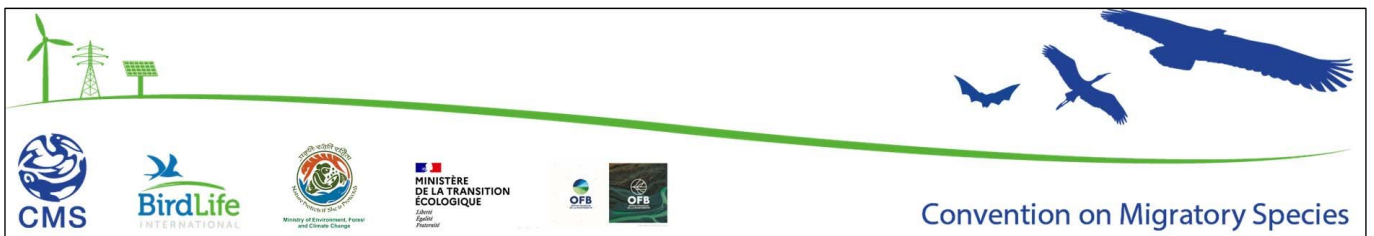


## 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the CMS Multi-Stakeholder Energy Task Force

9-10 February 2022, online

ETF6/Doc.3

### REVIEW OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSORTIA



The Government of India, through the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change were recognized as Champion Plus for their generous support and commitment towards Making energy safe for wildlife for the period 2020-2023. The operations of the Energy Task Force have been funded with the contribution granted by India under the Migratory Species Champion Programme.



## REVIEW OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSORTIA

### Introduction

1. There are many initiatives working at local, national and international level focusing on the phase out of fossil fuel energy and/or on promoting renewable energy. A few of these also consider biodiversity and study how global energy demands can be met with minimal impact on healthy ecosystems.
2. This document provides a high-level international overview of the initiatives working on renewable energy and aims to:
  - Identify what other global consortia are doing in this field and how they relate to the ETF's workplan.
  - Help strategically position the CMS ETF on the international scale and identify gaps and opportunities in driving the workplan and fundraising.
  - Identify areas of work where the ETF can be seen as a global leader, and use that for further increasing its membership, communicating its achievements, and/or fundraising to better achieve its goals.
  - Become a reference tool for all ETF members to use whenever a revision of the workplan, a prioritisation analysis or a cooperation opportunity is being planned.
3. Our preliminary analysis (see table below) indicates that the CMS ETF has established strong and growing engagement with a broader reach of diverse stakeholders across governments, industry, financial institutions, international organisations, and non-government organisations (NGOs). Many of the groups assessed have a smaller, more focused membership, but it would be useful to assess the resources of the various groups to ensure the CMS ETF is not repeating existing outputs and events. There is also a need to increase the scope of the review and determine if/what consortia exist across the Asia-Pacific, African and Americas regions.

### Key questions for discussion:

- Our review has identified mainly European and international consortia. Are there any key consortia that are missing in other regions or with international reach?
- What are the ETF's unique values (in terms of focus, governance model, membership or others) when compared to other existing platforms?
- Should the strategic direction/workplan and outputs be adjusted to further strengthen the position of the CMS ETF, and if so, where, and how?

CONSORTIA/GROUP	LOCATION/AFFILIATION	OVERVIEW	KEY FOCUS	MEMBERSHIP
<a href="#">CMS Energy Task Force</a>	<a href="#">Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)</a> , CMS Secretariat in Bonn, Germany	The CMS Energy Task Force is a multi-stakeholder platform that works towards reconciling renewable energy developments with the conservation of migratory species. The CMS ETF aims to work towards avoiding and minimising negative impacts of energy developments on migratory species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and develop guidance and tools for the sustainable deployment or retrofitting of renewable energy technologies and powerlines.</li> <li>Exchange and disseminate best practices for deploying energy infrastructure.</li> <li>Provide recommendations on how best to respond to specific problems.</li> <li>Deliver research to address knowledge gaps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 CMS Contracting Parties.</li> <li>1 international development government agency</li> <li>6 MEA Secretariats</li> <li>10 international organisations and institutions,</li> <li>17 national and international organisations and associations are Observers</li> </ul>
<a href="#">WREN (Working Together to Resolve Environmental Effects of Wind Energy)</a>	USA; <a href="#">International Energy Agency (IEA) Wind</a>	<p><a href="#">WREN</a>, also known as <a href="#">Task 34</a>, was established in October 2012 to address environmental issues associated with commercial development of land based and offshore wind energy projects, particularly those related to wildlife, efficient monitoring programs, and effective mitigation strategies (which include avoidance, minimization, and mitigation).</p> <p>The primary objective of WREN is to facilitate international collaboration and advance global understanding of potential environmental effects of wind energy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual enhancements to Tethys functionality and continual updates and additions of new research papers and other media as they become available.</li> <li>Dissemination of scientifically based research and recommendations to government regulatory organisations and wind developers/operators through various outreach materials and approaches.</li> <li>Webinars on specific topics, determined on an annual basis.</li> <li>Expert forums on specific topics, determined on an annual basis.</li> <li>Annual maintenance and enhancement of the database of technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belgium</li> <li>Canada</li> <li>France</li> <li>Ireland</li> <li>Italy</li> <li>Netherlands</li> <li>Norway</li> <li>Portugal</li> <li>Spain</li> <li>Sweden</li> <li>Switzerland</li> <li>United Kingdom</li> <li>United States of America (USA)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">The Coalition Linking Energy And Nature for action (CLEANaction)</a>	WWF International	CLEANaction was launched at UNFCCC COP26 and aims to highlight the need for new renewable energy generation projects to be carefully assessed for their impacts on biodiversity, allowing the options that are the least damaging to nature to be prioritised.	Under development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WWF</li> <li>BirdLife International</li> <li>IRENA</li> <li>ICLEI</li> <li>The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>Alliance for Rural Electrification</li> </ul>

