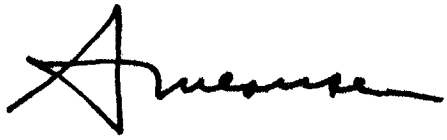
A Progress Report

The Joint UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Assessment Programme and Energy Sector Management Programme

November 1982

During the past several years decision-making in the energy sector has become increasingly complex. Most of the nations of the world have had to allocate dramatically increased financial and human resources to tackling the problems resulting from higher energy costs. Even with some easing in the increase of international energy prices, most developing countries are still facing major difficulties in adapting to the heavy burden of high imported energy costs. The need and scope for increasing domestic energy supplies and improving the efficiency of energy use is substantial. Moreover, effective management and development of the energy sector has a major influence on the growth prospects of the developing countries. UNDP and the World Bank are committed to helping these countries achieve this, and this paper describes the work of our joint Energy Sector Assessment Programme--which diagnoses the problems and evaluates the options for dealing with them--as well as the progress we have made towards developing an Energy Sector Management Programme to assist countries in implementing the recommendations made by the Assessment Programme. We recognize that many industrialized nations have increased their bilateral efforts to address these problems, and we are being careful not to duplicate these efforts. However, to meet the growing number of requests by developing countries for assistance in this area a further concerted effort is required. In presenting the programmes outlined in this paper we encourage others to support us in expanding this major international effort.



A. W. Clausen
President
World Bank

Bradford Morse
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

By the end of the 1970s most developing countries found that they had to deal with new and massive problems of adjustment to higher world oil prices. However, decisions on the substitution of imported oil by cheaper indigenous resources or other types of imported fuels were by no means easy to make. There were great uncertainties about domestic energy resource potential, about the types of technologies which could be adopted for the production, distribution and use of different fuels, about the availability and cost of finance for energy resource development and the time required to prepare and implement appropriate projects.

Moreover, in most developing countries comprehensive energy sector management (if it existed at all) was in a rudimentary state. Basic information, for example, on demand patterns and growth, was poor, policy and investment analysis (particularly in the public sector) was weak and there was little policy interaction between the various users and producers of different types of energy. While many countries clearly needed to improve the efficiency of energy use there was little experience or technical capability in this area.

In response to this situation, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme in November 1980 jointly launched a 60-country Energy Sector Assessment Programme designed to provide a rapid diagnosis of the major energy problems faced by the developing countries and an evaluation of the options for solving these problems. These assessments analyze the scope for changes in pricing, institutional and other policies for encouraging greater production from indigenous energy sources and greater efficiency in the use of energy; they assess the investment priorities in the energy sector; and they provide a framework for multilateral and bilateral technical assistance in the sector. The reports aim to help decision-makers in the developing countries address the more pressing energy problems confronting them in a systemamtic and realistic way. Furthermore, this contribution towards more effective decision-making in a highly capital-intensive sector will help lead to improved investment returns and less risk of errors in judgement and bad investments that can be so costly to the developing countries and the entire international community.

Since the Energy Sector Assessment Programme began, eleven assessments have been completed, a further 13 are in various stages of preparation and 13 are planned to start in the next 12 months (see Table 1).

Table 1
The Joint UNDP/World Bank Energy Assessment Programme

Assessments completed since Nov. 1980	Assessments in progress	Assessments to start in the next year	Countries requesting assessments to date
Bangladesh	Bolivia	Benin	Barbados
Burundi	Fiji	Botswana	Belize
Haiti	Morocco	Cameroon	Bhutan
Indonesia	Nepal	Colombia	British Virgin Islands
Kenya	Niger	Ecuador	Comoros
Malawi	Nigeria	Ethiopia	Costa Rica
Mauritius	Peru	Mauritania	Cyprus
Papua New Guinea	Senegal	Portugal	El Salvador
Rwanda	Solomons	Seychelles	Grenada
Sri Lanka	Sudan	Somalia	Guyana
Zimbabwe	Turkey	Tanzania	Ivory Coast
	Uganda	Togo	Jamaica
	Zambia	Yemen A.R.	Korea, Republic of
			Lebanon
			Lesotho
			Liberia
			Mali
			Malta
			Paraguay
			St. Lucia
			St. Vincent
			Thailand
			Upper Volta
			Uruguay
			Western Samoa

By the end of 1983 some 37 countries will therefore have been covered by the programme. The costs of these assessments have ranged from $50,000 to $250,000 per country (depending on the size of the country and the complexity of its energy sector) and the reports are being submitted to governments about eight months after the field missions. Each mission, which normally includes four to eight participants and stays in the country for up to one month, responds to a specific request from the government for advice on the energy sector and follows agreement with the government on the priority issues to be tackled. The Bank and UNDP have developed a staff capability for this purpose, and also call on a number of consultant technical specialists for assistance in carrying out the individual country assessments.

