

## World Resources Institute's Electricity Governance Initiative (EGI)

This grant supported the ongoing efforts to facilitate transparency in electricity governance.

Locations: Thailand, Indonesia, India, and the Philippines

The Electricity Governance Initiative (EGI) is a collaborative project of the World Resources Institute and partnering policy organizations. The Initiative assembles policymakers, regulators, civil society, and other electricity sector actors to discuss the need for policies and regulations that can promote transparency, create space and mechanisms for citizens to be involved in the field of electricity reform. The TPW Energy Collaborative awarded EGI a grant to sustain the ongoing efforts to facilitate dialogue between electricity sector actors and civil society.

With this grant, EGI advocated fair and more environmentally sustainable outcomes in electricity privatization in Thailand, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brazil and South Africa.

During the grant period, EGI accomplished the following:

**Thailand:** EGI produced a study to inform the new Energy Industry Act that was passed into law in December 2007. This act introduced an independent regulator for the electricity sector. EGI's analytical work on effective regulation helped inform this law.

EGI's work to integrate community perspectives on energy choice and the impacts of large coal fired power plants on livelihoods into energy planning processes was featured at a civil society session at the Bali UNFCCC COP, "Solidarity Village for a Cool Planet: Community-Based Alternative Energy: Are Zero Emissions Possible?"

**India:** With partners in India, EGI analyzed the implications of the 11<sup>th</sup> National Energy Plan, highlighting the incoherence of various aspects of federal and state level efforts, so that the plan could be redefined to more effectively and responsibly expand access to energy, in view of environmental and climate change considerations.

**Indonesia:** With partners in Indonesia, EGI engaged the Ministry of Energy to address the governance limitations and negative implications of the ongoing "crash program," which proposed increased coal-fired power generation. EGI advocated the need for a more open and transparent process to address questions around the security and reliability of coal supplies within Indonesia, the cost and affordability of power from the program, and associated environmental impacts.

**Philippines:** EGI participated in a round table discussion on transparency in regulatory processes, hosted by the Ateneo School of Government in January 2008.

