

Harnessing Energy for Poverty Reduction:

People, Productivity, and Partnerships

2003 Annual Report

A PARTNERSHIP OF PARTNERSHIPS



Global

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Energy

Partnership

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GLOBAL VILLAGE ENERGY PARTNERSHIP

Harnessing Energy for Poverty Reduction: People, Productivity and Partnerships

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Global Village Energy Partnership 2003 Annual Report



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GVEP at a Glance

1. The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), created in September, 2002, is an international network open to all individuals and various organizations—national government institutions, bilateral and multilateral development banks, professional associations, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations, and private businesses—concerned with delivering modern energy services to the world’s unserved and underserved. Over 250 partners from around the world have joined GVEP to date.

2. GVEP promotes the role of energy in poverty reduction while working to reach the millions in developing countries without sustainable energy access. Through its network of partners, GVEP offers five core services—facilitating national action planning and investments in energy-poverty reduction, harnessing and sharing best practices and lessons learned in the energy field, developing the capacity of energy providers and consumers, linking energy providers to sources of financing, and monitoring the impact of energy on poverty reduction.

3. GVEP offers a new approach for reaching the 2-3 billion people without energy services. GVEP moves *beyond electricity* to address the broader range of heating, cooling and cooking needs. GVEP is *technology neutral*, advocating those options that best meet the local needs, requirements and resources. GVEP recognizes *energy as an input not output*, linking to the agriculture, business education, health, and water communities to improve quality of life and contribute to economic development. GVEP *commits to a 10-year program* to reach over 300 million people and thousands of communities in addressing energy poverty. And, GVEP acknowledges that meeting the global energy demand is beyond the capability and capacity of any one organization, requiring a pooling of resources, skills and organizations to address the need.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFREPREN/FWD	African Energy Policy Research Network
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
BASE	Basel Agency for Sustainable Development
CDCF	Community Development Carbon Fund
DME	Department of Mines and Energy
DFID	Department for International Development
EDF	Electricité de France
GTZ	Deutsche Gessellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme
ENDA	Environment and Development Action
ERA	Environnement Recherche Action
EUEI	European Union Energy Initiative
GVEP	Global Village Energy Partnership
IEC	Integrated Energy Center
KITE	Kumasi Institute of Technology
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
OAS	Organization of American States
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PCF	Prototype Carbon Facility
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Message from the GVEP Partner Board Chairman

GVEP was officially launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa on August 31, 2002. Now, a little over a year later, I am pleased to release GVEP's first annual report, reviewing the inaugural year of our planned 10-year partnership. With the publication of this first annual report, GVEP marks an important milestone towards achieving recognition as a comprehensive partnership of knowledge and action on delivering modern energy services to the poor.

GVEP now has a growing membership of 257 partners that are committed and currently contributing to GVEP's mission. As you will see in this report, GVEP partners have reached hundreds of stakeholders in dozens of countries around the world in activities ranging from assisting 27 government ministries in the development of national energy action plans to developing an online energy financing portal with over 120 sources of funding for energy service providers. I invite you to visit our Web site at www.gvep.org for more details.

This past year was a critical one in which we established the organizational governance and management of GVEP. We approach the end of this year with a governing 13-member Partnership Board and an implementing 6-member Technical Secretariat in place. Carrying out our initial activities this past year was facilitated by donor funding of over \$8 million. I would like to thank the bilateral and multilateral external support agencies that continue to provide the financial funds on which our work depends.

Though the Technical Secretariat has been admirably hosted by UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management Program (ESMAP) on an interim basis, we are now in the process of transitioning the Secretariat to a more permanent venue and expect this to be complete by July 1, 2004. As I write, a transition plan is in preparation to this end.

The challenge before GVEP today remains the same as was articulated at WSSD—to link our vast knowledge and experience to improve energy delivery services for the world's poor so that they may lead a better life. GVEP will continue to pursue this goal through leveraging the immense resources and strengths of its partners in 2004.

Paul Hassing

GVEP Board Chairman



1

Partnering to Meet the Energy Needs of the Developing World

The Linkage of Energy and Poverty

1.1 Today, there are up to 1.7 billion people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America without access to modern energy services, and approximately 1 billion with limited or sporadic access. Nearly 3 billion people, the majority of whom live in rural or peri-urban areas, are forced to rely on traditional biomass—inefficiently harnessed fuel wood, dung, or crop residue—for their cooking and heating needs. This option wreaks environmental havoc through the destruction of vital forests. It also produces excessive indoor air pollution, leading to high rates of morbidity and mortality through exposure to noxious fumes. This health burden is severe—each year indoor air pollution kills 2 million women and children with indoor air pollution estimated to cause 36% of all lower respiratory infections, 22% of tuberculosis, 11% of asthma, and 3% of lung cancers. Traditional biomass also offers few options for harnessing energy for the productive end uses that would help the millions trying to escape from poverty.



Energy is at the center of many of the most critical development challenges facing the world today...improving access to energy services is not an end in itself but rather a critical means for achieving the goals of sustainable development, and especially the Millennium Development Goals. **Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme**

1.2 Energy is not an end in itself, but a means to eradicating poverty and improving the overall welfare of the world's poor. Whether it is used for heating and cooking food, powering machinery for income generation, improving the quality of health services through refrigeration at health facilities, or extending students' study time through lighting, energy can be used to achieve all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), ultimately alleviating people from poverty.

1.3 Against this background of unsatisfied demand, a number of technical, financial, and institutional innovations have been established to better deliver energy services to those in need. These include the development of clean, safe, affordable technology alternatives to grid-based power, innovative financing mechanisms that enable the poor to purchase energy technologies, and customer-oriented business models employed by a growing number of local energy service providers.

1.4 However, while such innovations do exist, the potential for scaling these up has been limited by a lack of coordination, communication, understanding, and trust among the wide variety of stakeholders involved, namely, governments, multilateral agencies, the private sector, NGOs, and local communities. A number of barriers have thwarted reaching those in need, including the lack of accessible financing and capacity for energy providers to expand their businesses and inflexible government standards and policies that favor the grid and thwart the expansion of other sustainable technology options.

The Path to the Partnership

12/2000

Village Power Communiqué signed at Village Power 2000 Conference, Washington, DC, calling for "village power partnership"

1/2001-8/2002

Consultation of over 2,500 people in designing partnership

8/2002

Launch of GVEP at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa

9/2003

GVEP is housed in ESMAP in Washington, DC

2/2003

GVEP Partnership Board elected

5/2003

First Partnership Board meeting held in Washington, DC

GVEP Overview

1.5 GVEP is directly addressing these issues. First conceived at the Village Power 2000 Conference on December 5-7, 2000, GVEP is a response to the call of attendees for the formation of a “Village Power Partnership” to achieve more sustained action in scaling up sustainable modern energy services and accelerating the rate of investments in such services. At the conference, representatives from 30 organizations drafted a *Village Power Communiqué* outlining the need for a partnership that would focus on energy as a means to ending poverty and achieving the MDGs. The *Communiqué* proposed the achievement of the following outcomes by 2010:

- 30 new countries with national poverty reduction programs addressing modern energy services.
- 300 million new people with access to modern energy services.
- 50,000 new communities (including their schools, hospitals and clinics) with access to modern energy services.
- Documented increases in productivity, income, environment, equity, and quality of life related to rural energy services.

1.6 After the Village Power 2000 Conference, numerous organizations including the World Bank, UNDP, ESMAP, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and Winrock International worked in collaboration to “operationalize” the vision of this partnership. These founding organizations held a series of consultations—including a worldwide E-Village Consultation involving over 100 organizations and stakeholder dialogues involving 2,500 people—to gain input on the goals, objectives, and work program of the proposed partnership.

1.7 Officially launched at the WSSD in Johannesburg, South Africa on August 31, 2002, with over 150 people in attendance, GVEP is the fruition of their efforts.

1.8 GVEP’s approach is based on several core principles that reflect the demands made by the stakeholders during the consultations:

- **Energy interventions should focus on those most in need—the unserved or underserved in developing countries.** In particular, GVEP should focus on populations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that live in rural and peri-urban areas and lack access to modern energy for economic and social needs.
- **Energy services can greatly contribute to other sectors as a means for reducing poverty,** Energy is critical to achieving all of the MDGs. GVEP’s experience has demonstrated that many decision makers in other sectors do not understand the linkages between energy and their own sectoral goals and the benefits that improved energy services can offer in doing their jobs more effectively and efficiently. The sound delivery of energy services therefore involves users, planners, and policymakers at all levels and all sectors, including education, agriculture, water, health, telecommunications, and others.

- **Energy concerns the needs of both men *and* women.** Lack of energy services creates particular hardships for women, as they are typically the ones who collect fuel, cook over open fires, and use their own labor for daily household and production tasks. Such tasks take up much of their time and physical energy, while subjecting them to health hazards caused by indoor air pollution and the difficulties of carrying loads of fuel wood over long distances. This leaves little time and opportunity for education or income-generating activities. Without access to affordable energy services for productive activities, poor women cannot move towards sustainable livelihoods. Their views and participation should be taken into consideration when designing energy interventions.



**Dr. Abeeku Brew-Hammond,
Director Kumasi Institute of
Technology, addressing the GVEP
Launch Ceremony at the WSSD,
August 31, 2002, Johannesburg,
South Africa**

*Through this initiative, we can help reduce poverty by substantially increasing the number of small- and medium-sized enterprises and institutions that can undertake village energy projects...only by working together, can we improve access to modern energy services that can transform lives and improve livelihoods. **Peter Woicke, Executive Vice President of the International Finance Corporation and Managing Director of the World Bank Group***

- **All clean, efficient, and sustainable energy technologies matter.** All environmentally sound and sustainable technology options, whether they are wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, biomass, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and cleaner fossil fuels deserve equal attention in energy policies and funding.
- **All energy end uses matter.** Heating, cooking, lighting, cooling, and income-generating end uses of energy are equally important in alleviating poverty and deserve equal attention in energy policies and funding.

Partnership Service Lines

1.9 Through the experience, knowledge, and commitment of its partners, GVEP puts these principles into action. Partner feedback during the consultation process showed that GVEP's comparative advantage lies in offering services that have been historically absent in the energy sector and that no single organization can offer acting alone. Based on partner feedback, GVEP has organized its activities around five core service lines:

- **Action Planning and Investment.** GVEP facilitates the development of national action plans that identify programs and projects to expand energy service delivery, and alleviate poverty, and secure investment for these activities.
- **Capacity Development.** In its desire to develop and expand the number of entrepreneurs, consumer organizations, and credit systems operating in energy markets, GVEP benchmarks existing capacity building tools and organizes and designs training programs for practitioners.
- **Finance Facilitation.** GVEP works with a broad range of financiers in expanding existing programs and creating new initiatives and financial instruments to increase the flow of resources to both providers of energy services and energy consumers.
- **Knowledge Management.** By creating online and paper-based knowledge products and hosting networking events, GVEP serves as a marketplace of lessons learned, innovative approaches, and best practices for improved energy service delivery.
- **Results Monitoring.** GVEP collects and monitors data in order to track the impact of energy services on poverty reduction and sustainable development.



