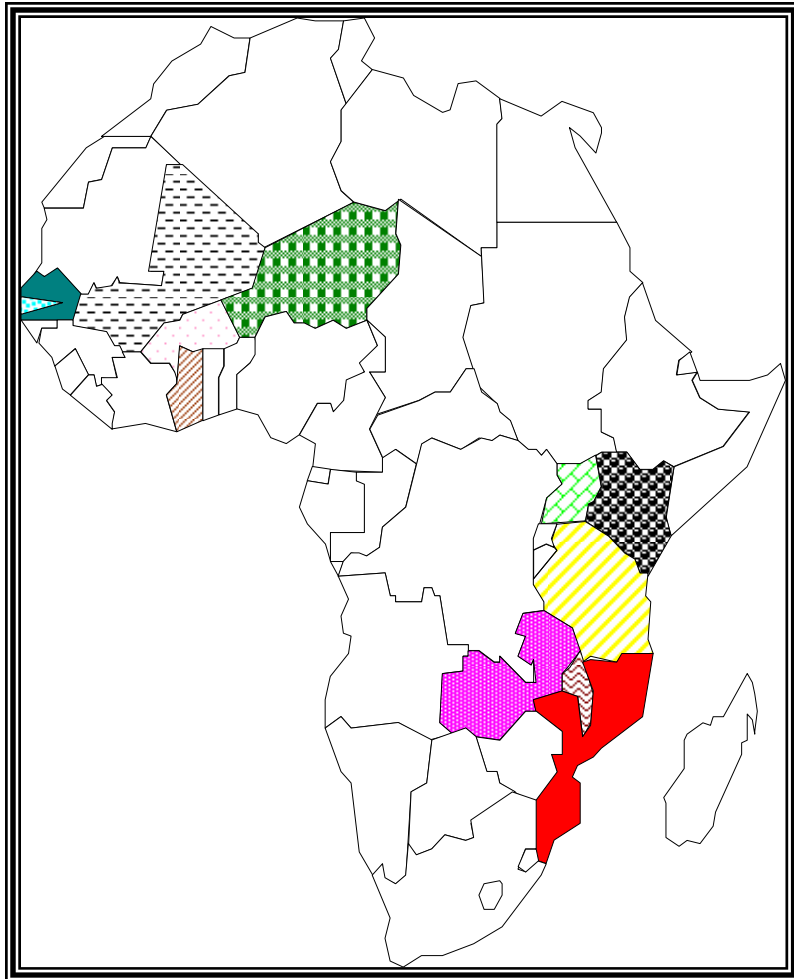


EUEI IMPACT ANALYSIS REPORT



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the European Union Energy Initiative

The principal aim of the EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) was to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving access to cleaner energy services in rural areas of Africa.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a selected group of African countries.

During the course of the Activity, the (African Caribbean Pacific – European Union Energy Facility) ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, and indeed the approval of projects, lie outside the time frame of the Activity. Nevertheless, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility (after the results of the Facility process are known) which is partially discussed in this document.

Added to this, the general impact of the Activity in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

Because of unforeseen savings in the follow-up process, an amount of money remained after project completion. It was agreed between the project parties, Risø, Danida and AFREPREN/FWD, that this sum could be used to conduct an Impact Assessment, the subject of this present document.

AFREPREN/FWD carried out a survey in Eastern, West and Southern Africa to assess the impact of the Maputo/Ouagadougou processes and how they helped the respective countries in proposal preparation and the submission of the project proposals to the facility.

The survey was undertaken by sending out questionnaires to institutions that participated in the EUEI events. The number of questionnaires sent out was 12 and the number of responses received was 7 or close to 60% response rate – relatively high response for an email based questionnaire. This report is a summary of the responses received from the various focal points that took part in the survey.

This report is a summary of the responses received from the various focal points that took part in the survey designed to assess the extent to which the Activity has achieved the original objectives that were set out.

1.2 Process of Selection and Status

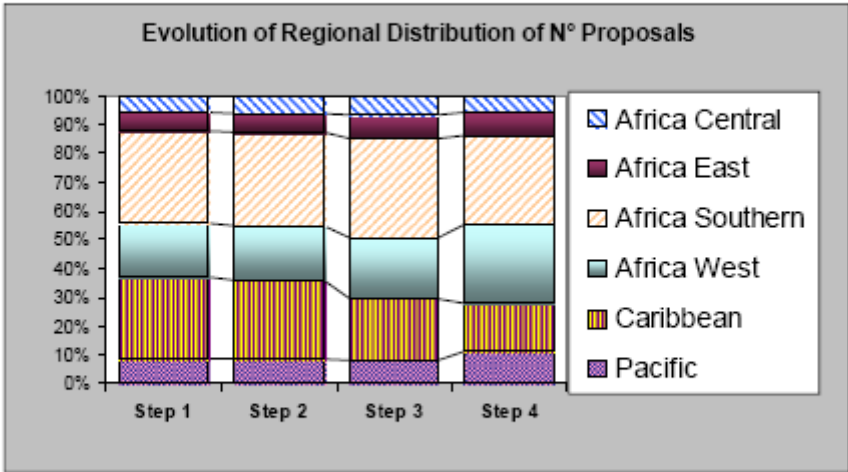
This section provides a summary of the final statistics of the call for proposals released by the (African Caribbean Pacific – Energy Union Energy Facility) ACP-EU Energy Facility as published on the EUEI website (http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/energy/cfp/cfp_en.htm).

- The Call for Proposals of the ACP-EC Energy Facility attracted 307 applications.
- Arriving late = 23
- Failing Admin check = 54
- Remaining for evaluation of Concept Notes = 230 (Step 1)
- Accepted for detailed evaluation = 169 (Step 2)
- Passing detailed evaluation = 91 (Step 3)
- Verified for Eligibility = 80 (Step 4)
- Accepted on Final List for EF Co-funding = 75 (€198M)
- Retained on Reserve List = 5 (€17M)

In this synopsis, it is shown that of the 307 applications received, only 230 could be retained for the first step of the evaluation, which corresponds to a dropout rate of 25%. A further 25% were rejected at step 1 (Concept Notes) and about 50% of the remainder failed at the detailed step. Finally, only 80 proposals were successful at all steps – overall 35% of the 230 concept note. The available funds amount to €198M which was sufficient to co-fund 75 proposals, leaving only 5 to be retained on a reserve list for possible co-funding should the requisite funds become available.

