

THE FUTURE IS RENEWABLE

Declaration for the International Conference for
Renewable Energies (Renewables 2004)





This declaration was elaborated at the international workshop "Roadmap to Renewables 2004" (Bad Honnef, 5-8 October 2003) organised by Heinrich Böll Foundation, German NGO Forum on Environment and Development and WWF International. It is intended as the starting point for a NGO position for the Renewables 2004 conference.

Organisations that support this declaration should send an e-mail to sign-on@forumue.de.

The declaration is the common position of CURES (Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability), a network of NGOs created to monitor the energy-related international processes in the follow-up of the Johannesburg Summit.

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Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability (CURES)

This NGO declaration is to launch an international preparatory process towards the »Renewables 2004« conference to be held in Bonn, Germany, in June 2004. Renewables 2004 is uniquely positioned due to the many different participants who will take part. The undersigned NGOs call on governments and other key constituencies to overcome the current unsustainable fossil-based energy system and take clear and decisive steps towards renewable energies and energy efficiency.

The WSSD was not successful in bringing the world closer to achieving the goals of poverty eradication, increasing gender equity, providing all people with clean and affordable energy services or avoiding dangerous climate change. This failure was a tremendous let-down to billions of people. The Bonn Conference offers a second chance to provide energy services to those people without and to begin to set the world on a pathway to avoid catastrophic climate change. This chance must not be wasted.

The Declaration calls on like-minded countries to lead the way: Countries participating in the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC) should come forth with their national targets during the Bonn Conference, demonstrating their leadership and fulfilling the promise they made at the end of the WSSD. The Bonn Conference should send a clear and urgent signal that a large number of countries are serious about meeting the Millennium Development Goals to eradicate poverty and reduce dangerous climate change through clean and affordable energy. The declaration defines »new renewables« as opposed to large hydro and many forms of unsustainable traditional biomass.

As many countries as possible should agree to new and ambitious commitments in Bonn and not be held back by those countries that do not wish to participate. The Declaration lists many necessary elements for such commitments such as phasing out subsidies for fossil and nuclear energies, new policies and measures supporting renewables, greater support for off-grid non-electric options. It highlights the gender bias of traditional energy sources in developing countries and highlights the potential of new renewable energies for economic empowerment. The NGOs also call for a reporting and monitoring system, as well as a concrete follow-up process.

The NGO declaration emphasizes that the Bonn Conference should not only lead to new commitments by government but by all stakeholders. We need new commitments by all participants. That includes international financial institutions whose funding for fossil, nuclear and large hydro should be phased out and replaced by new renewables and energy efficiency, but also non-governmental actors whose actions are critical to realize the transformation to sustainability.



Our vision is a world where poverty is eradicated, gender equity is the norm, all people have access to clean and affordable energy services and catastrophic climate change is avoided.

The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) did not significantly move us forward to meeting these goals.

The crucial failure of the WSSD was that some governments prevented the global community from agreeing on commitments to increase the share of new renewables across the world and to provide clean and affordable energy services to the almost 2 billion people currently without any energy access. We recognize that access to basic energy services for the urban and rural poor is a basic human right.

In order to set the world forward on a more sustainable energy pathway, we welcome the initiative of the German government to host a major conference on Renewables in June 2004, as well as the Declaration of the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC).

We need to take clear and decisive steps to:

- Transform the global energy system away from one dependent on fossil fuels, large hydro and nuclear power to one that is based on new renewables and energy efficiency. The Kyoto Protocol is the first step for this transformation and Russia must ratify it immediately.
- Create a special focus and programme for delivering appropriate clean and affordable energy services for the 2 billion people who are without these energy services as a key element to achieving the Millennium

Development Goals (MDG). We call for free energy services for basic needs, allocated per person recognizing livelihood strategies in different countries.

As part of a broader framework for creating a sustainable energy future that achieves both of the above goals, new renewables play an especially important role - ambitious energy efficiency policies and technologies are also part of the same equation. As with new renewables, energy efficiency policies and the change of unsustainable energy consumption patterns, will create new sustainable products and markets, generate additional jobs, deliver substantial health benefits and reduce overall energy bills.

