

IIED Publications

Energy

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The background of the page features a silhouette of an oil pumpjack against a warm, orange-hued sunset sky. The sun is positioned in the upper left, creating a bright glow. The pumpjack's structure is dark and detailed, showing the ladder and various mechanical components. The overall mood is one of energy and industry, contrasting with the text's focus on sustainable energy equity.

Energy equity

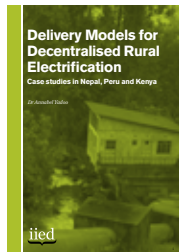
Access to sustainable modern energy services underpins health, education and livelihoods and increases climate resilience. Yet energy access is an area of great inequity. Many poor countries have vast renewable energy resources that remain untapped, or are used unsustainably. In countries such as Malawi, traditional biomass industries lack sustainable management or efficient use. Major investment in biofuels, for example in Ghana and Liberia, raises concern about land-use conflict and food security. Oil-producing countries such as Nigeria are locked into oil and gas export economies, with resource-related conflict and few local benefits. Meanwhile, the oil industry continues to expand, supported by governments pursuing energy security or resource revenues, while the complexities and risks surrounding fossil-fuel supply chains are growing. The risks and community impacts of large-scale renewable energy industries, such as hydro-power, also need to be tackled.

How we work

IIED seeks to promote access to sustainable energy for the poorest; equitable consumption of energy resources; and responsible practice in large-scale energy projects. We seek to catalyse change in behaviour and mind-sets by raising awareness and building understanding, trust and problem-solving capacities among stakeholders through dialogue. We aim to stimulate action and change in policy, business practice and development support. There is an important place for evidence-based research in promoting valid solutions and monitoring their effectiveness. By analysing case studies and disseminating targeted information, we can contribute to greater knowledge and awareness. By promoting good practice — and learning from failure — we can stimulate replication and ‘scaling up’ of successful approaches.

Access to sustainable energy

Researchers and practitioners are exploring the potential for access-to-energy initiatives to reduce poverty and promote socio-economic development. A key challenge is scaling up pilot projects and learning from successful experience and the challenges faced in specific social, cultural and political contexts. In-depth case-study analysis of projects and country contexts allows us to explore how current initiatives are working, and how they can be scaled up, replicated or adapted to suit other contexts. Developing this kind of 'evidence base' also facilitates advocacy in the policy arena.

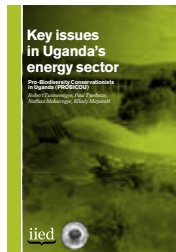


Delivery models for decentralised rural electrification: Case studies in Nepal, Peru and Kenya

Annabel Yadoo

Access to affordable, reliable and clean energy is fundamental for poverty reduction and sustainable development. This report analyses the impact of energy delivery models on the creation of sustainable welfare benefits. Three case studies are selected, comprising one renewable energy mini-grid project or programme from Nepal, Peru and Kenya. Although rural electrification poses a great challenge to all three countries their different physical, institutional, economic and socio-cultural contexts have led to different approaches to rural electrification. The report presents core recommendations for the benefit of practitioners and institutions involved in the provision and implementation of rural electrification projects in developing countries.

2012, ISBN 978-1-84369-868-5, 68pp
Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/16032IIED>

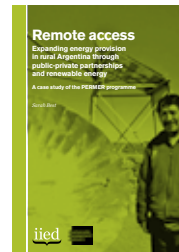


Key issues in Uganda's energy sector

Robert Tumwesigye, Paul Twebaze, Nathan Makuregye, Ellady Muyambe

Uganda has abundant energy resources, especially renewable resources, yet there is widespread energy poverty throughout the country. The country's energy sector faces considerable challenges including high costs for renewable energy technologies, rising international oil prices and an increased demand for power. The report explores key issues in each of the sub-sectors, the potential for renewable energies, and gives an overview of the legal and institutional frameworks for the sector.