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<a href="#">European Network of Transmission System Operators (ENTSO-E)</a>	Brussels, Belgium	The association for the cooperation of the European transmission system operators (TSOs). ENTSO-E promotes technical cooperation and represents the positions of TSOs.	Ensuring the security of the interconnected power system in all time frames at pan-European level and the optimal functioning and development of the European interconnected electricity markets, while enabling the integration of electricity generated from renewable energy sources and of emerging technologies.	39 European Transmission System Operators (TSOs) from 35 countries across Europe
<a href="#">WindEurope</a>	Brussels, Belgium	<p>WindEurope actively coordinates international policy, communications, information tools, research and analysis, and capacity building for members.</p> <p>Additionally, the lobbying activities undertaken by WindEurope help create a suitable legal framework within which members can successfully develop their businesses.</p> <p>WindEurope regularly organises numerous events, ranging from conferences, exhibitions, and launches to seminars and workshops. These encourage the exchange of international experience on policy, finance and technical developments, and provide the ideal forum in which to showcase the latest technology.</p> <p><b>ETF member.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as a single European voice which, in conjunction with the efforts of its members, promotes the best interests of the wind energy sector.</li> <li>• Develop and communicate effective strategic policies and initiatives which influence the political process towards the maintenance and creation of stable markets while overcoming barriers to the deployment of wind energy.</li> <li>• Optimise the turnover opportunities of the wind energy sector vis-à-vis the growth of European generation capacity over the next two decades.</li> <li>• Further consolidate Europe's position as the international driver for the global growth of the wind energy sector by engaging in close coordination with national, regional and global organisations and companies.</li> <li>• Vigorously communicate the benefits and potential of wind energy to a wide variety of Important audiences: politicians, opinion-formers, decision-makers, businesses, the media, the public, NGOs and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• Act as the central network on wind energy issues for our members and interact with wider constituencies.</li> </ul>	400+ energy companies headquartered in over 35 countries

CONSORTIA/GROUP	LOCATION/ AFFILIATION	OVERVIEW	KEY FOCUS	MEMBERSHIP
<a href="#">Renewables Grid Initiative (RGI)</a>	Berlin, Germany	<p>RGI is a platform for dialogue between transmission system operators (TSOs) and (NGOs) engaging in an 'energy transition ecosystem-of-actors'. They promote fair, transparent, sustainable grid development to enable the growth of renewables to achieve full decarbonisation in line with the Paris Agreement.</p> <p><b>ETF member.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RGI explores and communicates the need for grids for enabling the transition to a fully decarbonised energy system based on renewables.</li> <li>• RGI promotes and initiates innovative approaches to enable a fair, transparent and environmentally sensitive grid development.</li> <li>• RGI brings together different perspectives, facilitates learning and sharing in the 'energy transition ecosystem-of-actors' and creates policy, regulatory and societal support for needed grids and the energy transition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belgium (Elia), Croatia (HOPS), France (RTE), Germany (50Hertz, Amprion, TenneT and TransnetBW), Ireland (EirGrid), Italy (Terna), the Netherlands (TenneT), Spain (Red Eléctrica de España) and Switzerland (Swissgrid);</li> <li>• NGOs: BirdLife Europe, Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe, France Nature Environnement (FNE), Friends of the Earth Ireland, Fundación Renovables, Germanwatch, Legambiente, NABU, Natuur&amp;Milieu, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), WWF International and ZERO.</li> </ul>

