

Interim Report on the Implementation

of the

International Action Programme

**of the International Conference for Renewable Energies,
1-4 June 2004, Bonn, Germany**

01 June 2006

REN21 – Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century

REN21 is a global policy network that provides a forum for international leadership on renewable energy. Its goal is to bolster policy development for the rapid expansion of renewable energies in developing and industrialised economies.

Open to a wide variety of dedicated stakeholders, REN21 connects governments, international institutions, non-governmental organisations, industry associations, and other partnerships and initiatives.

Linking the energy, development and environment sectors, REN21 strengthens the influence of the unique renewable energy community that came together at the renewables 2004 conference in Bonn. REN21 is the network in which ideas are shared and action is encouraged to promote renewable energy worldwide.

Please visit the REN21 website at www.ren21.net

Acknowledgments

The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development initiated the follow-up of the implementation of the International Action Programme by providing REN21 with the necessary mandate and means, and by lending their support to the REN21 Secretariat in contacting the Partners of the IAP.

The REN21 Secretariat would like to thank all Partners of the IAP for their continued co-operation with this reporting initiative, especially those who have already submitted or are still working on their reports.

Thanks also go to Öko-Institut e.V. and Uwe Fritsche for providing REN21 with the raw data and calculations used for the IAP Content Analysis.

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Executive Summary

The International Action Programme (IAP) was a major outcome of the International Conference for Renewable Energies (renewables 2004), that took place in Bonn, Germany from 1 to 4 June 2004. The IAP contains 197 voluntary commitments, all of which represent concrete Actions towards developing renewable energy. These Actions were put forward at the Conference by a diverse group of Partners from governments, international organisations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholder groups.

REN21 was invited by the conveners of the Bonn Conference, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, to carry out a reporting initiative with the group of Partners.

This Report is the account of progress made towards the implementation of the IAP within the first two years after the renewables 2004. It is based on the 110 responses received from April to May 2006. On 1 June 2006, the second anniversary of the opening of the Bonn conference, over 56% of the IAP Partners have submitted a brief status report on the progress made in their Action.

Sufficient reports have been received to cover all types of Actors and Actions in a balanced way. Regional coverage, however, is somewhat uneven, as the quota of response is particularly high for some regions that had committed relatively few Actions. Overall, the sample of responses received can be considered fairly representative for all of the Actions put forward in the IAP. Given the fairly good response performance on all sides, the following tentative conclusions can be drawn.

Most (79%) reports show that the commitments are being implemented. They are either completed (15%) or underway (64%). Others are still under preparation (18%). Only 3% of IAP commitments reported on have been abandoned.

Among the Actions that have not (yet) entered the implementation phase, the most frequently cited impediment is "lack of funding". Other Partners that are experiencing delays or major obstacles - especially in developing countries - point to bureaucratic barriers which can often be traced back to a lack of awareness among political decision-makers.

When Actions originated in or were targeted towards Europe or Asia, including the Middle East and Pacific, implementation rate is clearly higher than average. When originated in or targeted towards Africa, the reported implementation rate is average. Reporting from the Americas is somewhat slower in arriving and reported implementation rate is lower in Latin America.

Unilateral governmental and private sector Actions have the highest rate of implementation. The statistics also show that, among respondents, implementation is generally faster when Partners are few. On the other hand, Actions that involve a multitude of Partners seem to take more time and bear a risk that part or all of the project may be abandoned in the process.

Higher than average implementation rates are reported for Actions in the categories financing, R&D, and deployment, as well as in the multiple-type category. Implementation rates are lower than average in the capacity building and policies categories.

Looking closer at the policies category, however, reveals that with regard to framework policy Actions not only reporting but also implementation is rather good. In contrast, reporting on policies using

economic incentives is scarce. This discrepancy reflects recent trends which favour overall targets to frame policy-making. Quotas, feed in laws, and public bidding are becoming preferred policy instruments.

In addition, national and local governments have taken up a significant number of deployment, capacity development and financing Actions to promote renewable energy.

The reporting rate of financing Actions (i.e. development of financing schemes) is rather high. Even more satisfactory is the implementation. The Actions which are earmarked for financing through international finance institutions are very well covered in the reporting.

Actions which were included in the Action Programme without secure financing were both poorly reported and often not implemented. Private sector and unilateral financing by one government show higher rates of implementation than those with mixed financing.

Monitoring of RE commitments is important. When Actions are monitored by existing bodies, their chances of being reported and for success are significantly higher.

In a number of cases successfully implemented projects have inspired an extension of programme duration, often combined with nudged-up goals or wider dissemination of a positive experience.

It can be concluded that the global trend for specific RE policies continues. This confirms the results of the REN21 Global Status Report. Some countries (e.g. China) have set up entirely new legal frameworks, others have prolonged existing policies in order to consolidate the industry.

With respect to tangible impacts (capacity created, RE electricity production or greenhouse gas reduction), respondents were not yet able to give quantified results.

The IAP follow-up has yielded good feed-back from the different actors who had committed Actions. This shows that an effective monitoring of voluntary commitments is possible. Reporting is an important feature of effective voluntary commitment schemes. It is also the basis for a meaningful review arrangement. The IAP and the monitoring exercise serve as reference for voluntary commitment schemes in the international policy process.

1. Process: Rationale and Methodology

1.1. Background

From 1 to 4 June 2004, the city of Bonn, Germany hosted the International Conference for Renewable Energies (renewables 2004). The Conference had been proposed by Chancellor Gerhard Schröder at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg in September 2002. It was convened by the German government, represented by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). Among the 3600 participants were official government delegations including energy, environment and development ministers, representatives of the United Nations and other international organisations, actors from non-governmental organisations and the civil society, as well as executives from the private sector.

