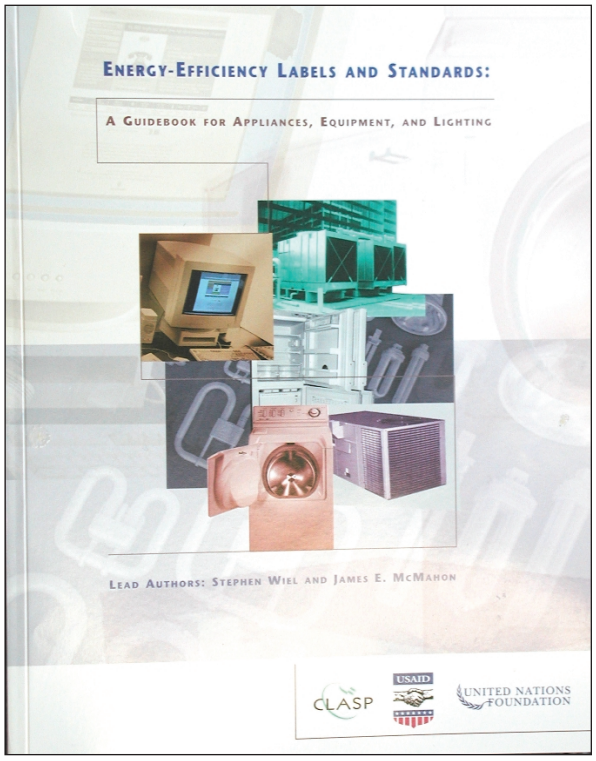
Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)

Location: Multiple countries with an emphasis on China, Mexico, India, Brazil, Ghana, and Poland
Type: Energy-efficiency standards and label development
Size: Nationwide impacts for several countries
Funding: Total: US$4,760,000
Private: US$2,640,000
Public: US$2,120,000
Objective: To lower energy costs and pollutant emissions through energy-efficiency standards for appliances, equipment, and lighting products.
Duration: 1996–present
Scale: Urban and rural

Summary

Worldwide residential energy consumption can be reduced cost-effectively by over 5% through energy-efficiency standards and labels. By 2010, CLASP will have assembled a global network of experts and provided in-depth and tailored technical assistance and training in the development of energy-efficiency standards and labels to more than 15 priority countries, while simultaneously supporting as many as 50 others through information dissemination.



In-Country Principles That Attracted Nondonor Financing

- Capacity building and informed decision making
- Institution building and access to justice and enforcement of laws
- Public participation in, and support of, sustainable development

Capacity-building and informed decision-making principles help government officials, lawyers and judges, manufacturers, product distributors, retailers, consumer groups, and the public become more capable bureaucrats, businessmen, and citizens, thereby attracting private-sector financing. Activities that have enabled the realization of these principles for CLASP include formation of a management team independent of the government, hiring staff with skills matched to the job, providing training for decision makers and staff through study tours, stakeholder partnerships and exchanges, participation in international forums and workshops, and dissemination of best business practices.

Institution-building principles and activities that have helped attract private financing included comprehensive energy laws that accord with global norms and standards.

Financing

Total project investment from all sources is US$4,760,000. Private sources have contributed more than half of the total investment and include the Energy Foundation (US$330,000), the International Copper Association (US$700,000), and the United Nations Foundation (UNF) (US$1,610,000).

Public funding has come from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (US$1,150,000), the US Department of Energy (USDOE) (US$260,000), the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and others.

The Project

CLASP originated from the realization that energy-efficiency standards for appliances, equipment, and lighting products, which potentially affect the manufacture and sale of

all energy-consuming products, may be the most cost-effective energy saving policy a government can adopt.

Every country has opportunities for more energy-efficient appliances, equipment, and lighting products, the use of which can lower energy costs, lower demand on constrained electric utility systems, and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) and local pollutant emissions.

All sectors benefit through improved lighting, refrigeration, and cooking systems, and more stringent requirements placed on manufacturers through energy-efficiency standards and labels can stimulate a healthier and more competitive appliance industry.

By 2010, CLASP will have provided in-depth and tailored technical assistance and training in the development of energy-efficiency standards and labels to over 15 priority countries and will have simultaneously supported roughly 50 others through information dissemination via the Internet and other training forums.

Technical Data

The CLASP Web site (www.CLASPonline.org) contains information on standards and labeling programs worldwide and has received nearly 500,000 hits from more than 100 countries.

Technical assistance for developing standards for room air conditioners, clothes washing machines, fluorescent lamp ballasts, lamps, and motors is being provided to governmental institutions.