The response to the Assessment Programme has been strong and the number of requests to date from governments is currently more than the 60 originally envisaged and in excess of the present capability of the World Bank and UNDP to meet this demand. There is also growing evidence that governments are making extensive use of the advice provided by the assessments. 1/ Other sources of external assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, have generally been supportive of the Assessment Programme, and several have either contributed to the UNDP Energy Account for this purpose or indicated a willingness to do so. The assessment reports have begun to be used as a basic document for aid coordination meetings and they have also been useful to governments in the selection of priority projects for their investment programmes. Besides identifying priority sector investments, the assessments have identified various follow-up activities requiring further assistance, such as more detailed definition of energy technical assistance packages and specific assistance in energy efficiency programmes, support to indigenous energy planning and management capability in the countries concerned, rural and renewable energy programmes and institutional and manpower development for improved energy management. For this reason the UNDP and the Bank have recently made progress towards developing an Energy Sector Management Programme encompassing these activities. Further resources are required, however, before the formal operation and full potential of this programme in meeting the needs of the developing countries can be achieved.

*****

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE ENERGY SECTOR ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

The long-term objective of the Energy Sector Assessment Programme and the Energy Sector Management Programme is to assist countries in improving their energy situation and in establishing an indigenous capability to prepare and supervise all types of energy projects within the framework of an integrated and coherent energy sector development and management strategy. This capability cannot be developed quickly and this is reflected in the phased approach of these two programmes.

Thus, the immediate objectives of the Assessment Programme are to analyze the major issues in the energy sector of each country and evaluate the investment and policy options for dealing with these issues and to provide a framework for coordinating external technical and financial assistance for energy in each country. The vehicle for this process is the Energy Assessment Report.

1/ See section 5. The Results of the Assessment Programme

The objectives of the Management Programme are to improve policies, institutions, programmes and decision-making in the energy sector and to provide governments with timely and well-focussed assistance in response to their requests for help in implementing the immediate actions recommended by the Energy Assessment Report and in preparing the groundwork for other recommended studies and activities.

*****

3. HOW THE ENERGY ASSESSMENTS ARE DONE

The energy assessment process has six principal stages designed to ensure thorough preparation and co-ordination of internal and external inputs and an effective review process. The purpose and scope of each stage is discussed below:

(a) Country selection

The energy assessment work responds to a request from the government. Since the number of requests for assessments has exceeded the capacity of the programme to handle them, the following criteria have been developed for selecting countries to be covered under the programme:

(i) countries whose development is seriously constrained by their energy situation, and especially lower income countries whose net oil imports constitute more than 25 per cent of their commercial energy demand; and

(ii) countries where governments are committed to resolving their energy problems and, where necessary, to introducing institutional, structural and policy changes.

Applying these criteria, a work programme for each year is arrived at through consultations between UNDP and the World Bank.

(b) Preparation

The preparation of a country assessment is initiated by a review of all available information on a country's energy sector with the aims of making a preliminary identification of the major issues in the sector and focussing further data-gathering and

analytical efforts to ensure that the assessment builds on, rather than duplicates, existing work.

(c) Reconnaissance Mission

Following the completion of the preparatory review, a short reconnaissance mission to the country is undertaken by the person designated to lead the full assessment mission which takes place about two months later. The purposes of the reconnaissance mission are to familiarize government officials with the assessment concept and process; to reach agreement on the priority issues, scope and depth of analysis needed; to confirm the government's commitment to the exercise and its follow-up; and to identify counterparts and initiate data collection.

