

**Report of the  
4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the International Steering Committee (ISC) of  
the International Solar Alliance (ISA)**

**Held on 5 October 2016 in New Delhi, India**

The International Steering Committee of the International Solar Alliance, open to all member countries, held its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting on 5 October 2016 in New Delhi, India. India, represented by Mr Upendra Tripathy, Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India, and *ex-officio* interim Director General of ISA chaired the meeting. France, represented by H.E. Ms Brigitte Collet, Ambassador for renewable energy, Co-chaired.

2. Sixty countries including India and France attended the meeting. List of country representatives is given in *Appendix-I*. Observers who attended the meeting are listed in *Appendix-II*.

***Agenda Item 1: Opening remarks by the Chair***

3. Mr Tripathy, the Chair formally opened the meeting, welcomed the country representatives and thanked everyone for their continued support to the International Solar Alliance. He stated that the previous ISC meetings held in Paris, Abu Dhabi and New York have been successful in setting Agenda for ISA future work and significant progress has been made in the last 10 months since the launch of ISA. He briefed the members about major activities undertaken as mentioned below: -

- i. Two Programmes of the ISA “*Affordable finance at scale*” and “*Scaling solar applications for agricultural use*”, have been launched in a Ministerial Side event on ISA on 22 April 2016 on the margins of signing of Paris Agreement on Climate Change in UN Headquarters in New York, USA;
- ii. Representatives from India and France for the Programme “*Affordable finance at scale*” had telephonically interacted on 13 July 2016. For the programme “*Scaling solar applications for agricultural use*” representatives had two video interactions on 28 June 2016 and 20 July 2016. The first interaction was between India and France, and Uganda also joined in the second interaction;
- iii. As mandated in the 1<sup>st</sup> ISC meeting held in Paris, France, an Interim Administrative Cell of International Solar Alliance (ISA Cell) has been set up to carry out day to day functions of ISA and implement the decisions taken in the ISC meetings. The Cell has so far met seven times, and report of the meetings are available at ISA website ([www.intsolaralliance.org](http://www.intsolaralliance.org));
- iv. The ISA Cell and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) issued a Joint Declaration of cooperation for promoting ISA objectives in 121 prospective ISA member countries;

- v. On the occasion of visit of the World Bank President to India on 30 June 2016, the ISA Cell and the World Bank declared their intention to promote solar energy globally; and
- vi. In order to increase availability of investment for solar energy in prospective ISA member countries in Africa, India has earmarked 15-20 % of the US \$10 billion line of credit for solar projects in next five years.

5. The Chair thanked countries for providing comments/inputs on the draft Framework Agreement of ISA that was initially circulated in the 1<sup>st</sup> ISC meeting held in Paris, France on 1 December 2015 and also for providing their inputs in successive ISC meetings. He further, thanked 37 countries that have designated National Focal Points for ISA. He requested other countries to designate National Focal Points for ISA on a priority basis. He specifically mentioned about the ISA engagements with UNDP for sharing of knowledge, best practices, experiences, technology, and expertise and also proposing financial support to the ISA. He further, expressed thanks to the World Bank for signing the Joint Declaration with ISA that will help in lowering the cost of finance for solar and also creating availability of adequate finance.

6. Shri Amar Sinha, Secretary (ER), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, stated that ISA is expected to be instrumental in bringing about a paradigm shift in solar deployment in developing countries by creating networks of institutions, scaling up successful example for achieving universal energy access and also creating an information grid for information sharing. Referring to earmarking of 15-20 % of Indian line of credit of US \$ 10 billion to Africa in next five years, Shri Sinha stated that similar efforts from other ISA countries, which are in a position to do so will help in meeting affordable investment requirement in ISA countries for scaling up solar deployment. He specifically highlighted the role voluntary sector can play and cited example of Barefoot College, Tilonia, which has trained village women in installation, operation and maintenance of solar systems from across India, Africa and many other parts of the world. He expressed hope for the ISA to be instrumental in replicating such examples.

#### ***Agenda Item 2: Remarks by the Co-Chair***

7. H.E. Ms Brigitte Collet, Co-chair of the ISC and Ambassador for renewable energy of France appreciated the tangible process made during last 10 months since ISA was launched in Paris, France on 30 November 2015. She thanked India for the initiative and recalled the continuous support of France to the ISA.

Ambassador Collet further stated that coordinated actions undertaken in the context of the Alliance should focus on realizing the objectives enshrined in the Paris Declaration. She stated that the proposed Framework Agreement of ISA strives to make ISA an innovative, implementation-oriented Alliance of solar-rich countries that will possess a simple, light and efficient structure. While explaining the key provisions, she mentioned that the Agreement provides a platform to bring together countries with rich solar potential to aggregate demand for solar energy, thereby reducing prices; promoting collaborative solar R&D and capacity; and facilitating the deployment of existing solar technologies at scale. All relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and financial institutions, will be closely associated to the programmes of the Alliance.

She requested all the prospective member countries of ISA to contribute in the consultation process for finalizing the Framework Agreement and convey their support to the Agreement when it is opened for signature in Marrakech, Morocco on the side-lines of 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

**Agenda Item 3:**

***Confirmation of Report of the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the International Steering Committee (ISC)***

8. The Chair placed the report of the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the International Steering Committee (ISC) for consideration of members. The Committee confirmed the report.

**Country Interventions**

9. The Country interventions were as under:-

- a. The representative of **Brazil** congratulated India for the ISA initiative and opined that ISA will help in accelerating the deployment of solar technologies for meeting energy needs of the remote communities. Specific to the draft Framework Agreement he stated that Director General shall be accountable to Assembly and not responsible, as stated paragraph 2 Article V.
- b. The representative of **Ghana** thanked for the ISA initiative and stated that the procedures should be simplified so that the ISA does not repeat the works done by existing institutions in terms of bureaucratic process and shall seek to work with speed, achieve scale and empower the developing countries in information and knowledge sharing. He further suggested that in Article X paragraph 3 the draft Framework Agreement of ISA that relates to immunities and privileges by other countries to ISA Secretariat, the reference of '*may*' needs to be changed to '*shall*'.
- c. The representative of **Guyana** thanked for proposing the draft Framework Agreement of ISA and stated that they will provide detailed inputs. The representative from Guyana however opined that the reference of 'Target' in Article III of the draft Framework Agreement could be construed as a means to introduce monitoring reporting and verification protocols under ISA, and therefore there should not be any reference of targets in the Framework Agreement.
- d. The representative of **The Netherlands, Peru and the USA** stated that the timeline for providing comments is short and may be considered for extension.
- e. The representative of **Peru** also stated that although the National Points will provide comments but it will for the foreign Affairs Ministries/Departments in respective countries to examine the Framework Agreement from legal perspective. Further, it will be important if authentic translation of the text is also provided in other languages like Spanish, Portuguese etc.

