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energy
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Building resilience for the energy sector

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

UNFCCC Expert Meeting
Vientiane, Lao PDR
15-17 September 2011

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Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership

- an international partnership established at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg
- working primarily in developing countries and in countries in transition





REEEP's focus

facilitating the development of market conditions for the accelerated uptake of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies through:

- structuring policy and regulatory initiatives for clean energy, and
- facilitating financing for clean energy projects

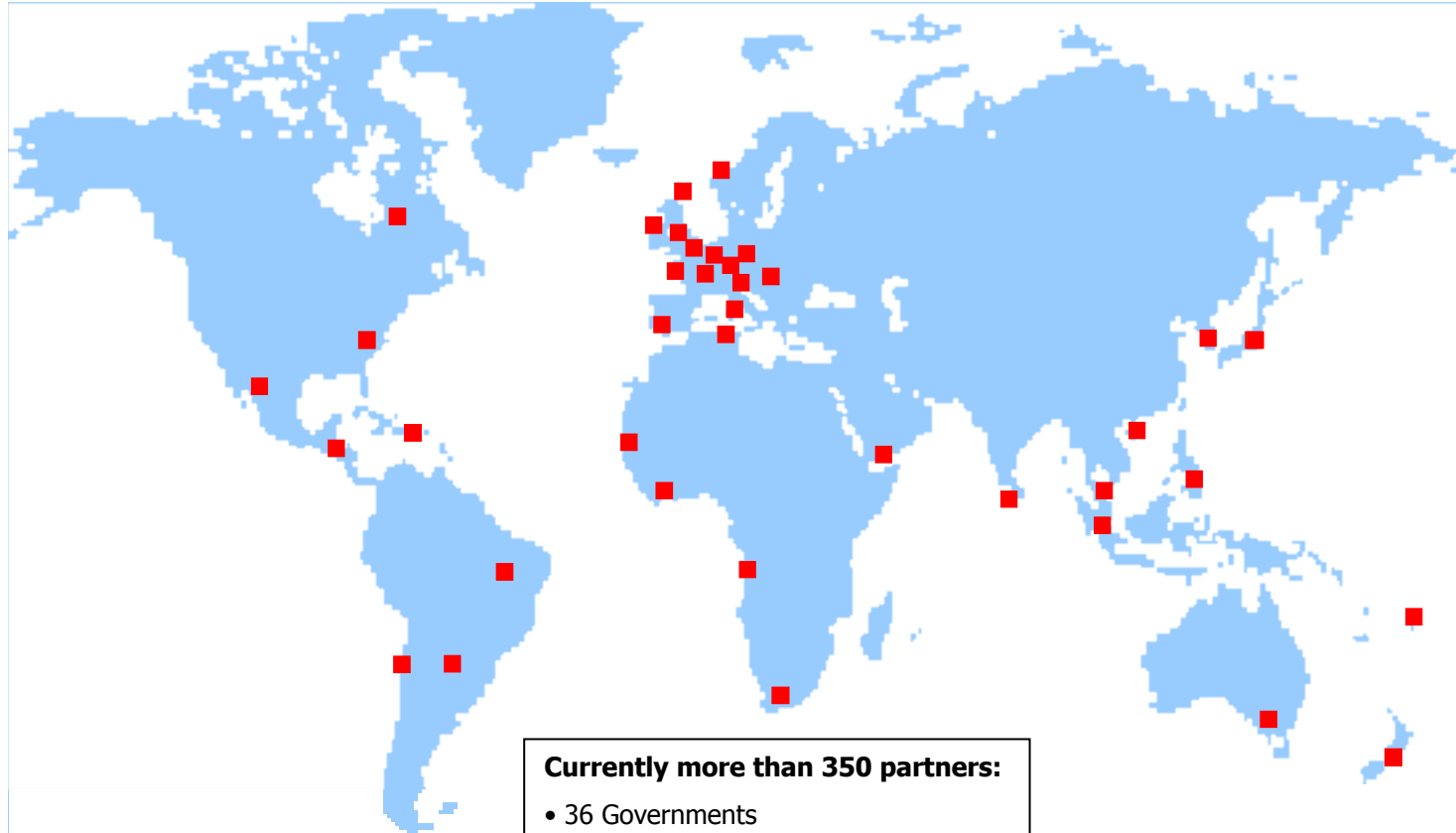


REEEP adds unique value of bringing the private sector to the table



REEEP partners

- businesses
- G8 countries
- developing countries
- NGOs



Currently more than 350 partners:

- 36 Governments
- International organisations, NGOs and companies

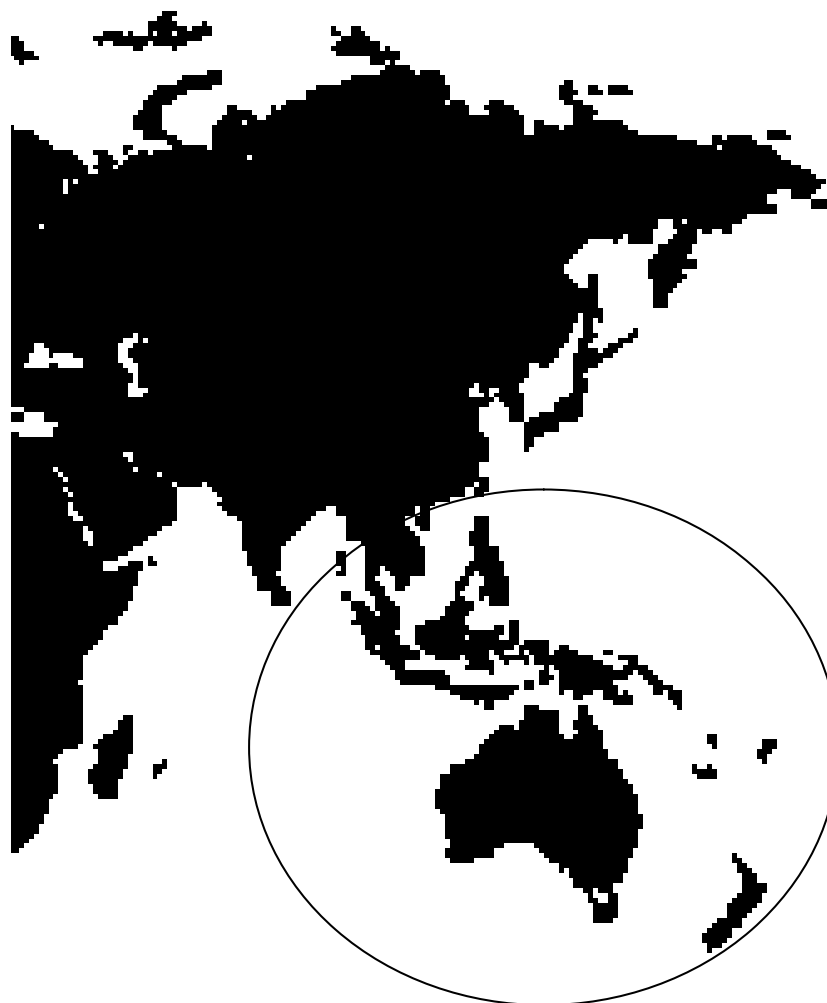


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**REEEP in our
region:
South East
Asia and the
Pacific**



Australia
Cook Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Fiji
Kiribati
Nauru
New Zealand
Niue and Tokelau
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Republic of the Marshall Islands
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Cambodia
East Timor
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Thailand
The Republic of the Philippines
Vietnam
Brunei Darussalam
Malaysia
Singapore



Provision of clean energy reduces exposure to climate change impacts

- **biodiversity and ecosystems:** improved agricultural production, better administration of water for irrigation, and enhancement in post-harvest processing can severely reduce pressure on soil and decrease deforestation;
- **access to safe water:** electricity can be used for pumping deep ground-water through wells;
- **safer cooking:** biogas and improved biomass use provide a safer renewable fuel for cooking and consequently reduce exposure to indoor pollution and burns.