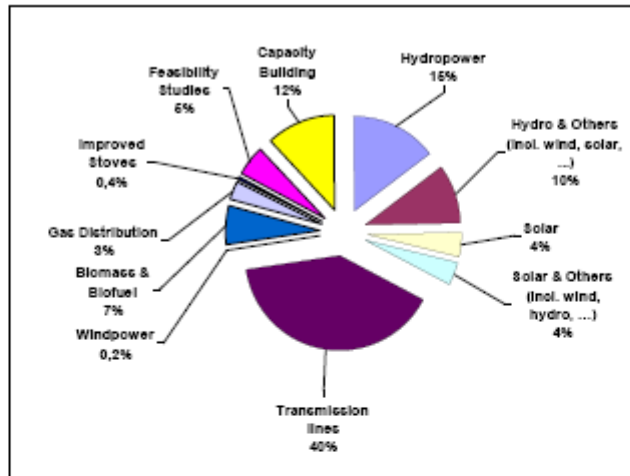
It is estimated that the 75 selected projects will benefit over 7.5 million poor people in the ACP countries – a significant contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

3. Numbers of Proposals



The distribution of the numbers of proposals retained at each step of the evaluation process is presented in the Chart above. Notably, the percentages for Central, East and Southern Africa remained fairly constant throughout. However, the strong reduction in the number for the Caribbean at Step 3 was reflected in significant increases in West Africa and the Pacific in the final result.

Distribution of requested amount by type.



Energy Facility - Final Results of Call for Proposals

NOTES

Various types of technology were proposed and recorded following the detailed evaluations. The global distribution of requested amounts for each type of technology are displayed in this Chart.

As can be seen from this Chart, by far the largest amount (40%) is allocated to electrical transmission lines in rural areas. The second most important technology is hydropower (including mixed technologies in which hydro predominates).

2.0 Impact Analysis of EUEI

2.1 Proposals Submitted

The following table is a breakdown of some of the project proposals that were submitted to the EC facility by the countries surveyed in Eastern, West and Southern Africa. The table also indicates whether or not the proposals were successful in accessing funding from the facility.

Country	Title of Project Proposal	Successful or not Successful
Ethiopia	1. Wind Power to Energize Universal Electricity Access Program.	Not successful
Kenya	1. Renewable Energy solutions for Poverty Alleviation Project (REPAP), Kenya.	Not Successful
	2. Scaling up LPG access to rural households	Not Successful
	3. Promoting Use of Sustainable Energy in Wajir District	Successful
	4. Community based mini-hydro development in Upper Tana river Basin for Poverty Alleviation.	Successful
	5. Up scaling the smaller biogas plants for agricultural producers and processors.	Successful
Malawi	1. The Rural Electrification Promotion Project.	Not successful
	2. Rural Energisation for Poverty Reduction in Malawi.	Not successful
	3. Msamala Sustainable Energy Project	Successful
Mozambique	1. Capacity Building in Energy Planning and Management.	Successful
	2. Improved Access to energy services in Isolated rural areas of Mozambique by application of Photovoltaic systems.	Successful
	3. Electrificacao da Comunidade de Majana	Successful
Tanzania	1. Improvement of Power Generation for Mafia Island from Biomass Gasification Technology (Phase –I).	Not successful
	2. Mwenga 3MW hydro Power Plant	Successful
	3. Best Ray (Bringing Energy Services to Tanzanian Rural Areas)	Successful
	4. Up scaling access to integrated Modern energy services for poverty reduction.	Successful
Zambia	1. Production and Use of Bio-Fuels in Zambia.	Not successful
	2. Increased Access to Electricity and ICT Services.	Successful.

Country	Title of Project Proposal	Successful or not Successful
	3. Implementation of rural electrification projects.	Successful
Uganda	1. Providing access to Modern Energy services in Northern Uganda.	Successful
	2. Supply of Power to rural areas of Kasese District and Surrounding areas.	Not successful
	3. Energy for Production In Selected Rural Enterprises In Uganda	Not successful
Senegal	1. Projet de développement de l'accès des populations rurales sénégalaises aux services électriques (Prodapes- Kolda -Véligara).	Successful

As seen in the table, out of a total of 23 proposals submitted, 14 were successful equivalent to approximately 61% of submitted proposals a relatively high proportion. While it is difficult to prove beyond any reasonable doubt, that the Activity contributed to the high number of successful proposals from the participating countries, there are strong indications that the Activity was instrumental primarily through:-

- Provision of information on the proposal process and objectives.
- Cross fertilization of ideas and sharing of know-how among countries in the region.

3.0 Link to Maputo/Ouagadougou Process

This section will evaluate the respondents view on the extent to which the project ideas generated in the Maputo process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, their reasons why the project ideas were not further developed.

One of the issues addressed by the survey was the linkage between the Maputo/Ouagadougou preparation processes and the proposal submitted to the ACP/EC Energy Facility. The majority of the respondents stated that the Maputo/Ouagadougou process helped them transform their project ideas into proposals. The following table is breakdown of the project ideas generated and an analysis of the linkages with the project proposals submitted to the facility:-

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
Zambia	Production and Use of Bio-Fuels in Zambia.	Increased Access to Electricity and ICT Services.	There are strong linkages with the ideas generated in Maputo/Ouagadougou process and the project proposals submitted.	So far a new energy policy that prioritises biofuels development has been approved.
	Implementation of rural electrification projects.	Implementation of rural electrification projects.		Several project investments are in the pipeline. On the other hand substantial private sector investments have already been made, particularly with regard to promotion of Jatropha for bio-diesel production. At least US\$150 million expansion

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
				project for a sugar estate is under implementation. Part of the motivation for this added investments is the need to produce ethanol for blending with gasoline. Additional proposals to establish biofuel refineries are under consideration by the Zambian Government.
Kenya	Harnessing renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, microhydro) and LPG for household, institutions and rural based processing.	Renewable Energy solutions for Poverty Alleviation Project (REPAP), Kenya.	The project ideas generated in the Maputo workshop were to the largest extent the ones translated into proposals.	
	Creating a conducive environment for propagation of modern energy services in rural areas	Scaling up LPG access to rural households		
	Development of human resources for effective rural energy service delivery in Kenya			
Malawi	Provision of electricity to rural trading centers.	The Rural Electrification Promotion Project.	The Malawi respondent stated that the project ideas generated in the Maputo workshop were	
	Provision of energy	Rural		