One of the major outcomes of the Conference was the International Action Programme (IAP). It contains 197 voluntary commitments from Partners across diverse stakeholder groups, all of who put forward concrete Actions for the development of renewable energies. Paragraph 8 of the Political Declaration of the conference states:

“Ministers and Government Representatives commit to work toward these objectives, individually and jointly, by undertaking the actions they have submitted for inclusion in the “International Action Programme” and through other voluntary measures. They agree that these measurable steps should be reported to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and that progress should be reviewed as foreseen in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. An appropriate arrangement for follow-up should be identified in a future meeting in preparation for CSD 14/15.”

The 197 Actions included in the IAP subsequently underwent a content analysis (IAP Content Analysis), performed by an independent research body. This analysis demonstrated the inherent potential of IAP Actions to significantly affect, on a global scale, installed renewable energy capacity and production, investments in renewables, and resulting CO₂ emissions reductions (see Box 1).

1.2. Mandate

The conveners of renewables 2004 have invited REN21, the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century, created according to paragraph 9 of the conference’s Political Declaration, to co-ordinate the follow-up and carry out the reporting on the implementation of IAP Actions. In November 2005, during its meeting in Beijing, the Steering Committee of REN21 accepted to take on this activity. In March 2006, a joint letter from the German Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development was sent through diplomatic channels, encouraging the Partners of the IAP to communicate their feedback on commitments to the REN21 Secretariat.

Box 1 Summary of IAP Content Analysis

Öko-Institut 2005

(full document can be downloaded at http://www.renewables2004.de/pdf/IAP_content_analysis.pdf)

The International Action Programme (IAP) is the central outcome of the International Conference for Renewable Energies (renewables 2004). It contains 197 actions and commitments from governments, international organisations and stakeholders from civil society, the private sector and other stakeholder groups participating in the conference.

The main part (61%) of the actions and commitments are put forward by governments. But also international organisations, local and regional governments, non-governmental organisations, research institutions and the private sector are well represented. This reflects the determination of all stakeholder groups to increase the share of renewable energies in energy supply, and to translate political commitments into concrete actions.

Renewables 2004 addressed three central issues: 1) formation of enabling policy framework conditions allowing the market development of renewable energies, 2) increasing the private and public financing in order to ensure a reliable demand for renewable energies, and 3) human and institutional capacity building, and coordination and intensification of research and development.

The IAP includes commitments on each of these thematic issues. 39% of the actions focus on political framework conditions: 29 national or regional targets are included in the IAP. 42% of the actions concentrate on capacity development or research and development, and 9% of the actions focus on financing mechanisms. The remaining 10% of the actions target at more than one issue. Actions and commitments have been submitted to the IAP from all regions in the world. A large part of the actions originate in Europe (45%), Africa (20%) and South and Central America (9%), but actions are also submitted by actors from Asia, North America, the Pacific and the Middle East. However, not all actions are implemented in the region of their origin. 25% of the actions are implemented elsewhere and thus involve a flow of money and capacities between the regions. In general, these actions are of European (19.5%) or multiregional (3%) origin and have a multiregional or global target.

Many actions are financed by the leading actor itself; 31% by governments and 6% by international organisations, whereas 14% of the actions are financed by the private sector or are market-driven. Donor funding is financing 10% of the actions, and 24% of the actions are financed through multiple sources, often combining government allocations with donor contributions.

The submitting parties were asked to indicate the arrangements for monitoring the commitments. In most of the cases, the monitoring is either planned within existing monitoring procedures (43%), or as an action-specific monitoring process yet to be established (26%).

Regarding energy supply, the actions and commitments in the IAP will create an additional 163 GWel capacity from renewable energies by 2015. Assuming an average investment cost of about USD 2.000 per KW, this corresponds to investments in the order of USD 326 billion.

With the implementation of the IAP, the global CO₂ emission will be reduced progressively leading to an estimated CO₂ reduction of 1.2 billion tons per year in 2015. As regards additional CO₂ reduction, i.e. commitments going beyond the Kyoto Protocol commitments, China, Mexico, Germany, Europe and the USA are the largest contributors.

Moreover, the implementation of the IAP is estimated to bring access to energy to a large number of people by 2015. The actions contributing the most to ensuring access to energy are the actions submitted by China, the Global Market Initiative (GMI), the Philippines, South Africa and Egypt.

1.3. Interaction with Partners

On 17 March 2006, the REN21 Secretariat e-mailed out a request for progress reports on individual IAP Actions to all contact Partners. A 3-page status report form developed by the Secretariat and agreed to by the conveners (see Appendix) was provided. It was accompanied by a copy of the ministerial letter authorising REN21 to perform this follow-up activity.

Approximately 30% of this first wave of e-mail sendings did not reach the contact Partners designated in the IAP. On the basis of telephone calls, internet research, and peer group contacts, REN21 went through a verification of names and contact details. This way, the non-contact rate was reduced to 3%.

On 5 April, with the response rate stagnating at only 7%, the Secretariat sent out reminders, also implicating the REN21 Steering Committee members and other authorities with close ties to REN21, in order to encourage the contact persons in their environment to respond. By 12 April, the response rate had climbed to over 25%.

On 21 April, the Secretariat sent out an information and appreciation email to all contacts. Partners were informed that reports were still welcome. They were also informed on the disclosure policy, whereby the REN21 Secretariat would make the responses publicly available on its website, alongside the original commitments (☞ on-line IAP). Some reports had to be slightly edited or condensed for increased readability, very few of which needed to receive minor corrections.

In order to increase the response rate, REN21 intensified its outreach efforts, now focusing primarily on high-impact Actions. Consequently, further reports could be obtained and others were promised.

On 27 April, the response rate had reached 42%. On the basis of these 42%, the Secretariat presented a first Interim Report on IAP Implementation to the REN21 Steering Committee. On 8 May 2006, this report was published at the 14th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14) in New York. Personal contact with IAP Partners or their colleagues during CSD meetings helped to further increase the response rate. Overall, the Secretariat's continued effort in reminding Partners of their commitments proved to be a successful approach.