(d) Assessment Mission

The assessment mission usually visits the country for up to four weeks and consists of 4-8 persons, including both World Bank staff and consultants. The composition of the mission reflects the priority issues that have been identified, though most missions include an energy economist, an electric power specialist, a rural and renewable energy specialist, a petroleum specialist and an energy efficiency engineer. Other technical specialists (e.g. refinery engineers, geologists, ethanol specialists) are called upon to join the mission when appropriate. Expert staff of other United Nations Organizations, Regional Development Banks and bilateral aid agencies have also been invited to participate in the missions. The mission team works in close consultation with country officials and is provided support as required by UNDP and World Bank field offices.

(e) Draft Report

The draft Energy Sector Assessment Report is sent to the country for review by the government and is then discussed in the country by the mission leader, accompanied by the UNDP Resident Representative and a senior member of the Bank's country programs staff over a period of 2-3 days. There are two major objectives for this discussion; first to obtain the government's views on the findings of the report and to consider suggested amendments before the report is issued; second, to

help the government draw up an agenda for action in the energy sector, to determine what external assistance the government may need, and to indicate the type of financial and technical assistance that may be available from the Bank and UNDP. Ideally, at the end of this discussion, there should be agreement between the government and Bank/UNDP staff on the programme of measures to be taken in the energy sector and steps to be taken to mobilize whatever external assistance is deemed necessary.

(f) Publication of the Report

The published report is sent to the government as well as to Executive Directors of the World Bank, Members of the UNDP Governing Council and bilateral and multilateral agencies dealing with energy to assist in mobilizing support needed for prompt implementation of the recommended programme of action in the country.

*****

4. STAFFING AND FINANCING THE ASSESSMENTS

The resources required for each assessment are related to the size and complexity of the country. On the basis of experience, a small country with limited indigenous energy resources (e.g. Burundi, Mauritius) requires about 30 weeks of staff and consultant time, an average country (e.g. Kenya, Zimbabwe) 80 weeks and a large, complex country (e.g. Turkey, Indonesia) about 150 weeks. There are similar variations in the total costs of the missions; these (including travel and support staff costs) range from about $50,000 to $250,000.

Finance for the core programme of 60 country energy assessments is provided from two sources: the UNDP Energy Account which has currently allocated $3.4 million over four years, 1981-84, and the Bank which allocates about $1.5 million annually from its administrative budget as well as providing the essential expertise for the implementation and review of the work. The basic managerial, professional, assistant and support staff are located in the Energy Assessments Division of the World Bank's Energy Department, which receives support from the Bank's sub-sectoral and economic staff. In UNDP, the Division for Global and Interregional Projects is responsible for the management of the programme. It collaborates closely with the Energy Office and the Regional Bureaux of UNDP at all stages of report preparation and follow-up.

At the request of countries consideration has been given to mobilizing additional resources to accelerate the Assessment Programme and broaden it to cover more than 60 countries. Specifically, a Small-Country Assessment Programme, covering 16 countries and costing $1 million over four years, has been proposed to interested donor agencies and one donor country has already agreed to finance, through the UNDP Energy Account, the first part of this programme.

*****

5. THE RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

The coverage of the Energy Sector Assessment Reports is selective, reflecting inter alia, the importance of particular issues in the country concerned and the availability of information. Generally, the reports evaluate and make recommendations on:

(i) the evolution of energy demand for commercial and non-commercial energy;

(ii) the present and potential supply of commercial and non-commercial energy;

(iii) the present and forecasted energy balance;

(iv) energy prices, taxes and subsidies;

(v) energy sector organization and institutions;

(vi) energy conservation and demand management; and

(vii) the investment and technical assistance requirements of the energy sector.

In most countries it has emerged that a single major issue overshadows many of the others. In Indonesia, for example, it was noted that if the subsidy on kerosene could be removed many of the other energy problems could be handled more easily; in Haiti, a large reforestation programme could alleviate problems in agriculture and transport as well as energy; in Zimbabwe, many decisions rest on the viability or otherwise of reopening a mothballed refinery; in Sri Lanka, the priority is a broad-based, effective energy conservation programme; in Mauritius, the more efficient use of bagasse for power generation could dramatically reduce the oil import bill. But even if the importance of the major issue had been clearly recognized by the government concerned, there was often insufficient commitment, staff analysis or financial resources devoted to deal fully with it. The assessment process has

generally served to strengthen the first of these and suggest ways of improving the second and third.