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
	for the rural poor through RETs	Energisation for Poverty Reduction in Malawi.	used in developing the proposals and helped to shape the final proposal documents.	
	Artisanal training in production, installation and maintenance of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs)			
Mozambique	Capacity building for monitoring and evaluation of projects	Capacity Building in Energy Planning and Management.	In Mozambique all the projects that were submitted and further approved are a result of the project ideas discussed in the Maputo workshop.	
	Rural Electrification of 100 health centers and schools using PV.	Improved Access to energy services by Application of Photovoltaic systems.		
	Integrated project of electrification using low cost technologies for rural villages and biomass energy conservation in 4 provinces		Weak linkages.	
	Preparation of bankable documents for investments in 3 middle-size hydropower plants in Mozambique		Weak linkages.	
Uganda	Provision of energy services to Institutions and households in rural areas	Providing access to Modern Energy services in Northern Uganda.	The view was that all the Project ideas from the Maputo Workshop helped in guiding Uganda in developing project proposals.	
	Provision of energy for income generating activities in rural areas	Supply of Power to rural areas of Kasese District and Surrounding		

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
		areas.		
	Extension of the grid to rural industries/productive enterprises	Energy for Production In Selected Rural Enterprises In Uganda		
Senegal	Project de collect et de valorisation de lait dans les régions de Matam et de Kolda.	Projet de développement de l'accès des populations rurales sénégalaises aux services électriques (Prodapes-Kolda - Véligara).	Weak linkages	
	Projet d'électrification des infrastructures sanitaires et scolaires dans les régions de Matam et de Tamba.		Strong linkages	
	Projet de production et de diffusion de charbon de biomasse alternatif à celui du charbon de bois dans la région de St. Louis		Weak linkages	
	Projet de transformation et de valorisation du maïs dans la région de Tamba		Weak linkages	
	Projet énergétique de diffusion des plateformes multifonctionnelles pour l'allégement des tâches domestiques et la promotion des activités productrices		Weak linkages	
	Projet d'équipement		Weak Linkages	

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
	en systèmes photovoltaïques de 15000 ménages et de 200 centres communautaires dans le département de Foundiougne			
Ethiopia	Strengthening of the country's generation capacity and ensure adequate energy for RE	Wind Power to Energize Universal Electricity Access Program.	Strong linkages between the project ideas generated and the project proposals submitted.	
	Extension of grid by 200km x 132kV by 2007	Community managed renewable energy Programme for rural Ethiopia.		
	Building local entrepreneurial capacity in PV technology by 2007	HydroBioPower: Livelihood improvement in rural area through collaborative development of renewable energy solutions in Oromia and Southern Nations Regional States of Ethiopia.		
Tanzania	Provision of financial and technical support to the (soon-to-be established) Rural Energy Fund.	Improvement of Power Generation for Mafia Island from Biomass Gasification Technology (Phase -I).	Weak linkages	
	Establishment of a programme to strengthen institutions'	Mwenga 3MW hydro Power Plant	Weak linkages	

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
	capacities to deliver better energy services			
	Design and implementation of a service delivery model to facilitate large scale uptake and use of sustainable energy (clean fossil fuel and renewable energy technologies) in rural areas	Best Ray (Bringing Energy Services to Tanzanian Rural Areas)	Strong linkages	
	Rural energisation strategic plan through centralised and decentralised energy systems	Up scaling access to integrated Modern energy services for poverty reduction.	Weak linkages	
	Development of tools for energy policy including implementation strategies, appropriate legal and regulatory framework, integrated planning, etc)		Weak linkages.	
Burkina Faso	1. Motorisation des systèmes d'exhaure et d'irrigation dans 20 provinces	Developpement des marches de combustible alternatifs autour des usines de production coteonnières en Afrique de l'Ouest	Weak linkages	
	2.Électrification rurale de 50 localités gérées par des coopératives d'électrification rurale d'ici 2010	Solar energy for improves energy services in rural areas.	Weak linkages	

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
	3. Projet de diffusion à grande échelle de plateformes multifonctionnelles pour développer les services énergétiques en milieu rural		Weak linkages.	
	4. Création d'un cadre multisectoriel de concertation sur les questions d'énergie en milieu pauvre		Weak Linkages.	
	5. Promotion des énergies renouvelables et efficacité énergétique non ligneux		Strong linkages.	
	6. Production et commercialisation durable des énergies ligneuses et des produits forestiers		Weak linkages.	
	7. Programme de renforcement des capacités des acteurs des secteurs de l'énergie		Weak linkages.	
Ghana	Provision of sustainable biomass energy through the establishment of community woodlots in rural areas	Facilitating the provision of sustainable energy and environment for rural development.	Weak linkages.	
	Provision of energy to support rural industries and entrepreneurship training			

Country	Ideas Generated at Maputo/Ouagadougou	Proposal Submitted to EC	Linkages	Other Information
	Mechanisation of rural activities and transportation			
	Capacity building on energy policy management and project development for policy makers			
	Establishment of a special purpose fund to assist in the provision of energy for cottage/rural industries			
	Development of decentralised electricity systems for rural electrification			

4.0 Reasons for Success or Failure in Accessing Funding

The majority of those contacted stated that the project proposals that were linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval.

This section will analyze the respondents view on whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval.

4.1 Link of workshops and success of proposals submitted

The following are the responses received from those surveyed on the reasons that they feel may explain the success of project proposals that were linked to the Maputo/Ouagadougou workshops:-

- The workshops explored critical issues in developing energy access projects, particularly those aimed at poverty reduction.
- The process gave participants and authorities the necessary tools and insight not only on improving the policy environment but also designing high impact energy access projects.
- The process enabled multi-sectoral group of members to participate in the elaboration of the project proposals. Most of the information was collected from the multisectoral group
- The workshops were viewed as helpful because they provided useful and detailed guidance on the process for submitting proposals.

