

***Supplementary material accompanying the publication 'Assessment of Selected Outcomes of the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)***

***Annex 3 Guiding Questionnaire for stakeholders***

**A. STAKEHOLDER CONTACTS**

**B. RESULT: Changes In Government Policies And Programmes, and Private Sector, Investments, so that these Favour Energy For Sustainable Development (ESD) Approaches.**

**C. LEVELS OF OUTCOME ASSESSMENT**

**C-I: Progress and changes by stakeholders towards the above RESULT**

1. How long have you been interacting with the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD) GNESD Centre in your region.
2. Are you familiar with GNESD initiative and activities in your country/region and if GNESD Centre has interacted with you/your organization
3. How long you have been working on energy for sustainable development? And what aspects?
4. What in your view has been the marked change (s) on the state of ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investments in your organization/country/region since 2003 to date?-energy for MDGs, PRSPs etc.
5. a) What is the state of recognition of ESD in your organization-----/country...../region-----?  
For instance –
  - aware of ESD benefits

- active conversations about ESD and what needs to be done
- considering having dedicated policy/strategy framework for ESD
- ESD already a priority area in the mandate of your organization/country/region
- ESD have dedicated budgets and ESD investment project portfolio, institutions/dedicated staff etc.

b) Please explain that status in terms of its adequacy/limitation towards ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans.

c) To what extent would you attribute some of that ESD recognition to your interaction with GNESD? Please indicate how GNESD would have influenced the change

6. Have you been engaged in any activities/ discussion with other stakeholders organizationally, nationally, regionally on aspects of ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans? If so who did you engage with and what decisions came out. Have you considered any of their opinions and what has emerged from these engagements? You can rate how these efforts have contributed to addressing ESD challenges in your organization/country/region. 1 poor 2 partially significant, 3.significant 4 extremely significantly. What involvement of GNESD would you attribute to these efforts- 0% 10-30%; 31-50%; 51-70%; ABOVE 70%
7. Have you at any stage 2003-2015 participated in any transparent and participatory decision making on ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans? How much (STATE %) of this participation was with GNESD either directly with GNESD Centres, workshops organized by GNESD centres or where GNESD was presented? Please mention what policy/strategy/programme/investments may have emerged or initiated from that interaction with GNESD centres or events.
8. During 2003-2015 has your organization/country/region adopted ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans? PLEASE STATE THE SPECIFIC CHANGES e.g. particular ESD policy, white papers and dates etc. If so, how much (state %) would have been informed by GNESD either through interaction with the GNESD centres and or research study results produced by the centres?

	<b>Research Study</b>	<b>Tick</b>	<b>Change Effect</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Power sector reform</b> and its impact on the poor- Completed in 2004		
<b>2</b>	<b>Energy Access</b> theme: Improving energy access, the possible contribution of RETs to poverty alleviation- 2004		
<b>3</b>	<b>Renewable energy and poverty alleviation</b> -Completed in 2005		
<b>4</b>	<b>Energy Access:</b> Making power sector reform work for the poor -Completed in 2006		
<b>5</b>	<b>Millennium development goals</b> (MDGs) and access to modern forms of energy as a prerequisite -Completed in 2007		
<b>6</b>	<b>Renewable energy technologies and poverty alleviation</b> -Completed in 2007		
<b>7</b>	<b>Clean energy for the urban poor</b> -Completed in 2008		
<b>8</b>	<b>Energy Security</b> -Completed in 2010		
<b>9</b>	<b>Bioenergy: The</b> potential for rural development and poverty alleviation-Completed in 2011		
<b>10</b>	<b>Urban and peri-urban energy access</b> (III)--2013		
<b>11</b>	<b>Biofuel sustainability</b> consideration for Africa, Asia and Latin America- mid-2013		
<b>12</b>	GNESD Energy Access Database-Ongoing		
<b>13</b>	African outreach pilot facility-Ongoing		
<b>14</b>	Information & Outreach-Ongoing		
<b>15</b>	Steering committee teleconference-Completed		
<b>16</b>	Meetings-Completed		
<b>17</b>	Mid-Term Evaluation & Monitoring-Completed		

9. Which of the GNESD research studies have been most influential in adoption of the above policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans? Tick on list and elaborate on change effect.