1.4. Communication of Reporting

REN21 is making the IAP reports submitted by Partners available on-line as they reach the Secretariat. The REN21 website at ☞ <http://www.ren21.net> has already become a reference platform for the community to share a growing wealth of experience, communicate about lessons learnt and showcase a wide number of successes already achieved.

In addition, the Secretariat prepares interim reports and summaries for the public. A first Interim Report on IAP Implementation was made available in print and in a download version on 28 April 2006. This first report had been prepared for the 14th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14), from 1 to 12 May 2006 in New York, where it was also presented at a REN21 side event.

The present, more detailed Interim Report on IAP Implementation, reflecting the status of 1 June 2006, was prepared for the two-year anniversary of the renewables 2004 Conference in June 2006. More comprehensive reports and analyses will follow as IAP reporting continues.

2. Results: Reporting, Implementation and Impacts

2.1. Overall Response Performance

The present report, prepared for the second anniversary of the renewables 2004 Conference, takes into account all documentation received by today, 1 June 2006. Many Partners of the IAP have responded to the call for reports, submitting individual descriptions of progress with implementation of their specific commitment. As is shown below, the replies received cover all types Actions, Actors, and Regions.

The total number of to-date submissions is 110 reports out of 197 IAP Actions. This corresponds to a response rate of 56 %. This means that two years after the beginning of the Bonn Conference, more than half of the Actions have been reported on. REN21 expects these figures to rise further in the coming weeks. For 6 Actions (3%) the contacts to the Partners could not yet be established.

2.2. Analysis of Response

Actions contained in the IAP were initially sorted into three categories, according to the type of its lead actor (government, international organisation, civil society/private sector). This classification, used in the conference document itself, was subsequently improved in the IAP Content Analysis (IAP Content Analysis). Besides sorting according to lead actor types, the Content Analysis introduced a classification by the Action's region of origin and target region, the type of Action (i.e. thematic orientation), the RE technology targeted, the financing and the monitoring mechanism (see Box 2).

Box 2 Classification of Actions in IAP Content Analysis

Öko-Institut 2005

(full document can be downloaded at http://www.renewables2004.de/pdf/IAP_content_analysis.pdf)

As governments, international organisations and stakeholders from civil society, the private sector and other stakeholder groups were invited to contribute to the IAP, the analysis looks at which actors participated and in what proportion each of the actor categories are represented with actions and commitments.

Moreover, the analysis takes into consideration the regions where actions originate and which regions they target. Besides giving information about the extent to which each region participates in the IAP, this also indicates the extent to which a flow of renewable energy investments occurs between the regions.

Furthermore, the analysis assesses to which extent the actions and commitments focus on the three main themes of the conference: 1) policies for market development, 2) financing mechanisms, and 3) human and institutional capacity building and research and development, and whether the individual actions focus on one or more of the themes. The actions also differ on the technology they address. Some actions focus on a single technology, others on a few, while others are general actions focusing on no specific technology.

One of the criteria for acceptance of a proposal to the International Action Programme was that the proposed actions could be financed. The analysis looks at to what extent financing is specified for the actions and commitments, and which are the sources of such financing.

An indication of the monitoring process was also a criterion for the actions. Here the actions are divided into three broad categories: actions monitored by existing mechanisms, actions foreseeing an action-specific monitoring, and actions where no monitoring is specified.

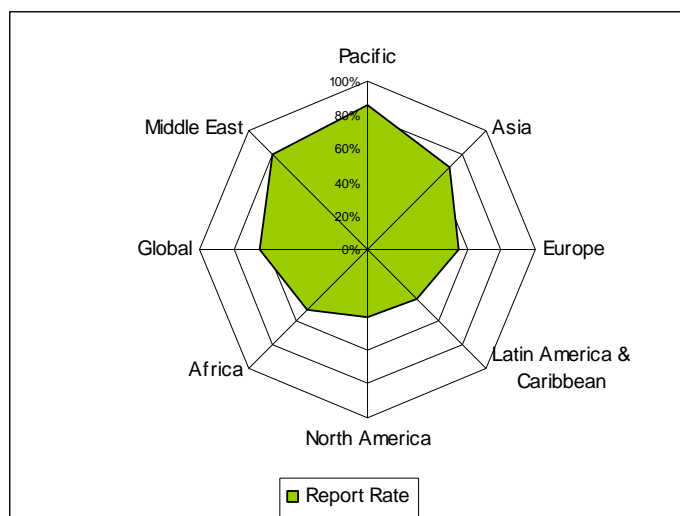
2.2.1. Response by Region

All regions of origin (of the leading Partner) and target (where the Action is implemented) are well represented in the current sample of the IAP. No region has responded at less than 40%. The two regions that contain most commitments, Europe and Africa, have responded well, reflecting the average of the overall response. Taken together, the Middle East, other Asia, and the Pacific regions also account for a considerable part of the IAP from where the response turnout is high. In contrast, the response turnout is still below average from the Americas, even after the US has submitted most of the reports. Additional feedback has been promised, but is coming slowly.

Table 1 – Response by Region of Origin

Region of Origin	Commitments	Responses	Response Rate
Africa	38	19	50%
Europe	88	48	55%
Middle East	5	4	80%
Other Asia	10	7	70%
Pacific	7	6	86%
North America	10	4	40%
Latin America & Caribbean	17	8	47%
Global	22	14	64%
TOTAL	197	110	56%

Figure 1 – Response by Region of Origin

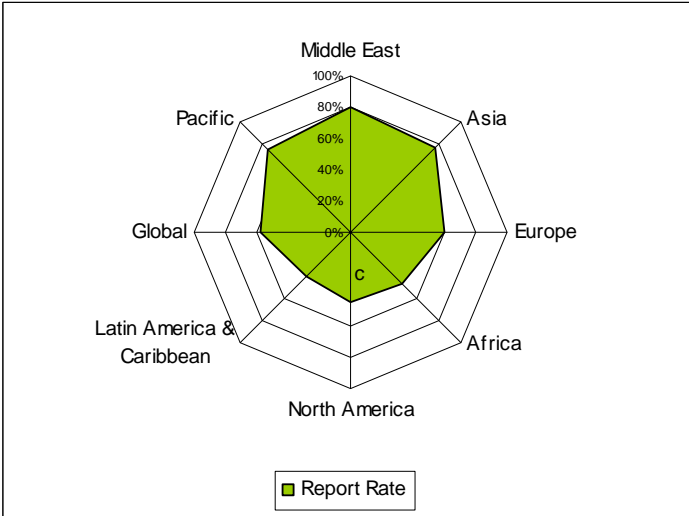


The regional distribution of responses is similar when target regions are concerned. A large share of those Actions that originate in Europe have a global reach. These Actions have been reported on almost as well as those targeted to Europe itself.