- f. The representative of **Senegal** thanked for proposing the draft Framework of ISA and suggested that the text should provide further and specific focus on knowledge sharing, including in areas of energy efficiency.

***Agenda Item 4: Adoption of Agenda for the 4<sup>th</sup> ISC meeting.***

10. The Chair presented the Agenda of the 4<sup>th</sup> ISC meeting for consideration. The Committee adopted the Agenda.

11. The discussions on the Agenda items were held in the following order:-

***4.1 Action taken report on the 3<sup>rd</sup> ISC meeting***

The Action Taken Report as enclosed at Annexure-II of the Agenda was presented in the meeting. No comments were made, and the report was adopted.

***4.2 Advice, guidance and directions on major action points by the Interim Administrative Cell of International Solar Alliance (ISA Cell).***

The ISC was informed about the previously held seven meetings of the ISA cell and the Action Taken Report as enclosed at Annexure-III of the Agenda was read by the Chair in the meeting. The agenda was opened for discussion.

***4.3 Discussion on the Framework Agreement of ISA.***

*The Chair and Co-Chair presented the draft Framework Agreement of the International Solar Alliance. This draft was prepared on the basis of inputs received on the draft circulated in the 1<sup>st</sup> ISC meeting in Paris in December 2015 and on documents circulated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> ISC meeting in New York in April 2016. The draft was prepared by India and France. The draft Framework Agreement is a legally binding text. It may require ratification depending on national legal and legislative processes.*

*Main features of the Framework Agreement are as follows:*

*Objectives and tools*

- The ISA Framework Agreement reflects the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi to accelerate the deployment of solar energy worldwide for energy access;
- The objective of the ISA is clearly mentioned: to aggregate the demand of finance, R&D, technologies and equipment to lower the cost;
- Countries will share on a voluntary basis their needs regarding the development and solar energy, so that areas of cooperation can be clearly identified;

- This will be done through voluntary and targeted programmes set up by group of countries; all programmes will ultimately benefit all member countries;
- The programmes aim at aggregating the demand of solar-rich countries; ISA is not a financing agency that will undertake project development;

#### *Institutional design*

- The institutional design of the ISA aims at providing support and coordination to member countries participating in programmes;
- The Assembly gives the political impetus needed to launch and run the programmes in an efficient manner; it will also assess the aggregated progress made with regard to the objective of the Alliance and make proposal for their further implementation;
- The Secretariat provides all necessary support to the Assembly and to the running of the Programmes through cross-cutting activities; it will ensure the coherence of all ISA activities; the Secretariat can also propose programmes and provide inputs to the existing programmes;
- A network of national focal points will serve as a permanent link

#### *Administrative and financial arrangements*

- The administrative structure of the Alliance will be lean and efficient;
- Only voluntary contributions;
- A corpus fund will be established for ensuring sustained availability of funds.

#### **4.4 Interim Arrangement of Director General of ISA**

With increasing activities of ISA, there is a need of a full time Director General (DG) of ISA. A full time Director General may be appointed for the interim period as it is going to take some more time for ISA to become a Framework Agreement based organization with ratification of fifteen countries when Assembly can appoint the DG after taking country nominations. It was proposed that both India and France, as Chair and Co-Chair of ISC, may be authorized to jointly decide and appoint a suitable person for the interim period to serve as Interim DG of ISA on a full time basis, till ISA Assembly appoints a suitable person as per the proposal made in the agenda. A few countries raised that such arrangement should be decided after consultation. The representative from Ghana suggested that the Interim Director General can be considered for the position of Director General if there is a need for continuity and consistency. However, after discussions the proposal from the US representative for authorizing Hon'ble Ministers from India and France was accepted by all the countries.

#### **4.5 Corpus Fund for ISA**

The Chair introduced the Agenda and underlined the need for creating a robust corpus for ensuring sustained availability of funds for success of ISA. He opined that in order to make sustainable finance for ISA's activities, particularly when financial contributions are non-mandatory, there is a need to augment ISA corpus to a level of US \$ 1000 million. The

corpus may remain in perpetuity and the interest earned will be a regular source of finance for ISA programmes and activities. He requested ISC to consider the proposal for augmenting the corpus through various sources including through voluntary contribution from industry, corporates, public and private sector companies. He also suggested that the ISA Secretariat, with the help of the National Focal Points of ISA in the prospective member countries of ISA will engage with States, industry, corporates, public and private sector companies for augmenting the corpus fund.

After some discussions the proposal was noted and it was decided that the ISA Secretariat with the help of the National Focal Points of ISA shall make efforts including by developing a strategy for augmenting corpus fund from various sources. However, it must be ensured that there is no conflict of interest with those contributing to the ISA corpus fund. The activities detailed in Agenda for acknowledging for contributions (as enclosed at **Annexure-II**) were also approved.

#### ***4.6 Action taken on implementation of 2 programmes.***

The Chair briefed about the progress in implementation of the two Programmes of the ISA “*Affordable finance at scale*” and “*Scaling solar applications for agricultural use*”. The Chair also requested the World Bank and UNDP to make brief presentations about their engagement with ISA.

Mr Simon Stolp, Lead Energy Specialist, the World Bank, India presented the World Bank engagement with ISA. He stated that in pursuant to the joint declaration signed by the World Bank on 30 June 2016 as Financial Partner of ISA, the World Bank has initiated action for: a) developing roadmap to mobilize financing, and financing instruments; b) technical assistance and knowledge transfer; c) supporting mobilization of concessional financing; and d) supporting country ISA RE-INVEST events. He stated that in the immediate term, the World Bank’s focus will be on supporting ISA in the development of a financing roadmap within the framework of the broader ISA roadmap that is being supported by UNDP. Further, the Bank will work to start building awareness of the financing agenda and that needs to be addressed in arranging affordable financing at scale. He informed about the proposal for organizing an event at Marrakech, Morocco during COP-22, where roadmap for the World Bank’s engagements could be presented and a dialogue on financing for solar could be initiated. He informed about the World Bank’s intention to support specific financing focus within one of the upcoming ISA RE-INVEST events. He also mentioned about initial in-kind support of US \$ 0.5 million from The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) allocation. Copy of the presentation made by Mr Stolp is enclosed at **Annexure-III**.

Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Coordinator, India presented UN engagements with ISA. He informed that UNDP has undertaken an exercise for developing a document that provides framework of activities for next 3 years. However, this is purely advisory in nature and once it is prepared, it is for ISC to consider it as an input. Copy of the presentation by Mr Yuri is enclosed at **Annexure-IV**.

#### **Focal Points**

12. In summary, the following are the way forward:

### ***12.1 Framework Agreement of ISA.***

- i. The Framework Agreement of ISA (**enclosed at Annexure-I**) will be circulated to all prospective member countries of ISA through the network of National Focal Points, and also through French and Indian missions in these countries, and also through Missions of prospective countries in New Delhi and Paris;
- ii. The countries will be requested to convey their acceptance, make comments (if any) or seek clarifications (if required) on the Framework Agreement of ISA, and convey through e-mail from their National Focal Points or through diplomatic channels, by the countries which are yet to designate their National Focal Points;
- iii. The acceptance / comments may sent to the French and Indian focal points ([guy-cedric.werlings@diplomatie.gouv.fr](mailto:guy-cedric.werlings@diplomatie.gouv.fr)) and ([pcmaithani@nic.in](mailto:pcmaithani@nic.in)) by 17<sup>th</sup> October 2016;
- iv. Based on comments received from the prospective member countries of ISA, India and France will propose the revised version of the ISA Framework Agreement by 24th October 2016;
- v. The finalized ISA Framework Agreement text may be opened for signature at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-22) scheduled to be held in Marrakech, Morocco during 7-18 November 2016; and
- vi. The ISA Interim Secretariat will separately convey exact date and venue for the ISA event in COP-22 where the Framework Agreement may be opened for Signature.

### ***12.2 Interim Arrangement of Director General of ISA.***

Hon'ble Minister for Power, Coal, New and Renewable Energy and Mines, India and Hon'ble Minister of the Environment, Energy and Marine Affairs, Government of France will consult with each other and will consider appointing a suitable person to serve as Interim DG of ISA on a full time basis, until ISA Assembly appoints a person. While appointing the interim DG, the Hon'ble Ministers may consider the eligibility criteria as contained in Annexure-IV of the Agenda notes.

### ***12.3 Corpus Fund for ISA***

- i. The ISA Secretariat with the help of the National Focal Points of ISA in the prospective member countries will develop a strategy and make efforts for augmenting corpus fund from various sources including from States, public and private sector contributions;
- ii. While accepting contributions, ISA Secretariat will ensure that there is no conflict of interest with those contributing to the ISA corpus fund, and the contributing entity will have no role or influence in determining ISA activities, including on spending the interest earned on the contributed amount; and

- iii. The contributions made in the corpus may be acknowledged in the ways as mentioned in **Annexure-II**.

### **12.3 Engagement with the World Bank**

The ISA Secretariat will continue dialog with the World Bank for the following activities:-

- i. Developing roadmap to mobilize financing, and financing instruments; and technical assistance and knowledge transfer;
- ii. Supporting mobilization of concessional financing; and supporting country ISA RE-INVEST events; and
- iii. Organizing an event on Financing at Marrakech, Morocco during COP-22 scheduled to be held during 7-18 November 2016.

### **12.4 Engagement with the UN**

The ISA Secretariat will continue dialog with the UN for seeking UN support including for sharing of knowledge, best practices, experiences, technology, and expertise and also for financial support to the ISA.

### **Agenda Item No. 6: *Concluding remarks by the Chair and the Co-Chair***

13. The Chair requested the members to convey their inputs on a priority basis on the Framework Agreement of ISA by 17 October 2016.

14. The Chair and Co-chair thanked delegations for their commitment and time, and for providing constructive feedback and guidance for the future activities of the Alliance.

15. The Chair and Co-Chair formally closed the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ISC.

**List of Participants attended**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of International Steering Committee (ISC)**  
**of International Solar Alliance; 5 October 2016, New Delhi, India**

<b>Sl.no</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Name and Organization</b>
<b>1.</b>	Republic of India	Mr. Upendra Tripathy, Secretary, MNRE & Interim DG, ISA – <b>In Chair</b>
<b>2.</b>	France-Co-Chair	Ms. Brigitte Collet, Ambassador for New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of France – <b>Co-Chair</b>
<b>3.</b>	Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria	Mr. Samet Mohammed Adel, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria.
<b>4.</b>	Republic of Angola	Mr. Joaquim F. Ganga, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Angola
<b>5.</b>	Argentina Republic	Ms Maria Noelia Arizaga, Embassy of the Argentina Republic.
<b>6.</b>	Commonwealth of Australia	i) Mr. Bruce Murphy; ii) Ms. Hilary Mcgeachy, First Secretary (Trade & Economic); iii) Ms. Radhika Tomar, Senior Adviser High Commission of Australia.
<b>7.</b>	Peoples Republic of Bangladesh	Mr. Mohammad Alauddin Joint Secretary, Power Division, High Commission of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.
<b>8.</b>	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Mr. Juan Jose Cartez Rojas, Charge d' Affaires a.i., Embassy of the Plurinational State of Bolivia
<b>9.</b>	Republic of Botswana	Ms. Maipelo Mogotsi, First Secretary-Economic, High Commission of the Republic of Botswana
<b>10.</b>	Federal Republic of Brazil	H.E. Mr. Javat Nunes, Ambassador; Ms. Paula Rassi, Embassy of Federal Republic of Brazil.
<b>11.</b>	Burkina Faso	Mr. Emmanuel Ouedraogo, Economic Counsellor, Embassy of Burkina Faso.
<b>12.</b>	Republic of Burundi	Mr. Etienne Buregeya, First Counsellor & Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Burundi.
<b>13.</b>	Republic of Cabo Verde	Ms. Jyoti Gupta, Consul Officer, Honorary Consulate General of the Republic of Cabo Verde.
<b>14.</b>	Republic of Chile	Mr. Gustavo A. Cantuarias Concha,

