



Summary of the *3rd Annual Workshop on Advancing SE4All Country Action in Africa* *AfDB, Abidjan, 9-11 February 2016*

The SE4All Africa Hub hosted by the African Development Bank in partnership with the Africa Union Commission, the NEPAD Agency and UNDP, in collaboration with the SE4All Global Facilitation Team (GFT) organized the 3rd annual workshop on advancing SE4All country action in Africa on 9-11 February 2016 in Abidjan. Meeting participants included over 100 stakeholders from development partners, national and regional institutions, civil society and private sector (the list of participants is included in Annex 1).

Background

The workshop came at a critical moment for the advancement of SE4All in Africa taking stock of the progress made to date in relation to SE4All Action Agendas and Investment Prospectuses and focusing on catalyzing support towards implementation. The workshop intended to accelerate the country action process by increasing coherence, consistency and coordination of partners. Specifically, the workshop had three principal objectives, respectively:

1. Discuss how SE4All can facilitate a coordinated follow-up to AAs/IPs specifically regarding the mobilization of required investments and technical assistance and the forging of the required public-private partnerships;
2. Discuss how SE4All can facilitate the coordination of the many energy initiatives in Africa pursuing similar objectives thereby increasing overall effectiveness;
3. Discuss how to link in a meaningful and mutually reinforcing manner the SE4All Action Agendas, which contain the nationally defined SE4All targets and the emerging monitoring structures and the global SE4All monitoring and tracking work.

Summary of discussions

The workshop was opened by the Acting First Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the African Development Bank (AfDB), Charles Boamah, who noted that high expectations have been generated throughout the continent and a rapid improvement of access to modern energy services has been placed at the top of the priorities of many countries. He highlighted the important work that is being undertaken by many African countries in the context of SE4All and underlined that the AfDB under the New Deal on Energy for Africa will significantly scale-up its engagement in the energy sector.

1. State of advancement of SE4All in Africa

- Dr. Daniel-Alexander Schroth, SE4All Africa Hub Coordinator, provided an update of the state of play of SE4All in Africa noting that 44 African countries have joined SE4All, Action Agendas are under development or finalized in some 28 countries, and about 18 Investment Prospectuses are finalized or under development. He stressed that important ground work in terms of country level energy sector planning processes and identification of investment opportunities was carried out

in many African countries and that the focus will have to shift now decisively to implementation. Significant developments in 2015 were highlighted, including the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goal 7, the G20 Energy Access Action Plan for Sub-Saharan Africa, the launch of the African Energy Leaders Group, the Africa Power Vision, the Financing for Development Conference, the COP21 outcomes, and the New Deal on Energy for Africa.

- He further underlined progress made on harmonization of the SE4All country action processes referring to the stakeholder consultation guidelines, the investment prospectus concept note and the set-up of the Quality Circle for AAs/IPs, which supported several countries in 2015 such as Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria and Swaziland. Furthermore, reference was made to the recent launch of the SE4All Africa website (www.se4all-africa.org) as a platform for SE4All stakeholders in Africa and an invitation issues to participants to make content available to the Africa Hub.

2. Moderated panel discussion on SE4All Action Agendas and Investment Prospectuses (moderated by Prof. Mosad Elmissiry, Head of Energy NEPAD Agency)

- The SE4All focal points and representatives from Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, and DRC (*respectively Faruk Yusuf Yabo, Simon Kalanzi, Morris Kayitare, Camille Augustin Kabasele Dikangala*), presented their respective SE4All AA and/or IP. They presented the defined national SE4All targets, outlined the challenges faced in the development of the AA and some of the lessons learned, in particular the importance of cross-sector coordination, data paucity, staff availability and absorptive capacity. They highlighted several requirements for AA/IP implementation, including the set-up of a functional coordination and facilitation unit, focused technical assistance based on local needs including “matching funds” for feasibility phase of projects, more transparency in the support provided by donors, and M&E tools.
- Mahama Kappiah and Karin Reiss from the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) presented a regional overview of progress towards SE4All referred to as “Abidjan process” and the envisaged work on a regionally coordinated approach to IP development. Yussuf Uwamahoro from the World Bank presented the Guinea IP for electricity access, describing the methodology, the costs of the program and what is envisaged in terms of next steps.
- Participants discussed lessons learned of the AA/IP development process, the duration of the process, the link between a SE4All delivery unit and existing institutions and the link between the Action Agenda and existing national energy and climate plans, the problem of data collection, the importance of high-level buy-in and how to create confidence for private sector engagement.

3. Recommendations from parallel working groups

Three parallel working group discussed follow-up to country AAs and IPs, coordination of the various energy initiatives and activities and the role that SE4All can play, and tacking and monitoring of SE4All at the global and national level respectively. The working group recommendations were presented and discussed in a plenary session facilitated by Richenda Van Leeuwen, Executive Director Energy Access, United Nations Foundation and Daniel-Alexander Schroth, SE4All Africa Hub Coordinator (the detailed list of recommendations of the 3 working groups is included in Annex 2).

