# Annex 3: Application template and guidance

The following sections of the application can be prepared in advance and then copied/pasted into the online application form (see Call for Proposals for more information).

**Details of the partners**

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| **Proposed Network Title** *(generally not more than ten words; avoid the formula ‘Transformative Knowledge Network on xyx)* |
| Platform for the Eradication of Energy Poverty |

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| **Acronym/tag** *(for quick reference to the proposal)* |
| PEEP |

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| **Seed grant tracking***If this proposal proceeds from a seed grant application, successful or unsuccessful, please give the ID of the application (i.e. T2S\_PP\_xxx)* |
| T2S\_PP\_158 |

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| **Proposal Summary** *(publishable summary in non-technical language, max. 1500 characters)* |
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| **Keywords** *(up to ten)* |
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| **Countries involved in the research** *(add as many as required; minimum of three)* |
| Country 1 | Argentina |
| Country 2 | Greece |
| Country 3 | Bolivia |
| Other | Uruguay, France, Spain, India, Sweden?, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico.  |

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| **Network Coordinator***Repeat for Co-Coordinator, if applicable, and for all other main partners in the consortium. Note that each main partner will receive an email asking for confirmation of their participation in the project.* |
| Title | Prof.  |
| Surname | Conte Grand |
| Name | Mariana |
| Nationality | Argentinean |
| Gender | Female  |
| Position |  |
| Institution/organisation | Universidad del CEMA |
| Faculty |  |
| Department/Centre |  |
| Address 1 (Street) |  |
| Address 2 |  |
| Postcode |  |
| City |  |
| Country |  |
| Email |  |
| Webpage |  |
| Role in the consortium |  |
| Short biography (max. 1000-character summary of professional achievements) |  |
| 5 most relevant publications (if applicable) |  |
| Other significant staff in the same institution represented by the Partner (e.g. assistants, PhD candidates or post-docs) | (Name, surname, email address, nationality) |

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| **Network Coordinator***Repeat for Co-Coordinator, if applicable, and for all other main partners in the consortium. Note that each main partner will receive an email asking for confirmation of their participation in the project.* |
| Title | Prof.  |
| Surname | Xepapadeas |
| Name | Anastasios |
| Nationality | Greek |
| Gender | Male |
| Position | Athens University of Economics and Business |
| Institution/organisation |  |
| Faculty |  |
| Department/Centre |  |
| Address 1 (Street) |  |
| Address 2 |  |
| Postcode |  |
| City |  |
| Country |  |
| Email |  |
| Webpage |  |
| Role in the consortium |  |
| Short biography (max. 1000-character summary of professional achievements) |  |
| 5 most relevant publications (if applicable) |  |
| Other significant staff in the same institution represented by the Partner (e.g. assistants, PhD candidates or post-docs) | (Name, surname, email address, nationality) |

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| **Main Partner***Repeat for Co-Coordinator, if applicable, and for all other main partners in the consortium. Note that each main partner will receive an email asking for confirmation of their participation in the project.* |
| Title | Prof.  |
| Surname | Sanin |
| Name | María Eugenia |
| Nationality | Uruguayan |
| Gender | Female  |
| Position | Maitre de Conférences  |
| Institution/organization | Ecole Polytechnique  |
| Faculty |  |
| Department/Centre |  |
| Address 1 (Street) |  |
| Address 2 |  |
| Postcode |  |
| City |  |
| Country |  |
| Email |  |
| Webpage |  |
| Role in the consortium |  |
| Short biography (max. 1000-character summary of professional achievements) |  |
| 5 most relevant publications (if applicable) |  |
| Other significant staff in the same institution represented by the Partner (e.g. assistants, PhD candidates or post-docs) | (Name, surname, email address, nationality) |