Table 2 – Response by Target Region

Target Region	Commitments	Responses	Response Rate
Africa	40	19	48%
Europe	50	30	60%
Middle East	5	4	80%
Other Asia	13	10	77%
Pacific	4	3	75%
Latin America & Caribbean	20	8	40%
North America	9	4	44%
Global	56	32	57%
TOTAL	197	110	56%

Figure 2 – Response by Target Region



2.2.2. Response by Lead Actor Type

All types of actors, i.e. governments (including regional and local governments), international organisations (including international financial institutions), non-governmental organisations, research bodies, and the private sector have shown strong participation in this reporting initiative, with no category below 46% response rate.

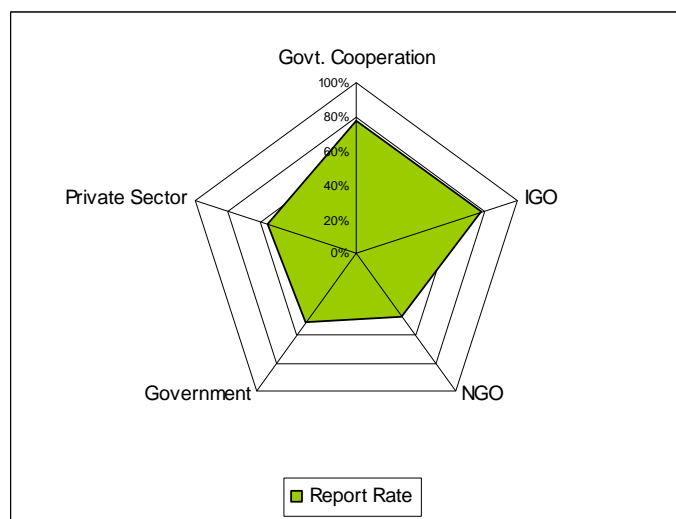
Governments have responded well, though below average. A closer look reveals that reporting is particularly low from the local (municipal, provincial, and federal state) governments. The local governments may not have staff continuously working on the Actions.

It seems that the willingness to respond is higher with multilateral and bilateral organisations or agencies, which may be attributed to their work habits in an international environment. NGO show somewhat lower than average reporting whereas private sector is average.

Table 3 – Response by Lead Actor Type

Lead Actor Type	Commitments	Responses	Response Rate
Government	109	54	50%
- National	87	47	54%
- Local & Regional	22	7	32%
Govt. Cooperation	9	7	78%
IGO	35	27	78%
NGO	24	11	46%
Private Sector	20	11	55%
TOTAL	197	110	56%

Figure 3 – Response by Lead Actor Type



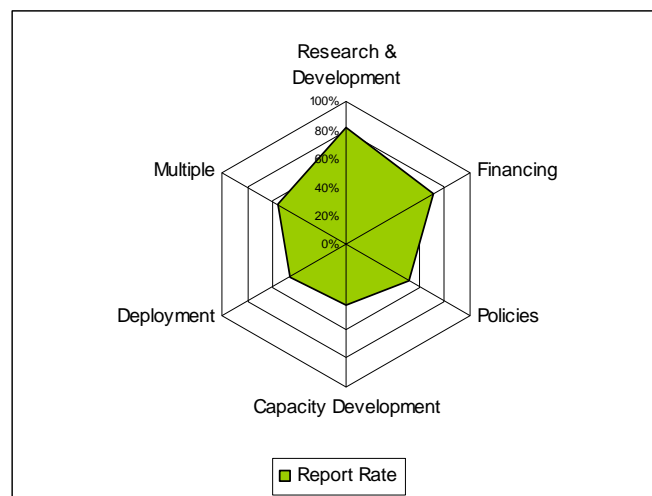
2.2.3. Responses by Action Type

Responses are also relatively evenly distributed among the different types of Actions. No category remains under 43%. Higher than average response rates can be observed in the cases of financing mechanisms and R&D commitments. Capacity development, deployment, and policies have been reported on at below average levels. Within the policies category, reporting is much stronger for policies geared to establish targets than for policies focussing on economic incentives.

Table 4 – Response by Action Type

Action Type	Commitments	Responses	Response Rate
Policies	56	29	52%
- Economic Incentives	11	4	36%
- Framework related	45	25	56%
Capacity Development	51	22	43%
Deployment	20	9	45%
Financing	17	12	71%
Research & Development	33	27	82%
Multiple	20	11	55%
TOTAL	197	110	56%

Figure 4 – Response by Action Type



2.2.4. Other Factors Influencing Responsiveness

- Renewable Energy Technology

The majority of Actions included in the IAP (54%) are not technology-specific, or target more than one renewable energy technology. The reporting on these Actions is (logically) close to average. Among the Actions focusing on one specific technology, those targeting wind energy are better reported on (79%) than those featuring biomass (65%), or hydro power (42%). The population of the other technology categories is too small to draw conclusions.

- Monitoring

Actions foreseeing monitoring through bodies or mechanisms that already existed before the actual commitment was made show somewhat better reporting (60%). Actions without monitoring provisions fall behind, reporting only at a rate of 42%.