3.1 Working Group (1) : Follow-up to country AAs and IPs and the role of SE4All, facilitated by Erik Kjaer, Head Country Action, SE4All GFT

- **Context:** With 28 African countries having developed or being in the process of developing a SE4All Action Agenda, and 18 developing a SE4All Investment Prospectus, the credibility of SE4All will to a large extent depend on whether the initiative is able to mobilize the required support for the implementation of the actions set forth in these documents.
- **Introductory panel discussion:**

- Felice Zaccheo, Deputy Head of Unit, EC DG DEVCO, presented some instruments and tools of the European Commission to support implementation of SE4All AAs and IPs.
 - Katrina Pielli, Senior Adviser, Power Africa presented some tools and instruments and how Power Africa can support the implementation of SE4All country action
 - Richenda Van Leeuwen, Executive Director Energy Access, United Nations Foundation presented possible links between HIOs and SE4All country action with the example of the energy and women’s health HIO, micro-grids HIO and the Energy Access Practitioner Network.
 - Thomas Thorsch Krader, Senior Adviser, SE4All Energy Efficiency Hub presented follow-up tools for AAs and IPs with regards to energy efficiency, including the energy efficiency accelerators.
 - Safiatou Alzouma, IRENA presented the IRENA sustainable energy market place to scale-up renewable energy investment, as a tool for mobilizing funds for implementation.
- **Recommendations:**
 - Participants noted that a wide range of funding mechanisms are available to finance AAs/IPs action implementation but the overview of these tools needs to be improved and a better access to information is needed. It was recommended to produce a short guidebook/online repertory providing information on funding’s mechanisms available, including information on conditions/criteria, scale, stage of process and contact name to improve the overview of the main funding mechanisms. The Africa Hub could facilitate the creation of such repertory (subject to allocation of adequate resources and manpower).
 - To improve the link between demand and supply, it was suggested to look into a platform/project repository that best identifies the projects in the IPs and gives them visibility to move forward. Such platform would have to include tailored but standardized information on investment environment, safeguards, regulation, tariffs, etc. Participants discussed some design issues of such platform, such as what project phases it should cover, who it’s aimed at, and who should update the projects online, etc. In particular, reference was made to the IRENA Sustainable Energy Marketplace (SEM) as a possible platform to be used.
 - Participants discussed the utility of a “syndication” process led by the country with support of a partner to mobilize support for AA/IP implementation. They highlighted the importance of a country led process and recommended that it should be at discretion of the SE4All National focal point to identify if and when appropriate to work with a facilitating donor on an AA/IP (for onward syndication).
 - In terms of marketing SE4All IPs to potential investors, it was recommended to involve the financing community already in the development process and in the review of the IPs as part of the Quality Circle. Furthermore, participants recommended the organization of dedicated investment fora and roundtables that opportunistically should be tagged on to existing fora at national, regional and global level.
 - Regarding the link between SE4All HIOs and energy efficiency accelerators and the implementation of SE4All AAs and IPs, it was recommended to develop a guidance note on the HIOs and accelerators to be made available to focal points and consultants working on AAs and IPs. Furthermore, it was recommended to include the HIO leads in the Quality Circle review.
 - Participants also discussed other topics such as the important coordination role of the SE4All focal point in each country, the need to find mechanisms to engage and attract more private sector investments notably through the establishment of a favorable policy and regulatory environment, and the need notably from the Hub side to provide further clarity on what an Investment Prospectus should contain to be useful for financiers.

3.2 Working Group (2) : Coordination of the various energy initiatives and activities and the role that SE4All can play, facilitated by Atef Marzouk, Acting Head of Energy Unit, African Union Commission