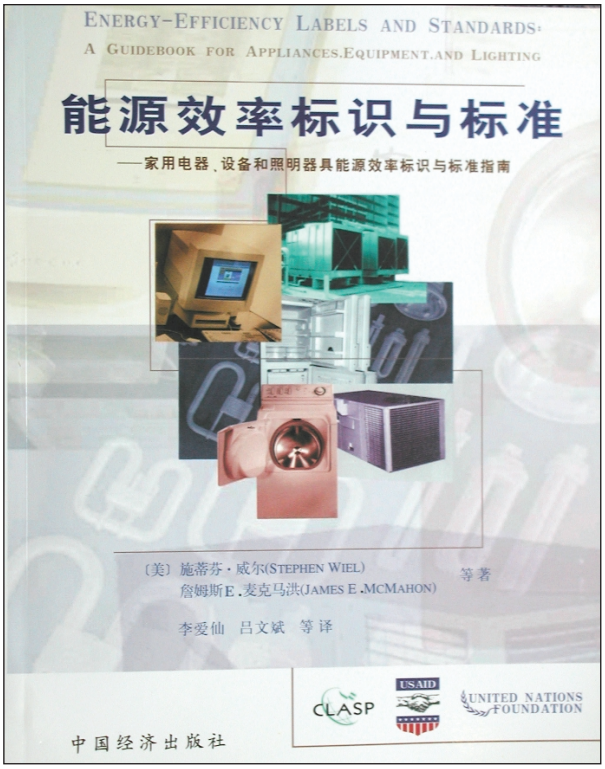
Performance Data

More than 20 developing countries have introduced energy-efficiency standards or labels for a total of 43 energy-consuming products.

To date, 20 Chinese and 6 Mexicans spent 100 person-weeks at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory learning about energy efficiency, testing, standard setting, and labeling.

Over the next 10 years, dozens of countries are expected to initiate energy-efficiency standard-setting and labeling programs. Performance targets include a 1 to 2% reduction in the ratio of energy consumption to gross domestic product, a 5% reduction in national residential energy consumption, and a 5% reduction in urban pollutants and GHG emissions.

Benefits from a standards and labeling program can start to accrue in as little as 3 years, but 6 to 10 years are generally needed to build institutional capability, conduct rulemakings for each product, and modify production lines to produce the products that will meet the new standards. Benefits will continue to accrue over the following 10 to 30 years, depending on the particular product as the existing stock wears out and is replaced.



Participants and Roles

In 1999, the International Institute for Energy Conservation, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, and the Alliance to Save Energy formed CLASP to establish regional standards. The USAID, the USDOE, the UNF, the Energy Foundation, and the International Copper Association are major partners and sponsors. In addition, numerous US agencies, other funding organizations, project consultants, volunteers, host-country government agencies, manufacturers, and nongovernmental organizations are participating.

Partner Contact

Christine Egan
Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program
1200 18th St., Suite 900
Washington, DC 20036 USA
Phone: 202-530-2241
Fax: 202-331-9588
E-mail: cegan@clasponline.org

Water Efficiency Team (WET)

Location: Countrywide
Type: Water system efficiency
Size: 55 water enterprises
Funding: Total: US$400,000
Private: US$8,000
Public: US$392,000
Objective: To improve water system service.
Duration: 1998–1999
Scale: Urban

Summary

Water service to the urban poor was greatly expanded through implementing the principle that the most efficient way to increase service delivery and coverage is through more commercially oriented and professional water enterprise management. The WET project made financial, management, and technical recommendations that helped more than 50 water enterprises reduce costs, increase revenues, and install 20,000 new water connections to the urban poor.

In-Country Principles That Attracted Nondonor Financing

- Capacity building and informed decision making
- Institution building and access to justice and enforcement of laws

A key principle that helped attract private investment in more efficient water delivery systems was the consideration of water as an economic, social, and environmental good, including acknowledgment of the full costs of water management and water services, and transparent, equitable, and sufficient allocation of those costs throughout society.

Also important were an emphasis on decision making and assignment of authority at the lowest appropriate level, broad stakeholder participation and empowerment in water resources decision making, and stable systems of access to and allocation of water.

Indonesia's reformation and decentralization initiatives have created a supportive atmosphere for professional, commercially viable, consumer-oriented piped water service. Local governments are now fully accountable to their constituents for their water enterprises, thus creating an incentive to provide affordable and convenient service.

Financing

Total project investment was US$400,000. The United States-Asia Environmental Project (US-AEP) provided the bulk of the funding, and the Water Environment Foundation (WEF) contributed about US$8,000 for general project support.

The Project

Less than 40% of Indonesia's urban population is served by piped water. Over the past 20 years, the Government of Indonesia has spent the equivalent of more than US$2,000,000,000 on water-related projects. However, these efforts have not significantly improved service or increased coverage.

The primary goal of the WET project was to work directly with local water enterprises to identify areas for reducing costs and improving revenues and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of water delivery services, especially during the 1989-1999 Asian monetary crisis.

Most of the water system enterprises assessed by WET suffered from high debt, idle excess production capacity, and a waiting list of potential consumers. Income for the water enterprises was low, because tariffs covered only about 70% of the average water enterprise's total costs.

Indonesia's 300 municipal water enterprises were so squeezed by soaring costs that some put untreated water through the mains, threatening large-scale epidemics, and others planned complete shutdowns. By implementing WET financial, management, and technical recommendations to address these problems, more than 50 water system enterprises were able to reduce their costs, improve their services, and increase their revenues.

Previous well-intended but misdirected policies required cash-strapped water enterprises to sell water to the poor at a loss, thus draining funds that would have been used to