In most countries also it has become apparent that there is a lack of integration between the policies and programmes of the various energy subsectors (power, petroleum, coal, traditional fuels, etc.) as well as between the energy sector and other sectors. This is mainly the result of institutional fragmentation in an area where decisions are now closely inter-related. The Assessment Reports' recommendations on strengthening national energy planning institutions have varied widely in accordance with the capabilities of existing institutions in the country. For example, in Indonesia the recommendation was for an inter-ministerial commission supported by a Secretariat, in Malawi for an energy planning unit in the Economic Planning Division, and in Kenya for a strengthened Ministry of Energy. In Burundi and Rwanda the mission felt that emphasis should be placed on sub-sector planning and policies rather than on overall energy planning.

As the Assessment Programme has evolved it has become clear that the efforts required to develop a diagnostic approach in the energy sector had been underestimated in some areas. The largest of these areas is rural energy; while this has been discussed briefly in all the Assessment Reports, it was not until the work was actually started in the field that the real magnitude of the effort required was realized. A second area is energy conservation; much of the assessments' contributions to this problem have focussed on specific energy-intensive industries and/or general energy pricing policies, whereas it is now apparent that much more work is required on, for example, overall strengthening of institutions and national policies and programmes, loss reduction in electric power, energy savings in transport and buildings and energy audit programmes for small industry. A third area is the analysis of the energy investment programme; each report develops priorities for investment in the energy sector but so far has not quantified the contribution of each investment to solving the overall energy problem. A fourth area is the assessment of manpower and training needs in the energy sector and the articulation of an appropriate strategy for ensuring that the necessary skills are available to manage the sector and design and operate modern facilities used in the development and use of indigenous energy resources. In addition, more work needs to be done in developing the Assessment Reports' recommendations on institutional and management strengthening into a well-defined programme of action that will lead to the kind of indigenous energy planning and sector management capability which was initially envisaged as the ultimate objective of the Energy Sector Assessment Programme. For this reason the UNDP and the World Bank are developing a series of assessment follow-up activities collectively known as the Energy Sector Management Programme.

*****

6. THE ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

From the start of the Energy Sector Assessment Programme it has been obvious that mechanisms would have to be developed to assist governments to implement effectively the recommendations of the reports. Full consideration of these mechanisms was postponed until it had been demonstrated that a satisfactory process had been established for the preparation of Energy Assessment Reports, that the reports were timely and well-focussed on priority issues and that they made practical recommendations for further action in the energy sector.

Experience shows that the governments in countries that have had energy assessments have used these reports to clarify their sector strategy and prepare solutions to major problems. While donor agencies have demonstrated a willingness to contribute resources to implement specific investment or technical assistance projects, governments have requested the UNDP/Bank's continued assistance in providing independent and objective policy and programme advice and support after the Assessment Report has been completed.

The Energy Sector Management Programme which is being developed by the UNDP/Bank would comprise four major inter-related activities:

1. Energy Management Assistance Programme

This programme would enable the government to draw on Bank and/or UNDP resources, basically the same expertise as has been used in the assessment process, to help it develop the capability to effectively manage its energy sector and co-ordinate external assistance. If the government so requests, the process of helping the country could include:

(a) defining the specifics of technical assistance and pre-investment activities, including, e.g., the objectives, work plan and required inputs for both the government and external contributions in a format the government can use in discussion with official bilateral and multilateral financing agencies or with interested private investors;

(b) helping the government identify sources of finance, both public and private, for each of the follow-up activities identified during the assessment. This can include participating in meetings of aid consultative groups or UNDP Round Tables for the least developed countries, arranging special meetings or seeking financing through bilateral discussions with individual financing agencies;

(c) assisting the government in developing a medium-term investment plan and an associated portfolio of project profiles for the major projects;

(d) assisting the government in improving its capacity for sector management through technical advice and support for the country's energy planning and management organization; technical assistance for establishing and maintaining an appropriate energy data base, and definition, preparation, supervision and review of selected pre-feasibility studies.