- **Context:** numerous initiatives have been initiated to support the continent in achieving a sustainable energy future. This provides a huge opportunity for Africa, but also leads to an increased need for coordination to avoid duplication and inefficiencies. SE4All including through its Africa Hub is well placed to facilitate coordination between different stakeholders.
- **Introductory panel discussion:**
 - David Otieno, Africa-EU Energy Partnership, presented the mapping of African energy initiatives.
 - Sally Gear, Head of Sustainable Energy Team DFID, presented the toolkit for support to household solar
 - Radha Mutiah, CEO Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, presented experiences on coordination of activities in the cooking space.
 - Faith Wandera-Odongo, SE4All focal point of Kenya, presented the National delivery structures for coordination and implementation
- **Recommendations:**
 - Participants discussed how the various energy initiatives can be best coordinated at the continental, regional and country level, and recommended to facilitate a one stop shop for information exchange and knowledge management for SE4All activities in Africa through the SE4All Africa website. It was also recommended to further clarify the roles, responsibilities and value addition of the different SE4All partners and to support the replication of the ECREEE model in terms of regional coordination of SE4All activities in other RECs.
 - With regard to the mapping of energy initiatives that is being carried out by the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP), it was agreed that stakeholders should provide additional comments and inputs for the finalization of the mapping and the SE4All GFT and Africa Hub was invited to provide a case study of national-level coordination in a few select countries. Regarding the institutionalization of the mapping, it was recommended that the Africa Hub should ensure the continuous maintenance and dissemination of the mapping once finalized.
 - To promote continuous partner coordination through the SE4All Action Agenda process at country level, participants recommended to formally establish the AA as a framework for SDG7 implementation at national level, to strengthen linkages to New York and to ensure follow up and review through the dedicated fora such as High Level Political Forum in July (HLPF). Furthermore, it was recommended to involve the climate actors (particularly climate finance institutions such as the Green Climate Fund) more closely in the discussion on follow-up to SE4All AAs and IPs and establish a link between the INDC/NDCs most of which contain strong references to the energy sector and the Action Agendas in particular.
 - With regards to national SE4All structure, participants recommended that national SE4All structures should be put in place to be able to work with the different partners/initiatives and lead on the coordination at country level. This should include the set-up of Secretariat/delivery unit (formally established and at least partially budgeted for) as coordination nucleus and the use of existing or set-up of dedicated inter-ministerial coordination committee on sustainable energy for all. It was also recommended the make best practices and success stories on national SE4All structures available through the SE4All Africa website.

3.3 Working Group (3) : Tracking and monitoring of SE4All at the global level and how it can be linked to monitoring efforts on SE4All at the country-level, facilitated by Jane Olga Ebinger, Managing Director Policy and Knowledge, SE4All GFT

- **Context:** Many African countries are developing SE4All Action Agendas as umbrella energy sector development document, yet at this point there is no direct link between the Action Agendas, which

contain the nationally defined SE4All targets and their monitoring and the global SE4All monitoring and tracking work (the Global Tracking Framework and the Multi-Tier Framework).

- **Introductory panel discussion:**

- Malcolm Cosgrove-Davies, ESMAP, Presentation of the Global Tracking Framework and the Multi-tier energy access work in the context of SE4All
- Paula Edze, SE4All Ghana National Coordinator, on national monitoring framework in the context of SE4All
- Karin Reiss, ECREEE, on regional monitoring framework for SE4All
- Yussuf Uwamahoro, World Bank, on the experience in rolling out the Multi-tier Framework in Guinea

- **Recommendations:**

- Participants discussed the energy access indicators definition and concurred that there is an overlap of indicators used across frameworks and in some cases definitions underpinning indicators can vary (e.g. service levels) or be unclear (modern fuels). Through the Knowledge Hub and GFT, we should connect with regional Hubs and country representatives to have a common definition of service level in the multi-tier access framework. Country representatives underlined the importance of clear guidance and common standards regarding indicators to be measured under SE4All at country level.
- Participants also suggested to revise guidance for the AA process to include a baseline process in order to facilitate monitoring and to include the concept of the MTF as a guideline for the development of the MER framework. This should be included in the stakeholder discussions during the AA development process and actively promoted.
- There is potential duplication of effort in data collection across frameworks at the global, regional, local levels. Data availability is an issue and its collection costly, particularly for the MTF. The WB/ ESMAP are exploring whether a shortened version of the MTF can be integrated into multi-topic household surveys for all IDA countries. This would ensure data is institutionalized and collected on a 3 yearly cycle. Regarding the specificity of biomass consumption, it was suggested to convene a discussion to explore the issues of data collection and reporting, which should lead to the development of a framework for biomass data collection.
- Institutionalizing the process within the SE4All framework: as global M+E processes are rolled out, participants recommended to look at how to make links with national statistical agencies, ministries, academia, industry bodies and other relevant stakeholders and build their technical capacity. Countries should encourage stakeholders such as the private sector, and others collecting data, to use the MTF framework to ensure commonality of monitoring and reporting processes. This will facilitate links between national/local and global reporting. It was also recommended to encourage the use of country processes for data collection, e.g. household surveys, to ensure country ownership of results.
- The GFT and the Knowledge Hub should develop a coherent narrative accessible to a non-technical audience to set policy goals, track their processes, and explain the results from binary indicators on energy access and how they relate to the MTF. Create awareness via webinars on MTF or indicators adopted by GFT/Knowledge Hub for SE4All progress reporting.

4. Closing session

The workshop was closed by Alex Rugamba, Director of the Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department at the AfDB, highlighting the progress made to date and the importance of moving quickly from planning to implementation.

