

Background document on
Energy Partnerships for Sustainable development
prepared by the CSD Partnerships Team
for

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Introduction to Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Voluntary, multi-stakeholder partnerships have proved to be an important complementary outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). As of March 2005, a total of 302 partnership initiatives had been registered with the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) Secretariat. These partnerships have a special character in that they are specifically linked to implementation of globally agreed commitments in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), Agenda 21 and/or the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21. However, as stressed at the Summit, these partnerships are not a substitute for government responsibilities and commitments; they are intended to strengthen implementation by involving all those who can make a contribution to sustainable development.

Overview of Energy Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Currently, of the partnerships registered with the CSD Secretariat, 44 have indicated a primary focus on **Energy for sustainable development**. (Note that given the multi-sectoral nature of partnerships for sustainable development, many partnerships have multiple primary themes.)

Geographic Coverage:

- ❖ More than half of the registered energy partnerships are global in scope (26); while the remainder are either sub-regional (7); regional (6); or national (5).

Implementation focus

- ❖ **Renewable energy:** Increased utilization of renewable energy is a frequently identified target for energy partnerships. Activities identified in this area range from the small enterprises based on renewable energy systems in rural areas in Africa, to development of renewable energy technologies specifically tailored to the needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), to increasing grid-connected and distributed renewable energy applications, to developing a sustainable renewable energy market system in the Mediterranean.
- ❖ **Energy efficiency:** Another frequently identified focal area within energy partnerships is the deployment of energy efficiency technologies and improving energy efficiency in all sectors, especially in the industrial, services and household sectors. Activities identified in this area range from increasing energy efficiency within municipal water supply systems, to the application of energy efficiency standards and labels, to pilot energy efficiency projects in the Caribbean.
- ❖ **Rural energy:** A key theme is the connection between the provision of rural energy services and the impact such services have on the rural economy, agriculture, industry and the overall health of the population and environment in rural areas. Specific services addressed by partnerships working in this area include the pumping of potable water; water for irrigation; refrigeration and lighting in health clinics; improvement of domestic fuel quality; and capacity building, technology transfer, training, financing related to rural energy systems.
- ❖ **Poverty eradication:** The link between access to energy and poverty eradication efforts is a cross-cutting theme for many energy partnerships. Activities in this area include creating employment and income-generation through the use of locally available renewable energy resources, provision of affordable energy services, and development of rural energy systems.



**PARTNERSHIPS
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Overview of Energy Partnerships for Sustainable Development contd.

Implementation mechanisms: While energy partnerships are employing a wide range of implementation mechanisms, several common features emerge:

- ❖ Education and building awareness: A majority (73%) of energy partnerships have an educational and awareness-raising component in their implementation activities. Specific actions include developing public outreach materials, educational programs, and awareness campaigns on clean fuels and vehicles, and promotion of energy education on local, national and international levels.
- ❖ Human resources and training: Two thirds (66%) of energy partnerships are engaged in human resources capacity-building and training activities. Specific actions include production of training materials for production, installation and sales of solar power technologies, and training of energy sector professionals in the Caribbean.
- ❖ Technology transfer: Two thirds (66%) of energy partnerships are engaged in some form of technology transfer. Specific actions include production, dissemination and use of solar water heaters and solar water heating technology and creation of a technological model for meeting the needs for modern energy services in rural areas, using locally available renewable biomass resources.

Synopses- Energy Partnerships for Sustainable Development

The following are brief synopses of 44 registered partnerships which have identified Energy for sustainable development as a primary focal area related to their area of work. The information provided here is based upon partnership database entries in the CSD Partnerships Database. For more information about these and other CSD-registered partnerships for sustainable development, please refer to the CSD Partnerships Database at www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships.

100% Renewable Energy Islands

Summary: This global partnership aims to assist island states to meet 100% of their energy requirements from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by helping them with the preparation & planning, organization and all the inputs (technical, financial & managerial) required for implementation of the 100% RES plan. By helping several Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to use 100% RES for their energy supply, this partnership will result in:

- ❖ Island states stopping the use of fossil fuels and the environmental damage caused by these fuels;
- ❖ Island states meeting their energy needs from locally available renewable sources in a sustainable manner;
- ❖ Local manufacture of RE equipment in SIDS creating employment & income generation leading to poverty reduction.

Lead Partner(s): Forum for Renewable Energy Islands (FREI)

African Energy Legacy Projects

Summary: This regional partnership focuses on the economic and environmental efficiencies possible through regional co-operation in the area of developing sufficient energy resources for African countries. Regional co-operation is seen as an important first step, allowing undersupplied countries to have immediate access to a pool of electricity when required, and to contribute to such a pool when energy levels are high. In particular the partnership:

- ❖ Supports the diversification of electricity sources and socio-economic development;
- ❖ Takes into account synergies with existing sustainable development initiatives, e.g. the Peace Parks initiative, eradication of land mines and local infrastructure improvement;
- ❖ Aims at improving capacity for regional and sub-continental electricity trading.