Given the number and urgency of requests already received from governments, the UNDP/Bank have already begun to assist in a variety of ways, drawing on a limited amount of funds reallocated from the other UNDP/World Bank activities. For example, assistance is being given to the government of Bangladesh to help draw up a medium-term energy investment plan; in Mauritius assistance has been provided for drawing up the terms of reference and mobilizing funds for an Energy Technical Assistance Project (to be financed jointly by UNDP and the UK and executed by the Bank); and in Haiti assistance is being provided to help prepare for a donors meeting for the energy sector. In Niger, additional funds made available by the UN Sudano-Sahelian Office have financed a resident Energy Adviser in Niamey who is participating in the energy assessment and its follow-up and is giving day-to-day guidance to the government. A growing file of requests from other governments for such assistance now exists but cannot be financed from existing resources.

Full and formal operation of the Energy Management Assistance Programme--based on the estimate that the equivalent of about one year of expert services and associated travel and support will be required for each of 12 countries to be covered each year--implies additional financing amounting to $1.5 to $2.0 million annually.

2. Energy Efficiency Programme:

The Energy Sector Assessment Programme has identified an increasing list of developing countries where improvement in the efficiency of energy use has substantial potential and high returns and therefore deserves high priority in their energy planning efforts. The following matrix gives a tentative indication of the type of work likely to be requested in each country.

Energy Efficiency Program (1983-86)

Country	Technical Assistance				Pre-Feasibility Studies	
	General	Industry	Transport	Power Losses	Industry	Transport
Bangladesh		x		x	x	
Bolivia		x				x
Burundi/Rwanda				x		
Haiti				x		
Indonesia	x	x		x	x	x
Kenya		x		x	x	
Malawi		x			x	
Morocco	x	x			x	
Nepal				x		
Niger				x		
Pakistan				x		
Papua New Guinea				x		
Peru	x	x	x		x	
Turkey	x	x		x	x	
Senegal		x		x		
Sri Lanka	x	x	x	x	x	
Zambia		x		x	x	
Zimbabwe		x		x	x	

An Energy Efficiency Programme has therefore been designed which would include:

(a) assistance to governments in the establishment of a national energy efficiency capability, including manpower development and institutional strengthening, the development of appropriate policies and programmes for managing energy demand and the implementation of energy audits in the industrial, transport and other sectors with the objective of identifying energy savings opportunities and providing recommendations for achieving these.

(b) assistance in preparing pre-feasibility studies of potential energy saving investments in economic subsectors where energy saving potential has already been identified. This includes a preliminary survey of the subsector to pinpoint the most promising energy conservation investment projects and the preparation of technical and economic pre-feasibility

studies leading to the preparation of energy conservation investment projects for implementation by the appropriate financing sources.

(c) Power System Loss Reduction Project. This project, for which preparatory work started in 1982, would identify and quantify efficiency improvement requirements in electric power systems in some 15 to 20 countries which are willing to take steps to effectively reduce power system losses. Individual system improvement projects would be identified and subsequently prepared to the point where they would be suitable for financing by the World Bank, UNDP or other multilateral and/or bilateral institutions. Finance of the preparatory work ($250,000) in 1982 was from the UNDP Energy Account.

In total it is estimated that the Energy Efficiency Program will require a budget of about $19 million over 4 years, growing from $3.0 million in 1983 to $5.5 million in 1986.

3. Rural/Renewable Energy Pilot Programme:

The energy assessment missions have confirmed the long-term potential of new and renewable energy sources in a number of developing countries, but have also emphasized the need in many countries for help in establishing better institutions, policies and practical programmes to develop more effectively the potential in this area, particularly in the rural sector. A variety of pilot projects has been identified amd these need to be implemented before major investments can be made in renewable energy supply and conservation. These projects are relatively small-scale ($50,000 to $250,000 each) but heavy staff inputs are required for their preparation and supervision. While many donor agencies have expressed interest in providing funds for the projects themselves a mechanism is needed by which expert preparation and supervision resources can be provided to assess the performance of pilot projects and identify their investment potential, as well as to develop the necessary skills in the country to continue with this work. The proposed Rural/Renewable Energy Pilot Programme is designed to meet this need. It will neither duplicate the work of other agencies active in the field nor cover activities not directly flowing from the Assessment Programme, but will provide a focus for rural/renewable energy activities as well as a means of ensuring that experience gained in pilot projects is disseminated to all concerned countries. The criteria for involvement in specific pilot projects will be the existence of (or commitment to) an appropriate institutional framework and a clear indication that the pilot project and its potential follow-up investment will be included as part of a national programme.