5. Side events

The workshop was followed by a series of side events on 11 February:

- The US State Department organized a session on lessons learned from SE4All processes in Ghana and Bangladesh about how to leverage limited donor funds to stimulate private capital for financing small-scale, off-grid clean energy projects. In particular, Mr. Didar Islam, Managing Director of SOLARIC, discussed how Bangladesh's success in installing household solar power systems has helped to create a highly competitive market conducive to greater economies of scale, and Donald Hertzmark, consultant for the U.S. Department of State presented the experience from Ghana to illustrate how analysis of standardized data using an internationally-accepted comparative framework can accurately assess the cost effectiveness of competing energy projects and technologies to support blended financing mechanisms.
- Safiatou Alzouma from IRENA presented the IRENA Sustainable Energy Marketplace (SEM) and the links to the SE4All country action work, providing an online demo to participants. The SEM brings projects, project developers and project owners, governments, financiers and investors, and service and technology providers together in a virtual marketplace in developing countries. The core of the Marketplace is an actively operated and facilitated web-based online tool which makes the projects and all relevant stakeholders visible and easily identifiable. Participants discussed ways to participate and cooperate in the context of the marketplace and its usage in the context of SE4All.
- The AfDB Office of the Special Envoy on Gender, ENERGIA and ECREEE organized a session on gender, energy and clean cooking solutions to raise awareness amongst development partners and African countries that access to clean cooking solutions, renewable energy and information technology are critical drivers of gender equality. The event also offered the opportunity for all participants to discuss best practices and lessons learnt on creating an enabling environment based on the experience of development partners at the (i) policy, (ii) implementation, (iii) supply and (iv) demand level. Participants also recommended to strengthen gender aspects in the SE4All AA and IP processes.
- Alex Evans from the Global LPG Partnership presented LPG in the context of SE4All country action. He described the major advantages of LPG, in particular its low cost and high speed to deploy and operate, its proven technology and ease of procurement, and some strategies and roadmaps examples for LPG development, noting that many countries are now prioritizing LPG, or are evaluating how best to do so. The purpose of the Global LPG Partnership is to help countries accelerate scale-up of LPG to benefit their populations, through policy, regulatory and technical assistance, investment planning and preparation, and mobilization and deployment of financing.

6. Next steps

- Finalize the ongoing development of AA/IPs and provide support to additional African countries wanting to embark on the process.
- Disseminate the workshop recommendations to the various SE4All structures: Executive Committee, Advisory Board and its committees.
- Concerned actors to start implementation of the detailed recommendations of the workshop (see Annex 2).
- Lay down option to secure adequate resources for the Africa Hub to undertake the various additional demands.
- Complete the SE4All Africa website, following the different recommendations of the working group and with the materials received from countries and SE4All stakeholders.

Annex 1: List of participants of Abidjan workshop

Annex 2: Detailed recommendations of working groups

Annex 1 – List of participants

#	Country	Institution	Name	Function
	SE4All country focal points			
1	Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Power of Nigeria	Faruk Yusuf Yabo	National SE4ALL Focal Point Renewable Energy & Rural Power Access Dept
2	DRC	Ministère de l'Energie et Ressources Hydrauliques Kinshasa / RD Congo	Camille Augustin KABASELE DIKANGALA	Directeur Chef de Service Electricité
3	Ghana	Energy Commission Ghana	Paula E. Edze	Coordinator, SE4ALL Secretariat
4	Ghana	Energy Commission Ghana	EBENEZER ASHIE	PROJECT ADVISOR, UNDP/SE4ALL Secretariat
5	Ghana	Ministry of Power	Gifty Delali Tettey	Deputy Director, Bioenergy
6	Togo	Direction Générale de l'Energie / DGE Togo	ASSIH Hodabalo	SE4All focal point
7	Malawi	Department of Energy Affairs Ministry of Natural Resources Energy and Mines of Malawi	Thoko Malunga	Assistant on AA and IP, Energy Department
8	Burkina Faso	Ministere des Mines, des Carrieres et de l'Energie du Burkina Faso	YAMEOGO Jean de Dieu	Directeur des Energies Renouvelables et des Energies Domestiques
9	Mali	Direction Nationale de l'Energie, Mali	Adama Yoro SIDIBE	Chef de Division Maîtrise de l'Energie
10	Zimbabwe	Ministry of Energy and Power Development Zimbabwe	Benson Munyaradzi	Director Policy and Planning
11	Swaziland	Ministry of Energy Swaziland	Thobile Dlamini	Energy Officer