“New renewable sources” include modern biomass, World Commission on Dams (WCD) compliant small (up to 10 MW) hydro (mechanical as well as electric), geothermal, wind, all solar, tidal, wave and other marine energy. Modern biomass includes improved use of traditional biomass such as ‘smokeless’ efficient cookstoves as well as electricity generation, heat production and liquid fuels from carbon neutral and low input, sustainable sources of biomass.

Energy efficiency refers to all dynamically improved energy efficiency and energy conservation measures on the demand/end use side such as appliances, motor drives, housing and services including transport.

Renewable Energies – A key challenge for the 21st century



The current energy scenarios for the 21st century are not sustainable. Business as usual would mean environmental disaster that will hit the poor hardest and perpetuate the widening gap between rich and poor between and within countries.

Access to basic, clean and affordable energy services is essential for sustainable development and poverty eradication (within energy poverty there is a gender bias) and can provide major benefits in the areas of health, literacy, job creation, income generation, economic empowerment and equity. Many poorer communities in rural areas have either limited or no access to clean energy.

If we are to limit the dangerous impacts of climate change it is essential that global average temperature rise peaks below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels and is brought down as rapidly as possible thereafter. In order to achieve this goal, there must be a major switch to clean energy around the world, commensurate with deep and rapid cuts in CO₂ emissions.

A rapid shift particularly by all industrialised and major industrialising nations to clean energy and a major energy efficiency revolution are essential to avoid the catastrophic impacts of climate change.

Shifting the current paradigm

Presently the world spends more than 1 trillion Euro per year in energy bills and invests between Euro 290 and Euro 430 billion annually in new energy infrastructure. Redirecting a fraction of these funds would help to increase the share of new renewables dramatically. New renewable energy sources offer more than enough potential to meet human energy needs and are inherently decentralised and thus unlikely to spark the wars and conflicts that are so familiar in oil-rich countries.

However, the present energy systems are deeply biased against renewable energies. Fossil fuels receive 200 to 250 billion Euros subsidies every year from taxpayers, making them artificially competitive. Calculating external costs such as climate change would mean that most conventional energy technologies would not be competitive. Administrative and regulatory obstacles often shut new renewables out of energy markets. But even under such conditions, thermal solar energy, wind and modern biomass are reaching cost competitiveness in many places.



Photo: INFOISE/Sustainable Energy News

New Renewables – The better choice

In regard to both of the goals outlined above: combating climate change and poverty eradication, new renewables create a decentralized option that generates jobs and income, empowers local communities and strengthens self-reliance.

As a driver for sustainable development for the 2 billion rural and urban poor in the developing world, off-grid non-electrical renewable options (such as improved cook stoves, pico/micro hydro for mechanical power, solar heaters and driers, wind pumps and solar purifiers) can play a positive role in:

- promoting gender equity – traditional energy sources, particularly traditional biomass, place a disproportionate burden on women. Because of women's traditional role in fuel collection and use, there is a huge opportunity cost in terms of time that could be more productively used, as well as an enormous waste of human energy;
- fighting indoor air pollution – air pollution is associated with traditional biomass use in inefficient cookstoves and heating, which is a major cause of disease and mortality in developing countries, particularly among women and children;
- economic self reliance - poor people often pay a disproportionately large share of their income on kerosene, batteries, and candles to meet their energy needs; renewable energy sources, particularly non-electrical options, can dramatically reduce the cost of 'imported' sources;
- empowerment - community control and management of local resources for energy can empower communities rather than creating new dependencies on materials/equipment and 'fuel' provided from 'outside';



- security and local environment benefits – new renewables, as an important part of a locally owned and controlled energy system, can also have major benefits in terms of protecting and managing the local environment.

New renewables also have a major role to play in tackling the threat of dangerous climate change on a global level, and reducing regional and local air and water pollution. In addition to replacing fossil fuels and other 'dirty' technologies which are driving climate change and polluting the environment:

- New renewables enhance energy security in economic terms, creating many more jobs per unit of energy produced, and creating whole new industries;
- New renewables are not subject to the economic insecurity created by the volatility of commodity prices, particular for fossil fuels on the global market. For both industrialized and developing countries, new renewables can have major benefits in terms of economic stability;
- New renewables are less likely to have the same vulnerabilities as centralized energy systems inherent in conventional fossil fuel or nuclear powered systems. Together with distributed power in independent, regional and local grids, they increase grid stability with less likelihood of blackouts; are not going to be the cause of environmental disasters such as oil spills, tanker explosions or nuclear accidents; and are less vulnerable to random acts of violence;
- New renewable sources are available globally, and are not going to cause resource wars, nor require massive military and security apparatus to protect.