2011, ISBN 978-1-84369-831-9, 56pp
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/16030IIED>



Remote access: Expanding energy provision in rural Argentina through public-private partnerships and renewable energy. A case study of the PERMER programme

Sarah Best

The Argentine government's PERMER (Project for Renewable Energy in Rural Markets) programme provides electricity for basic lighting, services and communication in remote, rural areas beyond the reach of the grid. This report analyses the delivery model adopted by PERMER for reaching isolated or dispersed rural customers; the state of implementation of the programme to date; and the social impacts on users.

2011, ISBN 978-1-84369-789-3, 50pp
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/16025IIED>



Access to sustainable energy: What role for international oil and gas companies? Focus on Nigeria

Emma Wilson, Brian Shaad

In this report we explore how international oil and gas companies can contribute to tackling energy poverty in the regions where they operate. Successful initiatives need to be developed in partnership with government, donors, international NGOs, researchers and civil society. Energy poverty cannot be addressed in isolation from other challenges such as clean water provision; agricultural development; education and health. This report focuses on Nigeria, a country with huge energy resources, yet suffering an ongoing energy crisis; a country that benefits from considerable oil investment and revenues, as well as aid money, yet continues to face major environmental and poverty issues.

2009, ISBN 978-1-84369-718-3, 38pp, \$20
Order no. 16022IIED
Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/16022IIED>

See also IIED Opinion:

Powering change in low-income energy markets
Emma Wilson, Ben Garside

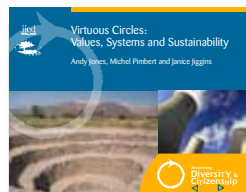
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/17093IIED>

Taking a holistic view of resource systems

Energy, ecosystems and livelihoods are interdependent.

A key challenge is designing resilient local energy, food, water and waste systems with communities, and fostering democratic local stewardship over resources.

IIED's Agroecology and Food Sovereignty team is looking at how food and farming systems can be redesigned to promote cyclical flows of resources (water, nutrients, energy). It looks at specific sustainable energy innovations and policy and institutional frameworks that encourage energy efficient, low-carbon agriculture.



Virtuous circles: Values, systems and sustainability

Andy Jones, Michel Pimbert, Janice Jiggins

Our current way of providing food and other basic needs involves industrialised systems that are linear, centralised and globalised. In the linear approach, it is assumed that there is an unlimited supply of energy and raw materials, and that the environment has an infinite capacity to absorb pollution and waste. The result is resource, waste problems, climate change, biodiversity loss, and air pollution. An alternative is to develop productive systems that minimise external inputs, pollution and waste by adopting a circular metabolism. This online book shows how these principles can be used to create systems and settlements that provide food, energy and water without consuming large quantities of fossil fuels and other finite resources. Greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution are minimised whilst human wellbeing, food and livelihood security, and democratic control are enhanced.

2011, 196pp
Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/G03177>

The SUNGAS Project

(Sustainable utilisation of Nigeria's gas and renewable energy resources)

Nigeria has vast oil and gas reserves and abundant renewable energy potential. Yet the country's energy crisis undermines its ability to reduce poverty and support socio-economic development. The objective of the SUNGAS Project is to catalyse the development of sustainable energy markets and community-driven energy initiatives, through policy reform, awareness-raising and demonstration projects. The project is supporting a gas-to-power demonstration project with a community-run utility, and a series of renewable energy projects. Our approach is to build an evidence base for advocacy work with government, business and civil society. We are producing reports and briefing papers and are engaging with potential 'champions' of sustainable energy at all levels.

