

Capabilities, gaps and opportunities for synergies

Note: This table reflects work in progress. The listing of actors does not imply a formal position taken by these actors. The table will be continuously developed.

Actor	Key capability			Other Strengths	Gaps to be addressed	Possible synergies
	Data Collection	Analysis	Review			
IEA	- Existing, tested data collection, verification, and validation process	Annual Scenarios of BAU and Alternative policies in WEO		Expanded RE database in coop with JREC		- Build on existing process to avoid reporting duplication
	- Existing network of national focal points				- Increasing country coverage; still lacking data from some Developing Countries but strong co-operation e.g. with JREC and REEEP to reach out beyond OECD.	- Build on existing focal points
	- Functioning web-based reporting tool with selected analytical functions				- No coverage of projects and funding opportunities	- Check REEGLE (REEEP) complementarity
	- RE statistics part of comprehensive energy data sets.					
		- Existing yearly analytical process and periodic reports (e.g. IEA Renewables Information; WEO; Energy Technology Perspectives	In-depth reviews every 4-5 years of each member country's energy policies incl. recommendations for improvements.			- TBD
			- Bi-annual meeting of IEA Energy Ministers	- Strong int'l reputation - Direct access to Impl. Agts; - REN21 member - Active cooperation with JREC - G-8 G-E mandate	- Not part of UN Energy -	- TBD

UNEP		Strong analytical capability through the UNEP Risø Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development	Conducting review of RE financial flows with the UNEP BASE Collaborating Centre as part of UNEP's Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI)	UN agency responsible for environmental matters; strong links to developing countries.		Co-hosts the REN21 secretariat. Good links to IEA. Member of UN Energy. Strong links to commercial financial institutions through the UNEP Finance Initiative and SEFI.
UNDP	- Input from advisory services	- Creates policy frameworks	- Creates policy frameworks		- Not RE focussed	
UNDESA	- Involved in compilation, generation and analysis of general economic, social and environmental data	- Involved in compilation, generation and analysis of general economic, social and environmental data	- Involved in compilation, generation and analysis of general economic, social and environmental data	- periodic review of RE issues by UN General Assembly (http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=A/60/154&Lang=E), http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/1603740.html	- Energy not scheduled before 2017	- Secretariat function for CSD – CSD ministerial level policy making function
UNIDO	UNIDO has the responsibility, in collaboration with the OECD, for the collection and dissemination of world-wide general industrial statistics, although it currently does not gather statistics specifically related to the use of renewables by industry. Could link in to Review elements on energy efficient production, in particular.	Focused on promoting the productive uses and industrial applications of RE, ie fuel switching from fossil fuels to renewables for process heat in industry, in particular energy intensive SMEs.	Technology design and capacity building initiatives, and implementation of pilots/business models.	- National Cleaner Production Centres (with UNEP) in over 30 countries with a focus on promoting cleaner technologies (including energy technologies) in industry. Could be used to gather information on uptake of RE/EE by industry. - Particularly close links to Ministries of Industry in developing countries. - Results gained from UNIDO RE projects in developing countries can feed back into analysis and review.	Further work is needed to develop indicators of sustainable industrial development that would include an energy (RE and EE) component.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Cleaner Production Centres are joint UNIDO/UNEP initiatives. - Close links to REEEP as its International Secretariat is hosted in UNIDO HQ. - Close links established with energy intensive SME clusters for technology transfer and implementation of pilots/business models

Comment [S1]: In this context a detailed consideration may be given to the existing periodical review of renewable energy by the General Assembly (Highest UN organ of decision making).
References report of the Secretary general GA Document A/60/154 of 25 July 2005
“Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the culmination of the World Solar Programme 19996-2005, And General Assembly resolution 60/199 of 13 March 2006, entitled: Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme.
It should be noted that the subject of promotion of renewable sources of energy is already on the approved Agenda of the General Assembly for the 62 nd Session (2007 September), and the DESA already mandated/obligated by the GA to prepare pertinent report on Renewable Energy (around June 2007).

See also SG report on energy for CSD 15_ concluding recommendations.

WB	- Project related data		- Facilitate policy recommendation		- Not RE focussed	- Link to international funding
JREC	See IEA Renewable Energy Policies and Measures database Database	See IEA World Energy Outlook – Alternative Policy Scenarios.	Senior Officials' and Ministerial Meetings	90 Member Governments	- 88 countries - No official Status.	- Link policy level to others - Involve all countries through UN arrangements; refocus funding.
REN21	Based on existing data; plus latest information from network of experts and direct contacts to stakeholders Participatory approach	- REN21 Global Status Report - Bonn IAP Progress Review	Steering Committee Review	Multistakeholder membership from National and local Governments, Multilaterals, NGO, industry and finance; Partnership with science and R&D; from environment, development and energy community; Flexibility;	Informal network;	REN21 secretariat hosted by UNEP, close collaboration with IEA; WB, UNDP, GEF as well as Greenpeace, WWF, CURES etc., industry associations and banks on the steering committee
REEEP	good access to regional data through eight regional secretariats, more than 4000 associates provide a global expert network, existing MoUs with GVEP, GNESD, CLASP and others	Projects produce replicable successful business models and policy tools, Training and education Database for RES REEEGLE running the information gateway for REES in cooperation with REN 21	Policy recommendations and successful finance/business models Production of annual Policy Reviews regarding renewables and energy efficiency for all REEEP countries (60) Assessment of action on the ground of other organisations active in REES	200 partners including 36 governments Ability to address specific concerns identified in review through network and projects More than 100 Private sector partners G8 recognition	Not all governments are partners	Network partner Ability to contribute to both strategy and implementation Links RE to energy efficiency
G-8	See WB, IEA, ... data collection	Identification of key political/economic processes to influence	Actions may be identified through summits and discussion fora.	Political influence and profile	Only 8 governments are included (see G20 below)	G8 calls for action on clean energy and climate change are supported by this work
G-20	See WB, IEA, ... data collection	Identification of key political/economic processes to influence	Actions may be identified through discussion fora.	Political influence and profile with wide coverage of future energy users	Still limited in coverage of countries	G8 calls for action on clean energy and climate change are supported by this work

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)	- Official energy statistic data collection, verification, and validation process for 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries (LAC)	Prospective analysis for the energy sector, including RE		New energy database platform, that includes RE	Detail RE data collection	- Build on existing process to avoid reporting duplication
	- Existing network of national focal points for the whole energy sector				- Increasing country coverage; still lacking some RE specific data from some LAC countries	- Build on existing focal points
	- Functioning web-based reporting tool with regional information on biofuels				- No coverage of projects and funding opportunities	
	- RE statistics part of energy balances for 26 LAC countries: series 1970-2005.					
	- Legislation data base for LAC countries on RE	Analysis of biofuel legislation				
			- Annual meeting of OLADE Energy Ministers	- Direct contact with Energy Ministers of 26 LAC countries	- Not part of UN Energy	