The Bonn Declaration - Likeminded Countries should lead the way

The Bonn Declaration should send a clear and urgent signal that a large number of countries are serious about meeting the Millennium Development Goals to eradicate poverty and reduce dangerous climate change through clean and affordable energy.

To do so the Bonn Declaration specifically should promote:

- Full independent comprehensive and participatory needs and options assessments conducted with full access to information to determine “blueprints” for sustainable energy development. These should then be utilized by all actors for sustainable energy development planning, finance and implementation.
- An action programme that includes greater support for off-grid non-electric options including:
 - An institutional home for technology development, diffusion, capacity building and capitalisation as opposed to a grid extension centralized system based on large hydro, nuclear power and fossil fuels;
 - Local capacity creation for technology, finance, manufacturing, maintenance etc with an emphasis on creating self-reliance and sufficiency;
 - Increased funding identified in the next African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) financing round and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) spending for energy sector development.
- New and ambitious national and regional targets to increase the share of new renewables.
- New policies and measures to support our goals based on examples of credible success stories.
- Commitments to mainstream gender in all policies and measures regarding renewable energy.
- Mechanisms that facilitate genuine transfer of technologies and capabilities both North/South and South/South and that foster self-sufficiency and prevent dependency.
- New and ambitious policies to increase energy efficiency.
- A comprehensive strategy on finance which includes the following elements:
 - Strengthening micro-financing schemes for new renewables and energy efficiency, such as revolving funds, where they exist and creating them where they do not in order to develop local enterprise and improve livelihoods;
 - Research, Development and Demonstration in developing countries;
 - International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) and governments involved in carbon schemes should only purchase credits and guarantees for the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation that meet the Gold Standard.

To implement the global transformation of energy systems, it will be essential to tap new sources of finance. The potential of raising charges for the use of the global commons especially deserves closer examination. In regard to current finance, however, there are a number of measures that International Financial Institutions should implement.

National governments must instruct all IFIs to adopt the following:

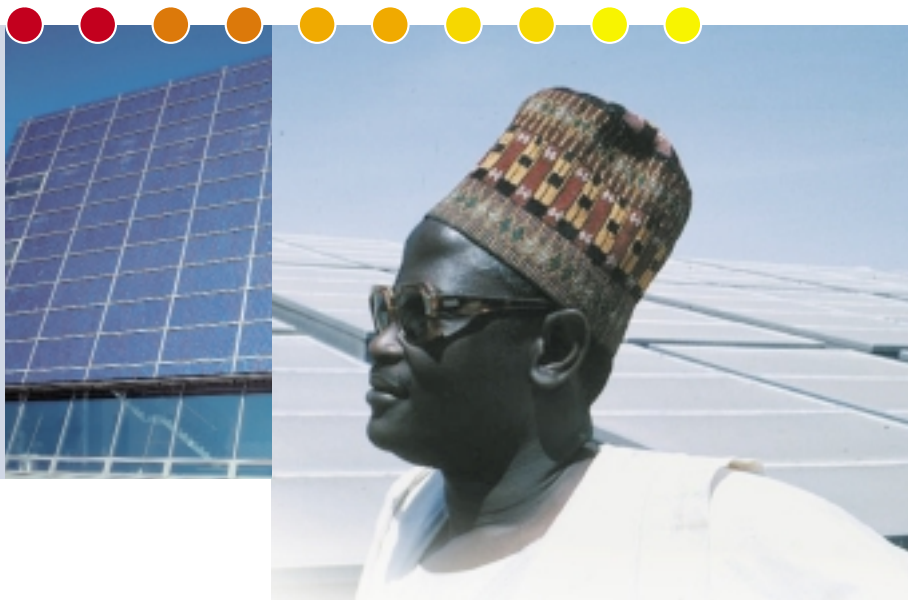
- By 2008 the funding for fossil, nuclear and hydro that does not comply with the recommendations of the WCD should be phased out and replaced by new renewables and energy efficiency. Governments should coordinate their policies in these institutions to ensure the necessary voting power for such a shift.
- Investment into new renewables and energy efficiency can be recognized by IFIs as contribution towards debt payment.