Governance of GVEP

1.10 In 2002, a temporary Consultative Executive Board formed to determine the governance and management of GVEP. This group of 35 volunteers from various GVEP partner organizations guided the development of GVEP's current governance structure, including making recommendations on GVEP's operating procedures and establishing partner membership guidelines. In early 2003, the Consultative Executive Board recommended that GVEP be governed by a Partnership Board and implemented by a Technical Secretariat.

The Partnership Board

1.11 In February 2003, an 11-person Partnership Board made up of representatives of diverse GVEP partners was elected, whereby the Consultative Executive Board terminated its responsibilities. During the summer of 2003, two additional members were elected to represent GVEP constituencies that were not included in the first Board election—the host institution of ESMAP and a developing country government.

1.12 Currently chaired by Paul Hassing, the 13-member Partnership Board has 12 voting members and 1 non-voting member of the Technical Secretariat. The Partnership Board serves in an advisory capacity to the Technical Secretariat, providing effective guidance and direction to the Partnership and conducting partner relations and outreach. The Board's activities include reviewing and providing input on annual work plans and budgets, reviewing GVEP progress and annual reports, and assisting in identifying and securing financing for the Technical Secretariat. The Board has no fiduciary responsibilities. Board members serve 2-year terms and operate as individuals not representatives of their host organizations. The Board held four meetings during 2003—on February 27 via telephone; May 13 in Washington, DC; September 16 via telephone; and December 17, 2003 in Berlin, Germany.

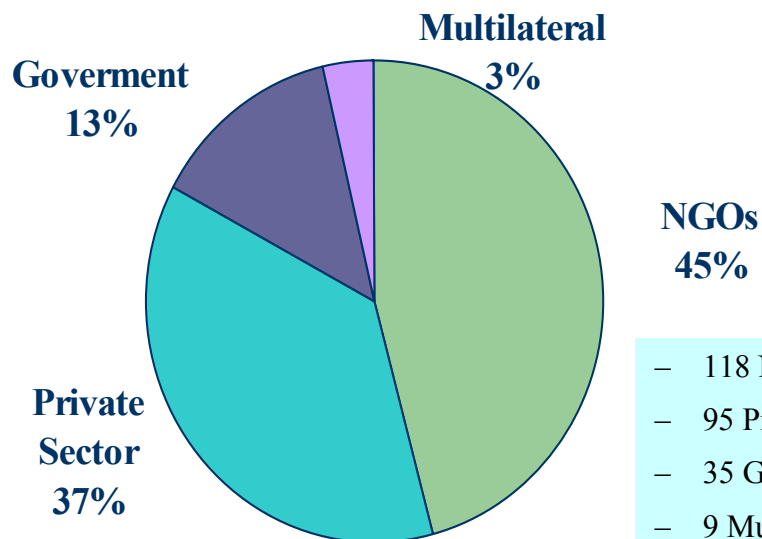
The Technical Secretariat

1.13 The GVEP Technical Secretariat is a service provider as well as facilitator to all components of GVEP. The staff members of the Technical Secretariat include representatives of the private sector, multi-lateral and bi-lateral communities and are supported by the World Bank, ESMAP, UNDP, the Department for International Development (DFID) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). They offer a perspective and expertise that are grounded in global experiences.

1.14 The Technical Secretariat carries out a number of core activities, undertaking tasks that grow out of decisions reached by the Partnership Board, are requested by other GVEP partners, or are based on its own initiative. Among its diverse activities, the Technical Secretariat oversees the resources for the funding of GVEP's activities and facilitates the delivery of GVEP's services. This includes implementing the logistics and disbursing funding for events and workshops, participating in strategic planning for the Partnership, organizing meetings of the Partnership Board, and maintaining the knowledge sharing and communication activities, which serve partners and the interested general public.

The Partnership Board
<p>Paul Hassing, Chair, Department of Environment and Development, Den Haag, the Netherlands</p> <p>Adelia de Melo Branco, Joaquim Nabuco Foundation, Pernambuco, Brazil</p> <p>Anil Cabraal, World Bank, Washington, DC, United States</p> <p>Harish Hande, Solar Electric Light Company, Banglaore, India</p> <p>Stephen Karekezi, African Energy Policy Research Network/Foundation for Woodstoves Dissemination, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Susan McDade, United Nations Development Programme, New York, NY, United States</p> <p>Charles Nicholson, British Petroleum, London, United Kingdom</p> <p>Sheila Oparaocha, Energia, Enschede, the Netherlands</p> <p>Rachel Polestico, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City, the Philippines</p> <p>Gayathri Ramachandran, Environment Protection Training and Research Institute, Hyderabad, India</p> <p>Griffin Thompson, United States Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, United States</p> <p>Frank Tugwell, Winrock International, Arlington, VA, United States</p> <p>Njeri Wamukonya, United Nations Environment Programme, Roskilde, Denmark</p> <p>Dominique Lallement, World Bank, Washington, DC, United States (ex-officio member)</p>

Distribution of GVEP Partners by Type of Organization



The Partners

1.15 GVEP links government institutions, bilateral and multilateral development banks, professional associations, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations, and private businesses. The partners offer their knowledge and resources and collaborate together to enhance the overall productivity and outputs of the Partnership.

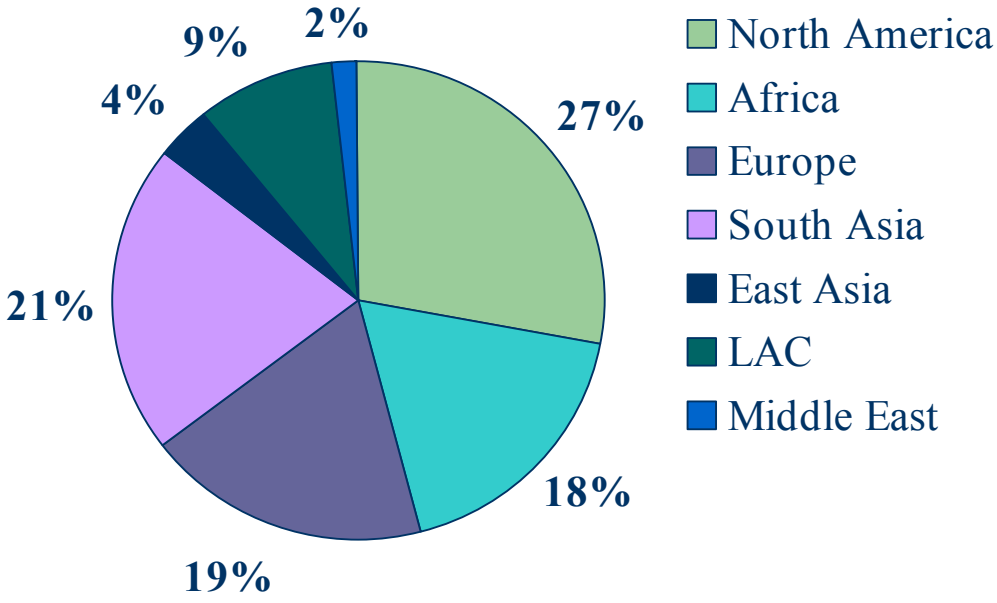
1.16 The Partnership is constantly evolving and expanding, remaining open to any organization or individual willing to sign on to the GVEP Statement of Principles, which was drafted with the input of the diverse organizations comprising the Partnership.

The Governance

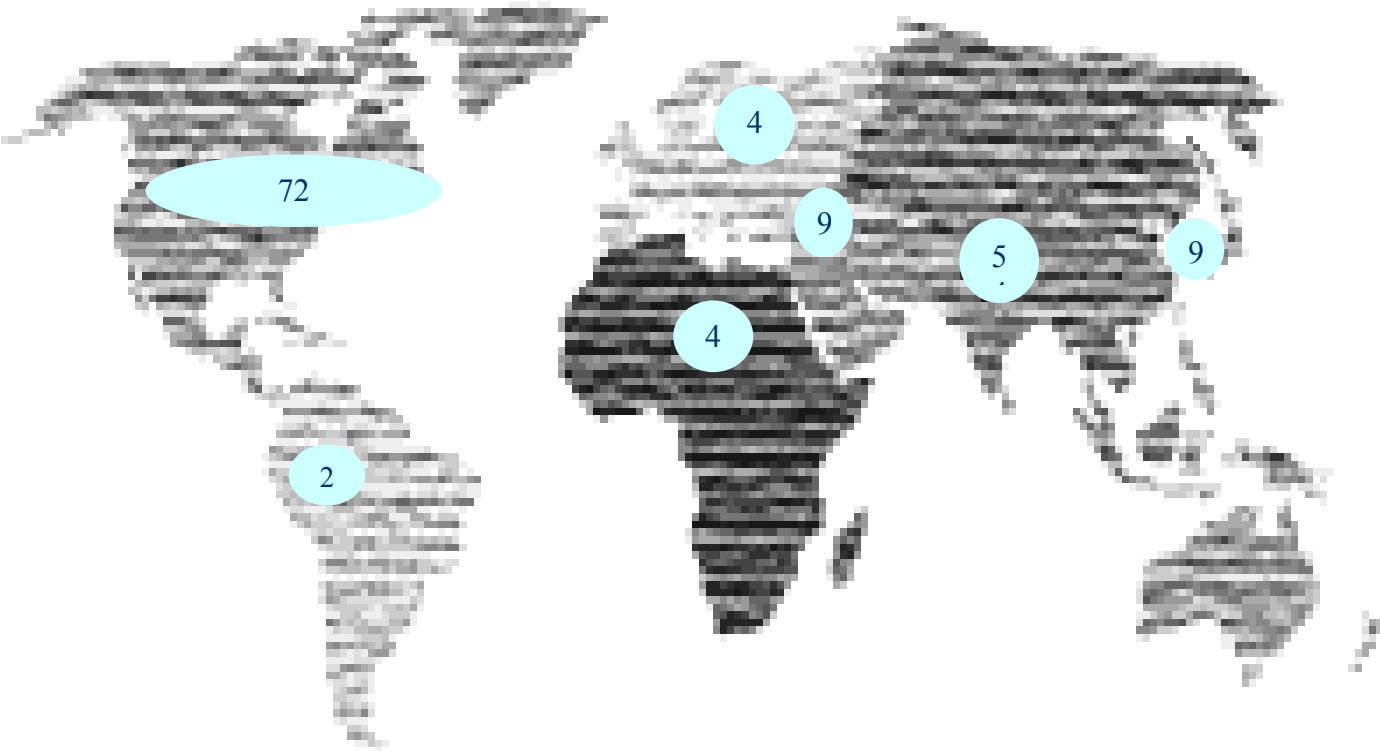
1.17 At its May 13, 2003 meeting, the Board officially adopted a Governance Structure for GVEP that defines how the Partnership will be organized and operated. The Governance Structure includes a definition of the roles and responsibilities of the Board, the Technical Secretariat and the partners and provides procedures and terms for Board member election.