		Consul, Embassy of the Republic of Chile.
<b>15.</b>	Peoples Republic of China	Mr. Wen Jun, Counsellor, Science & Technology, Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China.
<b>16.</b>	Union of Comoros	Mr. K.L. Ganju, Embassy of the Union of Comoros.
<b>17.</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mr. Alex Nyembo Kalenga, Director, Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo.
<b>18.</b>	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	H.E. Mr. Sainy Tiemele, Embassy of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
<b>19.</b>	Republic of Cuba	Mr. Oscar Martinez, Embassy of the Republic of Cuba.
<b>20.</b>	Arab Republic of Egypt	Mr. Naveen El-Husseiny, Counsellor, Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt.
<b>21.</b>	Republic of El Salvador	Mr. Felix Ullon, Embassy of the Republic of El Salvador.
<b>22.</b>	State of Eritrea	H.E. Mr. Alem Tselioye Woldemariam, Embassy of the State of Eritrea.
<b>23.</b>	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	Mr. Aklilu Kebede, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia.
<b>24.</b>	Republic of Fiji	Ms. Namita Khatri, High Commissioner, Embassy of the Republic of Fiji.
<b>25.</b>	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mr. Guy-Cédric Werlings, Focal Point for ISA of the Government of France;</li> <li>ii. Mr. Francois-Joseph Schichan, Second Counsellor (Political), Embassy of France.</li> </ul>
<b>26.</b>	Republic of The Gambia	Mr. Alieu Bah, Counsellor & Head of Chancery, Embassy of the Republic of The Gambia.
<b>27.</b>	Republic of Ghana	H.E. Mr. Samuel P. Yalley, High Commissioner, Embassy of the Republic of Ghana.
<b>28.</b>	Republic of Guinea	H.E. Mr. Alexandre Cece Loua, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Guinea
<b>29.</b>	Republic of Guyana	Mr. David Pollard, Embassy of the Republic of Guyana.
<b>30.</b>	Republic of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mr. Amar Sinha, Secretary(EA), MEA;</li> <li>ii. Dr. Inder Jit Singh, Addl. Secretary, MNRE;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. Mr. K. Nagaraj Naidu, Director, MEA;</li> <li>iv. Ms. Priya Nair, Deputy Secretary, MEA.</li> <li>v. Dr. D.K. Khare, Director, MNRE;</li> <li>vi. Ms. Rajashree Ray, Economic Adviser, ISA,</li> <li>vii. Mr. Agrim Kaushal, Economic Adviser, ISA,</li> <li>viii. Dr. P.C. Maithani, Focal Point for ISA , India</li> </ul>
<b>31.</b>	Jamaica	Brig. Pradeep Mehta, VSM (Retd.), Embassy of Jamaica.
<b>32.</b>	Japan	Mr. Miyake Yasujiro, Counsellor, Embassy of Japan.
<b>33.</b>	Republic of Kenya	Mr. S.G. Karicho, Minister Counsellor, High Commission of Kenya.
<b>34.</b>	Republic of Liberia	Ms. Anita Mukand, Consular Affairs, Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Liberia.
<b>35.</b>	Republic of Madagascar	Mr. Razanadrasoa Marie Leontine, Embassy of the Republic of Madagascar.
<b>36.</b>	Republic of Malawi	Mr. Patrick Mphepo, Deputy High Commissioner, High Commission of the Republic of Malawi.
<b>37.</b>	Republic of Mali	Mr. Diallo Amadou, Embassy of the Republic of Mali.
<b>38.</b>	Republic of Mauritius	Ms. Prema Appadu, High Commission of the Republic of Mauritius.
<b>39.</b>	United Mexican State	Mr. Jorge M. Meade Cervera, Economic & Cooperation Affairs, Embassy of the United Mexican State.
<b>40.</b>	New Zealand	Mr. Rahul Mukand, Policy Adviser, High Commission of New Zealand.
<b>41.</b>	Republic of Namibia	Ms. Elizabeth Vavali Vanhees, First Secretary, High Commission of the Republic of Namibia.
<b>42.</b>	The Netherlands	Mr. Michiel Bierkens, Embassy of The Netherlands.
<b>43.</b>	Republic of Niger	H.E. Mr. Ali Illiassou, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Niger
<b>44.</b>	Federal Republic of Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Mrs. Jola Adekola Orimoloye, Minister Political;</li> <li>ii) Mr. Okere, Samuel Onwuzurike, First Secretary (Economic, Trade &amp; Investment)</li> </ul> High Commission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
<b>45.</b>	Republic of Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) H.E. Mr. Ernest Rwamucyo, High Commissioner;</li> <li>ii) Mr. Mucyo Rutishisha, Second Counsellor</li> </ul> High Commission of the Republic of Rwanda.
<b>46.</b>	Republic of Senegal	Mr. Demba Camara, Trade & Economic Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Senegal.

47.	Republic of Seychelles	Ms. Patsy Moustache, High Commission of the Republic of Seychelles.
48.	Federal Republic of Somalia	H.E. Ms. Ebyan Mahamed Salah, Ambassador, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Somalia.
49.	Republic of Sudan.	Mr. Osman M.E. Mohammed, Minister-Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the Republic of Sudan.
50.	United Republic of Tanzania	Mr. Leluu O. Abdallah, Minister Counsellor, High Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania.
51.	Republic of Togo	Mr. Kanyi Galley LOGOSU TEKO, Embassy of the Republic of Togo.
52.	Kingdom of Tonga	Mr. Desh B. Sahae, Honorary Consul, Consulate of the Kingdom of Tonga.
53.	Tuvalu	Dr. Deepak Jain, Embassy of Tuvalu.
54.	Republic of Uganda	Ms. Kedisi N. Margaret, Minister Counsellor, High Commission of the Republic of Uganda.
55.	United Arab Emirates	i) Mr. Ahmad Alfalahi; ii) Mr. Sandeep Gupta, Manager-Communication & Logistics Embassy of the United Arab Emirates.
56.	United Kingdom	Ms. Sangeeta Mehta, DFID-India, High Commission of the United Kingdom.
57.	United States of America	Mr. George N. Sibley, Embassy of the United States of America.
58.	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	H.E. Mr. Augusto Montiez, Ambassador, Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
59.	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	i) Mr. Bui TrungThuong, Head of Trade Office; ii) Mr. Nguyen Hong Son, First Secretary (Science & Technology Division) Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
60.	Republic of Yemen	Mr. Alaa Abobaker Affara, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Yemen.
61.	Republic of Zambia	Mr. Sikapale Chinzewe, Embassy of the Republic of Zambia.
62.	Republic of Zimbabwe	i) H.E. Mr. Maxwell Ranga, Ambassador; ii) Mr. Lovemore Kelly Dzvuke, Counsellor (Head of Chancery) Embassy of the Republic of Zimbabwe