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| **Main Partner***Repeat for Co-Coordinator, if applicable, and for all other main partners in the consortium. Note that each main partner will receive an email asking for confirmation of their participation in the project.* |
| Title | Dr. |
| Surname | Caffera |
| Name | Marcelo |
| Nationality | Uruguayan |
| Gender | Male |
| Position | Professor |
| Institution/organisation | Universidad de Montevideo  |
| Faculty | Business and Economics |
| Department/Centre | Economics |
| Address 1 (Street) | Prudencio de Pena 2544 |
| Address 2 |  |
| Postcode | 11600 |
| City | Montevideo |
| Country | Uruguay |
| Email | Marcaffera@um.edu.uy |
| Webpage | www2.um.edu.uy/marcaffera |
| Role in the consortium | Researcher |
| Short biography (max. 1000-character summary of professional achievements) | Marcelo Caffera is a Professor and Undergrad Program Director in the Department of Economics at the Universidad de Montevideo, Uruguay. His research is focused on the design of environmental policy in less developed countries, with emphasis on enforcement issues. He has also written about conceptual enforcement issues. He teaches microeconomics and environmental economics at the undergrad and master’s levels. |
| 5 most relevant publications (if applicable) | Caffera, M. (2010). "The use of economic instruments for pollution control in Latin America: lessons for future policy design", Environment and Development Economics, Volume 16, Special Issue 03 (CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN LATIN AMERICA): 247-273.Caffera, M. and C. Chávez. (2011). “The Cost-Effective Choice of Policy Instruments to Cap Aggregate Emissions with Costly Enforcement”, Environmental and Resource Economics: Volume 50, Issue 4 (2011), Page 531-557. |
| Other significant staff in the same institution represented by the Partner (e.g. assistants, PhD candidates or post-docs) | María Fernanda Milans, fermilans@gmail.com, Uruguayan. |

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| **Main Partner***Repeat for Co-Coordinator, if applicable, and for all other main partners in the consortium. Note that each main partner will receive an email asking for confirmation of their participation in the project.* |
| Title | Dr.  |
| Surname | Herrera |
| Name | Enrique |
| Nationality | Bolivian |
| Gender | Male  |
| Position | Head of Group  |
| Institution/organisation | Panamericansec.bo  |
| Faculty |  |
| Department/Centre |  |
| Address 1 (Street) |  |
| Address 2 |  |
| Postcode |  |
| City |  |
| Country |  |
| Email |  |
| Webpage |  |
| Role in the consortium |  |
| Short biography (max. 1000-character summary of professional achievements) |  |
| 5 most relevant publications (if applicable) |  |
| Other significant staff in the same institution represented by the Partner (e.g. assistants, PhD candidates or post-docs) | (Name, surname, email address, nationality) |

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| **Main Partner***Repeat for Co-Coordinator, if applicable, and for all other main partners in the consortium. Note that each main partner will receive an email asking for confirmation of their participation in the project.* |
| Title | Prof.  |
| Surname | Somanathan (if he accepts) |
| Name | E NAME ? |
| Nationality | Indian |
| Gender | Male |
| Position |  |
| Institution/organisation | Economics and Planning Unit, Indian Statistical Institute Program Director, CECFEE |
| Faculty |  |
| Department/Centre |  |
| Address 1 (Street) |  |
| Address 2 |  |
| Postcode |  |
| City |  |
| Country |  |
| Email |  |
| Webpage |  |
| Role in the consortium |  |
| Short biography (max. 1000-character summary of professional achievements) |  |
| 5 most relevant publications (if applicable) |  |
| Other significant staff in the same institution represented by the Partner (e.g. assistants, PhD candidates or post-docs) | (Name, surname, email address, nationality) |

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| **Representative of the institution of the Network Coordinator, to authorise the application***Note that this person will receive an email asking for confirmation of the institution’s approval of the application and willingness to receive and administer the grant.* |
| Title | Prof.  |
| Surname | Licandro |
| Name | Omar  |
| Position | RIDGE coordinator  |
| Email |  |

**Documents to be uploaded:**

* A maximum two-page CV of the Network Coordinator(s) and main partners.
* Graphics, if desired*,* carefully numbered. Each graphic will count as 500 characters.
* Budget of the individual partners (according to template in Annex 4 of the Call for Proposals)

**Network Proposal**

*Character limits include spaces.*

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| 1. **Research challenge**
	* + Description of the sustainability challenge and the transformation need or opportunity
		+ Goals and objectives, intended outcomes