1.18 Also at this meeting it was agreed that the GVEP Technical Secretariat would begin to transition from its interim venue within ESMAP, to a more permanent location. A number of organizations and operating modalities are in consideration and it is anticipated that the Secretariat will be operational at its new venue by July 1, 2004.

Distribution of GVEP Partners by Region (November 2003)



Number of GVEP Partners by Region (November 2003)



GVEP Statement of Principles

By participating in the Global Village Energy Partnership, partners will do the following:

- Support the goal to increase and facilitate access to modern energy while improving economic and social development, the quality of life and services, and reducing poverty.

- Combine, as appropriate, increased use of renewable energy resources, more efficient production and use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies (including cleaner fossil fuel technologies), with the sustainable use of traditional energy resources.

- Facilitate policy and market regulatory frameworks that create the economic, social, and institutional conditions to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound energy services.

- Enhance human and institutional capacity in the delivery of energy services.

- Engage in the Partnership without discrimination with respect to race, religion, or gender.

- Ensure that Partnership activities are effectively integrated and coordinated with related activities at the local, national, regional, or global levels, including programs implemented by partner organizations, host country governments, and other partnerships.

- Establish and support implementation of work plans for activities assisted by the Partnership.

- Participate in annual reporting of progress under the Partnership.

2

GVEP's Activities

Planning Collaboratively to Alleviate Poverty

Regional Action Planning Workshops

2.1 Organized by the GVEP Technical Secretariat and GVEP partners, regional energy-poverty workshops offer the opportunity for representatives from diverse sectors—energy, education, health, agriculture, environment, water, and small and medium enterprises—to gain a better awareness about the situation of energy poverty in their own countries, gain knowledge of methodologies to measure the impacts of energy policies, and gain exposure to lessons learned from existing energy programs and projects

at national, regional, and global levels. During the workshops, participants also engage in a frank dialogue about the demand for energy services and reflect on how such services can aid in the achievement of the MDGs. These events have been critical in enabling participants from non-energy sectors to gain an awareness of the role



Participants at Action Planning Workshop in Douala, Cameroon, 2002

energy plays in helping them achieve their own sectoral goals. At the end of each workshop, these diverse stakeholders collaborate in drafting national action plans that outline the priority energy interventions required to enhance the effectiveness of their own country's poverty reduction strategy, as exemplified in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process.

I had more of a chance to understand other sector needs in those 3 days than in 3 years in my Ministry. When we were preparing the PRSP, I could not be heard by my colleagues. But coming back from the workshop, I just called the Minister of Economy and had no problem convincing him that we should include energy when we revise the PRSP. Albert Kan-Dapaah, Former Minister of Energy, Ghana

The highly successful Latin America and African regional workshops presented a true opportunity for brainstorming on energy and poverty and exchanging best practices. Francois Georges, Head, International Corporate Relations, Electricité de France

2.2 This year, GVEP organized four regional action planning workshops involving 569 participants from 28 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Regional Action Planning Workshops, 2003				
Region	GVEP Organizing Partners	Countries Participating	Number of Participants	Location and Dates
Africa	African Energy Policy Research Network/Foundation for Woodstoves Dissemination (AEPRNFWD), ESMAP, and the World Bank	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia	80	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 22-24, 2002
Africa	Environment and Development Action (ENDA) Third World, and ESMAP	Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, and Togo	120	Dakar, Senegal, February 4-6, 2003
Africa	Environnement Recherche Action au Cameroun (ERA)	Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, Madagascar, Niger, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Tchad	105	Douala, Cameroon, July 16-18, 2003
Latin America and the Caribbean	Deutsche Gessellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), NREL, the Organization of American States (OAS), UNDP, USAID, and the World Bank	Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Dominican Republic	264	Santa Cruz, Bolivia, July 23-25, 2003

Ethiopia: Regional Action Planning Workshop

The GVEP Regional Action Planning Workshop focusing on integrating energy interventions into poverty reduction efforts held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on October 23-25, 2002 was a landmark event. It was the first workshop held in the context of commitments pledged at the August 2002 WSSD in Johannesburg to scale up efforts to eradicate poverty in the next decade and to bring energy to the center of the development agenda. Additionally, it was the first of GVEP's meeting to be held in Africa and around the world specifically focused on how energy services can contribute to achieving the MDGs.

Over 80 participants from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia representing energy service companies, non-governmental organizations, finance institutions, donors, and government ministries attended the workshop. The workshop greatly benefited from the input of government ministers as well.

At the workshop, participants met in plenary and break-out sessions to hear presentations and discuss issues including—the poverty situation in each of the countries represented, an overview of the rural electrification programs in the region, and lessons and ideas for the implementation of energy programs or projects. Additionally, the workshop provided the opportunity for participants to discuss methodologies for measuring the benefits of energy projects and their impact on poverty. The workshop was unique in that it gave an opportunity for participants to reflect how energy services could be used to achieve the MDGs.

Starting from the PRSP objectives and existing programs, country workgroups made up of representatives from different sectors brainstormed on key elements of an energy delivery plan for poverty reduction. Such elements included identifying energy interventions for priority sectors related to poverty reduction. These included the creation of hydro-powered small-scale irrigation and agro-processing industries, using solar power to electrify off-grid education and health centers, and erecting power plants to sanitize and clean water in peri-urban and rural areas.

GVEP partners are now assisting all six countries in further refining these national action plans and securing funds for implementation.

National Action Planning Support and Investment

2.3 Following the success of the regional action planning workshops, country governments that participated in the events are further refining their national action plans and gathering stakeholders on a national level so that their plans become bankable documents for mobilizing political commitment and investment support for the identified policy actions and priority projects. Several governments, with the help of GVEP partners the Kumasi Institute of Technology (KITE), NREL, the Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), UNDP, USAID, and the World Bank, are convening stakeholders to draft plans that identify energy needs, issues, barriers, and players in the target country; list concrete actions to address these issues; and set forth timetables, outcomes, and responsibilities and financing arrangements for the plans. Follow-up has begun in **India**, eight countries in Latin America and the Caribbean—**Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru**—and in eight countries in Africa—**Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia**.

2.4 A number of activities are needed to move from the planning stage to the implementation stage at the country level, including convening stakeholders, conducting energy sector analyses such as demand and natural resource surveys, developing small pilot projects, and mobilizing financing. GVEP partner countries have expressed the need for financial assistance for such activities.

2.5 GVEP is responding to these requests with donor funding provided through UNDP and ESMAP for GVEP follow-on support. Additionally, the GVEP Secretariat has initiated a funding mechanism to provide one-time grants of up to \$100,000 for GVEP-related activities. The GVEP Secretariat developed the **Country Action Plan Support Guidelines**, which define the terms of and procedures for accessing this funding support. These guidelines can be accessed at www.gvep.org/section/services/actionplans.

National Partnership Consultations

2.6 In addition to the above activities, the GVEP Technical Secretariat has responded to direct requests for support in a number of countries where a regional workshop has not yet occurred. In particular, the Secretariat is working with India, Sri Lanka, and South Africa to conduct national partnership consultations where national energy stakeholders can gain a better awareness about the situation of energy poverty in their own countries, what local GVEP partners can do at their country level to achieve the five service lines of GVEP, and further explore GVEP’s role in enhancing existing efforts for further scale-up of successful energy programs and projects in the country.

National Consultations, 2003			
Region	GVEP Organizing Partners	Number of Participants	Location and Dates
Africa	Department of Mines and Energy, South Africa	26	Pretoria, South Africa, July 21, 2003
Asia	Government of Andra Pradesh, Winrock International	30	Andra Pradesh, India, November 2002
Asia	Teri	50	Delhi, India, June 5-6 2003
Asia	UNDP, USAID	25	Colombo, Sri Lanka, June 5, 2003

GVEP elevated the visibility of energy access issues throughout the Agency, influenced and compelled people to start thinking creatively about how energy access issues can be integrated into non-energy programs, and enhanced focus of energy for productive and social applications of priority to the Agency, including agriculture, health, education, telecommunications, water, etc. Patricia Flanagan, Director, Renewable Energy Program, United States Agency for International Development

South African National Partnership Consultation

The South African GVEP National Partnership Consultation was held on July 21, 2003 in Pretoria on the initiative of the Department of Mines and Energy (DME). The event was the first in the country in which diverse stakeholders working in the energy sector engaged in a collaborative dialogue around energy and poverty.

At the event, attendees learned of the work of Integrated Energy Centers (IEC) under the Department of Provincial and Local Government's Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme, which strives to provide a basket of services related to energy delivery for the poor, including the provision of liquid fuels and electricity pre-payment cards. Local communities have created registered cooperatives that make financial contributions and provide the staff for the centers. In return, the centers' profits are used for developing the community. Participants discussed the merits of this cooperative model, issues related to scaling up the approach, as well as adding solar home systems and information and training on sustainable wood production and improved woodstoves to the services of the IECs.

The meeting also offered the opportunity for partners to discuss their role in advancing the mission of GVEP. The partners wholeheartedly endorsed the mission of GVEP and pledged to contribute their knowledge and experience to the GVEP Knowledge Exchange. The partners also agreed that it would be beneficial to continue the dialog and collaboration among them and selected the Department of Mines and Energy to serve as a focal point in supporting them.

Developing the Capacity of Stakeholders

Training Workshops

2.7 Training workshops provide a forum for developing new skills and competencies in energy service delivery. At the **Village Power Sustainability Workshop in Beijing, China**, held on December 6-7, 2002 and sponsored by NREL and UNDP, diverse participants from throughout Asia discussed issues related to and lessons learned around operating a rural energy business, exploring such topics as offering after-sales services, training programs needed for rural energy businesses, ensuring spare parts for energy systems, and ensuring quality of technology. Participants were able to learn from diverse experiences on the ground, including specific programs and projects in China and Sri Lanka.

2.8 Based on attendee feedback, a **training workshop on consumer credit and micro-finance** for consumers and small and medium enterprises is being prepared for April in Manila, Philippines in cooperation with the Development Bank of the Philippines. This workshop is designed to examine the various models being used in energy and other sectors to deliver affordable credit to consumers in rural areas. The workshop will draw upon the experience of the practitioners and institutions in developing countries that have micro-finance and consumer credit programs to learn about the various models and approaches that might be appropriate for GVEP.

2.9 GVEP is also preparing an **Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) training program** for mid-level managers in agriculture, health, water, education, and

other sectors on the importance of enhanced energy services in meeting their goals, objectives, and outcomes.