Lead Partner(s): Government of South Africa - Eskom (South Africa National Electric Utility)

Alliance for Rural Energy in Africa (AREA)

Summary: This regional partnership aims to pool resources of participants in order to develop models to meet the needs for modern energy services in rural areas of Africa including their business, institutional, technological, financial and social aspects by doing the following:

- ❖ Developing rural energy service systems - creating income and jobs at the village level;
- ❖ Contributing to better health in rural areas through energy systems which will enable: pumping of potable water; water for irrigation; refrigeration and lighting in health clinics; and improvement of domestic fuel quality;
- ❖ Producing biomass needed for energy production through sustainable forestry management techniques and through use of waste products.

Lead Partner(s): EdF/ACCESS

Business alliance for solar water heaters (BASWH)

Summary: This global partnership aims at encouraging the production, dissemination and use of solar water heaters and solar water heating technology in developing countries. It aims to achieve the exchange of information on:

- ❖ Production and installation practices adapted to developing countries;
- ❖ Financial and organizational models (such as the guarantee of solar water production);
- ❖ Training material for production, installation and sales technicians;
- ❖ Public programmes and policies which favor the dissemination of solar water heating.

Lead Partner(s): Jacques Giordano industries

Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles Partnership

Summary: This global partnership is working to:

- ❖ Help developing countries to develop action plans to complete the elimination of leaded gasoline and start to phase down sulfur in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with adopting cleaner vehicle requirements;
- ❖ Support development and adoption of cleaner fuel standards and clean vehicle requirements by providing a platform for exchange of experiences and successful practices in developed and developing countries as well as technical assistance;
- ❖ Develop public outreach materials, educational programs, and awareness campaigns; adapt economic and planning tools for clean fuels and vehicles analyses in local settings; and support the development of enforcement and compliance programs, with an initial focus on fuel adulteration;
- ❖ Foster key partnerships among government and industry, NGOs, and other interested parties within a country and between countries to facilitate the implementation of cleaner fuel and vehicle commitments.

Lead Partner(s): Government of United States of America - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)

Summary: This global partnership will promote the cost-effective adoption of efficiency standards and labels in developing countries. The overall development objective of CLASP is to transform the manufacture and sale of appliances, equipment and lighting worldwide by the application of energy efficiency standards and labels so that countries develop in a more environmentally sustainable and economically efficient manner, by several steps including:

- ❖ Deciding whether and how to implement energy efficiency standards and labels;
- ❖ Developing a testing capability;
- ❖ Designing and implementing a labeling program and analyzing and setting standards;
- ❖ Maintaining and enforcing compliance, and
- ❖ Evaluating the labeling and standards-setting program.

Lead Partner(s): Government of United States of America - U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) - Government of United States of America - U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) - Government of United States of America - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) - CLASP Secretariat - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) - United Nations Foundation (UNF)

Designing Country Profiles on Sustainable Energy Development

Summary: This national partnerships aims to design and demonstrate the application of a systematic and comprehensive approach for developing Country Profiles on Sustainable Energy Development (CPSEDs). The initial demonstration will be in Brazil. The IAEA, CENBIO from the University of Sao Paulo and COPPE from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro are conducting a project designed to identify potential sustainable energy strategies that will help Brazil to continue making progress towards a sustainable energy future. The partnership will result in an overall assessment of the energy sector of Brazil, including:

- ❖ A review of potential future energy demand scenarios and the definition of a comprehensive set of sustainable energy strategies specifically designed to help policy makers in Brazil to reach their sustainable development objectives;
- ❖ Indicators of sustainable energy development are being used to monitor Brazil's progress towards meeting its national development goals.

Lead Partner(s): International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Development Strategies to Promote Rural Energy System

Summary: This global partnership has a primary objective of assisting requesting countries to elaborate national rural energy development strategies. The partnerships activities include the formulation of the development strategy, discussions at multi-stakeholder workshops, and identification of national and international partners. Partnership objectives include:

- ❖ Offering a “packaging” of rural energy programmes, combining components such as capacity building, technology transfer, training, financing, costing, increasing the income level of rural people, maintaining and repairing, etc
- ❖ Creating rural energy development strategies to promote rural energy systems for sustainable development.

Lead Partner(s): United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), The

Summary: This global partnership is aimed at creating an integrated knowledge base in support of sustainable development efforts. Specifically the partnership:

- ❖ Addresses the issue of knowledge and education for sustainable development
- ❖ Is an archive created as a source of knowledge to help other projects related to sustainable development.
- ❖ Will regularly update the EOLSS to be a living encyclopedia, not merely a replicated publication.
- ❖ Is primarily intended to inform decisions in the process of development and to inspire leadership.

Lead Partner(s): The EOLSS Publishers Ltd. - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), EOLSS Joint Committee

Energy Literacy Initiatives

Summary: This regional partnership aims to promote energy education which can improve energy literacy that may lead to better understanding on the energy situation and in turn will support energy policy especially that related to energy conservation program. Partnership objectives include:

- ❖ Building a network for the promotion of energy education on local, national and international levels in order to encourage better understanding of the role of energy for sustainable development
- ❖ Implementing energy education programs for rural and urban areas

Lead Partner(s): Government of Indonesia - Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America

Summary: The main objective of the sub-regional partnership is to promote the use of renewable energy sources and clean technologies in Central America in a sustainable manner, and to make energy services more accessible to the poor, particularly to those in rural areas. The partnership's expected results are:

- ❖ Increased utilization of renewable energy in the national and local energy mix
- ❖ Introduction of new energy and environmental technologies
- ❖ Utilization of CDM potential
- ❖ Better energy sector management and increased access to energy services.