*(max. 7000 characters)* |
| **Sustainability challenge: eradicating energy-related poverty using a low carbon technology**Description of the challenge:There is a consensus on the need for immediate action regarding the mitigation of GHG due to the negative impact that climate change already has on the planet (including human life) and the even even stronger impacts that it will have on future generations’ well-being. However, there is no consensus regarding the ways in which we should achieve the transformation needed both from an international and local perspective. In particular, some countries are for top-down solutions, defending internationally binding treaties, whereas others defend a bottom-up approach, in which each nation fixes binding objectives depending on its own possibilities. [[1]](#footnote-3) Either way, the transformation in the way economic activity is organized needs to be carefully introduced so that local communities are well integrated and governance is ensured. Energy consumption is an important source of greenhouse gases (GHG). Approximately 64% of all (GHG) emissions can be attributed to energy supply and energy use.[[2]](#endnote-1) In fact, the energy sector has been included in all the price-based regulatory efforts to reduce GHG, from the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) and its predecessors to the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) or the Californian-Quebec efforts. Recent research[[3]](#endnote-2) argues that complementary measures are responsible for more emissions reduction than the market efforts just cited. In fact, many of the markets just cited are under continuous reform since the incentive towards low carbon investment is still judged insufficient.[[4]](#endnote-3) To this end, even high income countries are still searching for effective strategies to promote a change in the energy matrix towards low carbon sources that does not hinders economic growth, that is socially acceptable and politically possible. This challenge is specially demanding for LAC, where 72% of total primary energy demand in LAC relies on fossil fuels, and 14% on traditional biomass. Moreover, approximately 31 million people lack access to electricity andd 85 million still rely on traditional use of biomass for cooking[[5]](#endnote-4), which is the reason why the contribution of LAC to worldwide energy-related CO2 emissions is only 5%.[[6]](#endnote-5) The challenge with this situation is that the lack of access to electricity and use of biomass for cooking are major drivers of poor health and education outcomes, which at the same time are major determinants lifetime income. The lack of access to clean energy constitutes therefore a real poverty trap. This challenge constitutes an opportunity for transforming the type of energy accessed by poor households in Latin America, and at the same time contributing to an increase in the well-being of the most vulnerable population while decreasing GHG emissions.Such transformation should take into account differentiated responsibilities at the international level as well as *habitus* of local communities, the governmental decisional process and ethics considerations to define: (i) the key transformations needed in terms of energy generation and use; (ii) the economic incentives needed to foster such transformation; (iii) the issues that may prevent political action; (iv) ethical issues that may rise regarding winners and looser of such transformation; (v) financing options –both internationally and locally-. The sustainability challenge posed by the need to change the source of the energy consumed, operates also at another levels. LAC committed in 2002 to reach 10% of total energy from renewable by 2010, a goal that has been surpassed. Many countries have their own more ambitious targets for the years to come. The challenge is many of the LAC is to meet these targets while eradicating energy poverty and being respectful of the indigenous culture. This will require to tailor the policy option for the substitution of fossil fuels by lower carbon options to the site’s specificities. Latin America has strong disparities, unexploited complementarities and little cooperation among countries. Just as an example: (i) Argentina´s GDP per capita is 29 times that of Haiti, (ii) Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico hold 90% of oil reserves and Brazil and Colombia hold 91% of coal reserves in the region, (iv) Brazil holds 20% of the world´s hydroelectric potential and represents 42% in the region; (v) Brazilian emissions increased by 33% in the period 2000-2008, which represents 27% of CO2 emissions in the region. [[7]](#endnote-6) The previous heterogeneity in terms of development and energy mix drives a great divergence in regulatory frameworks, ownership of energy sources and policies already in place to promote renewable energy. The previous differences, among others, underline the interest of performing comparative analysis of different group of countries. **Objectives and intended outcomes**:1. Conduct an evaluation of the impact that the access to coal-free energy sources has on health and education indicators, and emissions of GHG of poor/indigenous communities in Bolivia,
2. Create a reliable database to conduct a comparative analysis at the national level of the different approaches to clean energy subsidies (such as feed-in tariffs) in the region (impact assessments and cost-benefit analysis).
3. Compare the results obtained in objectives 1 and 2 with the results obtained in other developing countries (India).
4. Propose a verifiable, enforceable and fair financing mechanism from developed to developing countries to finance the adoption of clean energy sources in developing countries.
5. The generation of a platform in which organizations representing indigenous population, investors in renewable energy, economists, sociologists, philosophys, independent regulators and politicians can get together to discuss the better way to eradicate energy poverty in a sustainable way. For this purpose we will organize 4 workshops per year in which the results of the research are disseminated as well as the issues encountered by stakeholders are put forward.
6. The assessment of the difficulties regarding the adoption of a number of measures due to ethical incompatibilities or social impossibilities.
7. The formulation of a series of recommendations in terms of regulation and negotiation in international climate agreements.