There are eight major areas which have been identified for pilot projects in the rural/renewable energy field and the following matrix shows which are tentatively expected to be required in 20 countries already covered by the energy assessment programme:

	Indonesia	Kenya	Morocco	Burundi	Rwanda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Haiti	Papua New Guinea	Bolivia	Sri Lanka	Turkey	Bangladesh	Malawi	Fiji	Nepal	Senegal	Niger	Nigeria	Peru
Improved stoves and kilns	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wind pumps			x			x	x				x				x					
Solar crop-driers		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x		x		x	x		
Solar water-heaters		x				x	x		x		x				x		x	x		
Micro-hydro						x	x		x		x			x						x
Peat for domestic use				x	x												x			
Biomass for power/heat	x							x	x	x			x		x			x	x	x
Biogas							x						x							

The funds required for this programme will increase as the number and pace of pilot projects increases over time. On the basis of experience of such projects (e.g. in Bangladesh, where pilot projects are being based on a special Rural Energy Assessment Report) it is estimated that the requirements will grow from $1.0 million in 1983 to $3.0 million in 1986.

4. Manpower and Institutional Development Programme

The Assessment Programme and other work done by various UN agencies and the World Bank have identified a critical need for strengthening manpower and institutional development in the energy sector. Most of the agencies and institutions in the sector suffer from a shortage of adequately trained policy-makers, managers, analysts, planners, and technicians which, together with organizational and other managerial shortcomings acts as a major constraint on effective development of the sector. Various agencies have made initiatives to address these problems (e.g. UNDP, ILO, the Bank's Economic Development Institute), but more effort is needed, specifically targeted to energy sector problems as identified in the assessment work. The other components of the Energy Sector Management Programme will address these problems in their relevant areas (sector management, energy efficiency, rural/renewable energy), and this integrated approach will be the most effective way

to address certain specific training and institutional development needs. However, there are some types of needs that will not be fully covered in this way, and a supplemental manpower/institutional program is therefore required.

Often this activity will include a more intensive diagnosis of the manpower and institutional development needs of a country's energy sector than is possible under the assessments. This further work will then serve as a basis for determining the best ways to meet the most critical needs in a particular case. Some of the approaches include:

- diagnoses, generally by outside consultants, of organizational/managerial/manpower problems in key sector institutions with recommendations and preparation of terms of reference for further implementation programs

- in-country training programmes to meet specific specialist needs (energy planning, energy economics, finance, technical specialities)

- workshops and seminars involving technical experts from various developing countries to exchange ideas and experience

- overseas training courses in various specialities (technical, economic, etc.)

- overseas secondment of key individuals to foreign energy sector institutions and financing agencies

- diagnoses of training/educational institutions and programmes in the country concerned

It is envisaged that this type of training and institutional work, supplemental to the training element in other components of the programme, will be needed in five to ten countries per year and require about $0.5 million annually.

*****

7. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Table 2 summarizes the tentative estimates of financial requirements for the CY1983-86 period for both the Energy Sector Assessment Programme and the Energy Sector Management Programme.

Table 2
Estimated Financial Requirements
1983-86
($ million in 1982 prices)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Energy Sector Assessment Programme					
60-country base programme	2.50*	2.50*	2.50	2.50	10.00
16-small country programme	0.25**	0.25**	0.25	0.25	1.00
	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	11.00
Energy Sector Management Programme					
Energy Management Assistance Programme	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	7.00
Energy Efficiency Programme	3.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	19.00
(industry, transport and major energy-using sectors)	(2.00)	(3.50)	(3.50)	(3.50)	(12.50)
(Power Loss-Reduction Project)	(1.00)	(1.50)	(2.00)	(2.00)	(6.50)
Rural/Renewable Energy Pilot Programme	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	8.00
Manpower and Institutional Development Programme	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00
	6.00	8.50	10.50	11.00	36.00
TOTAL	8.75	11.25	13.25	13.75	47.00

* Funds committed by UNDP/World Bank
** Funds promised by a donor country

Funds for the next two years of the Energy Sector Assessment Programme have been committed by UNDP and the World Bank. To date, however, funds for the rest of the work have not been committed, although various donor agencies have indicated their interest in financing parts of these programmes. Further information on each of the component parts of programmes is available and can be obtained from either

Division for Global and Interregional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

or

Energy Assessments Division
Energy Department
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433