12	Kenya	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	Faith Wandera - Odongo	Deputy Director of Renewable Energy
13	Uganda	Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development	Simon Kalanzi	Uganda SE4All Focal Point
14	Uganda	Ugandan SE4ALL Secretariat	Pépin Tchouate Heteu	EU Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) to Ugandan SE4ALL Secretariat
15	South Africa	Energy Department South Africa	Ms Princess Nxumalo	International Coordinations
16	South Africa	Energy Department South Africa	Khorommbi Bongwe	International Coordinations
17	Cameroon	Ministry of Water Resources and Energy	Dieudonné OMBALA	National SE4ALL Focal Point Director Division of Studies, Prospective and Cooperation
18	Rwanda	Ministry of infrastructure	Morris Kayitare	Ministry of infrastructure
19	Niger	Ministère de l'Energie et du Pétrole	Idrissa Mahamadou Soumana	Chief of the division of renewable energy
20	Cote d'Ivoire	Ministère du Pétrole et de l'Energie	N'GORAN Konan Norbert	Directeur de la Maîtrise de l'Energie et des Energies Renouvelables
21	Cote d'Ivoire	Ministère du Pétrole et de l'Energie	KOUADIO Adjane	Sous-directeur du contrôle de l'Energie électrique
22	Cote d'Ivoire	Ministère du Pétrole et de l'Energie	N'CHO N'Guessan Pacôme	Activities Coordinator at Energy Departement / Rural Electrification
23	Cote d'Ivoire	Ministère du Pétrole et de l'Energie	DOSSO Moussa	Chargés d'Etudes en énergies renouvelables
African institutions				
24		NEPAD Agency	Mosad Elmissiry	Senior Energy Advisor to CEO, NEPAD
25		NEPAD Agency NY bureau	LAWAN Sarah	Senior programme officer

26		African Union Commission	Philippe Niyongabo	Energy expert
27		African Union Commission	Atef Marzouk	Acting head of Infrastructure and Energy Department
28		ECREEE	Mahama Kappiah	Executive Director
29		ECREEE	Karin Reiss	ECREEE SE4ALL Coordinator
30		ECREEE	Nathalie Weissman	Energy Expert
31		ECREEE National Consultant for Senegal	Cheikh Wade	National Energy Consultant for Senegal
32		ECREEE	Monica Maduekwe	ECOW-GEN Coordinator
Bilateral and multilateral partners				
33		European Commission	Felice Zaccheo	Deputy Head of Unit Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development Sustainable Energy and Climate Change
34		European Commission	Georgios GRAPSAS	Policy Officer DG DEVCO
35		European Commission	Emilio Canda MORENO	EU Delegation in Abidjan
36		EU Technical Assistance Facility	Pascal HABAY	Team Leader - SE4ALL Central and Western Africa
37		U.S. Department of State	Andrew Nissen	Senior Energy Officer, Bureau of Energy Resources
38		U.S. Department of State	Molly M. Ward	Clean Energy Officer, Bureau of Energy Resources
39		U.S. Department of State	Elizabeth Wallace	Consultant
40		Power Africa	Katrina Pielli	Senior Energy Advisor and Lead, Beyond the Grid
41		Power Africa	Maria Hilda Rivera	
42		US Dept. of Energy	Rose M. Mutiso	

43		European Investment Bank	Morag BAIRD	Senior Infrastructure Advisor
44		KfW	Matthias Adler	
45		UNDP	Bouba Oualy	Manager
46		UNDP	Joseph Ezoua	UNDP Energy/CC
47		UNDP	Bernard Brou	UNDP Energy/CC
48		World Bank	Yussuf Uwamahoro	Senior Energy Specialist
49		World Bank	Malcolm Cosgrove-Davies	ESMAP
50		DFID	Sally Gear	Team Leader
51		NDF	Charles Wetherill	Country Program Manager
52		NDF	Pasi Hellman	Managing Director
53		SE4All GFT	Martin Niemetz	Country Action Officer
54		SE4All GFT	Eric Kjaer	Manager country action
55		SE4All GFT	Jane Olga Ebinger	
56		SE4All GFT	Anthony Kamara	
57		IRENA	Safiatou Alzouma	Regional Programme Officer
58		Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (UNEP-DTU)	Thomas Thorsch Krader	Senior Advisor
59		EUEI-PDF	David Otieno	Project Manager
60		EUEI-PDF	Benjamin Attigah	Project Manager
61		EUEI-PDF	Crispen Zana	Senior Advisor
62		Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Morten Svelle	Coordinator Clean Energy for Development
63		GIZ	Hartlieb Euler	Director EnDev Liberia Energising Development Program
64		Expertise France EF	Grégoire Hugon	Représentant d'Expertise France en Côte d'Ivoire
65		AFD	Olivier PANNETIER	Deputy Director, AFD office in Abidjan
66		AFD	Quentin JULLIAN	infrastructure officer, AFD office in Abidjan
Civil society, private sector and other				

67		HIVOS Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries	Maimuna Kabatesi	Advocacy Officer - Climate and Energy
68		HIVOS Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries	Eco Matser	Global Coordinator Climate, Energy and Development
69		HIVOS Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries	Reginald Tapiwa Munyaradzi Mapfumo	Project Manager-Green (SE4ALL)
70		EDP Energias de Portugal	Guilherme Collares Pereira	Director, Access to Energy / International Relations
71		REN21	Rana Adib	Research Coordinator
72		The Global LPG Partnership	Alex Evans	Chairman, Operating Committee
73		United Nations Foundation	Fiona Messent	Energy Access officer for Africa
74		United Nations Foundation	Richenda Van Leeuwen	Executive Director, Energy Access
75		SNV	Samuel Martin	Sector Leader for Renewable Energy in DR Congo
76		Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	Leslie Cordes	Senior Director, Strategic Partnerships
77		Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	Radha Muthiah	CEO
78		Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	Kwesi Sarpong	Ghana market manager
79		Sofreco / Consultant	Michel Layec	Energy Economist and Financial Analyst
80		Club ER	Hary Andriantavy	Executive Secretary
81		Practical Action	Aaron Leopold	Global Energy Representative