Regional Capacity Nodes

2.10 In order to deliver the host of GVEP services to a growing list of countries, it is recognized that the Technical Secretariat may need to decentralize its efforts to the field and rely on regional “**capacity nodes**” to support implementation of GVEP activities at the country level. A full strategy is currently under development, which will outline the scope and function of the proposed GVEP capacity centers and identify a potential working modality for the centers.

Facilitating Access to Financing

2.11 GVEP has spent the last year in defining its role in bridging the gap between financiers, entrepreneurs, and consumers in order to reduce constraints on and increase investment in energy projects and programs.

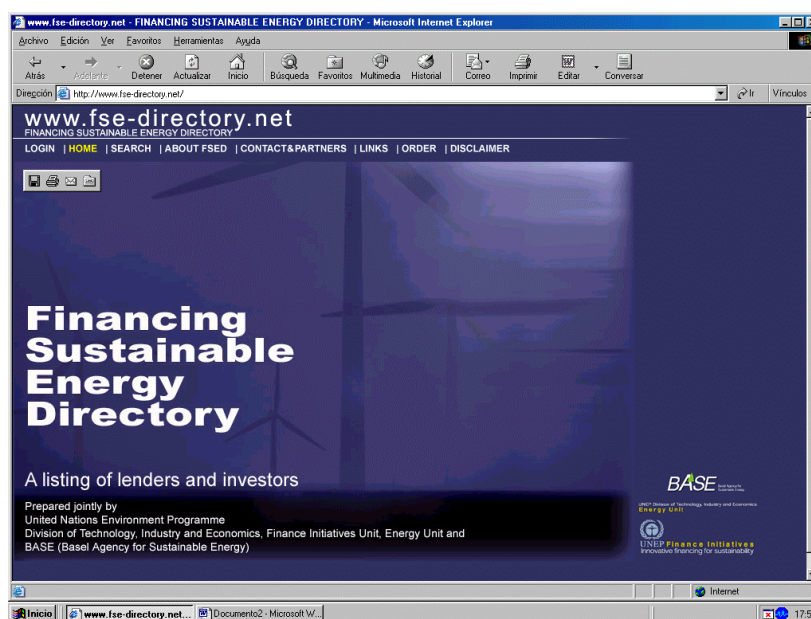
2.12 One activity included exploring GVEP’s role in providing a pre-investment fund and strategizing around GVEP’s role in the facilitation of financing for energy providers. In partnership with Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), The GVEP Secretariat brought together private firms, NGOs, bankers, and fund managers to a **Pre-Investment Fund Workshop** in Berlin, Germany on April 23, 2003. At the event, participants explored GVEP’s role in offering pre-investment support to entrepreneurs and firms, asking such questions such as:

- What types of pre-investment products or services are needed to accelerate investment in energy services for productive, consumptive, and social needs?
- How should these products or services be financed? Would there be value added from a new pre-investment fund and how could it complement existing funds?
- How should pre-investment funding be managed and operated in developing country markets to ensure effectiveness and efficiency?
- What would be the complementarity between pre-investment funding and broader financing facilitation products supported by GVEP and others?

2.13 The workshop was critical in clarifying GVEP’s role in pre-investment funds and finance facilitation. The workshop recommended that GVEP support efforts to increase financing support across the project spectrum from pre-investment support to debt, equity, quasi-equity, and broader investment assistance. The meeting clarified that pre-investment support, absent follow-on funding for implementation, was not sufficient and that both needed to be linked. The meeting also highlighted the need for funding access at the national, rather than the global level, including finding ways to stimulate local liquidities for energy-poverty programs. Specifically, it recommended that GVEP do the following:

1. Identify sources of funds (pre-investment and investment) from domestic and international sources, package this information in understandable and accessible formats, and make these available to service providers.
2. Help close the gap in pre-investment and investment financing by creating a virtual “brokerage house” for interested parties in order to accelerate deal flows.
3. Assist in the design and development of new domestic and international financing sources (pre-investment and investment) and improve efficiencies and operation of existing funds.
4. Support capacity building within the financial sector, e.g., local banker training, micro-credit organization training, and train-the-trainers programs.
5. Guide the use of soft funding to ease financing bottlenecks toward market-based solutions.
6. Support the design of risk mitigation instruments and other financial engineering that could increase the flow of funds for energy projects and programs.
7. Increase understanding of consumer issues with respect to modern energy delivery, including hosting a workshop on consumer credit and related issues.

2.14 GVEP partners have begun responding to these recommendations. For example, regarding Recommendation 1, Basel Energy for Sustainable Development (BASE) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have designed a **web-based energy financing portal** that documents financing sources for clean energy projects in a clear, concise, and readable manner. At present this site, which is currently available at <http://www.fse-directory.net/>, identifies 120 sources of energy financing and their terms and conditions. With GVEP support, this Directory will expand its coverage from a primary focus on industrialized country financing sources to a broader representation of developing country funding programs.



2.15 In response to the recommendation for capacity building within the financial sector, the GVEP Technical Secretariat is working with partner organizations UNDP and the UN Foundation to develop **financial institution toolkits and training programs** in **Brazil** and **India**. These training programs will involve local banking institutions and micro-credit organizations and will be held in Spring 2004.

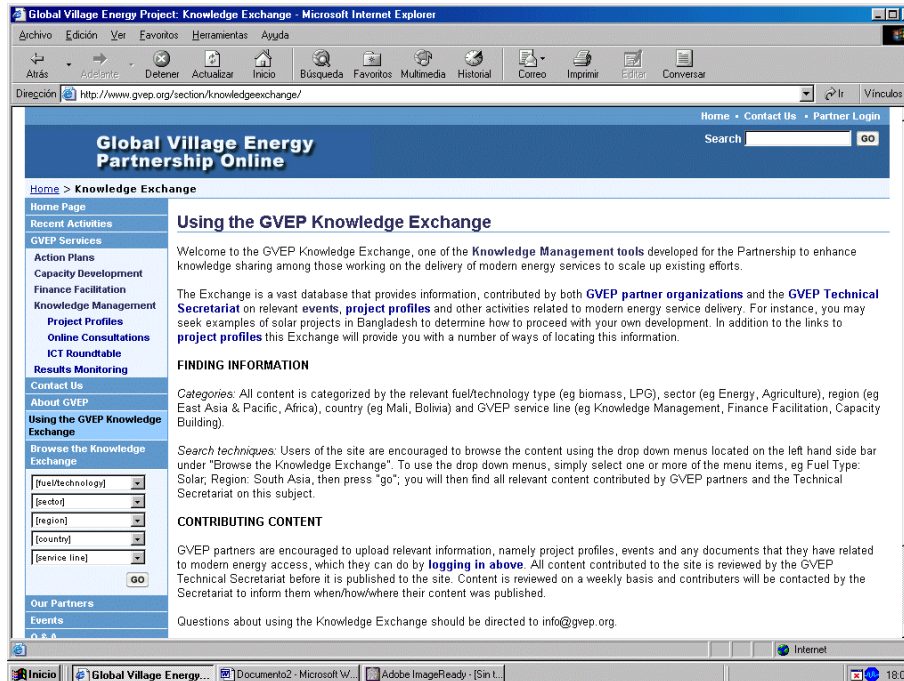
2.16 Regarding Recommendation 6, the GVEP Technical Secretariat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding to work with the Prototype Carbon Facility's (PCF) Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF) to design **carbon finance instruments** that will reduce real and perceived risks of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects by developing country financial institutions. Additionally, GVEP is in the early stages of developing an energy-poverty risk mitigation facility that to stimulate local investment in energy-poverty projects seeks

Harnessing and Sharing Knowledge

2.17 GVEP aims to identify and analyze key energy problems, identify solutions, document and share lessons from the field, and disseminate information at the national, regional, and global levels. In close collaboration with SANet, the Development Gateway, and a number of GVEP partners, the Technical Secretariat took significant steps in the last year to develop a wide range of products and mechanisms designed to capture and disseminate knowledge and lessons learned.

Knowledge Management at a Glance	
Number of project profiles on gvep.org	30
Number of subscribers to newsletter	3,000
Number of visitors to gvep.org	25,000/month
Number of publications and working papers	300

2.18 The partnership Web site, www.gvep.org, serves as the electronic interface for GVEP and is critical in GVEP's knowledge management and communication efforts. The site provides up-to-date information on GVEP activities, an online partner directory, and a current events calendar.



2.19 Using the site, GVEP partners' best practices, lessons learned, and project experiences are disseminated through an **online library of project profiles**. GVEP partners can upload and edit their own project profiles, post future events, and submit other energy-related documents on the site.

2.20 GVEP is also using the site to provide a forum for **online discussions**. In 2003, 53 people participated in a facilitated discussion focused on scaling up energy services to rural areas in South Asia.

2.21 A free **on-line biweekly newsletter**, written and disseminated together with NREL, offers stakeholders the latest news about GVEP activities and results on the ground. The Secretariat is currently exploring translating this product into English, French, and Spanish as well as disseminating a paper-based version.

2.22 A new revision of the www.gvep.org will be released in 2004 that will reflect the goal of making the site a global energy portal. Additionally, foreign language versions of the site will also be launched. The Secretariat is also exploring the development of a new series of knowledge products delivered via CD-ROM and radio in English, French, and Spanish.

South Asia Practitioner's Conference: Sharing Knowledge for Scaling Up Energy Services in South Asia

The focus of the South Asia Practitioner's Workshop was on ways to scale-up and replicate off-grid and mini-grid service provision in the region. The workshop took place on June 2-4, 2003 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, bringing together 55 participants from 12 countries, with 85% of the participants coming from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Participants represented energy service companies, non-governmental organizations, finance institutions, donors, and government ministries.

Organized by the GVEP Secretariat with support from ESMAP and Winrock International, the workshop's knowledge sharing component was considerable. Prior to the event, project profiles were collected from 28 participants identifying the lessons learned and experiences in creating their own project or programs in the region. An online discussion was also conducted in which 53 individuals contributed their ideas and experiences on the scale up of energy services to serve as input for the workshop.

At the workshop, participants met in plenary and break-out sessions to hear presentations and discuss issues including—ensuring consumer satisfaction through standards and services; the role of national, bilateral and multilateral policies on scaling up energy services; access to financing for village energy businesses and consumers; the role of energy for improvements in economic situation and quality of life of households and enterprises; and the influence of subsidy/fiscal measures on rural energy.

The project profiles and proceedings of the workshop can be accessed at www.gvep.org. It was agreed that the workshop was successful in that it generated an understanding of the role of rural energy services in economic development and quality of life improvements, increased awareness of the challenges and approaches to deepening and expanding the market, and offered concrete examples of and recommendations for how practitioners have tackled these challenges.

Results Monitoring and Evaluation

2.23 GVEP can make an important contribution in monitoring and measuring the impact of partner organizations in delivering energy services to those unserved and in contributing to the MDGs.