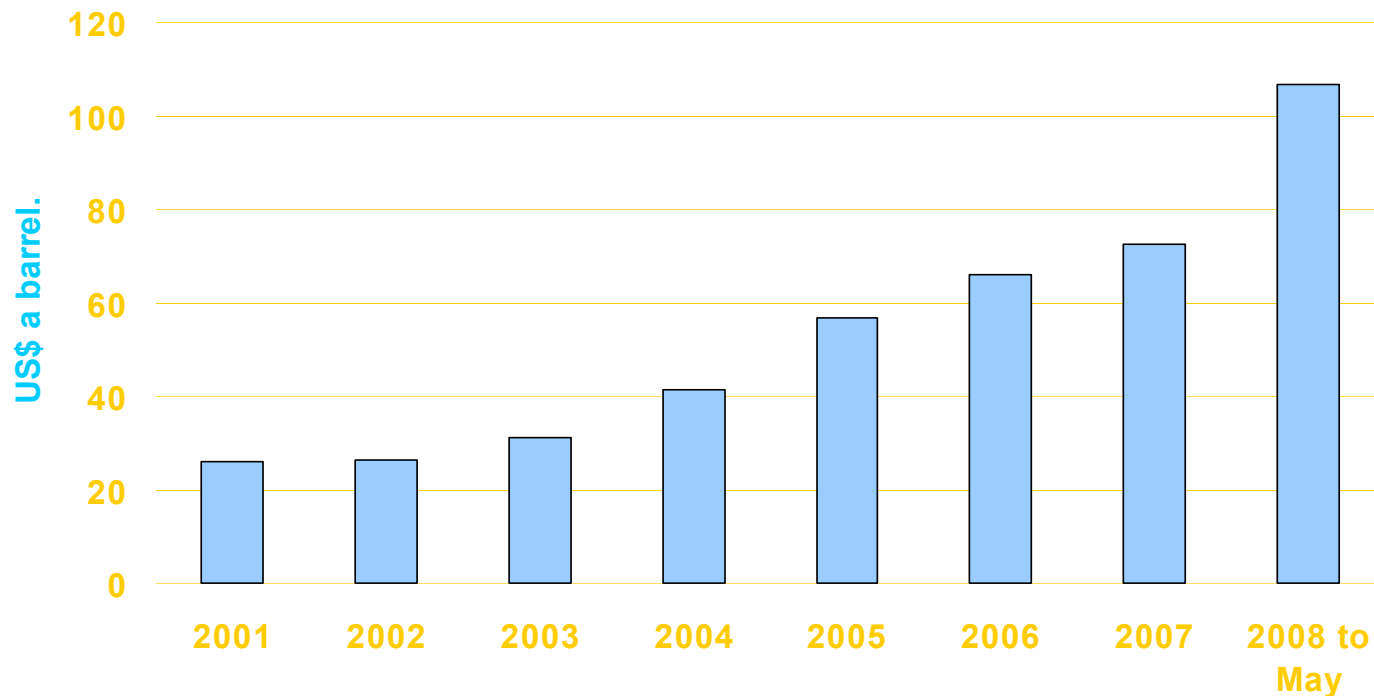
Role of clean energy in adaptation

- **safer cooking:** biogas and improved biomass use provide a safer fuel for cooking and consequently reduce exposure to indoor pollution and burns.
- **energy security:** renewable energy creates more energy independence, in particular from fossil fuels price volatility and unpredictability, and can mitigate resource-based conflicts.