4.2 Reasons for Failure of Submitted proposals

The following are the reasons received from respondents on why some of the proposals submitted failed to get funding from the energy facility:-

- Non-compliance to the submission deadline which led to disqualification of the project proposals.
- Complexity of guidelines and stringency of requirements.
- Short proposal preparation lead time.

5.0 The Significance of Maputo/Ouagadougou process

The majority of respondents confirmed that the Maputo/Ouagadougou workshops process provided them with an opportunity to develop project proposals from the ideas generated during the workshops.

This section will analyze the respondents view on the extent to which the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating the respective countries/regions for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

The reasons highlighted by respondents include:-

- Awareness by various actors of the opportunity provided by the EUEI both in terms of funding available for project implementation as well as for capacity building for project formulation and implementation.
- Assistance in generating project ideas which would further be developed into project proposals.
- Assistance in formulation and submission of project proposals to the facility.
- Facilitating the preparation of the proposal through the ideas generated as well as inputs from other experts provided during the country workshops.

6.0 Multi- Sector Collaboration

The majority of respondents contacted confirmed that the Workshops and follow-up process had a positive effect on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects that were submitted.

This section will analyze whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects. It will also attempt to assess the extent to which this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable.

Examples of specific examples of countries that we contacted are highlighted below:-

Zambia

Zambian representation indicated that the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process provided a basis not only for multi-sector collaboration in energy policy formulation, projects formulation and implementation but also for building up a basis for a multi-sector collaboration process. As a way to improve policy formulation, for example, Zambia's 2007 new Energy Policy will be anchored on an implementation framework to cover the period 2008-2030. This is unlike the 1994 policy which had no implementation framework. The EUEI Facilitation Workshops provided valuable inputs to this process. The process has not only led to long term national collaborative efforts but also built bridges to other EU-Africa initiatives. Development of biofuels, for example, has become an important initiative that Zambia is pursuing under the EU facilitated Round Table Africa (RTA) Programme (www.roundtableafrica.net). The results of the EU facilitation initiative will therefore have long term impacts on the improvement of the Zambian energy sector.

Uganda

In Uganda, the respondents confirmed that the process brought together various stakeholders which was good for national planning purposes and for identifying appropriate projects.

Gambia

The Facilitation workshops were viewed to have had many positive impacts on the multi-sector collaboration. In The Gambia, the ECOWAS Access to Energy program has strengthened this multi-sectoral approach and generating additional interest for sustainability.

Kenya

In Kenya, the Facilitation workshops ensured the establishment and/or strengthened useful links. Through these links, other collaborations emerged. For instance, the GEF Biomass project being implemented by Renewable Energy Technology Assistance Programme (RETAP), has enjoyed stronger participation of the Ministry much of which can be traced back to the interaction (arising out of the Maputo process) with the Project Manager and subsequent consultations and networking.

Malawi

The respondent from Malawi confirmed that the process helped in Multi-sector collaboration.

Mozambique

The process helped in collaborating with relevant institutions in the energy industry.

Senegal

The multi-sector collaboration in Senegal has been manifested in the following ways:-

- In the mainstreaming of energy services into PRSP2 (Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers). The second generation of PRSP document was approved in May 2006.
- In the Gender audit (gender and energy) process to integrate gender in the energy policy. This process was initiated by ENERGIA network and the gender audit work was implemented through the multisectoral group involved in the Maputo process.
- The DEA (Development Energy in Africa) project to elaborate an assessment framework tool for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the energy intervention is also partly linked to the Maputo/Ouagadougou process.

The respondent from Senegal also stated that the project document approved by ACP/EU Energy Facility has adopted a multisectoral based approach. The multisectoral Committee (partly established in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process) is defined in the project approved by the ACP/EU Energy Facility as an appropriate partner in charge of capacity development of the local communities and the follow up of multisectoral projects implemented in the Kolda and Véligara regions.

7.0 Synergies with Other Energy-Development Activities

The majority of the respondents identified synergies with other development activities.

This section will identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF. Specific examples of synergies with other energy-development activities in the region are highlighted below:-

Zambia

The EUEI preparatory process' ability to garner support at high levels in government (e.g. Energy Ministers) ensured that the process to could add value to other initiatives' targets. It has been, for example, easy to upgrade activities to concrete action on the ground particularly where it required government facilitation (e.g. policy formulation).

Uganda

Synergies in the preparatory period include undertaking adequate consultations with key stakeholders and targeting increasing energy access especially among the less privileged.

Senegal

In Senegal, the DEA (Development Energy in Africa) process has been used in the project description submitted to ACP/EU Energy Facility as a potential tool for monitoring and evaluation.

Malawi

The synergies with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF were confirmed by the Malawian respondent.

Kenya

The preparatory process benefited from information sourced from GVEP's integrated sectoral energy planning initiative that sought to strengthen country commitments to village energy programmes and innovative strategies to Bridge the gap between investors, entrepreneurs and energy users. The process further benefited from ideas generated during a gender mainstreaming in energy sector development initiative implemented by Practical Action and Ministry of energy and financially supported by the EU.

Gambia

In Gambia, the respondent confirmed that there has been synergy with EUEI PDF, COOPENER and GVEP.

ANNEXES

Annex 8.1 Proposals Approved

Annex 8.2 Terms of Reference for Impact Study Assessment

Annex 8.3 Sample Questionnaire

8.1 Proposals Approved

On 17 July 2007, the European Commission approved the final selection of proposals that will benefit from grant co-funding from the 9th European Development Fund. The total amount of the grants to be awarded is €198 million. The complete list is attached below.