<p><a href="#">The Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership (SIP)</a></p>	<p><a href="#">United Nations Environment Programme</a></p>	<p>A platform to promote and support <a href="#">integrated approaches</a> to sustainable infrastructure planning and development. Such approaches recognize the centrality of infrastructure to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and can help to deliver optimal social, environmental and economic outcomes of infrastructure development by considering the complex interlinkages between different infrastructure systems, sectors, phases, governance structures, and aspects of sustainability.</p> <p>The SIP also coordinates UNEP's implementation of United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) <a href="#">Resolution 4/5 on sustainable infrastructure</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness about the centrality of infrastructure for the 2030 Agenda.</li> <li>• Develop and share new and existing normative and technical guidance and tools for integrating sustainability into infrastructure planning, investment, and delivery.</li> <li>• Strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of developing countries to adopt and apply integrated approaches to infrastructure development, as a means of achieving the SDGs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member States</li> <li>• UN Development Programme</li> <li>• Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>• United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)</li> <li>• United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)</li> <li>• International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</li> <li>• World Food Programme (WFP)</li> <li>• World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)</li> <li>• United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</li> <li>• Environmental Change Institute at the University of Oxford</li> <li>• China International Contractors Association</li> <li>• European Investment Bank (EIB)</li> <li>• International Federation of Consulting Engineers (FIDIC)</li> <li>• Global Green-Gray Community of Practice</li> <li>• Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation (GIB)</li> <li>• Infrastructure Transparency Initiative (CoST)</li> <li>• International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</li> </ul>
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CONSORTIA/GROUP	LOCATION/ AFFILIATION	OVERVIEW	KEY FOCUS	MEMBERSHIP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Labour Organization</li> <li>• ITA Committee on Underground Space (Itacus).</li> <li>• Infrastructure Transitions Research Consortium (ITRC)</li> <li>• UN Women</li> <li>• World Bank Group</li> <li>• World Food Programme</li> </ul>
<a href="#">IRENA</a>		<p>Intergovernmental organisation that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, a centre of excellence, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. IRENA promotes the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, including bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, solar and wind energy in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, energy security and low-carbon economic growth and prosperity.</p> <p><b>ETF Member.</b></p>	Supporting countries in their transition to a sustainable renewable energy future.	Members States of the United Nations, and to regional intergovernmental economic-integration organisations.
<a href="#">REN21</a>	Paris, France	REN21 provides knowledge about what is happening now in the renewable energy sector and how the latest trends will impact future developments. They offer an open forum to discuss how to make the renewable energy future happen across sectors and disciplines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• knowledge</li> <li>• debates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry associations</li> <li>• Governments</li> <li>• inter-governmental organisations</li> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Academic and scientific institutions.</li> </ul>

CONSORTIA/GROUP	LOCATION/ AFFILIATION	OVERVIEW	KEY FOCUS	MEMBERSHIP
<a href="#">World Council for Renewable Energy</a> (WCRE)		Established in June 2001, it is focused on developing policies and strategies for renewable energy. Its mission is to bring renewable energy into the mainstream of world economy and lifestyle. It is the world's forum for political and economic concepts that are most suitable to assist in rapidly accelerating the introduction of renewable energy.  WCRE promotes renewable energy options including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• solar energy</li> <li>• wind energy</li> <li>• biomass energy and biofuels</li> <li>• hydro energy</li> <li>• geothermal energy</li> <li>• green hydrogen and other renewable energy carriers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information</li> <li>• agenda setting</li> <li>• networking.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals acting to promote a global energy supply by Renewable Energy</li> <li>• NGOs and Institutions working in the field of renewable energy, environmental protection, development aid, agriculture and agro-forestry, industry, architecture, and sciences</li> <li>• Enterprises producing, financing, or supplying renewable energy</li> <li>• Scientific institutes working in the field of renewable energy.</li> </ul>
Climate Action Network (CAN) Platform of Action (PoA) for Renewables	<a href="#">CAN International</a>	The CAN PoA was established post UNFCCC COP26 to build capacity across civil society organisations on the role of renewable energy as a key component of a just transition across economic sectors and countries.	CAN PoA will focus on small scale, off-grid, distributed and larger scale renewables supply as well as its underlying infrastructure, e.g., electricity storage, renewable hydrogen, connectivity, capacity building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAN members - a worldwide network of over 1300 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in more than 120 countries, working to promote government and individual action to limit human induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.</li> <li>• Inclusion of other renewable energy actors will be added in a phased approach once further established.</li> </ul>