For more information see: www.sungas-nigeria.org

CHOICES-South Africa

(Community and household options in choosing energy services)

Greater access to on-grid and off-grid electrification has been pursued in South Africa since the mid-1990s to foster socio-economic development and poverty reduction. Success has been hampered by unreliability and low capacity of off-grid initiatives, a dilapidated, overstretched coal-based grid network, and lack of effective payment systems for poor users. Interventions have lacked meaningful involvement of target communities. CHOICES-South Africa is exploring the feasibility of community-driven models of energy service delivery. It focuses on building community capacity to identify local energy options based on greater understanding of local resources, financing models and potential partnership opportunities (e.g. with municipalities, donors or business). The aim is to work with communities to explore, and attract investment to, energy initiatives that can improve quality of life and create local development opportunities.

For more information see: www.iied.org/choices-community-energy-initiative-south-africa

Biomass and biofuels: benefits for small-scale enterprise

Woody biomass is the predominant source of energy for the poorest. It is widely available, can be carbon neutral, and can restore degraded lands and enhance agricultural productivity. IIED is exploring how to optimise the contribution of woody biomass to renewable energy provision and legitimate income generation.

In Africa there has been rapid expansion of biofuel investments, and biofuels have been incorporated into government policy and planning. IIED is exploring the impacts of biofuels expansion and how different types of business models can provide benefits for smallholders.



Bundles of energy: Opportunities to invest in renewable forest biomass

Duncan Macqueen, Sibill Korhaliller

This report aims to inform forest and energy decision makers in non-OECD countries of key issues surrounding the biomass energy boom. It describes the advantages and challenges of biomass, how it compares with renewable alternatives, and how to develop policy frameworks that optimise its impact on poverty reduction, climate change mitigation and the preservation of ecosystem services. It seeks to stimulate interest in the topic and promote serious discussion about how the full potential of biomass energy can be harnessed in the service of national interests.

2011, ISBN 978-1-84369-792-3, 94pp, \$35
Order no: 135561IIED
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/135561IIED>

See also IIED Briefing:

Bearings for the biomass boom
Duncan Macqueen

Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/170931IIED>



Can biomass power development?

Keith Openshaw

Biomass has been dubbed the 'Cinderella' of fuels. Few energy planners, development banks and policy makers treat biomass as a legitimate energy source, despite it being the main energy source for households and industry in developing countries. Biomass is seen as an unsustainable 'traditional' fuel that must be replaced by 'modern' energy, such as fossil fuel-based electricity. This paper explores the pros and cons of biomass and the logistics of switching to other fuels.

2010, ISSN 1357-9258 24pp
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/145981IIED> or email gatekeeper@iied.org for a free hard copy.



Making the most of agricultural investment: A survey of business models that provide opportunities for smallholders

Lorenzo Cotula, Sonja Vermeulen

Recent interest in agricultural investment in the form of large-scale land acquisitions in lower- and middle-income countries has triggered debates about "land grabbing". Less attention has been paid to alternative models such as contract farming, joint ventures and new supply chain relationships. This report explores alternative business models that can be used to structure agricultural investments in lower- and middle-income countries.

2010, ISBN 978-1-84369-774-9, 110pp
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/125661IIED> or email newbooks@iied.org for a free hard copy.

Alternatives to land acquisitions: Agricultural investment and collaborative business models

Lorenzo Cotula, Rebecca Leonard

2010, ISBN 978-1-84369-786-2, 133pp
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/125671IIED> or email newbooks@iied.org for a free hard copy.



Biofuels, land access and rural livelihoods in Mozambique

Isilda Nantumbo, Alda Salomao

Global demand for biofuels has increased due to changing oil prices and concerns over energy security and climate change. In Mozambique, private investors are increasingly interested in biofuel production, which creates livelihood opportunities, but may also undermine access to land and natural resources. This report explores the early impacts of the biofuels boom on land access and local livelihoods, focusing on business models for agricultural production.