2.24 To this end, a group of GVEP partners is currently creating a monitoring and evaluation framework to measure the impact of energy activities on poverty reduction. The group includes members of Electricité de France (EDF) and the European Union Energy Initiative (EUEI) for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development and is working closely with a related World Bank working group. They are exploring the impact of electricity on education and health, as well as the impact of electricity on relieving the burden of household chores for women and other socioeconomic factors.

3

Financial Review

3.1 During its first 12 months, GVEP spent approximately \$6.3 million, slightly over 50% of its total funding. This spending reflects that, as a brand new entity, activity levels have developed from a zero base.

3.2 GVEP's operating resources are derived from financial donations from a range of bilateral and multilateral donors, the most significant of which are shown in the chart below.

Funding Status and Commitments as of 12/03

Revenues	(\$)
Funds Received	\$12.3 Million
Funds Committed/Disbursed	\$6.3 Million
BALANCE	\$6 Million

Key Donors as of 12/03

ESMAP	United Kingdom
France	UNDP
Germany	UN Foundation
Netherlands	US Agency for International Development
Sweden	The World Bank

Appendix 1

GVEP Partners

ABB Group	BD Consult	Centre de Ressources pour l'Émergence Sociale Participative
Action For Food Production	Bhartiya Dnyanpith	Centro de Desarrollo en Energia Solara
Acumen International	Bahuudeshiya Gramin Vikas Sanstha Wadgaon	Class Energy
African Energy	Bilco Consultants International	Climate Institute
African Energy Policy Research Network	Biodesign	Clouston Energy Research Club zur Laendlichen Elektrifizierung
Agama Energy	Biomass Energy for Rural India Project	Community Development Carbon Fund
Albanian Ecological Club-International Friends of Nature	Biomass Users Network Centroamérica	Community Oriented Sustainable Development Initiative
All India Women's Conference	Bolivia Ministry of Public Works	Community Power Corporation
Alternative Energy Institute	Brazil Ministry of Mines and Energy	Conside Energy Consulting firm
Ameco Environmental Services	Breathe Easy Network	Consumer Energy Council of America
APACE-VFEG	British Petroleum	CTSC Consulting
Appropriate Technology Center	British Petroleum Solar .	Cygnus Renewable Energy
Approtech Asia	Business Council for Sustainable Energy	Dasag Energy Engineering
APRODEST	Canadian International Development Agency	Denmark Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asia Credit Fund	CARBONA	Denton, Fatma
Assam Energy Development Agency	CEFA Tanzania	Department for International Development
Association des Volontaires pour le Développement/ RIOD-AO	Center for Renewable Energy and Appropriate Technologies	DESI Power
Ateneo de Manila University	Center for Resource Solutions	Deutsche Gessellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
Australian Cooperative Research Center for Renewable Energy	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherché Agronomique pour le Développement	
Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy		

Development Technologies Group	Environment and Development Action in the Third World	Himalayan Light Foundation
Dominican Republic Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Environment Protection Training and Research Institute	Honduras Energy Department
Durban Institute of Technology	Environnement Recherche Action au Cameroun	Honduras Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment
E5	Ethiopian Geological Survey	IMA International
East African Energy Conservation Alliance	Farmworks International	India Central Board of Irrigation and Power
East African Energy Technical Development Network	Fiorello H. LaGuardia Foundation	India Power Associates
Electric Power Research Institute	Food and Agricultural Organization	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
Electrical Engineering Division, Energy Management Group, RITES	Foundation Against Social Trauma and Environmental Ravages	Information Center on Renewable Information
Electricité de France	France Agency for Development	Innovation Energie Developpement
Electricity Council of Ecuador	France Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Institute for Sustainable Power
Elektroplan Consulting Engineers	Fundacao para Desenvolvimento Tecnologico de Engenharia	Integrated Energy Solutions
Energia	Future Energy Solutions, AEA Technology	Integrated Rural Development Organization
Energia y Telecomunicaciones Andinas	Environment	Integrated Sustainable Energy and Ecological Development Association
Energy and Environmental Concerns for Zambia	Ghana Ministry of Energy	Intermediate Technologies Development Group, Nepal
Energy and Security Group	Global Ecovillage Network	Intermediate Technologies Development Group, Peru
Energy Conversion Devices	Global Sustainable Energy Solutions, Global Transition Consulting	Intermediate Technologies Development Group, South Asia
Energy for Sustainable Development	Globe USA	Intermediate Technologies Development Group, United Kingdom
Energy Forum	Grameen Shakti	International Copper Association, .
Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme	Green Markets International	International Energy Initiative
Energy Studies Application Institute	Grupo Interdiscipinario de Tecnología Rural Apropriada	International Lead Zinc Research Organization
Energynet Limited	Guatemala Ministry of Mines and Energy	
Enersol	HEDON Household Energy Network	
Enertesa		
Engineers Against Poverty		

Iran, Management and Planning Organization	National Renewable Energy Laboratory	Multifunctional Platforms
Isofoton	Natural Resources Defense Council	Regulatory Economics Group
IT Power, India	Nimbkar Agricultural Research Institute	RenewableEnergyAccess.com
IT Power, United Kingdom	NRECA International .	Rural Energy Development Programme
IT Power, United States	Nuon RAPS Utility	Sabraa Bank
Italy Ministry for the Environment and Territory	Optimum Energy Senegal	Sahyadri Energy Systems Private
Joaquim Nabuco Foundation	Organización Latinoamericana de Energía	Sandia National Laboratories
Kadikoyu Friends of Science, Culture and Art Association	Organization of American States	Save Earth Nigeria
Kicuucu Lyamabwa Youth Volunteers for Development	Ormat International	Save Environment Management
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau	Pace University Energy Project	Schneider Electric
Kumasi Institute of Technology and Environment	Pakistan Energy and Environmental Management Centre	SGA Energy .
Lahmeyer International	Pakistan Ministry of the Environment	Shakti: Energy Website of Bangladesh
Lesotho Department of Energy	Panikker, Ramesh	Société de Services Decentralisees Nuon EDF
LGA Consultants/ Sage Training	Parallax Sustainable Development Solutions	Solamatics
Light Up The World Foundation	Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development	SolAqua
Local Energy Launch Pad	Perraudin, Sophie	Solar Development Group
Mali-Folkecenter	Persons Helping People/ Solar Ovens	Solar Electric Light Company
Massachusetts Renewable Energy Trust	Peru Ministry of Energy and Mines	Solar Electric Light Fund
Mbutu Agriculture Society Economic and Social Council, United Nations	Philippines Department of Energy	Solar Energy Society of Central Africa
Mecon Limited	Pothohar Water Partnership	Solar Engineering Services
Mexico, Ministry of Energy	Power Solutions Australia	Solar Household Energy, Solar Industries Association
Minerals and Energy Policy Centre	Preferred Energy	Solar International Management
Munasinghe Institute for Development	Prokaushali Sangsad	Soluz
N2solar	PT Minaca Selaras	South Africa Department of Minerals and Energy
National Environmental Consulting	RAPS Consulting	Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future
	RAPS Finance	Standard Corporate and Merchant Bank
	Regional Cell for Promotion of	

Stean & Associates Business Development Services	Ukuvuka Operation Firestop Umgeni Water	Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan
Stockholm Environment Institute	UNC/Technological Solutions for Social Development	
Stoves	United Nations Development Programme	
Strategic Consulting Partners	United Nations Environment Programme	
Stroma, s.r.l.	United States Agency for International Development	
Sun Ovens International	United States Department of Energy	
Sunseed Tanzania Trust	United States Energy Association	
Sussex Research Associates	United States Hydropower Council for International Development	
Sustainable Energy Solutions	University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	
Sustainable Rural Enterprise	University of Zaragoza	
Sustainable Village	Utilities Planning Associates	
Swedish International Development Agency	Utility Automation Integrators	
Symbiotec Research Associates	Village Hydropower Association	
Symbiotic Research Action Group	Village Reach	
Tangier Faculty of Sciences and Technologies	Vitogaz Madagascar	
Tanzania Office of Vice President	Washington Liaison Office	
Tanzania Traditional Energy Development and Environment	Winrock International, Brazil	
Tellus Institute/SEI-Boston	Winrock International, India	
TERI	Winrock International, United States	
Tezpur University, Department of Energy	World Alliance for Decentralized Energy	
The LEVON Group	World Bank	
The Nature Conservancy China Program	World Energy Council	
The Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	World Water Corporation	
The Saraswathy Shanmugam Public Charitable Trust	Xavier Institute of Management	
Trust for Voluntary Organizations		

Appendix 2

Contact Information

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To get general information

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12 August, 2004, ESMAP The World Bank/UNDP/ITDG-UK

Paul Hassing, Chair of the Global Village Energy Partnership Board, announces selection of ITDG – Intermediate Technology Development Group – as the new host for the GVEP Technical Secretariat. Dr. Abeeku Brew Hammond, former director of Ghana based NGO KITE and Associate Professor at the country's Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, has been chosen as GVEP Manager.

Joint UNDP/World Bank
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (ESMAP)

LIST OF REPORTS ON COMPLETED ACTIVITIES

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Activity/Report Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (AFR)				
Africa Regional	Anglophone Africa Household Energy Workshop (English)	07/88	085/88	
	Regional Power Seminar on Reducing Electric Power System Losses in Africa (English)	08/88	087/88	
	Institutional Evaluation of EGL (English)	02/89	098/89	
	Biomass Mapping Regional Workshops (English)	05/89	--	
	Francophone Household Energy Workshop (French)	08/89	--	
	Interafrican Electrical Engineering College: Proposals for Short- and Long-Term Development (English)	03/90	112/90	
	Biomass Assessment and Mapping (English)	03/90	--	
	Symposium on Power Sector Reform and Efficiency Improvement in Sub-Saharan Africa (English)	06/96	182/96	
	Commercialization of Marginal Gas Fields (English)	12/97	201/97	
	Commercializing Natural Gas: Lessons from the Seminar in Nairobi for Sub-Saharan Africa and Beyond	01/00	225/00	
	Africa Gas Initiative – Main Report: Volume I	02/01	240/01	
	First World Bank Workshop on the Petroleum Products Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa	09/01	245/01	
	Ministerial Workshop on Women in Energy	10/01	250/01	
	Energy and Poverty Reduction: Proceedings from a Multi-Sector And Multi-Stakeholder Workshop Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 23-25, 2002.	03/03	266/03	
	Opportunities for Power Trade in the Nile Basin: Final Scoping Study	01/04	277/04	
	Énergies modernes et réduction de la pauvreté: Un atelier multi-sectoriel. Actes de l'atelier régional. Dakar, Sénégal, du 4 au 6 février 2003 (French Only)	01/04	278/04	
	Énergies modernes et réduction de la pauvreté: Un atelier multi-sectoriel. Actes de l'atelier régional. Douala, Cameroun du 16-18 juillet 2003. (French Only)	09/04	286/04	
	Angola	Energy Assessment (English and Portuguese)	05/89	4708-ANG
		Power Rehabilitation and Technical Assistance (English)	10/91	142/91
		Africa Gas Initiative – Angola: Volume II	02/01	240/01
Benin	Energy Assessment (English and French)	06/85	5222-BEN	
Botswana	Energy Assessment (English)	09/84	4998-BT	
	Pump Electrification Prefeasibility Study (English)	01/86	047/86	
	Review of Electricity Service Connection Policy (English)	07/87	071/87	
	Tuli Block Farms Electrification Study (English)	07/87	072/87	
	Household Energy Issues Study (English)	02/88	--	
	Urban Household Energy Strategy Study (English)	05/91	132/91	
Burkina Faso	Energy Assessment (English and French)	01/86	5730-BUR	
	Technical Assistance Program (English)	03/86	052/86	
	Urban Household Energy Strategy Study (English and French)	06/91	134/91	
Burundi	Energy Assessment (English)	06/82	3778-BU	
	Petroleum Supply Management (English)	01/84	012/84	
	Status Report (English and French)	02/84	011/84	
	Presentation of Energy Projects for the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1983-1987) (English and French)	05/85	036/85	
	Improved Charcoal Cookstove Strategy (English and French)	09/85	042/85	