- Financing

It was suggested that only such Actions be admitted to the IAP whose financing had been secured. Only 19 commitments were accepted where the financing was not clearly laid out at the time. The reporting rate on these 19 Actions was somewhat lower than average (42%). Actions that were intended to be financed unilaterally by governments also have a slightly lower turnout (47%). High reporting rates, however, can be observed among Actions financed by international organisations (74%) or through multilateral cooperation (57%).

- High Impact

The REN21 Secretariat made a special effort to include reports from Partners whose Actions had been identified in the IAP Content Analysis (see IAP Content Analysis) as having a significant impact on greenhouse gas mitigation. Reporting on those measures has been above average (65%).

- Reporting-Implementation Bias?

The hypothesis that success with the implementation of an Action may act as a positive bias for responding seems self-evident. The relatively high rate of implementation among reported cases (see next chapter) seems to confirm this assumption. However, it should not be inferred that those Actions where reports could not be obtained so far are implementing with more difficulties. The REN21 Secretariat is aware of a number of Actions that were not yet reported on, but are known to be well under implementation. The Secretariat will keep in contact with the respective Partners and expects to receive their reports soon.

- Language Barrier

The cases where REN21 is aware of the implementation of an Action without IAP reports having been submitted are particularly clustered in countries and organisations that are not using English as their primary language. Generally, a lower turnout can be observed in countries are less inclined to using English as lingua franca. Latin American countries, for example, have so far reported more slowly and the contact persons have pointed out to the language barrier. Even within Europe, regional differences in the response rate can be observed as Latin cultures show a lesser representation than Anglo-Saxon and Nordic countries. The language barrier should therefore be considered an important obstacle that may possibly be aggravated further by other cultural factors. It will be noted, however, that the

Secretariat has reacted to that observation and, subsequently, encouraged Partners to answer in their native language.

- Personal Accountability

Another relevant issue is the choice of contact persons and the resulting personal accountability for follow-up. In those cases where only one contact person was provided in the IAP for a number of actions, responses tend to be more hesitant. This contact person may need to contact other officials for information and data, who do not necessarily have the same level of commitment to the IAP. If the officials actually in charge of implementation are situated in other branches of an administration or organisation, the personal commitment to the IAP and the accountability for reporting are substantially weakened.

2.3. *Analysis of Implementation*

As seen in the response analysis, all categories have been covered, though somewhat unevenly. At least 40% of the Actions have been reported on from all regions, type of actors and type of actions. Therefore, even if the samples (number of responses) reach uneven quota with respect to the populations (the number of commitments), we considered them fairly representative for all of the Actions put forward in the IAP. This allows to analyse the content of the reports, and in particular the implementation. The following tentative conclusions can be drawn, taking into account the respective statistical background.

Most (79%) reports show that the commitments are being implemented. They are either completed (15%) or underway (64%). Others are still under preparation (18%). Only 3% of IAP commitments reported on have been abandoned.

Generally, for those projects that have been completed or are being implemented, only few modifications of the originally submitted Action are reported. However, it is encouraging to see that in a number of cases, projects successfully implemented as laid down in the IAP have inspired an extension of programme duration, often combined with nudged-up goals or wider dissemination of a positive experience.

Among the Actions reported, which have not (yet) entered the implementation phase, the most frequently cited impediment is “lack of funding.” However, the absence of adequate funding is being addressed by the successful implementation of IAP Actions proposing international RE financing schemes or bilateral and multilateral development aid. Other Partners that are experiencing delays or major obstacles, especially in developing countries, point to bureaucratic barriers, which can often be traced back to a lack of awareness among political decision-makers.

2.3.1. Implementation by Region

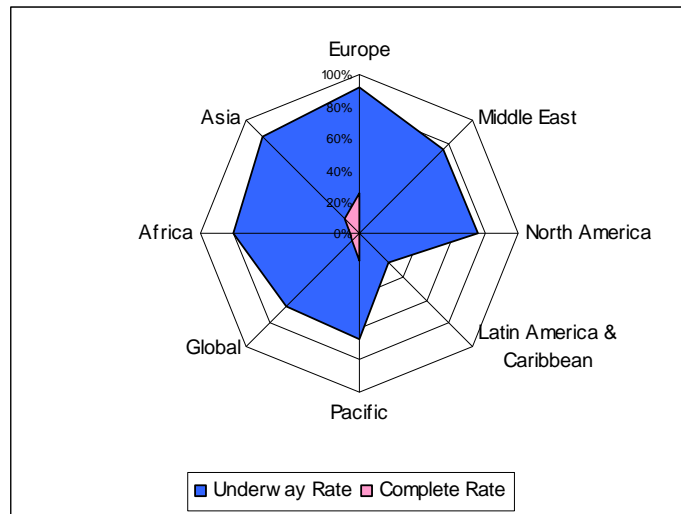
When Actions were originated in Europe, implementation rate is clearly higher than average. The same can be observed for those Actions that also target Europe.

When originated or targeted to Africa, the reported implementation rate is average in both cases. Taken together, the Actions originated in and/or targeted to Asia including Middle East and Pacific also attain average implementation rate.

Table 5 – Implementation by Region of Origin

Region of Origin	Number of Responses	Implement. Complete	Completion Rate	Implement. Underway	Underway Rate	Total rate of Implement.
Africa	19	1	5%	14	74%	79%
Europe	48	12	25%	32	67%	92%
Middle East	4	0	0%	3	75%	75%
Other Asia	7	1	14%	5	71%	85%
Pacific	6	1	17%	3	50%	67%
North America	4	0	0%	3	75%	75%
Latin Am. & Carib.	8	0	0%	2	25%	25%
Global	14	1	7%	8	57%	64%
TOTAL	110	16	15%	70	64%	79%