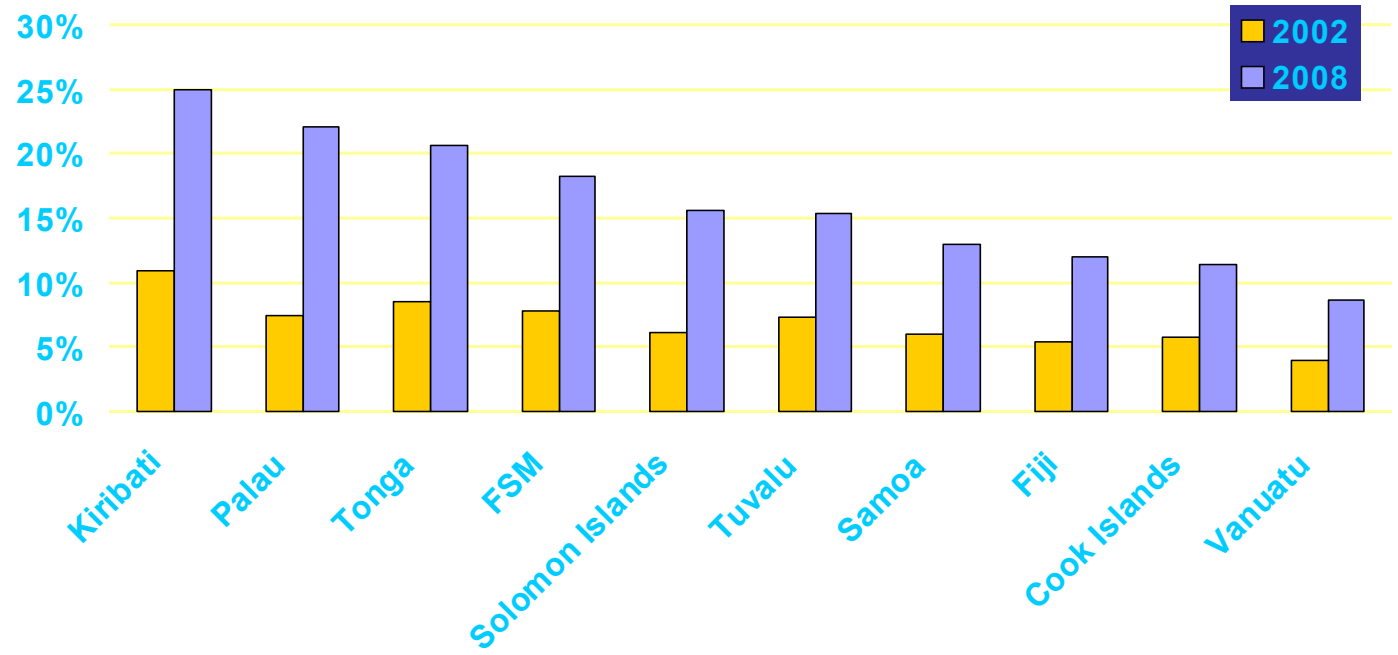
Improved energy security for the Pacific is a priority



- Fossil fuels currently account for 95% of fuel use in the Pacific.
- The PICs are highly vulnerable to interruptions in supply and to rising fuel costs.



Changes in availability, quality and cost of fossil fuels have a significant impact on small island economies





Decentralised renewable energy systems are key to decreasing vulnerability to climate change

Access to electricity provides for:

- increased **economic activity** - more productivity, enhanced livelihood and better revenue opportunities, thereby reducing poverty;
- **education and access to information** - shrinking the labour on children, particularly young girls, improve scholastic services; a by effect may be better gender equality and a women empowerment;





Decentralised renewable energy systems are key to decreasing vulnerability to climate change

- relief of *pressure on resources* - input received directly from existing local energy flows and natural processes turning them into energy services to meet the need of individuals and communities.