Country/ies of action	Name of Applicant	Action title
Bénin	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	Programme d'électrification rurale par réseau SBEE
Bénin	Groupe Energie Renouvelable, Environnement et Solidarités	SETUP: Service Energetique et Technique à Usage Productif au Bénin
Burkina Faso	Dagris Paris	Développement des marchés de combustible alternatifs autour des usines de production cotonnières en Afrique de l'Ouest
Burkina Faso	N.V. Nuon	Solar energy for improved energy services in rural areas
Cabo Verde	Água de Ponta Preta, Ltda	Servicio Energetico Sostenible para poblaciones Rurales Aisladas mediante Micro-redes con energia renovables en la Isla de Santa Antao (Capo Verde)
Cameroun	Mission de Developpement Intégré des Monts Mandar	Projet d'Electrification de 28 Villages en zone rurale dans 6 Communes de la Province de l'Extrême Nord du Cameroun
Cameroun	Agence d'Electrification Rurale	Electricity for rural development in Rumpi Area
Côte d'Ivoire	Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricité	Renforcement et extension du réseau électrique de distribution dans 107 localités en milieu rural en Côte d'Ivoire
Côte d'Ivoire	Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricité	Electrification des quartiers periurbains de la ville d'Abidjan avec prolongement du reseau existante
Côte d'Ivoire	Société d'Operation ivoirienne d'electricité	Electrification de 23 localite rural erigees en Chef lieu de Sous Prefecture
Dominica	Commonwealth for Dominica	Preparation of geothermal based crossborder electrical interconnection in the Caribbean
Dominican Republic	PNUD	Programa de electrificacion rural en Republica Dominicana basado en fuentes de energia renovable
Dominican Republic	Empresa Distribuidora de Electricidad del Este	Conformación de cooperativas eléctricas para la gestión de servicios en barrios pobres de la zona este de la Republica Dominicana.
Dominican Republic	Consortio Tecno DEAH, s.a.	Conversion de la biomasa a energia electrica en Mata de Palma, comunidad canera tradicional de la provincia de el seibo
Eritrea	Ministry of Energy and Mines the State of Eritrea	Expansion of LPG storage and distribution facilities to rural aereas of Eritrea
Ethiopia	Plan UK	Community managed renewable energy programme for rural Ethiopia.

ACP-EU ENERGY FACILITY
APPROVED LIST

75 SELECTED PROPOSALS ALPHABETICALLY
BY COUNTRY

Ethiopia	Lay Volunteers International Association	HydroBioPower: livelihood improvement in rural area through collaborative development of renewable energy sources in Oromia and Southern Nations Regional States of Ethiopia
Ghana	Kumasi Institute of Technology, Energy and Environment	Facilitating the provision of sustainable energy and environment for rural development
Guinea	Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Énergie	Levée des obstacles au développement de la filière pico hydroélectrique en Guinée
Guinea Bissau	Direction générale de l'énergie	Projet multisectoriel de réhabilitation des infrastructures - volet énergie
Guinea Bissau	Accao para o Desenvolvimento	Promocao do Acesso a Fontes de Energia Modernas na Guine Bissau
Kenya	Arid Land Development Focus	Promoting use of sustainable energy in Wajir District
Kenya	Tana and Athi rivers Development Authority	Community based mini hydropower development in upper tana river basin for poverty alleviation
Kenya	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	Up scaling the smaller biogas Plants for agricultural producers and processors
Madagascar	Zecca Prefabbricati	Aménagement hydro électrique du site de Befanaova sur la rivière Sahambano et projet d'électrification rurale dans la zone de l'hosy - Madagascar
Madagascar	Centre National de Recherches industrielle et technologique	Appuis a la sinergie energie - environnement dans le sud est de Madagascar
Madagascar	Fondation Energies pour le Monde	Electrification rurale décentralisée par énergies renouvelables dans le sud de Madagascar
Madagascar	Electriciens Sans Frontières	Projet LEMENA: Mise en place d'un resau électrique local en zone rurale à partir d'une ressource renouvelable
Madagascar	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement	Bioenergelec
Madagascar	Electricité de France	Projet d'électrification de la région de SAVA
Madagascar	GRET	Programme Rhyviere-Madagascar (reseau hydroélectrique villageois énergie et respect de l'environnement)
Malawi	Concern Universal	Msamala sustainable Energy Project
Mauritania	Tenmya	Projet d'initiatives locales d'électrification solaire (PILES)
Mauritania	Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques	Projet D'électrification rurale dans le Brakna
Mauritania	Agence Promotion et Accès Universel	Accès Universel à l'énergie: Mise à niveau d'infrastructures et délégation de services publics d'électrification rurale dans 20 localités rurales de 6 wilayas (régions) en Mauritanie
Mozambique	Fundo de Energia	Electrificação da Comunidade de Majana

ACP-EU ENERGY FACILITY
APPROVED LIST

75 SELECTED PROPOSALS ALPHABETICALLY
BY COUNTRY

Mozambique	Fundo de Energia	Improved access to energy services in isolated rural areas of Mozambique by application of photovoltaic systems
Mozambique	E.D.M- Dir. de Engeh. de Predes	Rural electrification of Tete Districts Capitals (RETDC)
Mozambique	Electricidade de Moçambique	Rural electrification in cabo delgado province, phase III lot 2
Mozambique	Electricidade de Moçambique	Rural Electrification of Chibabava and Buzi Districts in Sofala Province
Mozambique	Ministry of Energy	Capacity building in energy planning and management
Mozambique	Consejo Inter-hospitalario de Cooperación	Red de centros de servicios energeticos basicos alimentados con sistemas fotovoltaicos basados en la mejora de servicios sociales basicos y en desarrollo de capacidades locales y la autogestion energetica para comunidades rurales aisladas de Mozambique
Namibia	Desert Research Foundation	Tsumkwe Energy
Nigeria	Development outreach	Solar Energy Solutions for Motive power needs in energy poor niger delta communities
RDC	World Wide Fund for Nature Belgium	Eco Makala: viabilisation durable de l'approvisionnement en bois-energie des populations rurales riveraines de la ville de Goma
Regional: all ACP countries	E-Parliament	Energy access for the poor: improving energy governance by informing and engaging ACP legislators
Regional: Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, République Centrafricaine, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo Brazaville, RDC, Gabon, Guinée Conakry, Madagascar, Mali, mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad	Innovation Energie Developpement	Appui au Club des agences et structures nationales afriqenes en charge d'électrification rurale
Regional: Burkina Faso et Ghana	West African Power Pool	Cross border supply of electricity to communities in Burkina Faso
Regional: Burkina Faso, Bénin, Ghana, Mali	Institut International d'Ingenierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement	Renforcement des capcités des collectivités, de la société civile, des secteurs privé et public dans les pays membres de CEDEAO dans le domaine de l'énergie
Regional: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinée Bissau, Mali	Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine	Deployer les systèmes d'information energetiques nationaux au Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinée Bissau et au Mali
Regional: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Guinée Equatoriale, Tchad	Communauté Economique et Monetaire de l'Afrique Centrale	Projet d'électrification periurbaine intensive
Regional: Ghana, Kenya	International Finance Corporation	Lighting the bottom of the pyramid