82		Practical Action	Lydia Muchiri	gender and energy project manager for Practical Action East Africa
83		CAFOD	Hannah Mottram	Policy Analyst – Climate and Energy
84		ALER	Isabel Cancela de Abreu	Executive Director
85		GVEP	Louis Seck	GVEP International programme manager in Senegal
86		GVEP	Abdoul Karim DOSSO	WEE Project Manager
87		WWF Africa Energy Hub	Ivan AmanigaRuhanga	WWF Africa Energy Hub
88		Green Energy and Biofuels	Femi Oye	CEO
89		ENERGIA	Sheila Oparaocha	International Coordinator and Programme Manager
90	Bangladesh	The Infrastructure Development Company (IDCOL)	S. M. Monirul Islam	Chief Financial Officer and Head of Operations
91	Bangladesh	SOLARIC	Didar Islam	Managing Director
92	Tanzania	Hivos CSO partner	Gisela Ngoo	CSO partner in Tanzania
93		Schneider Electric	Alain Briand	Access To Energy Program Manager
94		Africa GreenCo	Cathy Oxby	Commercial Director
95		African Biofuel and Renewable Energy Company	Thierno Bocar TALL	CEO
96		African Biofuel and Renewable Energy Company	Mamadou GUEYE	CFO
African Development Bank				
97		AfDB	Alex Rugamba	Director, ONEC Department
98		AfDB	Pal Monojeet	Principal Investment Officer, ONECO
99		AfDB	Joao Cunha	Chief Climate Finance Officer, ONEC3

100		AfDB	Zakou Amadou	Division Manager, ONEC1
101		AfDB	Negash Engedasew	Division Manager, ONEC2
102		AfDB	Hassan Mohamed	Coordinator ICA
103		AfDB	Callixte Kambanda	ICA
104		AfDB	Alemayehu Wubeshet-Zegeye	Chief Power Engineer, ONEC
105		AfDB	Liz Muguti	Senior Power Engineer, SARC
106		AfDB	Liezl Harmse	Senior Power Engineer, SARC
107		AfDB	Jacques Moulot	Chief Power Engineer, ONRI1
108		AfDB	Mamady Souare	Division Manager, ONRI1
109		AfDB	Mayisa Zakhele	Principal Infrastructure Finance Officer, ONRI1
110		AfDB	Daniel Schroth	SE4All Africa Hub Coordinator
111		AfDB	Florence Ventura	SE4All Africa Hub
112		AfDB	Giorgio Gualberti	SE4All Africa Hub
113		AfDB	Catherine Ecolivet	Communication Consultant
114		AfDB	Roland Georges Amehou	Consultant, ACTC, ONEC
115		AfDB	Sonia Borrini	Consultant, ONEC3
116		AfDB	Gerald Esambe	Consultant, ONEC3

Annex 2

Working Group – Recommendations

	To whom? (Govt, Donors, CSO, private sector, Hubs, etc.)	What?	How?
Working Group 1 –Recommendations			
How SE4All can facilitate a coordinated follow-up to AAs/IPs specifically regarding the mobilization of required investments and technical assistance and the forging of the required public-private partnerships.			
1/ What funding mechanisms are available to support the AA/IP implementation? How can these systematically respond to priorities identified in AAs/IPs?	<i>Suggestion that should be led by SE4All Africa hub (resources permitting) with close engagement with SE4All focal points</i>	Produce a short guidebook / online repertory providing information on funding mechanisms available (conditions/criteria, scale, stage of process, contact name) to improve the overview of the main funding mechanisms.	Partners to consider providing support to the Africa Hub; information on available resources building on existing tools to be collected and made available through appropriate means (guidebook, online repertory)
2/ How to effectively link demand (as expressed in SE4All AAs and IPs) with supply (available instruments)?	<i>SE4All GFT and Africa Hub and country focal points</i>	Look into a web platform that best identifies the projects in the IPs and gives them visibility to move forward. Include tailored but standardized information on investment environment, safeguards, regulation, tariffs, etc. Design issues of such platform: what phases it should cover (suggestion to cover all phase) and who it's aimed at, capacity to update etc. Country focal point to directly facilitate linking/match-making projects to donors with relevant tools/resources.	Review of options and discussion with IRENA regarding functionalities required to use the Sustainable Energy Market place as key platform for SE4All IPs
3/ Could there be some sort of syndication process led by the country with support of a partner mobilizing support for AA/IP implementation? What should be the <i>modus operandi</i> for such process?	<i>Country focal point</i>	At discretion of SE4All National focal point to identify if and when appropriate to work with a facilitating donor. Importance of country led ownership and action.	If deemed necessary, focal points/Government to assess to either directly approach a donor to act as facilitator for an AA and/or IP (for onward syndication), or ask for support of GFT/Africa Hub with identifying an interested partner
4/ How to flock SE4All IPs to potential investors? How can we use market places, such as the IRENA Sustainable Energy Market Place to	<i>Country focal point / SE4All Africa Hub</i>	Suggestion for involvement of financing community in the review of the IPs (Quality circle), and also in the development process.	Identify appropriate representatives of financing community and invite to join the Quality Circle for IPs