Multilateral Development Banks

- MDBs should setup specialised units for new renewables and energy efficiency that will be staffed with bankers and engineers with experience in the new renewables and energy efficiency lending. Special focus should be given low cost technologies with possibilities for local production and maintenance, rural energy and off grid sources.
- Any MDB involvement in power sector reform and restructuring should encourage the implementation of new renewables and energy efficiency.

Export Credit Agencies

- ECAs must phase out support for fossil, nuclear and hydro that does not comply with recommendations of the WCD and replace it by new renewables and energy efficiency by 2008. To achieve this goal, they should start by changing their energy portfolios to 20% for energy efficiency and new renewables by next year. ECAs must also become more transparent in order to monitor and assess the achievement of the target.



- To achieve these targets, ECAs must immediately introduce institutional reforms and capacity building measures to support new sectoral arrangements and abolish preferential terms for fossil fuel and nuclear technology under the current OECD Arrangement on Export Credits.
- In parallel, ECAs should provide lowest interest rates and maximum repayment terms available under existing guidelines to support new renewables and energy efficiency.

As many countries as possible should agree to these new commitments in the Declaration and not be held back by those countries that do not wish to participate. It is clear that those countries that do move forward with action on renewable energy will reap the benefits of increased job production, new export opportunities, reduced air and water pollution and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

² The Center for Science and Environment does not agree on setting pre conditions for multilateral funding.

Monitoring and Follow-up

In order to ensure that commitments are met and further progress is made, the Bonn Conference should also create a reporting and monitoring system, as well as a concrete follow-up process. The follow-up process on the international level needs a multi-stakeholder structure and institutionalized secretariat that for now should be multi-lateral but exist outside of the United Nations process. This could be similar to the Ottawa process leading to the landmines treaty launched by some governments and NGOs.

In addition, the follow-up process should include the following elements:

- 1.** Evaluation and progress reports with agreed upon criteria linked to the main goals of the Conference. Governments should report to national parliaments and to the international community. Reports should include stakeholder involvement and also be given to the CSD 2006 special session on energy.
- 2.** A follow-up conference in a developing country.
- 3.** Clear institutional responsibility at a high level.

National governments should take the lead in creating both the follow-up but also a national preparatory process which is multi-stakeholder. Capacity building for NGOs to participate in the process should be made available.

Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition

Countries participating in the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition (JREC) should come forth with their national targets during the Bonn Conference, demonstrating their leadership and fulfilling the promise they made at the end of the WSSD. We note those countries and we will be working actively to ensure that such promises are kept. In addition a secretariat should be established that is:

- Transparent, credible and representing the entirety of JREC member countries
- Staffed internationally with sufficient financial means
- Reporting back to the JREC coalition
- Collecting proposals for policies and measures and targets from/for the member countries
- Coordinating the monitoring process of these targets
- Consulting adequately with domestic and international stakeholders
- Organising the intergovernmental aspects of the follow-up process beyond Bonn
- Helping to set up and expand new and existing funding mechanisms for new renewables in JREC member countries.

JREC must also reform funding and technology transfer mechanisms in favor of new renewables for and among JREC member countries. This means in particular:

- Removing import barriers and creating preferred trade access to new renewable technologies
- Creating new funding facilities for new renewables
- Reforming existing bilateral resource transfer towards new renewables such as ECA funding
- Creating and maintaining new renewable industries in JREC member countries
- Providing capacity building mechanisms and enabling technological and information exchange between JREC member countries.

Renewables 2004: We need new commitments by all participants

Renewables 2004 is uniquely positioned due to the many different participants who will take part. Local and national governments, businesses, parliamentarians, labor unions, international financial institutions, export credit agencies, intergovernmental organisations and development and environmental NGOs, academia, social movements, indigenous groups and the media will all be present. Each of these groups plays a different role in the energy debate and therefore can make a distinctive commitment to make the Conference a success. We believe that each of the groups listed above has the opportunity to make commitments to increase the share of new renewables and should do so in Bonn. In fact, we believe they must do so if this meeting is going to make a difference.