2010, ISBN 978-1-84369-744-2, 48pp, \$25
Order no: 125631IIED
Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/125631IIED>

Biofuels, land access and rural livelihoods in Tanzania

Emmanuel Sulle, Fred Nelson

2009, ISBN 978-1-84369-749-7, 75pp, \$20
Order no: 125601IIED
Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/125601IIED>

Oil and gas industry: responsible operations

The world continues to depend on fossil fuels and the oil and gas industry is moving into deep waters, tar sands, and regions of high biodiversity, traditional livelihoods, poverty and weak governance. Many oil-rich countries have failed to realise their full potential, while others that record economic growth are often plagued by corruption. IIED seeks to promote transparency and good governance in the energy sector, while highlighting the risks of increasingly complex oil and gas contracting chains operating in increasingly sensitive environments.

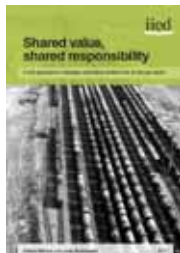


How to scrutinise a production sharing agreement

Ingilab Ahmadov, Anton Artemyev, Kenan Aslanly, Ibragim Rzaev, Ilkham Shaban

In recent years public concern over the management of extractive industry revenues has increased in resource-rich states. This guide discusses the provisions of Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs), drawing on experience from Kazakhstan. It aims to provide guidance for civil society organisations involved with monitoring extractive industries. Key issues include public participation in the contracting process, economic fairness, and the integration of social and environmental concerns. This publication has been translated and updated from the original, which was published in Russian in 2010 by the Soros Foundation – Kazakhstan. The material has been used at training sessions in Central Asia and Ghana.

2012, ISBN 978-1-84369-842-5, 60pp
Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/16031IIED>



Shared value, shared responsibility: Managing risks and opportunities in oil and gas industry contracting chains

Emma Wilson, Judy Kuszewski

High prices and concerns about energy security are driving expansion of the oil and gas industry into ever more sensitive environments with greater technological, political and social risks. BP, Shell and ExxonMobil are well known, yet 70 per cent of oil and gas industry activities are contracted out to service providers. The fallout from the April 2010 Gulf of Mexico disaster shone a spotlight on issues within contracting relationships. This report highlights critical challenges and proposes urgent and longer-term actions.

2011, ISBN 978-1-84369-810-4, 40pp, \$25
Order no: 16026IIED
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/16026IIED>

Also free to download:

8-page executive briefing:
<http://pubs.iied.org/G03059>

Russian report: <http://pubs.iied.org/G02723>

Kazakhstan report: <http://pubs.iied.org/G02751>

Kazakhstan report (in Russian):
<http://pubs.iied.org/G02750>



Investment contracts and sustainable development: How to make contracts for fairer and more sustainable natural resource investments

Lorenzo Cotula

Investment in energy, minerals and agricultural commodities in lower- and middle-income countries may create opportunities to improve living standards, but it also creates risks such as environmental damage and loss of key livelihood assets like land, water and grazing. Investment contracts define the terms of an investment project and the extent to which it advances – or undermines – sustainable development. Government capacity to negotiate and manage contracts and civil society capacity to scrutinise government dealings can make a real difference to getting a better deal from natural resource investment. This guide discusses how to structure investment contracts for natural resource projects to maximise the investment's contribution to sustainable development.

2010, ISBN 978-1-84369-765-7, 104pp, \$35,
Order no: 17507IIED
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/17507IIED>

The Caspian Energy Initiative

Building on previous work in Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, the Caspian Energy Initiative aims to promote transparency and good governance in the energy sector. The current phase (2011-2012) is a set of dialogues in Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. The aim is to bring industry, government and civil society stakeholders together to discuss key issues and develop plans for future action.

Download workshop materials free at:

<http://www.iied.org/sustainable-markets/key-issues/energy/caspian-energy-initiative>

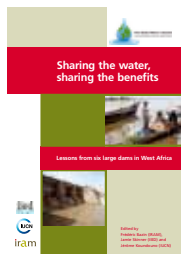
Download our Reflect & Act Paper free:

Opening up oil and gas policy in Kazakhstan
<http://pubs.iied.org/G03000>

Large-scale renewable energy industries

Observers frequently associate major environmental and social impacts of energy projects with the fossil fuel industries. However, large-scale renewable energy industries pose similar threats. Large-scale renewable energy projects are increasingly being promoted by governments as 'low-carbon' energy alternatives. These include large-scale hydro-power, biofuels and biomass, and even large-scale solar farms.