mobilize investments for IPs?			Invite relevant representatives of the financing community at national level to consultations on the AA/IP development
	<i>Country focal point/supporting SE4All partners</i>	Organization of investment fora/roundtables for IPs (and AAs): be opportunistic and aware to tag on existing fora at national, regional and global level (e.g. Milan AEEP meeting in May).	
5/ How can the SE4All HIOs and the energy efficiency accelerators in concrete terms support the implementation of SE4All AAs and IPs?	<i>SE4All GFT Partners supporting AA/IP processes/SE4All focal points</i>	Ensure that consultants involved in the development process of the AAs and IPs are well informed on HIOs and EE accelerators.	Produce a 2-pager on HIOs and EE accelerators for sharing with consultants and focal points (including list of HIOs, brief description and countries involved, focal person to contact, etc.)
	<i>SE4All GFT/Africa Hub</i>	Include HIOs in the Quality Circle review	Invite HIO leads to join the Quality Circle

	To whom? (Govt, Donors, CSO, private sector, Hubs, etc.)	What?	How?
Working Group 2 – Recommendations			
How SE4All can facilitate the coordination of the many energy initiatives in Africa pursuing similar objectives thereby increasing overall effectiveness.			
1/ How can the various energy initiatives be best coordinated at the continental, regional and country level and what particular role can SE4All play?	SE4All Africa Hub	Facilitate a one stop shop for information exchange and knowledge management for SE4All activities in Africa	SE4All Africa website with inputs from key stakeholders (e.g. donors, nat. focal points)
	GFT (with the help of SE4All Africa Hub)	Clarify roles and responsibilities and value addition of the different SE4All partners	Develop SE4All partnership organizational chart through multi-stakeholders consultations and web-page sub pages
	SE4All partnership	Support the replication of the ECREEE structure and regional coordination of SE4All activities in other RECs (like it is being done for EAC and SADC)	Advocacy, financial support, formal adoption at AU Summit
2/ How best to institutionalize the mapping of energy initiatives and the more detailed sub-sector mapping approaches? What role can SE4All play in this regard?	SE4All Africa Hub	On-going development, maintenance and dissemination of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)-led mapping exercise on energy initiatives in Africa starting in May 2016	By mobilizing the necessary resources to enable the Hub to conduct this additional activity; using the new SE4All Africa website as platform
	SE4All partnership	Map the financial commitments and actual flows (ideally disaggregated e.g. gender and youth)	Modality to be discussed
3/ How can the idea of a Pan-African coordination platform of energy initiatives be operationalized in a way that adds value and without creating additional bureaucracy?	Pan-African institutions, SE4All Africa Hub	Clearly define the value proposition/value addition of the Pan-African Coordination Platform and its institutional set-up making use of existing institutions.	Development of a concept note on the Pan-African Coordination platform

4/ How to promote continuous partner coordination through the SE4All Action Agenda process at country level (importance of inclusive development process)?	GFT, SE4All Africa Hub	Establish the AA as implementation framework at national level for SDG7	By securing political endorsement at UN-level and endorsement at AU Summit
	SE4All Africa Hub	Ensure follow up and review through dedicated fora, such as High Level Political Forum in July (HLPF)	By providing pilot support to the 4 African countries reviewed: Uganda & Sierra Leone joined SE4All, Madagascar not officially joined but officially required information, Morocco has not yet joined (but future host of COP22 and MASEN member of the SE4All Advisory Board)
	SE4All Africa Hub	Establish and keep more firm linkages with New York via SE4ALL SG Office, NEPAD Bureau in New York, AU Mission to the UN and UNDP Headquarters channels available particularly with regards to SDG7 implementation and HLPF	
	SE4All partnership	Ensure civil society and private sector active participation and contribution to SE4All activities (continuation of “SE4All spirit”)	Making funding available for inclusive consultations; by facilitating outreach
	GFT (with support of SE4All Africa Hub)	Incorporate the climate actors into the discussion on follow-up to SE4All AAs and IPs (particularly climate finance institutions, such as the Green Climate Fund)	By linking INDCs to AA; by convening engagement meetings; by making the pipeline of projects available to climate finance institutions
	SE4All Africa Hub, SE4All Focal Points	Map energy initiatives at country level (for the mapping to be a tool for local and national governments for support and TA access and for development of donors activities)	Mapping to become a systematic item in the AA development process
5/ What national SE4All structure should be put in place to be able to work with the different partners/initiatives and lead on the coordination at country level?	Governments	Institutionalization of the SE4All process at national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set-up of Secretariat/delivery unit (formally established and at least partially budgeted for) as coordination nucleus - use of existing or set-up of dedicated inter-ministerial coordination committee on sustainable energy for all 	Highlighting AA process as a framework for implementation of SDG7 at national level; Design and approve in appropriate implementation structures at national level; mobilize support from donors to complement financing of these
	SE4All Africa Hub, GFT	Gather and make accessible best practices on institutionalization (inter-ministerial steering committees, Secretariats etc.)	SE4All Africa website to allow sharing of best practices