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Activity/Report Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>
	Peat Utilization Project (English)	11/85	046/85
	Energy Assessment (English and French)	01/92	9215-BU
Cameroon	Africa Gas Initiative – Cameroon: Volume III	02/01	240/01
Cape Verde	Energy Assessment (English and Portuguese)	08/84	5073-CV
	Household Energy Strategy Study (English)	02/90	110/90
Central African Republic	Energy Assessment (French)	08/92	9898-CAR
Chad	Elements of Strategy for Urban Household Energy The Case of N'djamena (French)	12/93	160/94
Comoros	Energy Assessment (English and French)	01/88	7104-COM
	In Search of Better Ways to Develop Solar Markets: The Case of Comoros	05/00	230/00
Congo	Energy Assessment (English)	01/88	6420-COB
	Power Development Plan (English and French)	03/90	106/90
	Africa Gas Initiative – Congo: Volume IV	02/01	240/01
Côte d'Ivoire	Energy Assessment (English and French)	04/85	5250-IVC
	Improved Biomass Utilization (English and French)	04/87	069/87
	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	12/87	--
	Power Sector Efficiency Study (French)	02/92	140/91
	Project of Energy Efficiency in Buildings (English)	09/95	175/95
	Africa Gas Initiative – Côte d'Ivoire: Volume V	02/01	240/01
Ethiopia	Energy Assessment (English)	07/84	4741-ET
	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	10/85	045/85
	Agricultural Residue Briquetting Pilot Project (English)	12/86	062/86
	Bagasse Study (English)	12/86	063/86
	Cooking Efficiency Project (English)	12/87	--
	Energy Assessment (English)	02/96	179/96
Gabon	Energy Assessment (English)	07/88	6915-GA
	Africa Gas Initiative – Gabon: Volume VI	02/01	240/01
The Gambia	Energy Assessment (English)	11/83	4743-GM
	Solar Water Heating Retrofit Project (English)	02/85	030/85
	Solar Photovoltaic Applications (English)	03/85	032/85
	Petroleum Supply Management Assistance (English)	04/85	035/85
Ghana	Energy Assessment (English)	11/86	6234-GH
	Energy Rationalization in the Industrial Sector (English)	06/88	084/88
	Sawmill Residues Utilization Study (English)	11/88	074/87
	Industrial Energy Efficiency (English)	11/92	148/92
	Corporatization of Distribution Concessions through Capitalization	12/03	272/03
Guinea	Energy Assessment (English)	11/86	6137-GUI
	Household Energy Strategy (English and French)	01/94	163/94
Guinea-Bissau	Energy Assessment (English and Portuguese)	08/84	5083-GUB
	Recommended Technical Assistance Projects (English & Portuguese)	04/85	033/85
	Management Options for the Electric Power and Water Supply Subsectors (English)	02/90	100/90
	Power and Water Institutional Restructuring (French)	04/91	118/91
Kenya	Energy Assessment (English)	05/82	3800-KE
	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	03/84	014/84
	Status Report (English)	05/84	016/84
	Coal Conversion Action Plan (English)	02/87	--
	Solar Water Heating Study (English)	02/87	066/87
	Peri-Urban Woodfuel Development (English)	10/87	076/87
	Power Master Plan (English)	11/87	--
	Power Loss Reduction Study (English)	09/96	186/96

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Activity/Report Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>
	Implementation Manual: Financing Mechanisms for Solar Electric Equipment	07/00	231/00
Lesotho	Energy Assessment (English)	01/84	4676-LSO
Liberia	Energy Assessment (English)	12/84	5279-LBR
	Recommended Technical Assistance Projects (English)	06/85	038/85
	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	12/87	081/87
Madagascar	Energy Assessment (English)	01/87	5700-MAG
	Power System Efficiency Study (English and French)	12/87	075/87
	Environmental Impact of Woodfuels (French)	10/95	176/95
Malawi	Energy Assessment (English)	08/82	3903-MAL
	Technical Assistance to Improve the Efficiency of Fuelwood Use in the Tobacco Industry (English)	11/83	009/83
	Status Report (English)	01/84	013/84
Mali	Energy Assessment (English and French)	11/91	8423-MLI
	Household Energy Strategy (English and French)	03/92	147/92
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Energy Assessment (English and French)	04/85	5224-MAU
	Household Energy Strategy Study (English and French)	07/90	123/90
Mauritius	Energy Assessment (English)	12/81	3510-MAS
	Status Report (English)	10/83	008/83
	Power System Efficiency Audit (English)	05/87	070/87
	Bagasse Power Potential (English)	10/87	077/87
	Energy Sector Review (English)	12/94	3643-MAS
Mozambique	Energy Assessment (English)	01/87	6128-MOZ
	Household Electricity Utilization Study (English)	03/90	113/90
	Electricity Tariffs Study (English)	06/96	181/96
	Sample Survey of Low Voltage Electricity Customers	06/97	195/97
Namibia	Energy Assessment (English)	03/93	11320-NAM
Niger	Energy Assessment (French)	05/84	4642-NIR
	Status Report (English and French)	02/86	051/86
	Improved Stoves Project (English and French)	12/87	080/87
	Household Energy Conservation and Substitution (English and French)	01/88	082/88
Nigeria	Energy Assessment (English)	08/83	4440-UNI
	Energy Assessment (English)	07/93	11672-UNI
	Strategic Gas Plan	02/04	279/04
Rwanda	Energy Assessment (English)	06/82	3779-RW
	Status Report (English and French)	05/84	017/84
	Improved Charcoal Cookstove Strategy (English and French)	08/86	059/86
	Improved Charcoal Production Techniques (English and French)	02/87	065/87
	Energy Assessment (English and French)	07/91	8017-RW
	Commercialization of Improved Charcoal Stoves and Carbonization Techniques Mid-Term Progress Report (English and French)	12/91	141/91
SADC	SADC Regional Power Interconnection Study, Vols. I-IV (English)	12/93	-
SADCC	SADCC Regional Sector: Regional Capacity-Building Program for Energy Surveys and Policy Analysis (English)	11/91	-
Sao Tome and Principe	Energy Assessment (English)	10/85	5803-STP
Senegal	Energy Assessment (English)	07/83	4182-SE
	Status Report (English and French)	10/84	025/84
	Industrial Energy Conservation Study (English)	05/85	037/85
	Preparatory Assistance for Donor Meeting (English and French)	04/86	056/86
	Urban Household Energy Strategy (English)	02/89	096/89
	Industrial Energy Conservation Program (English)	05/94	165/94

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Activity/Report Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>
Seychelles	Energy Assessment (English)	01/84	4693-SEY
	Electric Power System Efficiency Study (English)	08/84	021/84
Sierra Leone	Energy Assessment (English)	10/87	6597-SL
Somalia	Energy Assessment (English)	12/85	5796-SO
Republic of South Africa	Options for the Structure and Regulation of Natural Gas Industry (English)	05/95	172/95
Sudan	Management Assistance to the Ministry of Energy and Mining	05/83	003/83
	Energy Assessment (English)	07/83	4511-SU
	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	06/84	018/84
	Status Report (English)	11/84	026/84
	Wood Energy/Forestry Feasibility (English)	07/87	073/87
Swaziland	Energy Assessment (English)	02/87	6262-SW
	Household Energy Strategy Study	10/97	198/97
Tanzania	Energy Assessment (English)	11/84	4969-TA
	Peri-Urban Woodfuels Feasibility Study (English)	08/88	086/88
	Tobacco Curing Efficiency Study (English)	05/89	102/89
	Remote Sensing and Mapping of Woodlands (English)	06/90	--
	Industrial Energy Efficiency Technical Assistance (English)	08/90	122/90
	Power Loss Reduction Volume 1: Transmission and Distribution System Technical Loss Reduction and Network Development (English)	06/98	204A/98
	Power Loss Reduction Volume 2: Reduction of Non-Technical Losses (English)	06/98	204B/98
Togo	Energy Assessment (English)	06/85	5221-TO
	Wood Recovery in the Nangbeto Lake (English and French)	04/86	055/86
	Power Efficiency Improvement (English and French)	12/87	078/87
Uganda	Energy Assessment (English)	07/83	4453-UG
	Status Report (English)	08/84	020/84
	Institutional Review of the Energy Sector (English)	01/85	029/85
	Energy Efficiency in Tobacco Curing Industry (English)	02/86	049/86
	Fuelwood/Forestry Feasibility Study (English)	03/86	053/86
	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	12/88	092/88
	Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Brick and Tile Industry (English)	02/89	097/89
	Tobacco Curing Pilot Project (English)	03/89	UNDP Terminal Report
Zaire	Energy Assessment (English)	12/96	193/96
	Rural Electrification Strategy Study	09/99	221/99
	Energy Assessment (English)	05/86	5837-ZR
Zambia	Energy Assessment (English)	01/83	4110-ZA
	Status Report (English)	08/85	039/85
	Energy Sector Institutional Review (English)	11/86	060/86
	Power Subsector Efficiency Study (English)	02/89	093/88
	Energy Strategy Study (English)	02/89	094/88
	Urban Household Energy Strategy Study (English)	08/90	121/90
	Energy Assessment (English)	06/82	3765-ZIM
Zimbabwe	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	06/83	005/83
	Status Report (English)	08/84	019/84
	Power Sector Management Assistance Project (English)	04/85	034/85
	Power Sector Management Institution Building (English)	09/89	--
	Petroleum Management Assistance (English)	12/89	109/89
	Charcoal Utilization Pre-feasibility Study (English)	06/90	119/90