Recommendations for building resilient energy sectors

Ambition

- Remove “consultants fatigue”
- 50% renewable energy target

Reality check

- resource mapping and science
- technology availability



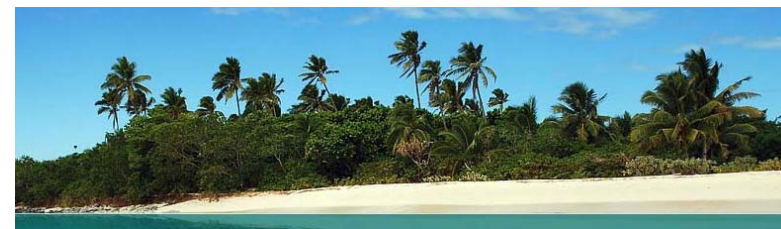
→ 50% less reliant on fossil fuels, includes energy efficiency



Recommendations for building resilient energy sectors

Rigorous planning

- whole of sector approach
- rigorous processes underpin national planning



Institutional arrangements and inclusiveness

- **long - term arrangement** necessary to provide strong leadership, coordination and oversight of the activities
- Mainstreaming of energy issues key to success. However, Tonga chose to create a new agency, placed in PM office, has access to all relevant agencies.
- collective effort of all partners



Recommendations for building resilient energy sectors

Private sector involvement

- private sector a key partner as it will assist with delivery of programmes
- ground rules have to be laid in order to enable the private sector to be an equal partner
- any new policy, legal and regulatory instruments should facilitate and encourage private participation





Success of Tonga Energy Roadmap (TERM)

- Strong Government leadership
- Active development partner cooperation
- Consideration of the whole sector (including petroleum, efficiency improvements and RE)
- Flexibility - update as data improves and technology, costs evolve

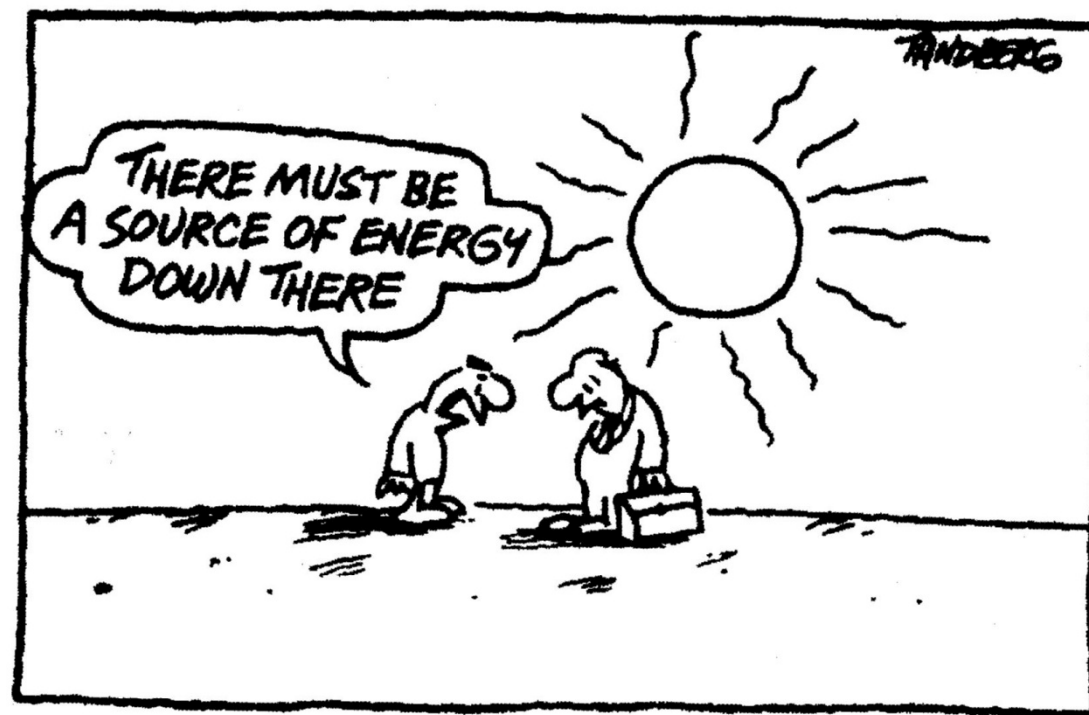


**In-country champion
a key success element in the initial phases**



Conclusions

- Include energy issues in adaptation planning
- Implement whole-of-sector reform
- Involve your friends
- Invest in capacity of agencies
- Get the private sector to the table