To whom?	What?	How?
Working Group 3 – Recommendations How to link in a meaningful and mutually reinforcing manner the SE4All Action Agendas, which contain the nationally defined SE4All targets and the emerging monitoring structures and the global SE4All monitoring and tracking work (MTF, GTF).		
DEFINITIONS		
GFT + Knowledge HUB	DEFINITION: There is an overlap of indicators used across frameworks and in some cases definitions underpinning indicators can vary (e.g. Tiers of access) or be unclear (modern fuels).	Through the Knowledge Hub and GFT, we should connect with regional HUBs and country representatives to have a have a common definition of service level in the multi-tier access framework.
Knowledge HUB	Narrative (binary vs multi-tier) - There is a lack of clarity on how to tell the story about the potential disconnect in achieved levels of access when reporting the results of binary measurements and those that emerge from the MTF.	Develop a coherent narrative, accessible to a non-technical audience, to set policy goals, track their progresses, and explain the results from binary indicators of access and how they relate to those that result from the MTF. Include a description on how the various processes link. Awareness raising around the MTF should target various stakeholders (webinars etc).
GFT, Knowledge HUB, regional HUBS	Integrate the MTF into the AA process	Revise the guidelines for the AA to include a baseline process in order to facilitate monitoring. Regional organisations can facilitate this process. SE4All recommends to include the concept of the MTF as a guideline for the development of the MER framework. It should be included in the stakeholder discussions during the AA process.
PROCESS on Data collection and Monitoring		
	Data collection - There is potential duplication of effort in data collection across frameworks at the global, regional, local levels. Data availability is an issue and its collection costly, particularly for the MTF.	Note – (i) The WB/ ESMAP are exploring whether a shortened version of the MTF can be integrated into multi-topic household surveys for all IDA countries. This would ensure data is institutionalized and collected on a 3 yearly cycle. (ii) see also recommendation to align definitions across frameworks, and below on building local capacity
	Challenges encountered in collecting appropriate data for Biomass consumption	SE4ALL (global or hubs) convene a discussion to explore the issues of data collection and reporting. It should lead to the development of a framework for biomass data collection. This should include global actors and regional and national bodies. This discussion should propose solutions on how to

To whom?	What?	How?
		take this forward with data collection as well as how to raise awareness and advocate for its importance.
	Institutionalizing the process within the SE4ALL framework	
<i>Knowledge hub, MTF</i>	Sustainability and capacity at the local level - The survey processes are not sustainable at the country level in the long term if international consultants are brought in and capacity is not built/ transferred as global M&E processes are rolled out.	As global M+E processes are rolled out, look at how to make links with national statistical agencies, ministries, academia, industry bodies and other relevant stakeholders and build their technical capacity (technical, financial, human, etc)
<i>Countries GFT, Knowledge hub</i>	Engaging the private sector and other non-government stakeholders - There is not a clear understanding on how to bridge discussions with the private sector or other non-government stakeholders on their use of results frameworks, standardization of indicators, data collection and sharing, but a sense that common indicators and reporting processes would be useful. Some commercial sensitivities were noted as a potential barrier for the private sector.	Once the MTF framework definitions are aligned; Countries will encourage stakeholders such as the private sector, and others collecting data, to use the MTF framework to ensure commonality of monitoring and reporting processes. This will facilitate links between national/ local and global reporting. GFT/ Knowledge Hub will reach out to the private sector and industry bodies, and others conducting surveys, to socialize the MTF approach (e.g. webinars).
<i>GFT, Knowledge hub</i>	Develop a coherent narrative accessible to a non-technical audience to set policy goals, track their processes, and explain the results from binary indicators on energy access and how they relate to the MTF.	Create awareness via webinars on MTF or indicators adopted by GFT/Knowledge Hub for SE4All progress reporting.
<i>SE4ALL network and partners</i>	Data sources, processes and credibility	Encourage the use of country processes for data collection, e.g. household surveys, to ensure country ownership of results.