Lead Partner(s): Government of Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs - Sistema de la Integracion Centro-Americana (SG-SICA)

Energy for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development

Summary: This global partnership aims to facilitate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people in extreme poverty and other MDGs by 2015, through the provision of adequate, affordable, sustainable energy services. The partnership's goal is to enable the EU and its developing country partners, and other stakeholders, to work together through "Energy Access Partnerships" to improve efforts for increasing access to energy services, particularly for poor women and men, based on their specific circumstances and requirements. These "Energy Access Partnerships" will:

- ❖ Evolve through in-depth discussion of an action plan with participating countries or regions, so as to contribute to their specific needs, as defined, for instance in national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.
- ❖ Create the economic, social and institutional conditions to enable developing country energy needs to be met by having donors work with developing countries to help identify energy needs and necessary assistance.

Lead Partner(s): European Commission

Energy integration in Western Africa

Summary: This sub-regional partnership was developed to support the West African Power Pool (WAPP) which was formed by Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) countries, to reinforce the interconnections between their networks in order to optimize the use of their installed capacities, eliminate emergency purchasing of thermal units, make the most out of their regional resources, and increase energy efficiency. In support of the WAPP project, the partnership aims to:

- ❖ Help restore to the Member States a capacity for the design and coordination of energy policy;
- ❖ Assist the ECOWAS in acquiring the institutional and technical capacity needed to enable it to stimulate a regional policy, with complete independence;
- ❖ Contribute to setting up a legal infrastructure, which is an indispensable prerequisite to any physical investment;
- ❖ Promote, by means of investment programmes of any type that may emerge from the initiative (electricity production, especially those utilizing water or gas resources, transport and regulation equipment, etc.), an approach that respects the role of the Member States in environmental, social, and territorial development terms.

Lead Partner(s): Government of France - Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Enterprise of Trust-Economic Welfare in Rural Areas through the use of Renewable Energies

Summary: This regional partnership plans to develop decentralized systems for use of renewable energies that can contribute to sustainable development in rural areas in Africa. Together with the local partner SUDERETA, the association North South Initiative, e.V. has set up several small enterprises called 'Enterprises of Trust' in rural areas for the production and sale of systems based on renewable energies. The expected results of these small enterprises include:

- ❖ Production of renewable energy systems will provide the momentum for self-sustaining local economic cycles.
- ❖ Employment in technical professions will be created and technical skills will be taught.
- ❖ Technical equipment will be installed serving multiple usages in rural areas.
- ❖ The profits from the enterprises will support local social services, such as schools or health services.

Lead Partner(s): North South Initiative e.V. - SUDERETA

Fostering Regional Energy Cooperation in APEC: Energy for Sustainable Development

Summary: This regional partnership aims to improve accessibility to energy and the security of energy supplies. Considering the challenges of improving access to energy, and the directives of APEC Energy Ministers, the partnership will pursue initiatives to:

- ❖ Undertake longer-term and short-term actions to improve regional energy security
- ❖ Improve access to energy by addressing the barriers to interconnection of power grids between APEC member economies
- ❖ Address sustainability through practical responses that encompass burning fuels more cleanly, capture and geological sequestration of carbon dioxide, the use of new and renewable energy technologies, and improving energy efficiency
- ❖ Working closely with international financial institutions to facilitate infrastructure development within the APEC region.

Lead Partner(s): Government of Australia - Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources - Government of Mexico - Secretaria de Energia

Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership

Summary: This global public-private partnership supports the petroleum industry and national governments in their efforts to reduce the flaring of gas. The initiative aims to supplement and strengthen efforts already underway, by mobilizing the petroleum industry, national governments, and development agencies in joint actions. The partnership intends to identify ways to overcome the barriers that currently inhibit flaring reduction investments through practicable and economic solutions, aiming to:

- ❖ Improve the legal and regulatory framework for investments in flaring reductions
- ❖ Improve international market access for gas and develop financing mechanisms for gas flaring reduction projects
- ❖ Provide technical assistance to develop domestic markets for flared gas
- ❖ Disseminate information, including on international "best practices"
- ❖ Promote the local small-scale use of gas (including LPG schemes) in areas where gas is now flared.

Lead Partner(s): World Bank Group

Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)

Summary: The primary objective of this global partnership is to make it easier for partners to contribute to the provision of environmentally sound energy services underpinning sustainable development. The network supports information exchange, learning, analysis and study, policy support, and capacity building. Expected results include:

- ❖ Establishing a network of energy/development/environment institutions in developing, transition, and industrialized countries for co-operation on energy for sustainable development.
- ❖ Providing quality advisory services to public and private sector decision-makers on a range of energy for sustainable development issues, for more informed energy policies.
- ❖ Improving understanding of the links between sustainable energy and other development and environment priorities, and technology and policy options.