With this purpose we have gather a group of researchers in economics and philosophy/ethics, together with a number of stakeholders devoted to foster socially responsible investments in regions at great environmental risk, organizations that help autochthonous populations in the amazonia and other altiplano regions to adapt their economic activity to the global changes, and a number of film makers with experience in short documentary films on environmental/political issues, both from Latin America and from Europe.  |

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| 1. **Theoretical basis of the proposed research, *including*:**
	* + Reference to the literature or schools of thought on *transformative social change* that have informed the proposed research.
		+ Reference to relevant work in the area of the specific global environmental change/sustainability challenge.

*(max. 7000 characters)* |
| School of thought on transformative social change? Necesitamos un sociologo ya!  1. **Why comparing Latin-American countries not only among themselves but also with European countries?**

Little research has focused on the Latin-American options to reduce energy poverty while coping with climate change. More cooperation is needed to come up with a regional strategy that could profit from complementarities and could even build a joint proposal towards a global environmental agreement. Instead, a lot of research has been performed regarding the efficiency of the EU-ETS market its interaction with energy markets[[8]](#endnote-7), the signal given by the existence of a CO2 price[[9]](#endnote-8), the importance of different renewable promoting strategies[[10]](#endnote-9), the environmental impact of the installation of small hydroelectric plants, and in general the impact of renewable parks in terms of biodiversity and human activity. Low income countries could profit from the different European countries’ experience (and mistakes –cite SPANISH PREMIUM problem-) to build tailored solutions. The European experience is particularly relevant since there have been initiatives towards strong cooperation in terms of trade and international policy (for example MERCOSUR) in the region, that could be used as a starting point for developing a common environmental policy. Finally, a good understanding of the European energy context would profit Latin-American governments and stakeholders since most of the direct investment in energy and renewable comes from this continent. |

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| 1. **Research methods, *including*:**
	* + Research approach(es)
		+ Justification of the choice of countries/research sites/cases
		+ Description and justification of the involvement of various types of academic and non-academic expertise
		+ Description of how the proposal was co-designed with the relevant academic and non-academic partners

 *(max. 14000 characters)* |
| Research approach:Xepapadeas research for latin-american options for differentiated responsabilities in international agreements tailored to the region.The objective for the introduction of renewable energy incentives is to compensate tJustification of the countries: Tengo datos en relación a la regulación en medio ambiente que pueden justificar la elección. Justification of sites:Because the Amazonia is the most vulnerable, because Argentinian zones are very poor, blab la.Justification of cases:Extreme need and about to be part of major investments by partner.  |

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| 1. **Detailed work plan, including:**
	* + Overview of activities and expected outputs/deliverables
		+ Timeline/milestones
		+ Risk management considerations

*(max. 10000 characters)* |
| Impact assessment of parks, cost benefit analysis of small hydro, recompilation of data on learning curve of renewable, comparison with what happened in Europe, workshop to exchange on those experiences, workshop on regulation, workshop on international climate negotiationsOutputs: papers, reports, a project webpage in the RIDGE´s page where we write policy briefs with results in non-technical language. Risk management considerations?  |

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| 1. **Team composition and management**
	* + Justification of the choice of partners and role/responsibilities/contribution of each partner
		+ Network coordination arrangements