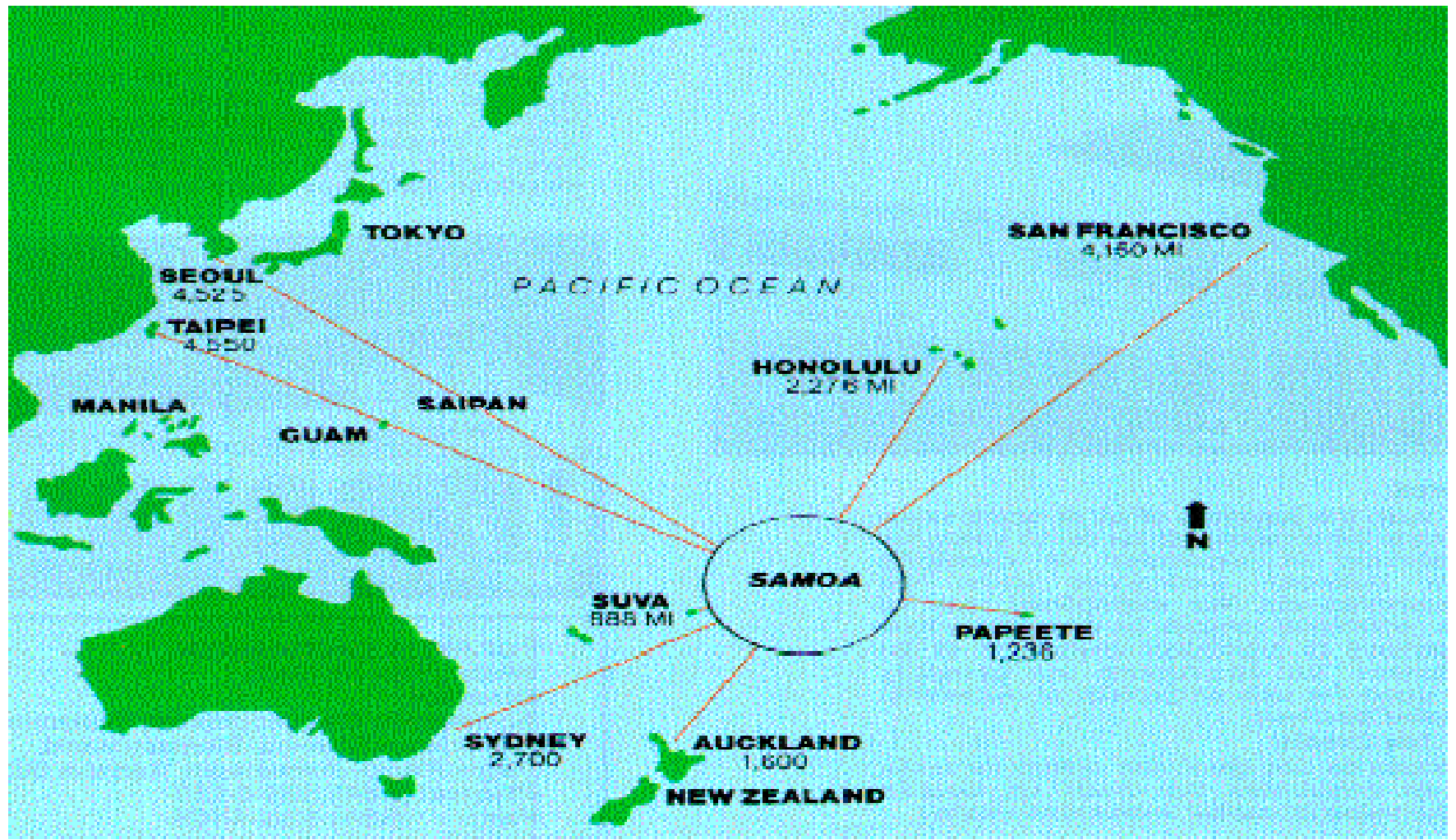


Dare to dream



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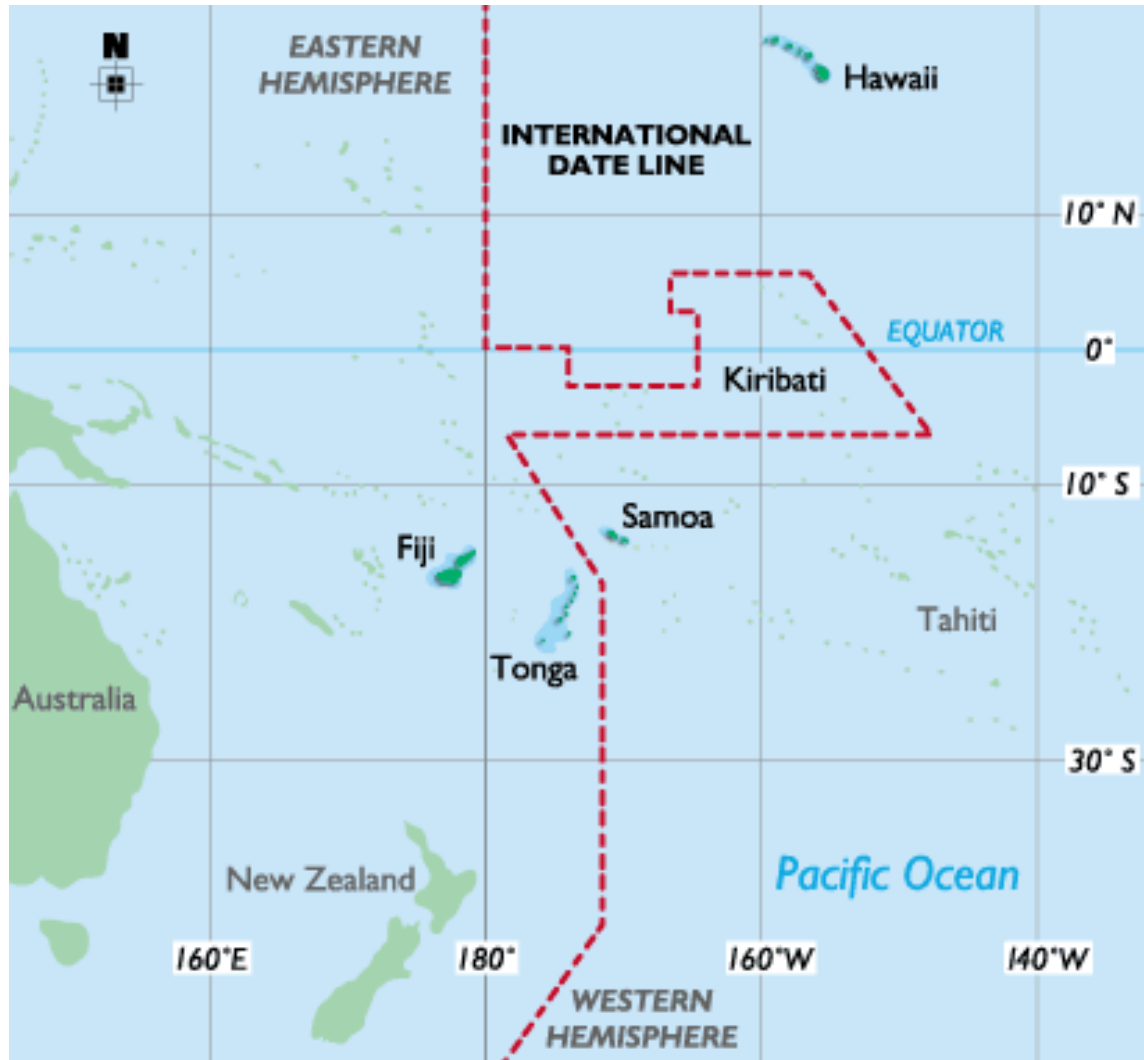
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questions?

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