## List of Observers

SI No	Organization
1.	Mr. Mukul Sharma, Climate Parliament
2.	Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) i. Dr. Arunabha Ghosh ii. Ms. Kanika Chawla
3.	Embassy of Sweden and the Swedish Energy Agency (SEA)  i. Mr. Eric Brandsona, Director General; ii. Mr. Niklan Ericson, First Secretary; iii. Mr. Ludsig Lindstrom; iv. Mr. Pawan Tahlani, Programme Manager, India-Sweden Innovations Accelerator; v. Ms. Maria Sandgrist.
4.	Mr. B. Siddarthan, Country Head, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), India
5.	Mr. Ahmed Abdel-Latif, Special Assistant, Policy & Programme, IRENA.
6.	Renew Power, Gurgaon i. Mr. Ishan Nagpal ii. Mr. Anand Gupta
7.	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation i. Mr. K. Dhawan ii. Mr. Deepak Gupta.
8.	United Nations i. Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative in India ii. Dr. S.N. Srinivas, Programme Officer, UNDP.
9.	Mr. Simon Stolp, Lead Energy Specialist, The World Bank.
10.	Yes Bank i. Mr. Piyush Kumar Arora, Asstt. Vice President ii. Mr. Gaurav Sharma, Group Executive Vice President, Govt. Banking.

**Annexure-I**

Draft

(as circulated in the 4<sup>th</sup> ISC meeting of ISA on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2016)

Framework Agreement on the establishment of the International Solar Alliance (ISA)

We, the Parties to this Agreement,

*Recalling* the Paris Declaration on the International Solar Alliance of 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and the shared ambition to undertake joint efforts required to reduce the cost of finance and the cost of technology, mobilize more than US \$ 1000 billion of investments needed by 2030 for massive deployment of solar energy, and pave the way for future technologies adapted to the needs,

*Recognizing* that solar energy provides solar resource rich countries, lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, with an unprecedented opportunity to bring prosperity, energy security and sustainable development to their peoples,

*Acknowledging* the specific and common obstacles that still stand in the way of rapid and massive scale-up of solar energy in these countries,

*Affirming* that these obstacles can be addressed if solar resource rich countries act in a coordinated manner, with strong political impulse and resolve, and that better harmonizing and aggregating the demand for inter alia solar finance, technologies, innovation or capacity building, across countries, will provide a strong lever to lower costs, increase quality, and bring reliable and affordable solar energy within the reach of all,

*United* in their desire to establish an effective mechanism of coordination and decision-making among them,

*Have agreed* as follows:

## **Article I Objective**

Parties hereby establish an International Solar Alliance (hereinafter referred to as the ISA), through which they will collectively address key common challenges to the scaling up of solar energy in line with their needs.

## **Article II Guiding Principles**

1. Members take coordinated actions through Programmes and activities launched on a voluntary basis, aimed at better harmonizing and aggregating demand for, inter alia, solar finance, solar technologies, innovation, research and development, and capacity building.
2. In this endeavor, Members cooperate closely and strive for establishing mutually beneficial relationships with relevant organizations, public and private stakeholders, and with non-member countries.
3. Each Member shares and updates, for those solar applications for which it seeks the benefits of collective action under the ISA, and based on a common analytical mapping of solar applications, relevant information regarding: its needs and objectives; domestic measures and initiatives taken or intended to be taken in order to achieve these objectives; obstacles along the value chain and dissemination process. The Secretariat maintains a

database of these assessments in order to highlight the potential for cooperation.

4. Each Member designates a National Focal Point for the ISA. National Focal Points constitute a permanent network of correspondents of the ISA in Member countries. They inter alia interact with one another and also with relevant stakeholders to identify areas of common interest, design Programmes proposals and make recommendations to the Secretariat regarding the implementation of the objectives of the ISA.

### **Article III** **Programmes and other activities**

1. A Programme of the ISA consists of a set of actions, projects and activities to be taken in a coordinated manner by Members, with the assistance of the Secretariat, in furtherance of the objective and guiding principles described in article I and II. Programmes are designed in a way to ensure maximum scale effect and participation of the largest possible number of Members. They include simple, measurable, mobilizing targets.
2. Programme proposals are designed through open consultations among all National Focal Points, with the assistance of the Secretariat, and based on information shared by Members. A Programme can be proposed by any two Members or group of Members, or by the Secretariat. The Secretariat ensures coherence among all ISA Programmes.
3. Programme proposals are circulated by the Secretariat to the Assembly by digital circulation, through the network of National Focal Points. A Programme proposal is deemed open to adhesion by Members willing to join if it is supported by at least two Members and if objections are not raised by more than two countries.
4. A Programme proposal is formally endorsed by Members willing to join, through a joint declaration. All decisions regarding the implementation of the Programme are taken by Members participating in the Programme. They are carried out, with the guidance and assistance of the Secretariat, by country Representatives designated by each Member.
5. The annual work plan gives an overview of the Programmes, and other activities of the ISA. It is presented by the Secretariat to the Assembly, which ensures that all Programmes and activities of the annual work plan are within the overall objective of the ISA.

### **Article IV** **Assembly**

1. The Parties hereby establish an Assembly, on which each Member is represented, to make decisions concerning the implementation of this Agreement and coordinated actions to be taken to achieve its objective. The Assembly meets annually at the Ministerial level at the seat of the ISA. The Assembly may also meet under special circumstances.
2. Break-out sessions of the Assembly are held in order to take stock of the Programmes at Ministerial level and make decisions regarding their further implementation, in furtherance of article III.4.
3. The Assembly assesses the aggregate effect of the Programmes and other activities under

the ISA, in particular in terms of deployment of solar energy, performance, reliability, as well as cost and scale of finance. Based on this assessment, Members take all necessary decisions regarding the further implementation of the objective of the ISA.