Download at: www.iied.org/pubs



Sharing the water, sharing the benefits: Lessons from six large dams in West Africa

Edited by Frédéric Bazin, Jamie Skinner, Jérôme Koundouno

Over 150 large dams have been built in West Africa over the last 50 years. Many more are in the planning stages to meet the region's demands for energy, water and food and their reservoirs will displace many thousands of local people. Success in resettling affected people and in rebuilding their livelihoods has been mixed in the region. This publication reviews experience from six dams in Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal through the lens of 'benefit sharing' with local populations, asking to what extent affected communities have benefited from the dam and how the positive consequences have been shared between different actors. Lessons learnt from these experiences can guide future decision making.

English: 2011, ISBN 978-1-84369-825-8, 128pp, \$30
Order no: 17510IIED
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/17510IIED>

French: 2011, ISBN 978-1-84369-826-5, 136pp, \$30
Order no: 17510FIIED
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See also Reflect & Act:

Sharing the benefits of large dams
Download free at <http://pubs.iied.org/G03181.html>



Land deals in Africa: What is in the contracts?

Lorenzo Cotula

Over the past few years, agribusiness, investment funds and government agencies have been acquiring long-term rights over large areas of land in Africa. Together with applicable national and international law, contracts define the terms of an investment project, and the way risks, costs and benefits are distributed. Who has the authority to sign the contract and through what process greatly influences the extent to which people can have their voices heard. Yet very little is known about the exact terms of the land deals. Drawing on the legal analysis of twelve land deals from different parts of Africa, this report discusses the contractual issues for which public scrutiny is most needed, and aims to promote informed public debate about them.

2011, ISBN 978-1-84369-804-3, 56pp, \$25
Order no: 12568IIED
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/12568IIED>



Biomass energy: Another driver of land acquisitions?

Lorenzo Cotula, Lynn Finnegan, Duncan Macqueen

Rapid expansion of biomass energy in the global North is fuelling demand for wood and increasing interest in tree plantations in the global South. But if biomass is sourced from food-insecure countries where local land rights are weak, there is a real risk that people could lose the land they depend on for their livelihoods. This briefing discusses the potential social impacts of biomass plantations in developing countries and calls for greater public scrutiny and debate about the issue.

2011, 4pp
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/17098IIED>



Biofuels production, trade and sustainable development

Annie Dufey, Maryanne Grieg-Gran

Recent years have seen the emergence and growth of the biofuels sector and its growth into a global industry. Many countries, low-, middle-income and rich, have implemented ambitious targets and policies to promote significant biofuel industries. Yet this rapid growth in biofuels production has not been without controversy as concerns have been raised by a wide range of stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of biofuel production and about the cost-effectiveness of some biofuels support policies. As a consequence, enthusiasm for biofuels amongst policymakers has waned, and some countries have drawn back from ambitious biofuels development.

2010, 152pp
Download free at: <http://pubs.iied.org/G02793>

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The International Institute for Environment and Development is one of the world's top policy research organisations working in the field of sustainable development. With its broadbased network of partners, IIED is helping to tackle the biggest issues of our times — from climate change and cities to the pressures on natural resources and the forces shaping global markets.

IIED publishes the results of this work in a variety of platforms: from policy briefings and working papers, to reports and books.

www.iied.org

About IIED's Energy Forum

IIED's Energy Forum promotes access to sustainable energy for the poorest, equitable consumption of energy resources, and responsible practice in large-scale energy projects. We use evidence-based research to build dialogue and catalyse change in policy and practice. By promoting good practice — and learning from failure — we seek to stimulate replication of effective approaches.

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