Figure 5 – Implementation by Region of Origin



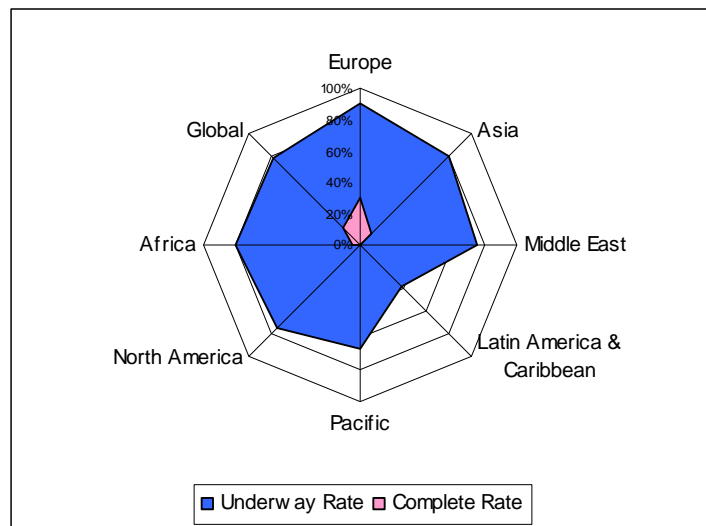
The implementation rate for Actions related to the Americas is relatively weak, which is caused by the low rate of implementation reported from Latin America and Caribbean.

Actions initiated by actors from various regions (global) were not as well implemented as those only targeted to various regions but initiated in one single region, which show a high implementation rate.

Table 6 – Implementation by Target Region

Region of Origin	Number of Responses	Implement. Complete	Completion Rate	Implement. underway	Underway Rate	Total rate of Implement.
Africa	19	1	5%	14	74%	79%
Europe	30	9	30%	18	60%	90%
Middle East	4	0	0%	3	75%	75%
Other Asia	10	1	10%	7	70%	80%
Pacific	3	0	0%	2	67%	67%
North America	4	0	0%	3	75%	75%
Latin Am. & Carib.	8	0	0%	3	38%	38%
Global	31	5	16%	20	63%	79%
TOTAL	110	16	15%	70	64%	79%

Figure 6 – Implementation by Target Region



2.3.2. Implementation by Lead Actor Type

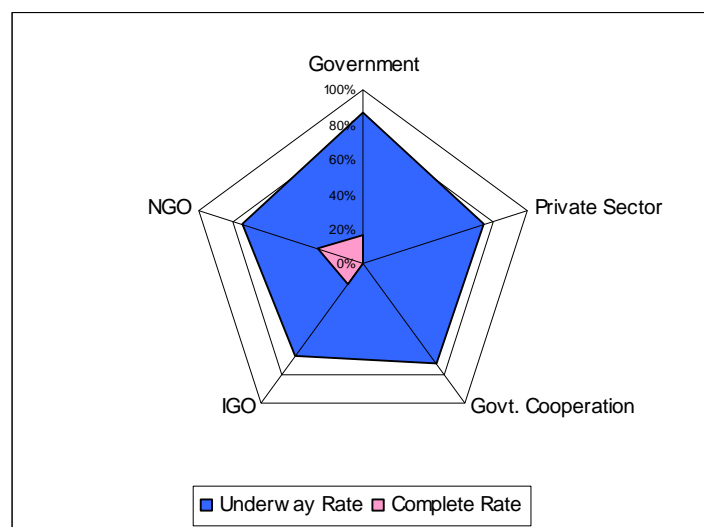
According to the reports received, government Actions have the highest rate of implementation when adding up completed Actions with those underway (87%). Actions committed by Partners in multilateral governmental cooperation have a slightly lower than average rate (71%). This confirms that implementation is generally faster when Partners are few: Actions that involve a multitude of Partners take more time and bear a risk that part or all of the project may be abandoned in the process.

Implementation of Actions by multilateral organisations (IGO) and NGO show a peculiar pattern of implementation, with some Actions already completed but approximately 30% not yet in implementation.

Table 7 – Implementation by Lead Actor Type

Lead Actor Type	Number of Responses	Implement. Complete	Completion Rate	Implement. underway	Underway Rate	Total rate of Implement.
Government	54	9	17%	38	70%	87%
- National	47	9	19	32	68	87
- Loc. & Regional	7	0	0%	6	86%	86
Govt. Cooperation	7	0	0%	5	71%	71%
IGO	27	4	15%	14	52%	67%
NGO	11	3	27%	5	45%	72%
Private Sector	11	0	0%	8	73%	73%
TOTAL	110	16	15%	70	64%	79%

Figure 7 – Implementation by Lead Actor Type



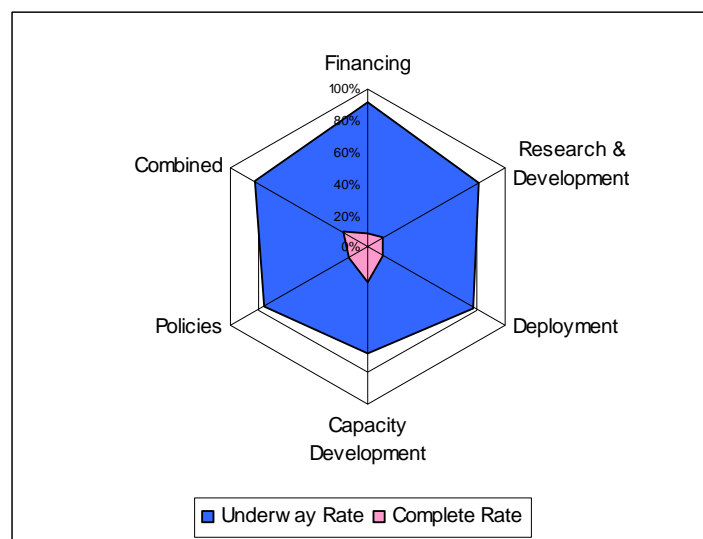
2.3.3. Implementation by Action Type

Higher than average implementation rates are reported for Actions in the categories of financing (91%) and R&D (82%), with the caveat that the category of R&D Actions includes a large number of studies. Policy and deployment Actions show close to average progress. Less than average implementation can be observed for Actions seeking capacity development (68%).