4. The Assembly makes all necessary decisions regarding the functioning of the ISA, including the selection of the Director General and approval of the operating budget.
5. Each Member has one vote in the Assembly. Observers and Partner organizations may participate without having right to vote. Decisions on questions of procedure are taken by a simple majority of the Members present and voting. Decisions on matters of substance are taken by two-third majority of the Members present and voting. Decisions regarding specific Programmes are taken by Members participating in this Programme.
6. All decisions taken by the International Steering Committee of the ISA established by the Paris Declaration on the ISA of 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015 are submitted to the Assembly for adoption at its first meeting.

#### **Article V Secretariat**

1. Parties hereby establish a Secretariat to assist them in their collective work under this Agreement. The Secretariat comprises of a Director General, who is the Chief Executive Officer, and other staff as may be required.
2. The Director General is selected by and responsible to the Assembly, for a term of four years, renewable for one further term.
3. The Director General is responsible to the Assembly for the appointment of the staff as well as the organization and functioning of the Secretariat, and also for resource mobilization.
4. The Secretariat prepares matters for Assembly action and carries out decisions entrusted to it by the Assembly. It ensures that appropriate steps are taken to follow up Assembly decisions and to co-ordinate the actions of Members in the implementation of such decisions. The Secretariat, inter alia, shall:
  - a) assist the National Focal Points in preparing the Programmes proposals and recommendations submitted to the Assembly;
  - b) provide guidance and support to Members in the implementation of each Programme, including for the raising of funds;
  - c) act on behalf of the Assembly, or on behalf of a group of Members participating in a particular Programme, when so requested by them; and in particular establishes contacts with relevant stakeholders;
  - d) set and operate all means of communication, instruments and cross-cutting activities required for the functioning of the ISA and its Programmes, as approved by the Assembly.

#### **Article VI Budget and Financial Resources**

1. Operating costs of the Secretariat and Assembly, and all costs related to support functions and cross-cutting activities, form the budget of the ISA. They are covered by:
  - a) Voluntary contributions by its Members, Partner countries, UN & its agencies and other countries;
  - b) Voluntary contributions from private sector. In case of a possible conflict of interest, the Secretariat refers the matter to the Assembly for approval of the acceptance of the contribution;
  - c) Revenue to be generated from specific activities approved by the Assembly.
2. The Secretariat will make proposals before the Assembly to establish and enhance a Corpus Fund which will generate revenues for the budget of the ISA, with initial dotation of US \$16 million.
3. Government of India will contribute US \$ 27 million to the ISA for creating corpus, building infrastructure and recurring expenditure over 5 year duration from 2016-17 to 2020-21. In addition, public sector undertakings of the Government of India namely Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) have made a contribution of US \$ 1 million each for creating the ISA corpus fund.
4. Financial resources required for the implementation of a specific Programme, other than administrative costs falling under the general budget, are assessed and mobilized by countries participating in this Programme, with the support and assistance of the Secretariat.
5. The finance and administration activities of the ISA other than Programmes may be outsourced to another organization, in accordance with a separate agreement to be approved by the Assembly.
6. The Secretariat with the approval of the Assembly may appoint an external auditor to examine the accounts of the ISA.

#### **Article VII**

#### **Member and Partner Country status**

1. Membership is open to those solar resource rich States which lie fully or partially between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, and which are members of the United Nations. Such States become Members of the ISA by having signed this Agreement and having deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.
2. Partner Country status may be granted by the Assembly to the States which fall outside the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, are members of the United Nations, and are willing and able to contribute to the objectives and activities provided in this Agreement.
3. Partner Countries are eligible to participate in Programmes of the ISA, with the approval of Members participating in the Programme.

#### **Article VIII**

#### **Partner Organization**

1. Partner Organization status may be granted by the Assembly to organizations that have potential to help the ISA to achieve its objectives, including regional inter-governmental economic integration organizations constituted by sovereign States and at least one of which is a member of ISA.
2. Decisions regarding partnerships to be concluded in the context of a specific Programme are taken by countries participating in this Programme, with the approval of the Secretariat.
3. United Nations including its organs will be the Strategic Partner of the ISA.

#### **Article IX Observers**

Observer status that may be granted by the Assembly to applicants for membership or partnership whose application is pending, or to any other organization which can further the interest and objectives of the ISA.

#### **Article X Status, privileges and immunities of the ISA**

1. The ISA Secretariat shall possess juridical personality under the Host Country Agreement, the capacity to contract, to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable properties and to institute legal proceedings.
2. Under the same Host Country Agreement, the ISA Secretariat shall enjoy such privileges, applicable tax concessions and immunities as are necessary at its Headquarters for independent discharge of its functions and programmes, approved by the Assembly.
3. Under the territory of each Member, subject to its National Laws and in accordance with a separate Agreement, if necessary; the ISA Secretariat may enjoy such immunity and privileges that are necessary for the independent discharge of its functions and programmes.

#### **Article XI Amendments and withdrawal**

1. Any Member may propose amendments to the Framework Agreement after expiry of one year from the commencement of the Framework Agreement.
2. Amendments to the Framework Agreement shall be adopted by the Assembly by two thirds majority of the Members present and voting. The amendments shall come into force when two thirds of the Members convey acceptance in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.
3. Any member may withdraw from the present Framework Agreement, by giving a notice of three months to the Depository in advance. Notice of such withdrawal are notified to

the other Members by the Depository.

**Article XII**  
**Seat of the ISA**

The seat of the ISA shall be in India.

**Article XIII**  
**Signature and entry into force**

1. Ratification, acceptance or approval of the Framework Agreement is effected by States in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. This Framework Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the fifteenth instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.
2. For Members having deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval after the entry into force of the Framework Agreement, this Framework Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of the relevant instrument.
3. Once the ISA is established, the International Steering Committee of the ISA ceases to exist.

**Article XIV**  
**Depository, registration, authentication of the text**

1. The Government of the Republic of India is the Depository of the Framework Agreement.
2. This Framework Agreement is registered by the Depository pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.
3. The Depository transmits certified copies of the Framework Agreement to all Parties.
4. This Framework Agreement, of which Hindi, English and French texts are equally authentic, is deposited in the archives of the Depository.

**IN WITNESS WHERE OF** the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the Framework Agreement.

**DONE** at New Delhi, on this .....day of .....2016, in the Hindi, English and French languages, all texts being equally authentic

***Contribution to Corpus Fund of ISA: ways to acknowledge***

- i. Acknowledge the contribution through a marble stone in the ISA Secretariat building;
- ii. Providing opportunity to speak for 1 hour every year on complimentary basis for casting Company's programmes & profile on ISA Cyber Channel to build company's profile and to discover new business opportunities at the global level;
- iii. By giving appropriate opportunity to organize webinar through ISA webinar network to transmit its programmes such as presentation, lecture, workshop or seminar and interact with stakeholders and citizens across ISA member countries;
- iv. Providing appropriate opportunity to submit insights and opinion articles in ISA Journal(s);
- v. Making them special invitee in the ISA organized exhibitions/Seminars/Symposia's etc; and
- vi. Any other privileges as decided by ISA from time to time.