*(max. 7000 characters)* |
| Steakholders lists:Panamericansec.com.bo – hacen renobables en Bolivia y Chile. Muy cracks y ligados a la Universidad Privada de Bolivia. Le mande un summary de la call for proposals porque dice que tiene experiencia en esto y nos puede ayudar. Fundacion-Profin.org – ayudan poblaciones indigenas a conservar su tierra dada la mundializacion de los mercados de comida (y otras cosas). Oikocredit – hablo con ellos el lunes.European researchers:Europe has led the continents towards the transformation needed to act in climate change and energy security. Xepapadeas, Economist – Omar, Economist – María Eugenia Sanin, Economist – markets for permits, energy security, impact assessment, water-energy nexus, cost-benefit analysisGustav Arrhenius, Philosopher – ethics, democratic decision process.Aca puedo agregar mas gente si les interesa. Latin American researchers:Marcelo –Mariana –Michelle Hallack – Fulminense de Rio, BrazilJuan Pablo Montero – Chile (viene por aca del 6 al 12 de mayo). Artists:Colombian - Youssef Drissi – Director – Connected Walls [www.connectedwalls.com](http://www.connectedwalls.com) Other contacts willing to conduct research on the link between environmental issues, resource usage and conflict:Carolina Rodriguez – Colombian with a PhD in Human Rights and Conflict Resolution from Georgetown University, lives in Souleimani, Irak working on humar rights and gender. Reach-iraq.org |

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| 1. **Impact, engagement and dissemination plan, including:**
	* + Consideration of whom the research will benefit, and how
		+ Communication and engagement strategy
		+ Data management plan

*(max. 7000 characters)* |
| Que interpretas por data management plan? |

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| 1. **Monitoring, evaluation and learning plan**
	* + Consideration of how the Network will monitor, record, analyse and learn from its processes and outcomes

*(max. 7000 characters)* |
| Monthly skype meeting among all main partners to monitor the development of the project (with a copy of the meeting highlings to be published in the webpage).In the page with working papers and policy briefs, presentations from the workshops, Learn in the sence that if something goes wrong? |

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| 1. **Ethical and sustainability considerations**
	* + Ethical, legal, social implications of the research and how these will be addressed
		+ How sustainability considerations are taken into account in the organisation of the Network and implementation of the activities

*(max. 3500 characters)* |
| Que entendes que preguntan aca? |

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| 1. **Selected bibliography** (max. 20 references)

*(max. 3000 characters)* |
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| 1. **Suggested reviewers**
	* + Include full name, affiliation, webpage and contact details
 |
| Esto le puedo preguntar a Omar. Vos decis de preguntarle a Xepapadeas? |

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| 1. **Reviewers to avoid for reasons of direct competition or conflict of interest**
	* + Include full name, affiliation, webpage and contact details
 |
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| 1. **Justification of budget**

*(max. 7000 characters)* |
| El budget se justifica por si mismo. Vos que interpretas de esta pregunta? |

1. See the European position at <http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/future/index_en.htm>. See, speech of lead U.S. negotiator Todd Stern speech at Yale University, the 14th of October 2014 http://www.state.gov/s/climate/releases/2014/232962.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
2. International Energy Agency. ¨CO2 emissions from fuel combustion –highlights, 2010, Paris, France. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
3. Fisher, C. and L. Peronas, ¨Combining Policies for Renewable Energy, Is the whole less than the sum of its parts?¨, Resource for the Future, Working Paper 2014. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
4. For more on the EU-ETS Reform and a comparison with reforms in North America see Cret, A., C. Chaton and M-E. Sanin, ¨Is the Market Stability Reserve really stable? ¨, Ecole Polytechnique Working Paper, 2014. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
5. IEA-UNDP-UNIDO. ¨Energy poverty: how to make modern energy access universal¨, 2010, Paris, France. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
6. International Energy Agency. ¨Key world statistics¨, 2010, Paris, France. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
7. Altomonte H. América Latina y el Caribe frente a la coyuntura energética internacional. Oportunidades para una nueva agenda política. Santiago de Chile, Chile: CEPAL (2008). [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
8. See De Feo, G. Resende, J and Sanin M-E, “Emission permits trading and downstream strategic market interaction” – The Manchester School, 2012, ISSN 1463-6786 and De Feo, G. Resende, J and Sanin M-E, “Optimal allocation of tradable permits under upstream-downstream interaction”- International Game

Theory Review, 2012, Volume 14, Issue 04. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
9. Just as an example see Mansanet M. and Sanin M-E, “Regulation as determinant of EUA prices”, Energy Studies Review, 2014, Volume 20, Issue 3, Article 6 and Sanin M-E et. al. “Understanding volatility dynamics in the EU-ETS market” forthcoming in Energy Policy. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
10. See Creti A., Requate T., and Sanin M-E, Competition among green innovators under the existence of a CO2 price, Cahiers de Recherche de l´Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)