Table 8 – Implementation by Action Type

Action Type	Number of Responses	Implement. Complete	Completion Rate	Implement. underway	Underway Rate	Total rate of Implement.
Policies	29	4	14%	16	62%	76%
- <i>Eco. Incentives</i>	4	1	33%	2	50%	83%
- <i>Regulation</i>	25	3	12%	15	64%	76%
Deployment	9	1	11%	6	67%	78%
Capacity Dev.	22	5	23%	10	45%	68%
Financing	12	1	8%	10	83%	91%
Multiple	11	2	18%	7	64%	82%
Research & Dev.	27	3	12%	19	70%	82%
TOTAL	104	16	15%	66	63%	79%

Figure 8 – Implementation by Action Type



- Policy and Governments

This report uses the categories and classification of Actions suggested by *Öko-Institut* in the Content Analysis Report from 2005, commissioned by the conveners (see Box 2 above). In that report only 2 categories of policies were distinguished: Those that deal with the framework and those that use economic instruments.

Reporting on the latter category was extremely scarce, and one of the few Actions that were reported on was actually abandoned. In contrast, reporting is rather good on framework policy Actions.

The high rate of implementation for both is somewhat surprising, as framework Actions generally require a certain preparation in the respective political constitution.

The striking difference between the two types of policies reflects recent trends, which favour targets, quota, feed-in laws, as well as public bidding. Certainly, the feed-in law has a strong element of incentives depending on the level of the feed-in tariffs. On the other hand, purely fiscal measures that rely on taxes or subsidies have become less common.

The cross-analysis of Actions by type and by principle actors shows that quite a number of the deployment, capacity development and financing as well as combined types of Actions are taken by governments. This makes them, in a wider sense, also part of the policy of the respective governments. In addition, within the multiple-type category, there are also cases of policies in the narrower sense, i.e.. targets are set together with investment programmes which help achieve them. Such policies are reported e.g. from Pakistan and Egypt.

In any case, the feedback yields some very encouraging results regarding the implementation of national renewable energy policies. A great number of countries, in addition to the known cases, is implementing quantitative RE targets of varying kind: Egypt, Uganda, France, UK, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands.

- Financing

The reporting rate of financing Actions (setting up financing schemes) is rather high. Even more satisfactory is the implementation. 10 out of the 12 Actions reported on are under implementation; one has been completed, and one is under preparation. Significant new programmes have been established by European Investment Bank (EIB) and the German development bank Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW). World Bank committed and accomplished increasing lending for renewable energy projects, concentrated on relatively large projects. Private sector financing started to contribute.

2.3.4. Other Factors influencing Implementation

- RE Technology

From the current sample, it can be said that some technologies are experiencing more attention than others. Especially projects with a wind component show both above-average reporting (79%) and implementation (82%). Progress is higher than average on technologies that can be deployed quickly, while a long-term technology like hydro power is obviously slower in implementation (20%).

- High Impact

The REN21 Secretariat has paid particular attention to following-up on high-impact Actions that were identified in the IAP Content Analysis (IAP Content Analysis). From the responses received or announced, it can be stated that almost all of these high-impact Actions have made considerable progress. Examples of high-impact Actions reported on are the Chinese RE strategy and RE law, the comprehensive RE plans submitted by Pakistan and Brazil, the RE legislation in Turkey, and the targets set by countries such as Australia, Japan, and the Philippines. This group also includes the substantial financing schemes from the EIB and KfW, multi-stakeholder initiatives like the GMI for concentrating solar power and the PowerSwitch! campaign of WWF. From the responses that could not yet be included in the report, the programmes of Mexico and the RE production tax credit in the United States have also advanced well.

- Financing

Actions financed by the Private Sector and home Actions financed by governments show high rates of implementation (82% and 90% respectively). Those with mixed financing are apparently more difficult to implement (65% implementation rate). When an Action's financing is earmarked by international institutions, these commitments are very well reported on (74%), but implementation is not faster than average (79% implementation rate). This, of course, can still be considered a high figure. Actions included in the IAP in spite of non-secured financing at the time, were poorly reported on (47%). Furthermore, their implementation rate is the lowest of all (44%). However, this also shows that, in the meantime, some of these Partners were actually able to secure financing for their Actions.

- Monitoring

Monitoring of RE commitments is important. When Actions are monitored by existing bodies, their chances of being reported on and turning out successfully increase. 84 % of the Actions in this category are either complete or underway, compared to 67 % for Actions that lack monitoring or organise it in a different way.

- Reporting-Implementation Bias?

As mentioned earlier, the hypothesis claiming that reporting and significant progress on implementation are interdependent has to be carefully investigated. A number of prestigious projects that the REN21 Secretariat is well aware of have not been officially reported on. It should therefore not be automatically assumed that successful projects are unduly overrepresented in the sample or, reciprocally, that Actions not reported on are predominantly unimplemented.

2.4. Impacts

With respect to numbered impacts (e.g. created capacity, RE electricity production or greenhouse gas reduction), it is still too early for concrete results. Tangible impacts will be visible only with near to full implementation of IAP Actions and with some time having elapsed. In the meantime, the preliminary impact estimates suggested in the IAP Content Analysis ([IAP Content Analysis](#)) from 17 January 2005 remain the reference of choice.

2.5. IAP follow-up and REN21 Global Status Report

Besides the IAP follow-up, REN21 engages in another important monitoring effort: the Renewable Energy Global Status Report (GSR) ([Renewables 2005: Global Status Report](#)). The report highlights recent progress made in RE strategy and policy, and reviews the latest industry trends.

The IAP and the GSR complement each other. While the IAP deals with policies and projects that are under planning at a certain point in time, the Global Status Report (GSR) looks at the status of the renewable energy markets and the existing policies. In other words, IAP follows a close-look and bottom up account, whereas GSR provides a general overview of the status of RE development worldwide. The GSR thereby uses the IAP as one of its sources of information.