We therefore call on all participants to make new commitments to increase the share of renewable energy. These commitments must meet a set of criteria to ensure quality control. The host Government should set up a process to define the quality control criteria and mechanisms to ensure their implementation. Some example criteria for these commitments include:

- Increasing new renewables
- Assessing gender and equity impact
- Enhancing local empowerment
- Progressing toward achieving Millennium Development Goals
- Moving toward long-term environmental goals



National governments set the regulatory framework for energy policy and practice and therefore play a large role in the uptake and commercialization of renewable energy and development. As many governments as possible should:

1. Set new and ambitious targets for new renewables.
2. Announce new policies and measures to increase the share of new renewables. such as feed-in laws, tax incentives, ambitious renewable portfolio standards that are appropriate for national circumstances, in consultation with local participation.
3. Announce new policies to phase out subsidies to fossil fuel and nuclear.
4. Announce new development plans to provide clean and affordable energy services to those without.
5. Make new renewables a priority in bilateral and multilateral development cooperation, particularly through micro-financing schemes.
6. Create fair and transparent prices, for grid access for renewable energy – taking into account economic advantages of embedded generation.
7. Become role models by prioritizing energy efficiency in their own activities and utilizing cleaner fuels for their needs.
8. Assure demand based energy supply on the base of participatory assessment and decisions.
9. Create national programmes to support energy efficiency.
10. Put in place social assistance programmes for workers and communities who may be affected by the transition to cleaner energy.
11. Promote the integration of knowledge on new renewables and energy efficiency into national educational curricula and in vocational training.

State/provincial and local governments in many countries can pass their own laws to increase the share of new renewable energy. These laws often provide market opportunities for businesses operating in the state/city and a cleaner environment for the citizens living there. As many state and local governments should:

1. Announce targets, policies and measures to increase the share of new renewables such as ambitious renewable portfolio standards, tax incentives and call on national governments to do the same.
2. Announce their intention to use their position as utility owners and shareholders to move them away from nuclear and fossil fuels.
3. Make sure that affected communities take part in decision-making processes and their rights and interests are respected.
4. Lead by example through green public procurement.

Business plays a multiple role in the energy debate depending on the sector it represents. Whether consumer of electricity or producer, business in many cases determines energy policies around the world. All participating companies should therefore:

1. Commit to shifting energy production from coal and oil to new renewables if an energy producer;
1. Commit to purchasing “green electricity” wherever possible if an energy consumer;
1. Pressure government to support strong new renewable energy policies, including appropriate regulatory framework and economic instruments;
1. Fund clean and affordable energy services in developing countries;
1. Fund programmes in order to increase energy efficiency of different energy sources.



Parliamentarians are crucial in developing national energy laws and influencing national and international debates. We call upon parliamentarians joining in Bonn to:

1. Pass laws to increase the share of new renewables.
2. Ensure their own national governments announce new commitments to increase the share of renewable energy.
3. Phase out subsidies for fossil fuels and work towards ecological reform of the tax system.
4. Promote renewable energy among fellow parliamentarians.
5. Promote energy efficiency programmes.

Labor unions – Renewable energy will create new clean jobs for workers around the world. Labor unions therefore should engage in the energy debate to ensure more employment globally in new industries. They should:

1. Constructively support the transition to more job-intensive renewable energies;
2. Support workers in current non-sustainable energy sectors to find jobs in sustainable energy sectors;
3. Raise consciousness in the most affected unions of the opportunities of renewable energy;
4. Work with government and business to create social assistance programmes for workers and communities who may be affected by the transition to clean energy.

International financial institutions and Export Credit Agencies provide the resources and credit guarantees around the world to build new plants and facilities. Whether through direct loans, credit guarantees or policy guidance, these institutions

play a major role in determining the future of the energy mix. We therefore call on IFIs and ECAs to make the following commitments:

1. By 2008 the funding for fossil, nuclear and hydro that does not comply with the recommendations of the WCD should be phased out and replaced by new renewables and energy efficiency by all International Financial Institutions.
2. In the next year, ECAs must adopt a target that 20% of their energy portfolios are made up of new renewables and energy efficiency.

Commercial Banks invest billions of dollars into energy sector projects every year. Therefore they should make commitments to:

1. Apply screens and criteria to assess the carbon footprint of their investments;
2. Commit to a switch to less carbon intensive investments which would support more new renewables and energy efficiency;
3. Provide training for their staff on the new renewables and energy efficiency lending.

In addition, the banks that subscribed to the Equator Principles should follow the MDBs energy policies based on the principles described above.