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	Integrated Energy Strategy Evaluation (English)	01/92	8768-ZIM
	Energy Efficiency Technical Assistance Project: Strategic Framework for a National Energy Efficiency Improvement Program (English)	04/94	--
	Capacity Building for the National Energy Efficiency Improvement Programme (NEEIP) (English)	12/94	--
Zimbabwe	Rural Electrification Study	03/00	228/00
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (EAP)			
Asia Regional	Pacific Household and Rural Energy Seminar (English)	11/90	--
China	County-Level Rural Energy Assessments (English)	05/89	101/89
	Fuelwood Forestry Preinvestment Study (English)	12/89	105/89
	Strategic Options for Power Sector Reform in China (English)	07/93	156/93
	Energy Efficiency and Pollution Control in Township and Village Enterprises (TVE) Industry (English)	11/94	168/94
	Energy for Rural Development in China: An Assessment Based on a Joint Chinese/ESMAP Study in Six Counties (English)	06/96	183/96
	Improving the Technical Efficiency of Decentralized Power Companies	09/99	222/99
	Air Pollution and Acid Rain Control: The Case of Shijiazhuang City and the Changsha Triangle Area	10/03	267/03
	Toward a Sustainable Coal Sector In China	07/04	287/04
Fiji	Energy Assessment (English)	06/83	4462-FIJ
Indonesia	Energy Assessment (English)	11/81	3543-IND
	Status Report (English)	09/84	022/84
	Power Generation Efficiency Study (English)	02/86	050/86
	Energy Efficiency in the Brick, Tile and Lime Industries (English)	04/87	067/87
	Diesel Generating Plant Efficiency Study (English)	12/88	095/88
	Urban Household Energy Strategy Study (English)	02/90	107/90
	Biomass Gasifier Preinvestment Study Vols. I & II (English)	12/90	124/90
	Prospects for Biomass Power Generation with Emphasis on Palm Oil, Sugar, Rubberwood and Plywood Residues (English)	11/94	167/94
Lao PDR	Urban Electricity Demand Assessment Study (English)	03/93	154/93
	Institutional Development for Off-Grid Electrification	06/99	215/99
Malaysia	Sabah Power System Efficiency Study (English)	03/87	068/87
	Gas Utilization Study (English)	09/91	9645-MA
Mongolia	Energy Efficiency in the Electricity and District Heating Sectors	10/01	247/01
	Improved Space Heating Stoves for Ulaanbaatar	03/02	254/02
Myanmar	Energy Assessment (English)	06/85	5416-BA
Papua New Guinea	Energy Assessment (English)	06/82	3882-PNG
	Status Report (English)	07/83	006/83
	Institutional Review in the Energy Sector (English)	10/84	023/84
	Power Tariff Study (English)	10/84	024/84
Philippines	Commercial Potential for Power Production from Agricultural Residues (English)	12/93	157/93
	Energy Conservation Study (English)	08/94	--
	Strengthening the Non-Conventional and Rural Energy Development Program in the Philippines: A Policy Framework and Action Plan	08/01	243/01

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	Rural Electrification and Development in the Philippines: Measuring the Social and Economic Benefits	05/02	255/02
Solomon Islands	Energy Assessment (English)	06/83	4404-SOL
	Energy Assessment (English)	01/92	979-SOL
South Pacific	Petroleum Transport in the South Pacific (English)	05/86	--
Thailand	Energy Assessment (English)	09/85	5793-TH
	Rural Energy Issues and Options (English)	09/85	044/85
	Accelerated Dissemination of Improved Stoves and Charcoal Kilns (English)	09/87	079/87
	Northeast Region Village Forestry and Woodfuels Preinvestment Study (English)	02/88	083/88
	Impact of Lower Oil Prices (English)	08/88	--
	Coal Development and Utilization Study (English)	10/89	--
	Why Liberalization May Stall in a Mature Power Market: A Review of the Technical and Political Economy Factors that Constrained the Electricity Sector Reform in Thailand 1998-2002	12/03	270/03
	Reducing Emissions from Motorcycles in Bangkok	10/03	275/03
Tonga	Energy Assessment (English)	06/85	5498-TON
Vanuatu	Energy Assessment (English)	06/85	5577-VA
Vietnam	Rural and Household Energy-Issues and Options (English)	01/94	161/94
	Power Sector Reform and Restructuring in Vietnam: Final Report to the Steering Committee (English and Vietnamese)	09/95	174/95
	Household Energy Technical Assistance: Improved Coal Briquetting and Commercialized Dissemination of Higher Efficiency Biomass and Coal Stoves (English)	01/96	178/96
	Petroleum Fiscal Issues and Policies for Fluctuating Oil Prices In Vietnam	02/01	236/01
	An Overnight Success: Vietnam's Switch to Unleaded Gasoline	08/02	257/02
	The Electricity Law for Vietnam—Status and Policy Issues— The Socialist Republic of Vietnam	08/02	259/02
	Petroleum Sector Technical Assistance for the Revision of the Existing Legal and Regulatory Framework	12/03	269/03
Western Samoa	Energy Assessment (English)	06/85	5497-WSO
SOUTH ASIA (SAS)			
Bangladesh	Energy Assessment (English)	10/82	3873-BD
	Priority Investment Program (English)	05/83	002/83
	Status Report (English)	04/84	015/84
	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	02/85	031/85
	Small Scale Uses of Gas Pre-feasibility Study (English)	12/88	--
	Reducing Emissions from Baby-Taxis in Dhaka	01/02	253/02
India	Opportunities for Commercialization of Non-conventional Energy Systems (English)	11/88	091/88
	Maharashtra Bagasse Energy Efficiency Project (English)	07/90	120/90
	Mini-Hydro Development on Irrigation Dams and Canal Drops Vols. I, II and III (English)	07/91	139/91
	WindFarm Pre-Investment Study (English)	12/92	150/92
	Power Sector Reform Seminar (English)	04/94	166/94
	Environmental Issues in the Power Sector (English)	06/98	205/98
	Environmental Issues in the Power Sector: Manual for Environmental Decision Making (English)	06/99	213/99

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Activity/Report Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>
India	Household Energy Strategies for Urban India: The Case of Hyderabad	06/99	214/99
	Greenhouse Gas Mitigation In the Power Sector: Case Studies From India	02/01	237/01
	Energy Strategies for Rural India: Evidence from Six States	08/02	258/02
	Household Energy, Indoor Air Pollution, and Health	11/02	261/02
	Access of the Poor to Clean Household Fuels	07/03	263/03
	The Impact of Energy on Women's Lives in Rural India	01/04	276/04
	Environmental Issues in the Power Sector: Long-Term Impacts And Policy Options for Rajasthan	10/04	292/04
	Environmental Issues in the Power Sector: Long-Term Impacts And Policy Options for Karnataka	10/04	293/04
Nepal	Energy Assessment (English)	08/83	4474-NEP
	Status Report (English)	01/85	028/84
	Energy Efficiency & Fuel Substitution in Industries (English)	06/93	158/93
Pakistan	Household Energy Assessment (English)	05/88	--
	Assessment of Photovoltaic Programs, Applications, and Markets (English)	10/89	103/89
Pakistan	National Household Energy Survey and Strategy Formulation Study: Project Terminal Report (English)	03/94	--
	Managing the Energy Transition (English)	10/94	--
	Lighting Efficiency Improvement Program		
	Phase 1: Commercial Buildings Five Year Plan (English)	10/94	--
	Clean Fuels	10/01	246/01
Regional	Toward Cleaner Urban Air in South Asia: Tackling Transport Pollution, Understanding Sources.	03/04	281/04
Sri Lanka	Energy Assessment (English)	05/82	3792-CE
	Power System Loss Reduction Study (English)	07/83	007/83
	Status Report (English)	01/84	010/84
	Industrial Energy Conservation Study (English)	03/86	054/86
	Sustainable Transport Options for Sri Lanka: Vol. I	02/03	262/03
	Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Options in the Sri Lanka Power Sector: Vol. II	02/03	262/03
	Sri Lanka Electric Power Technology Assessment (SLEPTA): Vol. III	02/03	262/03
	Energy and Poverty Reduction: Proceedings from South Asia Practitioners Workshop How Can Modern Energy Services Contribute to Poverty Reduction? Colombo, Sri Lanka, June 2-4, 2003	11/03	268/03
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (ECA)			
Armenia	Development of Heat Strategies for Urban Areas of Low-income Transition Economies. Urban Heating Strategy for the Republic Of Armenia. <i>Including a Summary of a Heating Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic</i>	04/04	282/04
Bulgaria	Natural Gas Policies and Issues (English)	10/96	188/96
	Energy Environment Review	10/02	260/02
Central Asia and The Caucasus	Cleaner Transport Fuels in Central Asia and the Caucasus	08/01	242/01
Central and Eastern Europe	Power Sector Reform in Selected Countries	07/97	196/97
	Increasing the Efficiency of Heating Systems in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union (English and Russian)	08/00	234/00

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Activity/Report Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>
	The Future of Natural Gas in Eastern Europe (English)	08/92	149/92
Kazakhstan	Natural Gas Investment Study, Volumes 1, 2 & 3	12/97	199/97
Kazakhstan & Kyrgyzstan	Opportunities for Renewable Energy Development	11/97	16855-KAZ
Poland	Energy Sector Restructuring Program Vols. I-V (English)	01/93	153/93
	Natural Gas Upstream Policy (English and Polish)	08/98	206/98
	Energy Sector Restructuring Program: Establishing the Energy Regulation Authority	10/98	208/98
Portugal	Energy Assessment (English)	04/84	4824-PO
Romania	Natural Gas Development Strategy (English)	12/96	192/96
	Private Sector Participation in Market-Based Energy-Efficiency Financing Schemes: Lessons Learned from Romania and International Experiences.	11/03	274/03
Slovenia	Workshop on Private Participation in the Power Sector (English)	02/99	211/99
Turkey	Energy Assessment (English)	03/83	3877-TU
	Energy and the Environment: Issues and Options Paper	04/00	229/00
	Energy and Environment Review: Synthesis Report	12/03	273/03

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MNA)

Arab Republic of Egypt	Energy Assessment (English)	10/96	189/96
	Energy Assessment (English and French)	03/84	4157-MOR
	Status Report (English and French)	01/86	048/86
Morocco	Energy Sector Institutional Development Study (English and French)	07/95	173/95
	Natural Gas Pricing Study (French)	10/98	209/98
	Gas Development Plan Phase II (French)	02/99	210/99
Syria	Energy Assessment (English)	05/86	5822-SYR
	Electric Power Efficiency Study (English)	09/88	089/88
	Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Cement Sector (English)	04/89	099/89
	Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Fertilizer Sector (English)	06/90	115/90
Tunisia	Fuel Substitution (English and French)	03/90	--
	Power Efficiency Study (English and French)	02/92	136/91
	Energy Management Strategy in the Residential and Tertiary Sectors (English)	04/92	146/92
	Renewable Energy Strategy Study, Volume I (French)	11/96	190A/96
	Renewable Energy Strategy Study, Volume II (French)	11/96	190B/96
Yemen	Energy Assessment (English)	12/84	4892-YAR
	Energy Investment Priorities (English)	02/87	6376-YAR
	Household Energy Strategy Study Phase I (English)	03/91	126/91

