of energy conservation. IIEC also conducts a variety of training programs to develop capacity in both the public and private sectors to implement policies and measures to support energy conservation (e.g., energy efficiency standards).

**Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership**

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) is a market catalyst for clean energy in developing countries and emerging markets. In this role, it acts as a funder, information provider and connector for up-scaling clean energy business models. Together with REN21, REEEP finances and operates www.reegle.info, the leading clean energy information portal which currently attracts 220,000 users per month. Its 198 country energy profiles draw information from Linked Open Data sources and package it all together in a user-friendly, easily digestible dossiers. REEEP also supports the Sustainable Energy Regulation Network (SERN), which facilitates the exchange of experience and knowledge between regulators and government officials; and the Renewable Energy and International Law (REIL) network, which provides a forum for high-level, off-the-record policy discussions between business leaders, policy-makers, scholars, lawyers, and science and technology experts.

**ClimateWorks Foundation: Best Practice Policies for SE4All**

ClimateWorks Foundation has committed $2 million a year for three years (2012-2015), plus up to an additional $3 million a year over the same three year period provided other partners match this funding, to partner institutions to assist countries in identifying, adapting, and implementing proven best-practice energy efficiency and renewable energy policies. This commitment shall not exceed $15 million over
three years and, initially, shall be limited to matching assistance provided to India, China, Brazil, and Mexico.

**Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century**

The Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) is a global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network that connects a wide range of key actors from governments, international organizations, industry associations, science and academia, and civil society, to facilitate knowledge exchange, policy development and joint action towards a rapid global transition to renewable energy. REN21 publishes a variety of reports on the renewable energy market, industry and policy trends. REN21 also documents the specific policies and targets that have been enacted by national governments to promote renewable energy, including regulatory policies and targets, fiscal incentives, and public financing programs.

**Global Fuel Economy Initiative: 50by50**

The Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) exists to promote debate and discussion around the issue of fuel economy. To that end, GFEI works to raise awareness, present evidence, and offer support in a way which enables more and more countries to adopt effective fuel economy standards and policies that are adapted to national circumstances. The 3 core activities of the GFEI are: (1) data development and analysis of fuel economy potentials by country and region; (2) support for national and regional policy-making efforts; (3) outreach and raising awareness among stakeholders (e.g. vehicle manufacturers).

**ENERGIA**

ENERGIA is an international network on gender and sustainable energy with members in 22 countries in Africa and Asia, and a member of the SEFA Practitioners Network and the Global Alliance on Clean Cookstoves. For the past 16 years ENERGIA has been providing guidance to governments, institutions and projects on gender mainstreaming in the energy sector, including promoting women’s energy-related entrepreneurship. ENERGIA intends to support the SE4All initiative by providing: active platforms for exchange of best practice and lessons to influence energy interventions of key stakeholder in 10 countries; gender and energy experts to help guide design and implementation of specific projects and country-level activities; and advocacy-related products (presentation; position-paper) based on gender and energy experiences from developing countries.
World Resources Institute

The World Resources Institute (WRI) is a global research organization that spans more than 50 countries, with offices in the United States, China, India, Brazil and other countries (http://www.wri.org). WRI conducts independent research and provides recommendations to influence government policies, business strategies, and civil society action. WRI is currently sponsoring a sustainable energy initiative called “Charge”, which aims to deliver 10 billion MWh of affordable renewable energy to 1 billion people by 2020. Charge works with civil society, electricity customers, regulators, utilities and clean energy entrepreneurs to reform electricity sectors so that they can effectively provide sustainable energy. As part of this initiative, WRI has prepared blog posts and reports on a variety of policy, legal and regulatory issues (e.g., designing green tariffs to benefit utilities and customers), and has also developed pilot programs with some legal or policy elements, such as the Green Power Market Development Group.

World Watch Institute

The WorldWatch Institute is an independent research institute devoted to global environmental concerns. As part of its work on sustainable energy, it provides “Sustainable Energy Roadmaps” which are intended to help developing countries transition from a carbon-intensive economy to a low-carbon future. This approach involves examining a country’s renewable energy resources, energy infrastructure, socio-economic context and policy environment to identify barriers to and opportunities for low carbon development.

Duke University Energy Initiative

The Duke University Energy Initiative is focused on educating future leaders, researching to find solutions, and engaging with business and policy decision makers to address three major energy challenges: meeting growing energy demand to support a competitive and prosperous economy; reducing the environmental footprint of energy; and addressing energy security concerns.

Institute for Policy Studies

The Institute for Policy Studies hosts a Sustainable Energy and Economy Network, which works in partnership with citizens groups nationally and globally on environment, human rights and development issues with a particular focus on energy, climate change, environmental justice, gender equity, and economic issues, particularly as these play out in North-South relations. The Institute publishes a variety of reports on sustainable energy policy in both the developed and developing world.

Resources for the Future

Resources for the Future (RFF) is a nonprofit and nonpartisan organization that conducts independent research – rooted primarily in economics and other social sciences – on environmental, energy, natural resource and environmental health issues. RFF’s Center for Energy Economics and Policy focuses its research at national and international level on four relevant areas: Shale Gas, Transportation, Renewable
and Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency. The Center’s research focuses on questions such as: “how previous energy efficiency policies have fared and what potential new policies are likely to be most efficient and cost-effective at reducing energy use” and “how renewables policy options affect electricity prices, generation mix, and distribution of costs.”

**Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis**

The [Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis](#) (JISEA) has committed to working with partners, public and private, to help inform robust policy and regulatory design towards the Sustainable Energy for All goals. The JISEA will fulfill this through its world-class research network and focus on analytical support for capacity building. The Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis is operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Energy’s National Renewable Energy Laboratory, the University of Colorado-Boulder, the Colorado School of Mines, the Colorado State University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Stanford University.

