# 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**

|  |
| --- |
| **Proposed Network Title** *(generally not more than ten words; avoid the formula ‘Transformative Knowledge Network on xyx)* |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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)* |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Proposal Summary** *(publishable summary in non-technical language, max. 1500 characters)* |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Keywords** *(up to ten)* |
|  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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/organisation | 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) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 | Caffera |
| Name | Marcelo |
| Nationality | Uruguayan |
| Gender | Male |
| Position | Universidad de Montevideo |
| 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) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 |
| Name | E |
| 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) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.*

|  |
| --- |
| 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 poverty with a low environmental footprint**  ¨Are we going to look our grandchildren in the eye and tell them that we understood the issues, that we recognized the dangers and the opportunities, and still we failed to act? Surely not. Let's make the next 100 years the best of centuries.¨ - Lord Nicholas Stern at TED, September 2014.  There is a consensus on the negative impact that climate change has on the planet (including human life) and the need for immediate action. There is even a stronger consensus on the fact that future generations will suffer from much stronger impacts related to climate change. 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[[1]](#footnote-1) whereas others defend a bottom-up approach[[2]](#footnote-2) in which each nation fixes binding objectives depending on its own possibilities. 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.  Our research network wishes to through some light to the way we should foster transformation in economic activity considering the ethical issues related to such transformation in lower income countries in Latin America with a special focus on energy. With this purpose we have put together a group of researchers in economics and philosophy/ethics, 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 needs of new mondialized marktes and a number of film makers with experience in short documentary films on environmental/political issues, both from Latin America and from Europe.   1. **Why focusing on Energy?**   Approximately 64% of all greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions can be attributed to energy supply and energy use[[3]](#endnote-1). In fact, the energy sector has been the first sector included in all the examples of 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[[4]](#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[[5]](#endnote-3). To this end, even high income countries are still searching for effective strategies to promote a once and for all change in the energy matrix towards low carbon sources that does not hinders economic growth, that is socially acceptable and politically possible. The challenge is greater in importance in low income countries since their increase in energy use will be a (even desirable) consequence of economic development.   1. **Why focusing on the Latin-American Region?**   Although the contribution of LAC to worldwide energy-related CO2 emissions is only 5%[[6]](#endnote-4), this is related to the fact that approximately 31 million people lack access to electricity (in general LAC represents only 6% of world´s energy consumption) and 85 million still rely on traditional use of biomass for cooking[[7]](#endnote-5). Bearing in mind that development (and poverty eradication) is the first priority of developing countries, the path used by Latin-American countries to catch-up with development should be bended towards low carbon solutions. In particular considering that 72% of total primary energy demand in the region relies on fossil fuels (and 14% on traditional biomass). Moreover, energy consumption growth rate over the period 1970-2007 was 3.15% per year, compared to 2.11% worldwide. The average growth rate of CO2 emissions related to energy consumption over the period 1980-2005 was 1.76% per year as compared to 0.94% worldwide. Finally, in the IEA-UNDP-UNIDO report (2010), for year 2030, 10 million people in LAC will remain without electricity (under the scenario in which we only take into account policies already adopted by mid-2010) and universal access would require an investment of 0.24% of the region´s GDP in 2010.  Previous considerations show to which extent Latin-America as a whole faces the challenge to increase access to electricity (which is shown to have an impact on health, water access and industrialization) and energy security in general and at the same time reduce CO2 emissions[[8]](#footnote-3), considering that the carbon/energy-use index in 2006 as compared to 1990 shows either a very small reduction (in Venezuela and Argentina) or an increase reflecting higher dependence on fossil fuels.[[9]](#endnote-6) For this purpose stakeholders, local and national governments and organizations, local communities as well as social scientist (both in the region and outside) should get together to work on the strategies that could lead the region to the required transformation. 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-.  Another good reason for gathering experts from all over Latin America is that there are 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[[10]](#endnote-7). The previous heterogeneity in terms of development and energy mix go together with 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.  In 2002 countries in the region had committed to reach 10% of total energy from renewable by 2010, goal that has been surpassed and many countries have their own more ambitious targets for the years to come. Firstly, the challenge is to meet these targets while eradicating energy poverty and being respectful of the environment/indigenous population in the installation sites. Further, we should find a way to promote the substitution of fossil fuels by lower carbon options tailored to each region´s specificities.   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 (-cite SANIN), the importance of different renewable promoting strategies (-cite SANIN), 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.  **Objectives and intended outcomes**   1. 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. 2. The creation of a reliable database for performing comparative analysis at the local and national level. With this in mind we will perform impact assessments (and cost-benefit analysis) in some already identified regions as well as assembling already existing data at the national level. 3. The assessment of the difficulties regarding the adoption of a number of measures due to ethical incompatibilities or social impossibilities. 4. The formulation of a series of recommendations in terms of regulation and negotiation in international climate agreements.   Y me fui al CXXX dado que estamos en 9623 characters (tocará recortar del principio y ponerlo en otro lado pero eso lo podemos hacer luego). |

|  |
| --- |
| 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. **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 t  Justification 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. |

|  |
| --- |
| 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 negotiations  Outputs: papers, reports, a project webpage in the RIDGE´s page where we write policy briefs with results in non-technical language.  Risk management considerations? |

|  |
| --- |
| 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 analysis  Gustav Arrhenius, Philosopher – ethics, democratic decision process.  Aca puedo agregar mas gente si les interesa.  Latin American researchers:  Marcelo –  Mariana –  Michelle Hallack – Fulminense de Rio, Brazil  Juan 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 |

|  |
| --- |
| 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? |

|  |
| --- |
| 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? |

|  |
| --- |
| 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? |

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **Selected bibliography** (max. 20 references)   *(max. 3000 characters)* |
|  |

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| 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 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See, Todd Stern, lead American negotiator, speech at Yale University the 14th of october 2014 http://www.state.gov/s/climate/releases/2014/232962.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. International Energy Agency. ¨CO2 emissions from fuel combustion –highlights, 2010, Paris, France. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
4. 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)
5. 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)
6. International Energy Agency. ¨Key world statistics¨, 2010, Paris, France. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
7. IEA-UNDP-UNIDO. ¨Energy poverty: how to make modern energy access universal¨, 2010, Paris, France. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
8. This is shown to be particularly tricky in the region since the creation of energy conservation policy can lead to a reduction in economic growth. In fact, 12 out of 20 countries should focus on economic growth according to Chang and Carballo, “Energy conservation and sustainable economic growth: The case of Latin American and the Caribbean¨, (2011), Energy Policy, 39, 4215-4221. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
9. Sheinbaum, C. and B. Ruiz, ¨Energy context in Latin America¨, Energy 40 (2012), 39-46. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
10. 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-7)