ACP-EU ENERGY FACILITY
APPROVED LIST

75 SELECTED PROPOSALS ALPHABETICALLY
BY COUNTRY

Regional: Haiti, Republica Dominicana	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral	Desarrollo local de la zona transfronteriza dominicano-haitiana a través de la reforestación con <i>Jatropha curcas</i> y la producción al nivel comunitario de energía renovable a partir de biomasa vegetal.
Regional: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	GVEP International	Developing energy enterprises project East Africa
Regional: Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire	West African Power Pool	Cross-border supply of electricity to rural communities in Liberia
Regional: Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique	Intermediate Technology Development Group	Catalysing modern energy service delivery to marginal communities in Southern Africa
Regional: S.Lucia Dominica Grenada St. Kitts and Nevis St. Vincent & the Grenadines Antigua & Barbuda The bahamas	General Secretariat of the Organization of American States	Increasing the sustainability of the energy sector in the Caribbean through improved governance and management
Regional: Togo, Ghana	West African Power Pool	Crossborder supply of electricity to rural communities in Togo
Rwanda	Movimento per la lotta contro la fame nel mondo	Ligne électrique de Muhura
Rwanda	Care Osterreich	Community assisted Acces sustainable energy in Rwanda (CASE-RWANDA)
Rwanda	Ministère des Infrastructures	Increased rural energy access in Rwanda through PPP (IREA RPPP)
Sénégal	Agence Sénégalaise d'électrification rurale	Projet de développement de l'accès des populations rurales sénégalaises aux services électriques (Prodapes - Lolda Véligara)
Somalia	Adventist Development and Relief Agency - UK	Somalia Energy and Livelihood Project
Tanzania	Mufindi Tea Company	Mwenga 3 MW hydro Power Plant
Tanzania	Instituto Oikos, onlus	Best Ray (Bringing energy services to Tanzanian rural Areas)
Tanzania	Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries	Up scaling acces to integrated modern energy services for poverty reduction
Tchad	Ministère des Mines et de l'Energie	Établissement d'un plan de developpement du secteur de l'énergie
Uganda	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit	Providing access to modern energy for northern Uganda (PAMENU)
Vanuatu	Vanuatu Renewable Energy and Power Association	The answer is blowing in the wind - Improving acces to energy services for the communities of Futuna and Aneityum Islands (Vanuatu) using wind technology
Vanuatu	Malampa Provincial Council	Provision of renewable energy to 4 villages of North East Malekula Island, Malampa province using locally produced copra oil as biofuel
Vanuatu	Penama Provincial Government	Provision of renewable energy to 3 villages in Ambae Islands, Penama province, Vanuatu, using locally produced copra oil as biofuel

**ACP-EU ENERGY FACILITY
APPROVED LIST**

**75 SELECTED PROPOSALS ALPHABETICALLY
BY COUNTRY**

Vanuatu	Torba Provincial Council	Provision of renewable energy to two villages Vanualava Island, Torba Province (Vanuatu) using locally produced copra oil as biofuel.
Zambia	World Bank	Increased access to Electricity Services
Zambia	Rural electrification Authority	Rural electricity infrastructure and small scale projects (increased access to energy services in rural areas)
Zimbabwe	Borders Timbers Limited	Installation of a steam engine powered generation set at Charter Sawmill

8.2 Terms of Reference for Impact Study Assessment

Key Tasks for the Impact Analysis

The Impact Analysis should address both:

1. The extent to which the Activity has achieved the original objectives, specifically to lead to

“Increased understanding by government officials and other stakeholders in participating countries of the links between energy and rural poverty; and conceptualisation and mobilisation of support for specific actions that will follow-up on the Nairobi recommendations.”
2. The extent to which the Activity facilitated the process of -submitting proposals to the Energy Facility for the target countries, and the rate of success of the proposals.
3. The Impact Analysis will study both the Maputo and the Ouagadougou Activities, however given various constraints (time, budget, proximity of contacts, availability of information) it is expected that the analysis of the Maputo Activity will be more detailed and in-depth than the Ouagadougou Activity.

The specific tasks for the Impact Analysis will be:

- a. Identify which proposals were submitted by the target countries in the southern and eastern African sub-region (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval. (will there be an official EU evaluation of the proposals? if affirmative, they could also summaries why the proposals were/were not successful).
- b. Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed. Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the Activity were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the Activity for success or failure of the submitted proposals.
- c. On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo follow-up process helped in capacitating the countries for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

- d. Identify whether the Activity has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable
- e. Identify and describe any synergies with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, other EUEI activities such as PDF
- f. Identify which proposals were submitted by the target countries in West Africa (Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger and Senegal) to the Energy Facility and which, if any were successful in receiving approval. (will there be an official EU evaluation of the proposals? if affirmative, they could also summaries why the proposals were/were not successful)..
- g. Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed. Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the Activity were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the Activity for success or failure of the submitted proposals. This will be done in consultation with West African colleagues at ENDA, KITE and MFC, as well as URC if required.
- h. On the basis of f and g, analyze to what extent the Ouagadougou follow-up process helped in capacitating the countries for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility; Identify whether the Activity has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable and describe any synergies with other energy-development activities in the region

8.3 Sample Questionnaire

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

- ◆ Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.

- ◆ Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

- ◆ Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

- ◆ On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

- ◆ Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

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- ◆ Identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF.
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8.4 Responses – Filled in Questionnaires

8.4.1 Gambia

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

- ◆ Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.

-----None, because The Gambia could not meet the deadline for submission. The requirements were too cumbersome and too many.-----

-
- ◆ Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

--All the project ideas generated were translated into project proposals, even though there were additional project proposals developed by the Committee-----

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-
- ◆ Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

--The proposals that The Gambia was developing were directly related to the facilitation workshops but there was not adequate information at the workshops on the process of completing the proposals

-
- ◆ On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

---These processes were not helpful in the preparation of the proposal. The process was not even well understood and was extremely complicated for us.