**Clean Energy Finance University**

The [Clean Energy Finance University](#) is an educational initiative developed by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Clean Energy Solutions Center, Frankfurt School–UNEP Collaborating Centre for Climate & Sustainable Energy Finance, the U.S. Department of Energy’s National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), the United Nations Environment Programme and a number of universities. The initiative aims to provide instruction on clean energy finance, designed and delivered by leading private and public sector financial institutions. This instruction will provide policymakers and regulators with a greater understanding of design elements for effective incentive mechanisms and regulations that can spur private sector investment and leverage public sector funding. The initiative also aims to support the building of valuable professional relationships between policymakers and leading private and public finance experts, and to create an extensive support system for participants via follow-on networking, peer-to-peer learning, and expert advice on finance issues provided through the Clean Energy Solutions Center and elsewhere.

**CIFAL Scotland**

[CIFAL Scotland](#) offers online training programs on key issues relating to renewable energy policy and development. These e-learning courses are conducted through the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Virtual Learning Platform.

**Renewable Energies for Developing Countries e-learning course** - this course aims to enhance the capacity of local decision makers, energy/sustainable development officers to make an informed decision on which renewable energy technologies will meet their own needs or the needs of their countries, communities, villages or neighborhoods. It aims to provide an overview of clean, secure and sustainable technology options for the development and offer insights into the management of renewable energy projects, from small scale, through to major project.

**Financing Renewable Energies in Developing Countries** - this on-line program will give a comprehensive overview of opportunities and challenges associated with addressing the financing gap in the provision of sustainable energy in developing countries. It sets out the underlying drivers for renewable energy in developing countries and explores the policies and business models that will help to secure their sustainable energy future. It provides delegates with knowledge, tools and techniques that will assist them in assessing and comparing renewable energy projects and in understanding the factors that will ensure that projects attract financing.
World Access to Modern Energy

*World Access to Modern Energy* (WAME) is a public-private initiative to promote global access to modern energy services (http://wame2015.org/). The Association was set up in July 2013 by eight leading European energy companies – A2A, Edison, Enel, Eni, E.On Italia, GDF SUEZ Energia Italia, Gas Natural Italia and Tenaris. One of the focus areas of the Association is to improve policy and regulation so as to promote access to modern energy. The WAME website features a database of international policies, national policies, local policies, and regulatory and rural agencies.

Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariffs (Deutsche Bank)

The Deutsche Bank, a leading financer of renewable energy projects, introduced the *Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariffs* (GET FiT) program in January 2010, following a request from the Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change (AGECC) of the Secretary General of the United Nations to present new strategies for promoting renewable energy investment in developing regions. GET FiT is premised on the understanding that advanced and well-designed feed-in tariffs (FiTs) can be used to accelerate the deployment of sustainable energy resources in developing countries, while plotting a course to grid parity for renewable technologies.

The program provides a combination of financial and technical support for the development and implementation of policies and regulations that appropriately adapt best practices to national contexts, including: (1) the deployment of advanced FiT programs that target on-grid, commercialized, renewable resources at the right price, and that focus on the most appropriate technologies for local conditions; (2) power purchase agreements as a pre-FiT regulatory mechanism in countries that face grid integration constraints, or for technologies that have a limited in-country track record, with the ultimate goal of the implementation of broader FiTs; (3) adaptation of FiT design principles to create performance-based incentives for decentralized multi-user energy generation, especially mini-grids, in rural areas not included in current grid expansion plans; and (4) other strategies for reducing economic risk and creating a stable regulatory environment for renewable energy projects.

International Council For Sustainable Energy

The *International Council For Sustainable Energy* was established in 2007 as an alliance of the European Business Council for a Sustainable Energy Future, the United States Business Council for Sustainable Energy, and the Australian Clean Energy Council. It represents more than 500 companies with a commercial interest in the expansion of global sustainable energy and energy efficiency markets. Through a range of activities, the ICSE seeks to influence international negotiations on sustainable energy and climate change issues, and to also engage domestic governments in policy change.

World Business Council for Sustainable Development

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) launched the *Energy Efficiency in Buildings Project* (EEB 2.0) in 2012 to support SE4All efforts. Between 2012 and 2015, EEB 2.0 intends to work with key decision-makers who are responsible for, or have influence over, substantial building portfolios in the public and private sectors. Over the course of up to 10 selected engagements, the project will
develop a replicable process for bringing key decision-makers and relevant stakeholders together to identify practicable energy efficiency solutions in the portfolios they control, and will serve to scale up the implementation process across other decision maker portfolios.

In the longer term, the project developers hope that the visibility, success and replicability of the engagements will help the WBCSD to secure commitments from 1,000 decision-makers worldwide to cut energy use in their buildings progressively, by as much as 60% by 2050 – with interim targets along the way. This demanding target was identified by EEB as essential to meet global energy security and climate change goals, especially considering the rapid growth of new buildings in developing countries and the low rate of replacement of inefficient buildings in developed regions.

en.lighten

en.lighten is a public-private partnership led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and supported by the Global Environment Facility, Philips Lighting and OSRAM. en.lighten has developed a wide range of tools to help countries in the transition to efficient lighting, including: an Efficient Lighting Policy Toolkit, Country Lighting Assessments, Global Policy Mapping and other guidance. A Global Partnership Programme was launched to catalyze development of national and regional policy, a Centre of Excellence provides guidance and technical advice to countries, and a Global Efficient Lighting Centre (Beijing) offers countries technical support on testing and laboratory capacity.