Lead Partner(s): United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Global Village Energy Partnership, The

Summary: This global partnership will create a 10-year program to reduce poverty and enhance sustainable development through accelerated provision of modern energy services to those un-served or underserved. The partnership brings together developing and industrialized country governments, public and private organizations, multilateral institutions, and other key stakeholders to:

- ❖ Address linkages between access to energy services and poverty reduction;
- ❖ Build capacity to support expanded generation and delivery of energy services;
- ❖ Bridge the gap between investors, entrepreneurs, and customers in the design, installation and operation of replicable energy projects;
- ❖ Support financial and institutional mechanisms to enhance consumers access to energy services;
- ❖ Facilitate private sector and civil society participation and investment in new energy services delivery mechanisms;

Lead Partner(s): Energy Sector Management Assistance Program - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Improving the provision of sustainable energy services for Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Summary: The overall goal of this global partnership is to increase provision of sustainable energy services for SIDS over a ten-year period, in order to reduce the outflows of foreign exchange and to protect the environment, in keeping with the Millennium Development Goals. Expected results of this initiative include:

- ❖ Reduced dependence by SIDS on imported energy sources, in particular fossil fuels.
- ❖ Increased availability of reliable cost effective and sustainable energy supplies.
- ❖ Increased capacity to plan and manage the energy sector in SIDS.
- ❖ Inter-regional cooperation and collaboration among SIDS

Lead Partner(s): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Indicators for Sustainable Energy Development (ISED)

Summary: This global partnership's objectives include development of energy indicators to assess progress towards a sustainable energy future; assisting countries in energy and statistical capacity building and to supplement the general indicators effort being undertaken by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. Other partnership objectives include:

- ❖ Inclusion of the ISED system in national databases and in on-going energy analysis.
- ❖ Effective use of the ISED system in assessment of energy priority issues and evaluation of current policies and programs.
- ❖ Effective use of the ISED system in formulation of energy policies.

Lead Partner(s): International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Indonesia – French public and private partnership to develop mini-hydro power in rural/remote areas on a sustainable basis

Summary: This national partnership aims to develop financial and institutional arrangements so that the private sector can invest on development of renewable sources, in relay of public funding, in developing countries. The expected benefits are mainly:

- ❖ Socio-economical: Reducing the country's energy bill and saving the oil resources of the country. Draining private funds to energy supply of rural/remote areas. Fostering local development by providing cheap energy to the areas.
- ❖ Ecological: Avoiding emission of several million tons of CO₂ at the global level. The local environment will be preserved with a priority given to sites with good hydrology and not requiring high dams and flooding of large areas.
- ❖ Institutional: Development of a regulatory, contractual and financial framework for securing private investments in the rural energy sector. The approach consists of developing a cluster of sites through a programmatic approach, in order to reach a sufficient size to mobilize the financial community and developers.

Lead Partner(s): Government of Indonesia - Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources - Spie Entertains

Industrial Energy Efficiency Initiative, The

Summary: The main objective of this global partnership is to provide significant opportunities and scope for the deployment of energy efficiency technologies in developing countries. Activities in the first phase of implementation include:

- ❖ Capacity mapping: identification of existing centers, organizations, institutes and other capacities;
- ❖ Identification of barrier groups: information/ awareness, technical, legal, economic/ regulatory, financial, lack of institutional infrastructure, etc.
- ❖ Sectoral analysis and indicative needs identification: Selection of 2-3 energy-intensive industrial sectors for each country such as: iron and steel scrap melting; cement; brick making; pulp and paper; food/beverages; electricity generation; vegetable oils; electric motors; etc.
- ❖ Analyzing (formulating) sustainable industrial development objectives and indicators and matching needs with the development objectives, technologies, and criteria.

Lead Partner(s): United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

Integrated approach to management of the demand for electricity and urban and industrial development

Summary: This sub-regional partnership aims to inform managers and businesses in Industrial Zones in Morocco, the Maghreb and developing countries raise awareness of the method of action for modernization tested on the Sidi Bernoussi case. The project aims to improve energy usage and competitiveness of industrial zones, and successfully implement the pilot phase and its extension throughout Morocco from the sub-region. Expected results include:

- ❖ Technical improvement of networks and switching to controlled commercial management of services provided to businesses, with positive impacts on the environment;
- ❖ Emergence of new sectors of activity - the emergence of private eco-energetic companies;
- ❖ Emergence of local management organizations, which defend the interests of all operators in the zone, including those of shantytown inhabitants, who are usually employed in the industrial zone.

Lead Partner(s): Government of France - Foreign Affairs Ministry International Cooperation and Development (DGCID)

International Center for Carbon Sequestration and Biomass Energy (ICCS)

Summary: The main objective of this global partnership is to provide and share information on carbon sequestration and biomass energy at an international level. All forms will be covered, whether physical, chemical or biological (forests and agricultural land). More specifically, the ICCS partnership will:

- ❖ Create a website where interested public and private parties will find the overall information on R&D, pilot projects, best-practices, lessons learned, financial and economic aspects including risk assessment.
- ❖ Facilitate the funding of Research and Development activities as well as pilot projects dealing with innovative activities of carbon sequestration.
- ❖ Provide advisory services and help desk on carbon sequestration options and contribute to establishing and disseminating norms and standards for carbon sequestration best practices and their market valuation.
- ❖ Create regional offices in order to adapt and specialize information and the services to the different contexts.