-
- ◆ Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

---The Facilitation workshops had many positive effects on the multi-sector collaboration. In The Gambia, the ECOWAS Access to Energy program has strengthened this multi-sectoral approach and generating additional interest for sustainability.-----

- ◆ Identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF.

--We are not participating in any GVEP activity. COOPENER is too complicated to participate and it is almost exactly like the EUEI proposal development. EUEI PDF has supported an activity in The Gambia and the process is quite straight forward from our limited experience. The synergy between these processes is that except they are all EU activity or related except GVEP -----

8.4.2 Kenya

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

- ◆ Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.

---1. Renewable Energy for Poverty Alleviation Project-----

---2. Scaling up LPG access to rural households-----

- ◆ Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

-----The project ideas generated in Maputo were to the largest extent the ones translated into proposals. They provided the background theme of the proposals-----

- ◆ Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

-----The submitted proposals, particularly the first one were directly linked to the EUEI facilitation workshops. Failure of approval of the two MOE proposals could be attributed to non-compliance to the submission deadline. Also, the guidelines were pretty complex and very stringent requirements against the short time available to prepare the proposal-----

- ◆ On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

-----Certainly, the Maputo process was instrumental in enabling for the preparation of the proposal through the ideas generated and opportunity to solicit inputs from other experts during the country workshops. In the case of Kenya, the delay in submitting the proposals timely can only be due to administrative bureaucracy in the forwarding of the proposals.-----

- ◆ Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

-----**Through the Facilitation workshops, useful links were established and/or strengthened. Through these links, other collaborations emerged. For instance, the GEF Biomass project being implemented by RETAP has enjoyed stronger participation of the Ministry much of which can be traced back to the interaction with the Project Manager and subsequent consultations and networking.**-----

- ◆ Identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF.

The preparatory process benefited from information sourced from GVEP’s integrated sectoral energy planning initiative that sought to strengthen country commitments to village energy programmes and innovative strategies to Bridge the gap between investors, entrepreneurs and energy users. The process further benefited from ideas generated during a gender mainstreaming in energy sector development initiative implemented by Practical Action and Ministry of energy and financially supported by the EU.

Despite the fact that the two proposals submitted by the Ministry of Energy were not finally approved for funding, this will not stop us from actively pursuing the project ideas formulated to ensure that the envisaged objectives are ultimately achieved. It was also, a learning experience and the lessons learned are extremely valuable to enable us do better in any further subsequent opportunity.

8.4.3 Malawi

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

a. Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.

--Rural Energisation for Poverity Reduction in Malawi-----This Proposal was not approved by EUEI

b. Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

-----All the project Ideas were used in developing the Proposal and in our view they helped to shape the proposal-----

c. Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

-----The failure of the Proposal to get approved has nothing to do with the EUEI Facilitation Process-----I feel the EU had already decided which countries will be assisted and the call for proposals was a way of showing that their selection process was based on the quality of the proposals --Which was not!---The use of DHL for delivery of proposal was a smart way of pushing the blame elsewhere-----

d. On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

-----It helped very much----However EU should level playing field for the approval process of project proposals-----

e. Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

-----Yes it has helped----However if our project was approved it would have helped to keep the momentum-----

f. Identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF.

-----There seem to be synergies between them -----It could be enhanced if the proposal from Malawi was approved-----

8.4.4

Mozambique

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

- a. Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.





1. Capacity building to the Ministry of Energy
2. Electrification of Comandante de Ilha
3. Improved access to energy services in isolated

b. Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

All The Projects That were submitted and further approved by The Committees are result of The Project Ideas discussed in Hofta

c. Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

All The listed project were successful shared and one directly linked to the EUEI facilitation workshop and follow up process.

d. On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

During The Maputo workshop we had opportunity with support of The facilitators do have better understanding on The aims and

e. Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

proceeding for the presentation of the proposals

Yes it had because during The workshop we join The relevant institutions.

* rural of Morabe by application of photovoltaic systems.

4. Rural electrification of Tere districts Capitals.

5. Rural electrification in Cobo Delgado

List of projects submitted and Approved
France

6. Conselho Inter- Hospitalar de Cooperacao
rapub, 16th October 2007

Representative Secretary of the Ministry of Energy
Anguene

Laura
Head of International
Relations Department



8.4.5 Senegal

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

- ◆ Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.
- Projet de développement de l'accès des populations rurales sénégalaises aux services électriques (Prodapes- Kolda -Véligara).

It's the only project presented par the senegalese authorities

- ◆ Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

The project document approved by EUEI has adopted a multisectoral based approach. The multisectoral Committee is defined in the project as an appropriate partner in charge of capacity development of the local communities and the follow up of multisectoral projects implemented in the Kolda and Véligara regions.

- ◆ Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

Multisectoral aspect ; focus on electricity for productive activities

Reasons for success of the submitted proposal

- participation of members fo the mulitsectorla group in the elaboration of the project.
 - Many information are collected from the multisectoral group
-

- ◆ On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

- Maîtrise des exigences de EUEI à travers le processus de suivi
 - Renforcement de la sensibilité sur le lien accès à l'énergie et développement
-

- ◆ Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

- In the mainstreaming of energy services into PRSP2. The second generation of PRSP document was approved in may 2006.
 - In the Gender audit (gender and energy) the process to integrate gender in the energy policy. This process is initiate by ENERGIA network. The gender audit work has been implemented through the multisectoral group.
 - The DEA (Development Energy in Africa) process to elaborate an assessment framework tool for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the energy intervention.
-

- ◆ Identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF.

- The DEA (Development Energy in Africa) process has been used in the project description submitted to EUEI facility as on potential tool for monitoring and evaluation.

8.4.6 Uganda

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

- ◆ Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.

-Proposals submitted which were considered include:

- Providing access to Modern Energy services in Northern Uganda (Selected)
- Supply of Power to rural areas of Kasese District and Surrounding areas(Reserve list)

- ◆ Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

- Project ideas from Maputo helped in guiding us on candidate projects.

- ◆ Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops were very helpful because we came to know about the programme and the follow up process helped in providing further guidance on the process for submitting proposals.

- ◆ On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

The country would not have had adequate preparation without this process. Other interventions came very late.