Intergovernmental organizations such as the GEF, UNDP and UNEP are important in directing current low financial flows to renewable energy projects around the world. To further more uptake of new renewables they should:

1. Prioritise countries with new renewable targets for technology transfer;
2. Create capacity building programmes for manufacturing and educational purposes, e.g. experiences from countries that are leading in renewable energy.



Development NGOs work locally, nationally, regionally and globally to improve the living conditions of poor, women and less advantaged people. They could play a major role in bringing development priorities into the energy debate and should:

1. Commit to working on new renewables;
2. Work to mainstream new renewables into their own projects and development agencies, thus making the link between health, environment and development needs;
3. Work on the linkage between climate change; renewable energy; poverty eradication and social and economic welfare.

Environmental NGOs work locally, nationally, regionally and globally to reduce pollution of all forms and improve the conditions for nature and people. Already active in the renewables debate they should:

1. Commit to providing more resources to educate and motivate the public on renewable energy issues;
2. Commit to recruiting new NGOs and unusual allies to the renewable energy debate;
3. Commit to actively encourage consumers to buy green electricity;
4. Buy green electricity where they not already do so;
5. Enhance North-South Cooperation among NGOs on new renewables;
6. Work on the linkage between climate change; renewable energy; poverty eradication and social and economic welfare.

Academia has important resources in the field of energy and should:

1. Commit to socially and environmentally responsible research, development and demonstration in the area of new renewables;
2. Enhance technology transfer in the field of new renewables both North/ South and South/South;
3. Include new renewables in educational on many levels, and disseminate those materials;
4. Commit to include social and environmental dimension in renewable energy education and research.

Social Movements & Indigenous peoples play an essential role in society. In pursuing their commitments to social and environmental justice, they should:

1. Assist in building the movement for a just transition to new renewables.
2. Demand and adopt off-grid non-electrical options and other appropriate new renewable technologies, which promote energy self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

Media often determines how information is portrayed and distributed. Media should:

1. Commit to include social and environmental dimensions in their reporting;
2. Commit to give balanced presentation on energy issues, particularly the benefits of new renewables and the damage to the environment and human health, for state owned or sponsored media;
3. Form a network to ensure adequate and informed coverage of new renewables issues, both as a solution to climate change, and as a driver for sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

The WSSD was not successful in bringing the world closer to achieving the goals of poverty eradication, increasing gender equity, providing all people with clean and affordable energy services or avoiding dangerous climate change. This failure was a tremendous let-down to billions of people. The Bonn Conference offers a second chance to provide energy services to those people without and to begin to set the world on a pathway to avoid catastrophic climate change. This chance must not be wasted.