Lead Partner(s): Pro-Natura International

International Center for Sustainable Development

Summary: The global partnership is proposed as a strategic solution to the need for an integrated knowledge management system that takes into account ecosystems behavior, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, and the relationship between local, regional and global processes and actions. The initiative has five major objectives:

- ❖ Promote and conduct interdisciplinary and inter-institutional research programs and activities aimed at supporting plans, policies, and overall decision-making
- ❖ Promote the exchange of experiences and the development of information systems
- ❖ Develop scientific and technical capabilities through educational and training programs aimed at the formulation and implementation of development plans and policies
- ❖ Provide a platform that integrates scientific, technological, institutional, legal, and other aspects required to support decision making processes.
- ❖ Contribute to analysis of trends in production, dissemination and utilization of knowledge for sustainable development

Lead Partner(s): The City of Knowledge Foundation

LPG Challenge, The

Summary: This global partnership supports the achievement of energy-related sustainable development goals, specifically poverty reduction, environmental protection, and economic growth. The initiative addresses concrete barriers to meeting the thermal energy needs (heating, cooking, and heat using productive processes) of rural and peri-urban populations in developing countries through expanded use of a clean-burning, readily-available fuel: liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Expected results:

- ❖ Bring LPG to rural populations by linking UNDP's knowledge and experience in rural development and community consultation together with industry suppliers of LPG and the appliances required for its utilization.
- ❖ Address market and technical barriers to the expanded use of LPG and to design local partnerships, business models and financing mechanisms to overcome these barriers through local dialogue processes and partnerships involving stakeholders committed to bringing modern energy (electricity and clean fuels) to rural communities.

Lead Partner(s): World LP Gas Association (WLPGA) - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Mandatory Disclosure of Automotive Emissions

Summary: This sub-regional partnership aims to develop a uniform mandatory disclosure scheme on motor vehicles emissions to inform the public on compliance with motor vehicle emissions standards within respective ASEAN countries. Expected results: Periodic reporting of mandatory disclosure of automotive emission to neighboring ASEAN countries

- ❖ Periodic exchange of information on follow up measures based on results from disclosure of motor vehicle emissions
- ❖ Setting up network of on-line data and information linkages on vehicle emissions testing
- ❖ Setting up public disclosure arrangements involving mass media coverage

Lead Partner(s): Government of Indonesia - Ministry of Environment

Market Facilitation Partnership for Concentrating Solar Power Technologies

Summary: This global partnership was founded during the "International Executive Conference on Expanding the Market for Concentrating Solar Power" held in Berlin in 2002. The presentations and discussions resulted in the following common understanding about the qualities of concentrating solar power (CSP). Partnership goals include:

- ❖ Forming working groups of interested stakeholders from solar system suppliers, IPP developers, potential project owners, the financial community and government.
- ❖ Contributing to formulation of an integrated long-term market introduction strategy, including innovative financing schemes, identification of necessary energy-economic frameworks and consistent regulations.

Lead Partner(s): Government of Germany - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) & Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU)

Mechanism for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries

Summary: This global partnership aims to reduce poverty by providing access to energy services, especially to rural populations, and contribute to the fight against climate change by controlling growth of energy consumption and increasing renewable resources in the energy mix of developing countries. The initiative will reinforce technical and institutional cooperation efforts to facilitate structuring of national energy policies. In particular, partnership goals include:

- ❖ To develop renewable energy markets and energy efficiency through the better use of the existing financial mechanisms, public-private partnerships, and the encouragement of "ethical" savings.
- ❖ To coordinate - in a structured, simplified way - the main financing steps for projects and programmes: identification and preparation of projects by ensuring consistency with activities supporting the reinforcement of capacities (and, in particular, urban/rural solidarity organizations in developing countries) and investment in the projects.

Lead Partner(s): Government of France - Agence Française pour le Développement (AFD)

Mediaterre - Global information system on sustainable development

Summary: This global partnership aims to create an information and discussion platform for sustainable development that is accessible to the various groups concerned (States, public administrations, local governments, IGOs, the economic sector etc.) by:

- ❖ Facilitating exchanges and integration of the available data on a network of Internet sites distributed throughout the French-speaking world.
- ❖ Developing the use of French regarding these topics for the sake of linguistic plurality at the international level, thereby helping to reinforce the capacities of French-speaking participants.
- ❖ Providing the platform as an experimental ground for research and development into new tools and approaches that will be transferred to the partners.

Lead Partner(s): Association Agora 21 - Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie (IEPF – INTIF)

Mediterranean Renewable Energy Program (MEDREP)

Summary: The principal objectives of this sub-regional partnership are to provide modern energy services particularly to rural populations and to contribute to the climate change mitigation by increasing the share of renewable energy technologies in the energy mix in the region. The programme aims at developing a sustainable renewable energy market system in the greater Mediterranean Region, removing project, policy and trade barriers. With a view to linking capabilities and market between developed and developing Countries throughout the Region and beyond, the initiative is built on three main sub-projects:

- ❖ Tailoring of financial instruments and mechanisms to support projects;
- ❖ Strengthening of policy frameworks and removing barriers to projects development;
- ❖ Building a stronger private sector infrastructure, considering the positive role of Tradable Renewable Certificates and Certified Emission Reductions.