**Separately attached**

**Annexure-III**

**Annexure-IV**

**Separately attached**

## Annexure-III

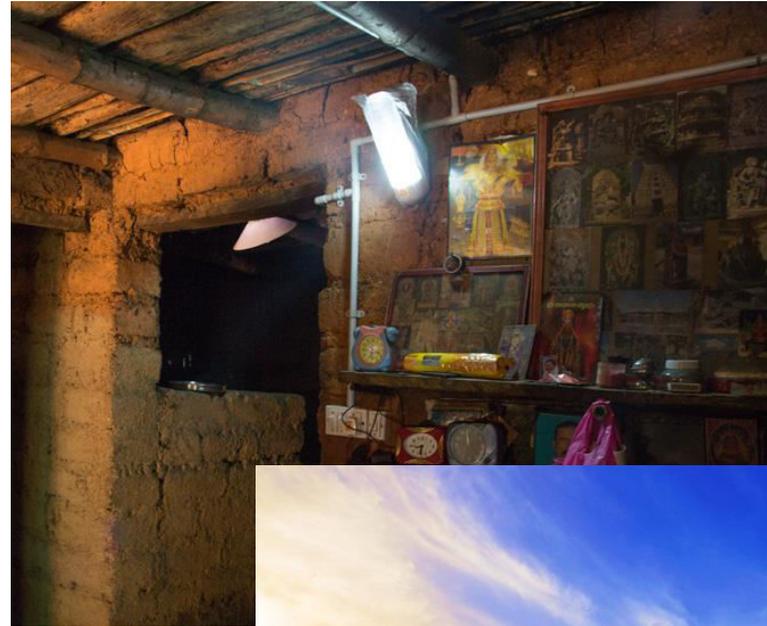


# World Bank and ISA: Scaling up Affordable Solar Financing

OCTOBER 2016

# Outline

1. World Bank Support for ISA
2. Immediate Support
3. Affordable Finance at Scale
4. Next Steps for WBG
5. Ideas to improve ISA's Value Proposition



# World Bank – ISA Financing Partner

- ▶ ISA –World Bank Joint Declaration signed on June 30, 2016
- ▶ World Bank as Financing Partner, supporting:
  - ▶ Development of a roadmap to mobilize financing.
  - ▶ Develop financing instruments
  - ▶ Technical assistance and knowledge transfer
  - ▶ Supporting mobilization of concessional financing
  - ▶ Supporting Country RE-INVEST events

# World Bank – Affordable Finance at Scale

## Immediate Support

- ▶ Development and Presentation of ISA roadmap:
  - ▶ Assistance to ISA/UNDP in development of roadmap, specific financing focus
  - ▶ Marrakesh Event at COP22 to present ISA's roadmap/financing issues
- ▶ ISA events (ISA RE-INVEST) with specific focus on financing:
  - ▶ In conjunction with country-by-country ISA RE-INVEST
  - ▶ Initial focus on upcoming events in Asia
- ▶ Technical Assistance – Initially through \$500k ESMAP allocation, for in-kind support.

# World Bank – Affordable Finance at Scale

- ▶ Roadmap to mobilize affordable financing at scale
- ▶ Commit own resources; Support mobilization of concessional financing; Convene IFIs
- ▶ Develop instruments to leverage resources and mobilize private capital flows
- ▶ Technical assistance to support access to financing

# Convening Key Players in Affordable Solar Finance

## ▶ Financial:

- ▶ Regional development banks (ADB, AfDB, IDB, IFC, EBRD, EIB, etc.)
- ▶ Select bilaterals (USAID, USOPIC, DFID, JICA, KfW, AFD, FMO, NIB)
- ▶ Select Foundations (Packard, Hewlett, MacArthur, Grantham, Rockefeller, etc)
- ▶ Climate finance institutions (GCF, CIF, GEF)
- ▶ Insurers (Munich Re, Swiss Re)
- ▶ Commercial banks
- ▶ Private equity funds for RE

## ▶ Non-Financial / Technical

- ▶ IRENA
- ▶ IEA
- ▶ UNDP and UNEP
- ▶ REN21
- ▶ Green Growth Institute
- ▶ U.S. NREL
- ▶ TUV Rheinland

# Addressing Key Financial Risks in the Solar Sector

- ▶ High **upfront capital costs** - all the “fuel” costs must essentially be prepaid (or financed) at start up. This makes projects and levelized tariffs highly sensitive to the weighted cost of capital
- ▶ **Regulatory** and **Feed-in Tariff** Risks – Solar FiTs are usually set by a independent regulator or ministry higher than the marginal cost of dispatch (and solar is typically more expensive than wind or other RE FiTs). How to mitigate the risk of possible changes to a tariff over a 20-25 year PPA
- ▶ Electric Distribution Utility (**Offtaker**) Risk – discoms are typically unable to fully recover the cost of electricity in emerging markets, straining their financial viability and imposing credit risks on a generator (liquidity or termination risk)
- ▶ Unlike thermal power, solar technology lends itself to distributed (small) generation because project sites need not be contiguous. Transaction costs don't decrease because the project is smaller. So how do you get **SCALE** in terms of finance?