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LCR)

LCR Regional	Regional Seminar on Electric Power System Loss Reduction in the Caribbean (English)	07/89	--
	Elimination of Lead in Gasoline in Latin America and the Caribbean (English and Spanish)	04/97	194/97
	Elimination of Lead in Gasoline in Latin America and the Caribbean - Status Report (English and Spanish)	12/97	200/97
	Harmonization of Fuels Specifications in Latin America and the Caribbean (English and Spanish)	06/98	203/98
Bolivia	Energy Assessment (English)	04/83	4213-BO
	National Energy Plan (English)	12/87	--

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Activity/Report Title</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Number</i>
	La Paz Private Power Technical Assistance (English)	11/90	111/90
Bolivia	Pre-feasibility Evaluation Rural Electrification and Demand Assessment (English and Spanish)	04/91	129/91
	National Energy Plan (Spanish)	08/91	131/91
	Private Power Generation and Transmission (English)	01/92	137/91
	Natural Gas Distribution: Economics and Regulation (English)	03/92	125/92
	Natural Gas Sector Policies and Issues (English and Spanish)	12/93	164/93
	Household Rural Energy Strategy (English and Spanish)	01/94	162/94
	Preparation of Capitalization of the Hydrocarbon Sector	12/96	191/96
	Introducing Competition into the Electricity Supply Industry in Developing Countries: Lessons from Bolivia	08/00	233/00
	Final Report on Operational Activities Rural Energy and Energy Efficiency	08/00	235/00
	Oil Industry Training for Indigenous People: The Bolivian Experience (English and Spanish)	09/01	244/01
	Capacitación de Pueblos Indígenas en la Actividad Petrolera. Fase II	07/04	290/04
	Estudio Sobre Aplicaciones en Pequeña Escala de Gas Natural	07/04	291/04
Brazil	Energy Efficiency & Conservation: Strategic Partnership for Energy Efficiency in Brazil (English)	01/95	170/95
	Hydro and Thermal Power Sector Study	09/97	197/97
	Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy Systems in the Northeast: A Preinvestment Study	07/00	232/00
	Reducing Energy Costs in Municipal Water Supply Operations “Learning-while-doing” Energy M&T on the Brazilian Frontlines	07/03	265/03
Chile	Energy Sector Review (English)	08/88	7129-CH
Colombia	Energy Strategy Paper (English)	12/86	--
	Power Sector Restructuring (English)	11/94	169/94
Colombia	Energy Efficiency Report for the Commercial and Public Sector (English)	06/96	184/96
Costa Rica	Energy Assessment (English and Spanish)	01/84	4655-CR
	Recommended Technical Assistance Projects (English)	11/84	027/84
	Forest Residues Utilization Study (English and Spanish)	02/90	108/90
Dominican Republic	Energy Assessment (English)	05/91	8234-DO
Ecuador	Energy Assessment (Spanish)	12/85	5865-EC
	Energy Strategy Phase I (Spanish)	07/88	--
	Energy Strategy (English)	04/91	--
	Private Mini-hydropower Development Study (English)	11/92	--
	Energy Pricing Subsidies and Interfuel Substitution (English)	08/94	11798-EC
	Energy Pricing, Poverty and Social Mitigation (English)	08/94	12831-EC
Guatemala	Issues and Options in the Energy Sector (English)	09/93	12160-GU
	Health Impacts of Traditional Fuel Use	08/04	284/04
Haiti	Energy Assessment (English and French)	06/82	3672-HA
	Status Report (English and French)	08/85	041/85
	Household Energy Strategy (English and French)	12/91	143/91
Honduras	Energy Assessment (English)	08/87	6476-HO
	Petroleum Supply Management (English)	03/91	128/91
Jamaica	Energy Assessment (English)	04/85	5466-JM
	Petroleum Procurement, Refining, and Distribution Study (English)	11/86	061/86
	Energy Efficiency Building Code Phase I (English)	03/88	--
	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels Phase I (English)	03/88	--
	Management Information System Phase I (English)	03/88	--

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	Charcoal Production Project (English)	09/88	090/88
	FIDCO Sawmill Residues Utilization Study (English)	09/88	088/88
Jamaica	Energy Sector Strategy and Investment Planning Study (English)	07/92	135/92
Mexico	Improved Charcoal Production Within Forest Management for the State of Veracruz (English and Spanish)	08/91	138/91
	Energy Efficiency Management Technical Assistance to the Comisión Nacional para el Ahorro de Energía (CONAE) (English)	04/96	180/96
	Energy Environment Review	05/01	241/01
Nicaragua	Modernizing the Fuelwood Sector in Managua and León	12/01	252/01
Panama	Power System Efficiency Study (English)	06/83	004/83
Paraguay	Energy Assessment (English)	10/84	5145-PA
	Recommended Technical Assistance Projects (English)	09/85	--
	Status Report (English and Spanish)	09/85	043/85
Peru	Energy Assessment (English)	01/84	4677-PE
	Status Report (English)	08/85	040/85
	Proposal for a Stove Dissemination Program in the Sierra (English and Spanish)	02/87	064/87
	Energy Strategy (English and Spanish)	12/90	--
	Study of Energy Taxation and Liberalization of the Hydrocarbons Sector (English and Spanish)	120/93	159/93
	Reform and Privatization in the Hydrocarbon Sector (English and Spanish)	07/99	216/99
	Rural Electrification	02/01	238/01
Saint Lucia	Energy Assessment (English)	09/84	5111-SLU
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Energy Assessment (English)	09/84	5103-STV
Sub Andean	Environmental and Social Regulation of Oil and Gas Operations in Sensitive Areas of the Sub-Andean Basin (English and Spanish)	07/99	217/99
Trinidad and Tobago	Energy Assessment (English)	12/85	5930-TR

GLOBAL

	Energy End Use Efficiency: Research and Strategy (English)	11/89	--
	Women and Energy--A Resource Guide		
	The International Network: Policies and Experience (English)	04/90	--
	Guidelines for Utility Customer Management and Metering (English and Spanish)	07/91	--
	Assessment of Personal Computer Models for Energy Planning in Developing Countries (English)	10/91	--
	Long-Term Gas Contracts Principles and Applications (English)	02/93	152/93
	Comparative Behavior of Firms Under Public and Private Ownership (English)	05/93	155/93
	Development of Regional Electric Power Networks (English)	10/94	--
	Roundtable on Energy Efficiency (English)	02/95	171/95
	Assessing Pollution Abatement Policies with a Case Study of Ankara (English)	11/95	177/95
	A Synopsis of the Third Annual Roundtable on Independent Power Projects: Rhetoric and Reality (English)	08/96	187/96
	Rural Energy and Development Roundtable (English)	05/98	202/98

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	A Synopsis of the Second Roundtable on Energy Efficiency: Institutional and Financial Delivery Mechanisms (English)	09/98	207/98
	The Effect of a Shadow Price on Carbon Emission in the Energy Portfolio of the World Bank: A Carbon Backcasting Exercise (English)	02/99	212/99
	Increasing the Efficiency of Gas Distribution Phase 1: Case Studies and Thematic Data Sheets	07/99	218/99
	Global Energy Sector Reform in Developing Countries: A Scorecard	07/99	219/99
	Global Lighting Services for the Poor Phase II: Text Marketing of Small “Solar” Batteries for Rural Electrification Purposes	08/99	220/99
	A Review of the Renewable Energy Activities of the UNDP/ World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme 1993 to 1998	11/99	223/99
	Energy, Transportation and Environment: Policy Options for Environmental Improvement	12/99	224/99
	Privatization, Competition and Regulation in the British Electricity Industry, With Implications for Developing Countries	02/00	226/00
	Reducing the Cost of Grid Extension for Rural Electrification	02/00	227/00
	Undeveloped Oil and Gas Fields in the Industrializing World	02/01	239/01
	Best Practice Manual: Promoting Decentralized Electrification Investment	10/01	248/01
	Peri-Urban Electricity Consumers—A Forgotten but Important Group: What Can We Do to Electrify Them?	10/01	249/01
	Village Power 2000: Empowering People and Transforming Markets	10/01	251/01
	Private Financing for Community Infrastructure	05/02	256/02
	Stakeholder Involvement in Options Assessment: Promoting Dialogue in Meeting Water and Energy Needs: A Sourcebook	07/03	264/03
	A Review of ESMAP’s Energy Efficiency Portfolio	11/03	271/03
	A Review of ESMAP’s Rural Energy and Renewable Energy Portfolio	04/04	280/04
	ESMAP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Reports 1998-2004 (CD Only)	05/04	283/04
	Regulation of Associated Gas Flaring and Venting: <i>A Global Overview and Lessons Learned from International Experience</i>	08/04	285/04
	ESMAP Gender in Energy Reports and Other related Information (CD Only)	11/04	288/04
	ESMAP Indoor Air Pollution Reports and Other related Information (CD Only)	11/04	289/04
	Energy and Poverty Reduction: Proceedings from the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) Workshop on the Pre-Investment Funding. Berlin, Germany, April 23-24, 2003.	11/04	294/04
	Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) Annual Report 2003	12/04	295/04

Last report added to this list: ESMAP Formal Report 295/04

JOINT UNDP / WORLD BANK
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (ESMAP)

PURPOSE

The Joint UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) is a special global technical assistance partnership sponsored by the UNDP, the World Bank and bi-lateral official donors. Established with the support of UNDP and bilateral official donors in 1983, ESMAP is managed by the World Bank. ESMAP's mission is to promote the role of energy in poverty reduction and economic growth in an environmentally responsible manner. Its work applies to low-income, emerging, and transition economies and contributes to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. ESMAP interventions are knowledge products including free technical assistance, specific studies, advisory services, pilot projects, knowledge generation and dissemination, trainings, workshops and seminars, conferences and roundtables, and publications. ESMAP work is focused on three priority areas: access to modern energy for the poorest, the development of sustainable energy markets, and the promotion of environmentally sustainable energy practices.

GOVERNANCE AND OPERATIONS

ESMAP is governed by a Consultative Group (the ESMAP CG) composed of representatives of the UNDP and World Bank, other donors, and development experts from regions which benefit from ESMAP's assistance. The ESMAP CG is chaired by a World Bank Vice President, and advised by a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of independent energy experts that reviews the Programme's strategic agenda, its work plan, and its achievements. ESMAP relies on a cadre of engineers, energy planners, and economists from the World Bank, and from the energy and development community at large, to conduct its activities under the guidance of the Manager of ESMAP.

FUNDING

ESMAP is a knowledge partnership supported by the World Bank, the UNDP and official donors from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. ESMAP has also enjoyed the support of private donors as well as in-kind support from a number of partners in the energy and development community.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, a copy of the ESMAP Annual Report, or copies of project reports, etc., please visit the ESMAP website: www.esmap.org. ESMAP can be reached by email at esmap@worldbank.org or by mail at:

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