Lead Partner(s): Government of Italy - Ministry for the Environment and Territory

Modern biomass technology for rural energy needs

Summary: This global partnership aims at putting into place a specific technological and institutional model for meeting the needs for modern energy services in rural areas, using locally available renewable biomass resources, and through South-South technology cooperation. The partnership is based on the following major components:

- ❖ Institution of sustainable mechanisms for collection and processing of biomass for energy production, through:
- ❖ Specific energy plantations, applying sustainable forestry management techniques, or;
- ❖ Collection and processing of forestry/agricultural waste products (rice hulls, wood chips,...).

Lead Partner(s): French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)

My Community, Our Earth (MyCOE) – Geographic Learning for Sustainable Development

Summary: This global initiative is aimed at secondary school and university students around the world. They will participate in an innovative project where they use tools and methods of geography to study how their communities can become healthier and more livable, how they can exist in greater harmony with the natural world, and how to plan for the future. There are four principal objectives to the partnership:

- ❖ Give students a medium in which to learn about and present current sustainable development issues to international leaders.
- ❖ Raise awareness internationally of the importance of geography and geographic information system (GIS) technology in dealing with sustainable development.
- ❖ Present the students' projects using maps, images, and graphs at international venues such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).
- ❖ Demonstrate the power of geography and GIS to participants of WSSD.

Lead Partner(s): Association of American Geographers

Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (NRG4SD)

Summary: This global partnership was formed by regional governments to share information and experience about sustainable development policy-making at the regional level of governance. The network is working to:

- ❖ Promote understanding, collaboration and partnerships in sustainable development,
- ❖ Seek greater international recognition of the importance of the contribution which regions make to sustainable development.
- ❖ Aim to be a voice for, and to represent, regional governments at the global level, promoting sustainable development at the regional level around the world.
- ❖ Use means like reports, conferences and cooperation framework programs to achieve its objectives.

Lead Partner(s): Government of Belgium - Ministry of the Flemish community - Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Welsh Assembly Government

Niger Delta Fund Initiative

Summary: This national partnership works with NGOs and ethical government officials to form and implement the Niger Delta Fund. The fund will be a transparent legal mechanism similar to the Alaska Permanent Fund, whereby oil royalties will be distributed directly to the people as dividend checks and/or made available as low interest revolving loan funds for sustainable development. Partnership targets include:

- ❖ Establishing the Niger Delta Fund as a transparent good governance institution and a financing for sustainable development mechanism.
- ❖ Development of a sustainable development plan for the Niger Delta, with an initial focus on the eco-restoration of the town of Odi and Bayelsa State.
- ❖ Building of model ecological village as demonstration and training center.

Lead Partner(s): Earth Rights Institute - Earth Rights Institute - Earth Rights Institute - Center for Geoclassical Economics

Nile Basin Initiative

Summary: This sub-regional partnership aims to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from the common Nile Basin water resources. Specific objectives are to:

- ❖ Develop the Water resources of the Nile in a sustainable and equitable way to ensure prosperity, security and peace for all its people,
- ❖ Ensure efficient water management and the optimal use of the resources,
- ❖ Ensure cooperation and joint action between the riparian countries, seeking win-win gains,
- ❖ Target poverty eradication and promote economic integration,
- ❖ Ensure that the program results in a move from planning to action.

Lead Partner(s): Nile Basin Initiative Secretariat

Pacific Islands Energy for Sustainable Development (PIESD)

Summary: This sub-regional partnership is also intended to implement the Pacific Energy Policy and Plan (PEPP) that is being developed by Pacific island countries with support from member organizations of the CROP Energy Working Group. The primary objectives of the partnership are to:

- ❖ Increase availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy for the sustainable development of all Pacific islanders;
- ❖ Accelerate the transfer and adoption of clean and renewable energy technologies

Lead Partner(s): South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)

Productive Use of Clean Energy for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Summary: The main objective of this global partnership is to achieve energy self-sufficiency and to increase the use of available energy for productive activities in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). To achieve these targets, a three-phase programme for implementation is being considered:

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

Lead Partner(s): Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

Summary: This global partnership aims to foster collaboration in order to accelerate the growth of markets in modern renewables and energy efficiency, with the aim of lowering costs and facilitating the removal of other policy, technological, market and regulatory barriers. The partnership aims to both develop a set of new shared activities, and align and strengthen existing efforts in this area under a light "open architecture" agreement. Other objectives include:

- ❖ Accelerating global market growth and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency systems (REES) in pursuit of national environmental, economic, social and security objectives.
- ❖ Addressing policy, technological and regulatory challenges necessary to achieve national targets for increasing use of modern renewables and energy efficiency.
- ❖ Increasing grid-connected and distributed renewable energy applications and improving energy efficiency in the industrial, services and household sectors in developed, middle-income and rapidly industrializing countries.

Lead Partner(s): REEEP International Secretariat

Renewable-Energy-Based Rural Electrification (RERE) Initiative

Summary: This national renewable-energy partnership aims to improve the quality of life and economic development of Pacific Island nations with minimal environmental impact. Specific objectives are to:

- ❖ Promote and develop renewable energy technology appropriate to the marine and tropical environment of the Asia-Pacific region (e.g. hybrid power systems, solar home systems for remote villages);
- ❖ Assist, facilitate and support its application through technical services, education, and training for the sustainable development of the region.