# Developing Financing Products

- ▶ Products should be targeted at those risks faced by solar developers or address current financing constraints that plague renewable energy more generally in emerging markets.
- ▶ Product development would be led by World Bank Group, blended with donor finance, for deployment to ISA member countries.
- ▶ 3 broad categories of product – each designed to leverage larger capital flows:
  1. Partial Credit/Risk Guarantees for Projects
  2. Credit Enhancements for Debt Capital Markets (Green Bonds)
  3. Aggregation of small-scale solar projects / SME Financing

# What Are the Next Steps?

- ▶ The financing modalities summarized have been pilot tested in various countries and can leverage other sources of finance and investment in solar.
- ▶ How to operationalize this new strategic partnership? Key partners include:



# Terrawatt Initiative



- ▶ Formed during COP21, the objective of the non-profit Terrawatt Initiative to help develop 1 terawatt (1,000 GW) of additional solar power capacity by 2030. This would require raising approximately \$1 trillion of new investment over the same period.
- ▶ Led by the current CEO of ENGIE, the French renewable energy company (formerly GDF Suez)
- ▶ Leaders in finance, energy and law help to create conducive regulatory frameworks and standardization of solar documentation for the scaling up of solar worldwide
- ▶ Private sector companies involved include ENGIE, Total, Climate Bonds Initiative, Agence Française de Développement, Chadbourne & Park, CITI, EBRD, Eversheds, Gide Loyrette Nouel, Global Solar Power, Herbert Smiths Freehills, IADB, IFC, Norton Rose Fulbright, Simmons & Simmons, Trilegal, UNDP, and Watson Farley & Williams

# Next Steps (cont.)

- ▶ In partnership with ISA, Terrawatt and others, World Bank Group will work to raise **programmatically concessional financial resources** from the CIFs, the GCF, bilaterals and foundations (esp. for energy access initiatives) in the form of grants and investment resources for **transformational** solar finance schemes
- ▶ Fund raising could be phased to optimize timing (i.e., path of least resistance)
- ▶ ISA and UNDP can assess technical viability of solar technologies and project potential in member countries

# Other Ways to Increase ISA's Value Proposition

- ▶ To increase membership (from both public and private sector), ISA must improve its value proposition beyond similar types of non-profit initiatives – not a organizer of forums and conferences, but provider of impartial advice and technical assistance on solar development and financing
- ▶ ISA can provide **advice and technical assistance** to ISA member countries to operationalize and replicate some of the pilot financing concepts (“South-South” sharing)
- ▶ ISA can build a **modest base of in-house solar finance** experts and supplement that with the private sector membership of the Terrawatt Initiative to create a “panel of finance experts” to advise on pilot projects. Also could seek pro bono contribution of time by banks and law firms on pilot schemes in LDCs
- ▶ As a non-profit entity, ISA could **manage a program of grant-based assistance** (from interested donors) which could cover the costs of this advisory service to prepare projects and replicate successful financial structures (can utilize program management fees to **defray ISA overhead costs**)
- ▶ ISA would be seen by member countries as a “**honest broker**” with no direct ties to bilateral aid programs nor any financial interest in the investments

# World Bank Group Initiatives in Solar

- ▶ World Bank Group has substantial experience in blending different forms of donor assistance to provide both technical and financial support to cross-border and regional energy initiatives
  - ▶ Global Solar Initiative
  - ▶ Scaling Solar in Africa
  - ▶ Lighting Africa

# Annexure-IV



## United Nations as Strategic Partner of International Solar Alliance

### Role of the UN System



# Joint Declaration

## UN as Strategic Partner of ISA

**April 22, 2016: Joint declaration at New York.**

### Areas of focus are;

1. Development of synergy with ongoing UN programmes in ISA member countries
2. Creation of complimentary linkages with partners in the field of solar energy
3. Strategic cooperation in programmatic and technical expertise
4. Support knowledge management systems
5. Strengthening the ISA institutional structure, linkage with UN centers
6. Any other work areas and themes jointly discussed and decided by ISA and the UNDP



# Update

## 1. Support Development of Roadmap to ISA and Action plan

International Panel of Experts identified from Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America and India participated; Multilateral Development Banks, the World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank participated

- ✓ One to one meetings/ video/skype were held with some of them prior to this meeting and more consultations will be held
- ✓ Consultations via video conferencing was conducted on **2 Sept 2016**.
- ✓ Next steps: first draft will be sent to ISA within next 2 weeks [3<sup>rd</sup> week of Sept 2016]. The draft will be finalized after incorporating comments



# Update

## 2. Meeting of expert panel on 2 Sept 2016: Development of Roadmap to ISA and action plan

### Discussion points during the meeting

#### i. ISA's Value proposition

- to member countries, investors, bi/multilateral agencies, investors, R&D and communities
- What is ISA's niche vis-à-vis IEA, IRENA, REN 21, REEEP, GGGI and others?

#### ii. Financial instruments for solar in ISA member countries

- Can demand supply aggregations, standardization to reduce costs, improve quality, increase access to affordable finance?
- Who will invest? How will ISA de-risk solar financing?

#### iii. ISA's Business model

- How to ensure long term financial sustainability of ISA?



# Update

## 3. Request for UN operational support

1. Support to establish and operationalize ISA Secretariat [3 years]
2. Technical, legal and programmatic assistance from UN [1 million USD] including putting in place a knowledge management system
3. Support programme implementation in member countries
  1. Develop information packages and organize training programmes
  2. Projects in ISA countries
  3. Capacity building
  4. Outreach, awareness and information dissemination
  5. Programming for an improved global landscape for solar photovoltaic (PV) technology
4. Corpus management (fiduciary responsibility)

# Update

## 4. Knowledge management



### Evaluated trending knowledge management platforms

- *Teamworks, Slack, PathGather, Yammer, FB@Work, Jive, Asana, Convo and SocialCast*

Quick Comparison				
	Yammer	FB@Work	Jive	Slack
Requires business email	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Audio Visual Chat integrated	No	Yes	No	Yes
Live Video Stream / Video Conference	No	Yes	No	No
Document Storage / Library	No	Yes	Yes	No
Closed / Open / Semi Open Communities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Learning Curve & Training	Slow & Required	Little / None	Slow / Required	Slow / Required
White Board Document Space	No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Cost</b>	<b>Paid (200/pu/pm)*</b>	<b>Free</b>	<b>Paid (1061/pu/pm)*</b>	<b>Paid (830/pu/pm)*</b>

#### Global User Statistics

- Teamworks - 2 Million
- Facebook - 1.71 Billion
- Slack - 3 Million

#### Pricing (2000 users *annual* in INR )

- Facebook – Free
- Slack – INR 1 Crore 92 Lakhs (USD 286 thousand)
- Yammer – INR 48 Lakhs (USD 72 thousand )
- Jive – INR 2 Crore 55 Lakhs (USD 381 thousand )

#### Trend Setters

- Oxfam is using FB@Work
- 1 out of 7 people on earth use FB
- FB@Work has 6K engineers working to improve it every day
- FB@Work is well known and intuitive

\* *per user / per month / in INR*



# Update

## 5. UN Agencies on Board



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women



**Thank You**