Signatories of the Declaration

African Energy Policy Research Network, Kenya
Albertine Rift Conservation Society, Uganda
Alternative Energy Project for Sustainability, Thailand
Anjos do Tempo, Brazil
Armenian Women Health and Healthy Environment, Armenia
Associação de Preservação e Equilíbrio do Meio Ambiente de Santa Catarina, Brazil
Associação Ecológico Carijós –São Francisco do Sul, Brazil
Association for Sustainable Human Development, Armenia
Association for the Integration of Technology and Organisms, Germany
Association for useful activities Ecomission 21st century”- Bulgaria
Association of Environmental Citizens Initiatives (BBU), Germany
Biom, Kyrgyz Republic
Biomasse in Pankow, Germany
Bios, Republic of Moldova
Bund der Energieverbraucher – Association of Energy Consumers, Germany
„Burg” Youth Environmental Center NGO, Armenia
Catalan Agreement for a Clean and Renewable Energy
Catholic Rural Youth Movement (KJLB), Germany
Censat Agua Viva, Colombia
Center for Assistance to Environmental Initiatives, Russia
Center for Environmental Public Advocacy, Slovakia
Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia, Georgia
Central and Eastern Europe Bankwatch Network
Centre for Environment and Energy Research & Studies, Iran
Centre for Environmental Information and Education, Bulgaria
Centre for Science and Environment, India
Centro de Estudios Uruguayo de Tecnologías apropiadas, Uruguay
Children of the Baltic, Russia
Chile Sustentable, Chile
Church Development Service of the Protestant Churches in Germany
Clean Energy Coalition, Russia
Climate Action Network Central and Eastern Europe, Slovenia
Climate Action Network Europe, Belgium
David Suzuki Foundation, Canada
Deutsch- Tansanische Partnerschaft, Germany
Earthlife Africa, South Africa
Eco-Accord Centre on Environmental Problems Solution, Russia
EcoCenter, Kazakhstan
Economists Union of Georgia - Economy for Society, Georgia
Ecoteam, Armenia
„Ekoi” Scientific-Environmental Society, Slovakia
Energia - International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, Netherlands
Energy Club, Hungary
Energy Efficiency Centre, Georgia
Energy Working Group of the Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for the Environment and Development, Brazil
Environmental Justice Networking Forum, South Africa
FASE, Brazil
Fathogang, South Africa
For the Earth, Bulgaria
Fórum Brasileiro de ONGs e Movimentos Sociais para o Meio Ambiente e o Desenvolvimento, Brazil
Friends of Grand River/MistaShipu, Canada
Friends of the Earth, Argentina
Friends of the Earth, Brazil
Friends of the Earth, Canada
Friends of the Earth, Germany
Friends of the Earth, Japan
Friends of the Earth, Slovakia
Fundación Ecológica Bacatá, Colombia
German Environmental Aid, Germany
German League for Nature and Environment (DNR), Germany
German NGO Forum on Environment and Development, Germany
German Society for Nature Conservation(NABU), Germany
Germanwatch, Germany
Global Nature Fund, Germany
Gökova – Akyaka’yi Sevenler Dernegi, Turkey
Green Action Association, Hungary
Green Alternative, Georgia
Green Energy Law Network, Japan
Green Network, South Africa
Greenpeace International
Grian, Ireland
Grüne Liga, Germany
Hamburger Klimaschutz-Fonds, Germany
Heinrich Boell Foundation, Germany
Helio International Sustainable Energy Watch, France

InfoEcoclub, Bulgaria
Inforse, Denmark
Institut für Kirche und Gesellschaft – Ev. Kirche von Westfalen, Germany
Institute for Applied Ecology, Germany
Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies, Japan
International Energy Brigades Network, Central and Eastern Europe
International Institute for Energy Conservation
International Network for Sustainable Energy
International Rivers Network
International Solar Energy Society, Germany
IT Power India, India
Kabang Kalikasan Ng Pilipinas Foundation, Philippines
Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Agenda 21 NRW, Germany
Life / Women Develop Ecotechniques, Germany
Mola Solaire International, Germany
National Ecological Centre of Ukraine, Ukraine
National Union of Metalworkers, South Africa
Naturefriends Germany
NGO Working Group on Export Development Canada – A Working Group of the Halifax Initiative Coalition, Canada
NM Ecoglasnost/Friends of the Earth, Bulgaria
One World – One Future Foundation, Germany
OroVerde, Germany
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, Philippines
Philippine Solar Energy Society, Philippines
Programa Argentina Sustentable, Argentina
Programa Uruguay Sustentable, Uruguay
Projeto Brasil Sustentável e Democrático, Brazil
Proyecto Gato, Belgium
Red Nacional de Accion Ecológica, Chile
Red Uruguaya de ONGs Ambientalistas, Uruguay
Reform the World Bank Campaign, Italy
Rios Vivos Coalition, Brazil
Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya, Philippines
Sindicato dos Eletricitários do Ceará, Brazil
Society for the Promotion of Renewable Energy, Germany
SOLJUSPAX, Philippines
Sun Valley Association, Romania
Sustainable Energy Africa, South Africa
Sustainable South Cone Programme, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay
Swiss Energy Foundation, Switzerland
The Bellona Foundation, Russia
The Greenhouse People’s Environmental Center Project, South Africa
The Third Signatory, Canada
TERRA Mileniul III, Romania
Uganda Environmental Education Foundation, Uganda
University of the Philippines Electrical and Electronics Engineering Foundation, Philippines
University of the Philippines Engineering Research and Development Foundation, Philippines
Urgewald, Germany
Verbraucher Initiative (Consumers Initiative), Germany
Vitae Civilis Institute for Development, Environment and Peace, Brazil
Women for Peace, Germany, France
Working Group on Rainforest Conservation, Germany
World Wide Fund for Nature International
World Wind Energy Association
Yem Biom, Kyrgyzstan
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Youth for Intergenerational Justice and Sustainability, Germany



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