Lead Partner(s): Pacific International Center for High Technology Research (PICHTR)

Sustainable Energy for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean

Summary: This regional partnership for sustainable energy development aims to reduce dependence on petroleum and demonstrate the viability of renewable energy to meet development needs. The main objectives are to:

- ❖ Accelerate the transfer and adoption of cleaner and renewable energy technologies;
- ❖ Implementing pilot energy efficiency projects to help influence energy policy;
- ❖ Increase availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy for the sustainable development of the Caribbean islands;
- ❖ Build capacity for the training of energy sector professionals who will provide the technical guidance to help the region transition to sustainable energy.

Lead Partner(s): Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

The Global Rain Water Harvesting Collective

Summary: This national partnership has been established to promote roof top rain water harvesting to provide drinking water to schools facing an acute water shortage. The partnership aims to deliver tangible and sustainable results through a large number of small projects in many different countries at minimal operational and management cost. Primary objectives include:

- ❖ To collect rainwater from roof tops in community places like schools, dispensaries, family planning clinics, training centers, and women's hostels in desert and mountain rural and semi-urban areas,
- ❖ To collect as much surface water in unused open wells in villages as possible so that the dry hand pumps in the thousands could be revitalized and these assets can be productive again,

Lead Partner(s): The Barefoot College

U.S. Clean Energy Initiative

Summary: This global initiative is an umbrella energy partnership comprising U.S. activities in the Global Village Energy Partnership, Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles Partnership, Partnership for Clean Indoor Air, and Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development. Collectively, these components will:

- ❖ Increase access to modern energy services;
- ❖ Promote clean transportation fuels, indoor cooking and heating practices; and
- ❖ Improve the productivity and efficiency of current energy systems reducing waste, saving money, and improving reliability.

Lead Partner(s): Government of United States of America - Department of State

Watergy - Addressing Municipal Water Challenges through Energy and Water Efficiency Partnerships

Summary: This global partnership works with local and regional partners in developing countries to develop sustainable strategies for increasing energy efficiency within municipal water supply systems. Efforts are based upon a holistic model that incorporates participation of stakeholders involved in sustainable development of urban areas, and the sustained development of their technical, managerial and financial capacities to overcome the energy inefficiencies in municipal systems. Goals include:

- ❖ Build institutional capacity to improve water and energy resource management
- ❖ Advocate and assist in the integration of energy efficiency considerations in developing countries
- ❖ Promote energy-efficient technologies and practices, especially to optimize and modernize municipal water supply systems
- ❖ Develop innovative financing mechanisms to implement projects aimed at improving energy use in water delivery
- ❖ Develop centers of excellence on energy for sustainable development

Lead Partner(s): Government of India - Karnataka Urban Development Infrastructure and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC); Government of United States of America – USAID

CSD-11 Decision on Partnerships for Sustainable Development

The text below is an extract from the CSD-11 decision on the future programme and organization of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

21. Recalls that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission on Sustainable Development to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and reiterates that partnerships, as voluntary multi-stakeholder initiatives, contribute to the implementation of inter-governmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. They are a complement to, but not intended to substitute for, these commitments.

Criteria and guidelines for partnerships in the context of the WSSD process and its follow up are highlighted below:

22. Stresses that partnerships in the context of the WSSD process and its follow up should be developed and implemented in accordance with the following criteria and guidelines; in this regard, taking note of the preliminary work undertaken on partnerships during the preparatory process for WSSD, including the Bali Guiding Principles, and General Assembly resolution A/RES/56/76:

- (a) Partnerships are voluntary initiatives undertaken by governments and relevant stakeholders, e.g. major groups and institutional stakeholders;
- (b) Partnerships should contribute to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and should not divert from commitments contained in those agreements;
- (c) Partnerships are not intended to substitute commitments made by Governments but to supplement the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;
- (d) Partnerships should have concrete value addition to the implementation process and should be new - that is not merely reflect existing arrangements;
- (e) Partnerships should bear in mind the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their design and implementation;
- (f) Partnerships should be based on predictable and sustained resources for their implementation, include mobilising new resources and, where relevant, result in transfer of technology to, and capacity building in, developing countries;
- (g) It is desirable that partnerships have a sectoral and geographical balance;
- (h) Partnerships should be designed and implemented in a transparent and accountable manner. In this regard, they should exchange relevant information with Governments and other relevant stakeholders;
- (i) Partnerships should be publicly announced with the intention of sharing the specific contribution that they make to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;
- (j) Partnerships should be consistent with national laws, national strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, as well as the priorities of countries where their implementation takes place;

(k) The leading partner of a partnership initiative should inform the national focal point for sustainable development of the involved country/countries about the initiation and progress of the partnership, and all partners should bear in mind the guidance provided by Governments; and

(l) The involvement of international institutions and United Nations funds, programmes and agencies in partnerships should conform to the inter-governmentally agreed mandates and should not lead to the diversion to partnerships of resources otherwise allocated for their mandated programmes.