- ◆ Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

They brought together various stakeholders which was good for planning purposes and for identifying appropriate projects. This will be sustainable because most development Partners are encouraging a program approach in delivering services.

- ◆ Identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF.

Synergies in the preparatory include undertaking adequate consultations with key stakeholders and targeting increasing energy access especially among the less privileged.

8.4.7 Zambia

EUEI follow-up Impact Study Questionnaire: Zambia

The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) aims to support improvements in access to sustainable energy services, to reduce poverty and meet the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). At the EUEI 'Energy for Africa Event' (Nairobi, November 2003), representatives of 33 African governments, along with other stakeholders, recommended that the EUEI should focus on improving the access to energy services for rural areas.

The EUEI Facilitation Workshops and Policy Dialogues (hereafter referred to as the Activity, including the follow-up process) were initiated as a joint effort of the EU and African partners to transform the Nairobi recommendations into action at the national level. Through the two events, in West and Southern/Eastern Africa, financed by the Danish Government and the European Commission, the EUEI process focused on the implementation of concrete actions towards implementation of the Nairobi recommendations, involving a target group of African countries.

During the course of the facilitation workshops and the follow-up process, the ACP-EU Energy Facility became a reality, and the preparation of potential projects for the Facility became an important component of the workshops and the follow-up process. The submission of project proposals to the Facility, the extent to which the Activity contributed to the countries' response to the Facility is an important factor which must be studied following the recent release of results of the facility process.

Added to this, the general impact of the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process in fulfilling the original objectives are important to assess, with a view to judging the effectiveness of the approach in encouraging multi-sector collaboration, aimed at greater integration of energy in the poverty alleviation and sustainable development agendas of African countries.

AFREPREN/FWD is undertaking a survey in collaboration with Riso/Technical University of Denmark to assess the EUEI Facility proposals that were submitted and whether they correspond to the recommendations of the Ouagadougou and Maputo workshops and the extent it has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects.

To assist us in surveying your region kindly answer the following questionnaire in detail. This will give a detailed overview of the situation and assist us in submitting an Impact Study report to Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA),

Questions

- ◆ Identify proposals were submitted by your country/region to the Energy Facility, and which, if any were successful in receiving approval.

Two proposals were submitted by Zambia to the EU Energy Facility. A total of Euro 20 million was approved for the following two projects.

- ◆ **Increased Access to Electricity and ICT Services. An amount of Euro 10 million was approved for the project**
- ◆ **Implementation of rural electrification projects. An amount of Euro 10 million was approved for the project.**

- ◆ Evaluate to what extent the project ideas generated in the Maputo/ Ouagadougou process and follow-up were translated into proposals and, if not, evaluate the reasons that the project ideas were not further developed.

Project ideas generated in Maputo covered rural electrification and development of biofuels. Rural electrification projects were translated into proposals for counter-funding by the EU Energy Facility. The biofuels development project which includes a facilitation process for private sector investment is a long term venture and the process is on-going. So far a new energy policy that prioritises biofuels development has been approved. Several project investments are in the pipeline. On the other hand substantial private sector investments have already been made, particularly with regard to promotion of Jatropha for bio-diesel production. At least US\$150 million expansion project for a sugar estate is under implementation. Part of the motivation for this added investments is the need to produce ethanol for blending with gasoline. Further, number of proposals to establish biofuel refineries are under consideration by the Zambian Government.

- ◆ Identify whether the submitted proposals that can be directly or indirectly linked to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and the follow-up process were successful in gaining approval, and if information is available analyze the reasons related to the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process for success or failure of the submitted proposals.

Both the rural electrification and biofuel initiatives can directly be linked to the EUEI facilitation workshops as these workshops explored critical issues in developing energy access projects, particularly those aimed at poverty reduction. The Maputo EUEI facilitation workshop as well as follow up activities gave various Zambian participants and authorities the necessary tools and insight not only to improve the policy environment but also design high impact energy access projects.

- ◆ On the basis of a and b, analyze to what extent the Maputo/Ouagadougou process and follow-up helped in capacitating your country/region for proposal preparation and submission to the Energy Facility.

Starting with the Nairobi regional meeting, followed up by the Maputo EUEI facilitation process, a number of issues emerged, including the awareness by various Zambian actors on the opportunity provided by the EUEI both in terms of resource availability for project implementation and capacity building for project formulation and implementation. This facilitation process assisted Zambia to formulate and submit not one but two successful rural electrification projects. For biofuels, the process, as indicated above, assisted in galvanizing ideas and stakeholders to agree on what needs to be done in this sub-sector.

- ◆ Identify whether the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process has had any effects on multi-sector collaboration on energy policy/projects, in addition to the preparation of proposals for the Energy Facility, and to what extent this multi-sector collaboration is likely to be long lasting and sustainable

As indicated above, the EUEI Facilitation Workshops and follow-up process provided a basis not only for multi-sector collaboration in energy policy formulation, projects formulation and implementation but also building up a basis for a multi-sector collaboration process. As a way to improve policy formulation, for example, Zambia's 2007 new energy policy will be anchored on an implementation framework to cover the period 2008-2030. This is unlike the 1994 policy which had no implementation framework. The EUEI Facilitation Workshops provided valuable inputs to this process. The process has not only led to long term national collaborative efforts but also build bridges to other EU-Africa initiatives. Development of biofuels, for example, has become an important initiative Zambia is pursuing under the EU facilitated Round Table Africa (RTA) Programme (www.roundtableafrica.net). The results of the EU facilitation initiative will therefore have long term impacts in the improvement of the Zambian energy sector as well as the region as a whole.

- ◆ Identify and describe any synergies in the EUEI preparatory process with other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF.

One of the synergies between the EUEI preparatory process and other energy-development activities in the region, such as GVEP, the COOPENER programme, and other EUEI activities such as PDF, was the ability of the programme within a short time to build up on these initiatives' efforts to build capacity in poverty targeted energy actions. The EUEI preparatory process' ability to garner support at high levels in government (e.g. Energy Ministers) ensured that the process could value to other initiatives' targets. It has been, for example, easy to upgrade activities to concrete action on the ground particularly where it required government facilitation (e.g. policy formulation).

O.S. Kalumiana, Zambia

December, 2007