The next GSR is foreseen in 2006 and will already benefit from the IAP follow up. The Global Status Report 2005 detected a very strong growth of new renewable energy technologies in the world. This growth takes off, admittedly, from a rather low basis of wind, solar and biofuel technology deployment, and is predominantly accomplished by large contributions from a limited number of countries.

The IAP follow-up reports indicate that countries with significant new RE contributions are becoming more numerous all the time. The upcoming GSR update 2006 will confirm this trend, highlighting a broadening and deepening of renewable energy development.

As can be concluded from the IAP reporting, the drive for specific RE policies continues. Some countries (e.g. China) have set up entirely new legal frameworks; others have prolonged existing policies in order to consolidate the industry. Moreover, a worldwide tendency for setting quantitative (non-binding) targets for renewable energy has emerged.

Conclusions

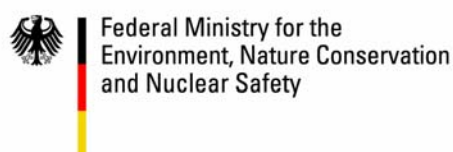
The follow-up on the IAP has yielded a good feed-back from the different actors, who had committed the 197 Actions on a voluntary basis. Within two months after the call for submission went out, more than half of the Actions have been reported on. Responses keep coming in and the quota will probably increase to two-thirds of all Actions within the next month. This shows that an effective monitoring of voluntary commitments is possible.

It is foreseen to analyse the IAP process from invitation to follow up and reporting, in order to identify the opportunities to improve it. The lessons learnt will reveal how such voluntary commitment schemes can become even more effective. With some provisions in the formats and content of declaration of the commitments and some adjustments in the follow up approach, the response quota could have been even higher.

Adequate reporting is an important element of effective voluntary commitment schemes. It is also the basis for a meaningful review arrangement. The IAP and its monitoring serve as reference for voluntary commitment schemes in the international policy process.

Annexes

Annex 1: Letter from the Ministers



renewables 2004 –REN21: Follow up to the International Action Programme

Dear Partners in the renewables 2004 International Action Programme,

Two years ago this June, governments and civil society came together to agree on the importance of Renewable Energy to our future. Our declaration was strong, and our commitment was real. It was a major affirmation of our conviction that renewable Energy is real, relevant, good business and good policy.

Almost all of the members of the unique community gathered in Bonn joined in an International Action Programme (IAP). As we move into the consideration of energy issues by the Commission on Sustainable Development in its 14th and 15th session, we propose that the Bonn Community revisit our Action Programme and tell the stories of our success and share lessons learned with others.

Accordingly we invite you to revisit your commitments in the International Action Programme and join with us in developing a comprehensive update on our progress for presentation to the CSD.

You will recall that one of our commitments was to form an international network to promote renewable energy that fully engaged all stakeholders. Thanks to the efforts of many, that Network – REN21 – now exists. Among other accomplishments it has published the most comprehensive report on the status of renewable around the world, available on its website www.ren21.net.

REN21 being the follow-up Network to the Bonn conference, we have suggested to its Steering Committee that REN21 should facilitate the updating of the IAP. The REN21 Steering Committee has agreed to take on this central task. The Secretariat of REN21 will therefore contact you in order to compile the information on the current status of the commitments made.

We would like to encourage you to respond to this call in collaboration with all the relevant partners and leaders of your IAP activity so that your contribution can be adequately reflected.

REN21 intends to establish a network relationship with the actors of the International Action Programme to allow for further activities to be carried out, thereby making this an ongoing activity of the committed Renewables Community.

We hope you will join us in following through on what we began together, and in expanding our commitment to renewable energy.

Yours sincerely,

Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul

Minister for Economic
Cooperation and Development

Sigmar Gabriel

Minister for the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

Annex 2: Submission format

Information on Actions and Commitments									
Part A: References to Action									
Title of Action committed	<i>...as referred to in the IAP</i>								
Leading actor(s)	<i>...as laid down in your IAP commitment (if changed, please note this here)</i>								
Contact person/responding office	<i>...as laid down in your IAP commitment (if changed, please note this here)</i>								
Part B: Status and Impacts									
Report on the status of implementation of Action (please tick appropriate boxes)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action pursued as is (i.e. as laid down in IAP)</i></td> <td style="width: 33%;"><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action concluded</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action modified since IAP (i.e. extended / scaled back)</i></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action underway</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action abandoned</i></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action in preparatory phase</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action not yet begun</i></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action pursued as is (i.e. as laid down in IAP)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action concluded</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action modified since IAP (i.e. extended / scaled back)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action underway</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action abandoned</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action in preparatory phase</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action not yet begun</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action pursued as is (i.e. as laid down in IAP)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action concluded</i>								
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action modified since IAP (i.e. extended / scaled back)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action underway</i>								
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action abandoned</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action in preparatory phase</i>								
	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Action not yet begun</i>								
Brief report on status of Action	<i>Please indicate concrete steps that have been taken to implement the Action. It is advised that you refer to the "Contents" as stated in your Action in the IAP. Please state any modifications to Action since laid down in the IAP.</i>								
Impacts of Action so far in the following areas (please indicate as of month/year):	<i>For all of the impacts below, it is advised that you refer to the "Expected results" as stated in your Action in the IAP.</i>								
➤ Investment involved, so far (in \$ USD)									
➤ Renewable Energy capacity increase, so far (in kW / MW)									

➤ Renewable Energy production increase, so far (in MWh / GWh)	
➤ Benefits / Energy for the poor, so far	<i>e.g. additional number of people who gained access to electricity</i>
➤ CO2 reduction, so far (in metric tons)	
General progress or other impacts/dividends	<i>e.g. policy development, legal frameworks, institutional arrangements, awareness,...</i>
Impacts expected as of end of 2010	
Next steps envisaged for implementation of Action	<i>Please also indicate expected time horizon</i>
Part C: Further information	
Lessons learnt	
General comments	<i>e.g. unforeseen obstacles encountered</i>