23. Decides that providing information and reporting by partnerships registered with the Commission should be transparent, participatory and credible taking into account the following elements:

(a) Registration of partnerships should be voluntary and be based on written reporting to the Commission, taking into account the provisions above. Reporting by partnerships should focus on their contribution to the implementation of goals, objectives and targets of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(b) Partnerships should submit a regular report, preferably at least on a biennial basis;

(c) The Secretariat is requested to make information available on partnerships, including their reports, through a database accessible to all interested parties, including through the Commission website and other means;

(d) The Secretariat is requested to produce a summary report containing synthesized information on partnerships for consideration by the Commission in accordance with its programme and organization of work, noting the particular relevance of such reports in the review year;

(e) The Commission, during the review year, should discuss the contribution of partnerships towards supporting implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation with a view to sharing lessons learned and best practice, to identifying and addressing problems, gaps and constraints, and providing further guidance, including on reporting, during the policy year as necessary.

24. Calls for activities aimed at strengthening partnerships in the context of the WSSD process and its follow up and facilitating new ones, including through initiatives such as partnerships fairs and learning centres, mindful of the importance of sharing information on existing activities particularly across the United Nations system.

CSD Partnerships Registration Form

Please read the CSD-11 decision on partnerships before completing this form. Submitting the completed form to the CSD Secretariat indicates that you consider your partnership meets the criteria and guidelines.

* Asterisked items must be filled in

General

* **Name of partnership:**

* **Expected timeframe:** Start: (month/year) End: (month/year)

Partnership website (if any):

* **Partners involved** (Please identify, for each relevant type, the names of all partners involved in the partnership.)

Governments (country, name of government body):

Major groups¹ (group, name of organization, country):

UN System (name of UN body, country):

Other intergovernmental organizations (name, country):

Other² (name of organization, country):

* **Lead partners** Please designate one or at most two partners as the focal point(s). Please provide contact information (*full name, address, *phone, email).

¹ As identified in [Agenda 21](#), the nine major groups of civil society are: Women, Youth and Children, Indigenous People, Non-Governmental Organizations, Local Authorities, Workers and Trade Unions, Business and Industry, Scientific and Technological Community and Farmers.

² Other organizations e.g. academic institutions, media, etc.

Coverage

* **Themes involved** Select one or more themes from the multi-year programme of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, by placing an X in the relevant boxes.

Primary focus/theme(s) please use the left box (1), other theme(s) use the right box (2).

<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy for sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Ocean and seas
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution / Atmosphere	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Forests	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty eradication
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Protecting & managing natural resource base
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Biotechnology	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Health and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Rural development
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and Production	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Human settlements	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial development	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable development for Africa
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional framework for sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable development of SIDS
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Desertification	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Land	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable development in a globalizing world
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster management and Vulnerability	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Marine resources	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Drought	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Means of Implementation (Trade, Finance, Technology Transfer, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Transport
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mining	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management
	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Mountains	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Water

* Geographic scope

Please select one of the following to describe the geographic scope of your partnership:

<input type="checkbox"/> Global	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-regional (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-national / local
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> National	

* **Please identify every country where the partnership is being implemented:**

Objectives

* **Partnership goals and objectives** (Please provide a brief description. Maximum 200 words):

* **Partnership targets (quantifiable or other)** (Please be as specific as you can. Maximum 200 words):

Objectives contd.

* **Progress against targets** (Maximum 200 words) If none, state none.

Arrangements for capacity-building and technology transfer (if relevant):

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human resources development/training | <input type="checkbox"/> Education/building awareness | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional strengthening, including local participation | <input type="checkbox"/> Technology transfer/exchange | |

Please provide a brief description:

Coordination mechanism of the Partnership (Please provide a brief description. Max. 200 words):

Implementation mechanism of the Partnership (Please provide a brief description. Max. 200 words):

* Please indicate how the partnership contributes to the implementation of *Agenda 21*, the *Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21*, and/or the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*.³ If possible, please specify the relevant sections of the agreements that relate to your partnership.

Resources

As stated in the CSD-11 guidelines and criteria, partnerships should be based on predictable and sustained resources for their implementation, including new resources. Please provide as much information as possible.

Funding currently available: Amount in US\$

- Source(s):** Government Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) Foundations / charities
 Private sector Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Other (please specify):

Specify source(s) e.g. names of organizations, ministries, etc.:

³ Copies of these documents are available by following the links given or visiting the following page of the CSD Secretariat website: www.un.org/esa/sustdev/partnerships/partnerships_registration

Resources contd.

Additional funding sought: Amount in US\$

Specify source(s) already approached:

Non-financial resources available:

Type(s): Computers Office space Staff Other None

Source(s): Government Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) Foundations / charities
 Private sector Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Other (please specify):

Specify source(s):

Non-financial resources sought:

Requirement(s): Computers Office space Staff Other (specify below) None

Specify source(s) already approached and provide details of requirements:

National Focal Points

Taking into account the CSD-11 guidelines and criteria in this respect, please indicate if the partnership has made contact with the national focal points for sustainable development⁴ in the countries involved:

Yes

No

Don't know

Additional Relevant Information

Please share any lessons learned from experience with this partnership, including any problems and constraints encountered and successful strategies employed for dealing with them, possible opportunities for extending this initiative and/or replicating it elsewhere, etc.

Please submit completed form to:

**Partnerships Team
CSD Secretariat**
Two UN Plaza, DC2-2220
New York, NY 10017 USA
Fax: +1 (212) 963 4260
E-mail: beyondwssd@un.org

⁴ A list of National Focal Points is available at http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/natlinfo_contact.pdf