10. Has your organization/country/region implemented any ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans? If so please mention which ones and progress change being realized if any. To what extent would GNESD have played in the decision to implement or change to implement ESD policies etc.?

## **C-II: Influence of GNESD Network**

1. In your view how has GNESD influenced debate about ESD in your organization/country/region e.g.
  - Awareness on ESD
  - Sharing research study results
  - Direct links with staff of similar interest
  - Organizing events that brought stakeholders together
2. Are research results produced by GNESD a useful way to influence formulation, adoption and implementation of ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans. If YES how do such results assist in decision making? Who is best targeted by such outputs?
3. How has the GNESD network influenced transitions to ESD at regional and global level?
4. How could the GNESD network better influence formulation, adoption and implementation of ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans
5. In which key relevant role did GNESD miss an opportunity to better influence formulation, adoption and implementation of ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans.
6. How could the GNESD network structure and influence be strengthened to achieve better results

## ***Annex 4 Guiding Questionnaire for GNESD Centres***

- D. RESULT BEING ASSESSED FROM GNESD SHORT-TERM RESULTS: Changes In Government Policies And Programmes, and Private Sector Investments, so that these Favour Energy For Sustainable Development (ESD) Approaches.**
- E. CENTRE CONTACT AND POSITION IN THE CENTRE**
- F. PERIOD OF PARTICIPATION IN GNESD BY CONTACT**
1. How long have you been involved with the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD)  
-directly  
-indirectly.
  2. How long have you been working on energy for sustainable development? And what aspects?
- G. ALTHOUGH GNESD HAS MANY THEMES WHICH ONE(S) IS YOUR CENTRE PASSIONATE ABOUT AND HAVE MANDATE AND OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE POLICY IN YOUR COUNTRY AND REGION e.g. energy access, RE, EE, bioenergy etc.**

1. Which of the GNESD research studies have been most influential for changes on ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans in your country/region (see list of studies below).

	<b>Research Study</b>	<b>Tick</b>	<b>Change Effect</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Power sector reform</b> and its impact on the poor- Completed in 2004		
<b>2</b>	<b>Energy Access</b> theme: Improving energy access, the possible contribution of RETs to poverty alleviation- 2004		
<b>3</b>	<b>Renewable energy and poverty alleviation</b> -Completed in 2005		
<b>4</b>	<b>Energy Access:</b> Making power sector reform work for the poor -Completed in 2006		
<b>5</b>	<b>Millennium development goals</b> (MDGs) and access to modern forms of energy as a prerequisite -Completed in 2007		
<b>6</b>	<b>Renewable energy technologies and poverty alleviation</b> -Completed in 2007		
<b>7</b>	<b>Clean energy for the urban poor</b> -Completed in 2008		
<b>8</b>	<b>Energy Security</b> -Completed in 2010		
<b>9</b>	<b>Bioenergy: The</b> potential for rural development and poverty alleviation-Completed in 2011		
<b>10</b>	<b>Urban and peri-urban energy access</b> (III)--2013		
<b>11</b>	<b>Biofuel sustainability</b> consideration for Africa, Asia and Latin America- mid-2013		
<b>12</b>	GNESD Energy Access Database-Ongoing		
<b>13</b>	African outreach pilot facility-Ongoing		
<b>14</b>	Information & Outreach-Ongoing		
<b>15</b>	Steering committee teleconference-Completed		
<b>16</b>	Meetings-Completed		
<b>17</b>	Mid-Term Evaluation & Monitoring-Completed		

## 2. PROGRESS AND CHANGES BY STAKEHOLDERS TOWARDS THE ABOVE RESULT

1. What has your centre influenced on policy for ESD in your country and region?
2. How have you engaged with policy makers to have been of influence in policy changes using GNESD resources (e.g. sharing policy briefs with governments, presenting results in workshops etc.)?
3. What would you see as a significant change to policy/strategy/regulatory framework/programme/investment plan- in the areas that your centre has been pushing to influence?
  - i. New institutions of ESD- e.g. ministries or agencies of RE or EE
  - ii. Dedicated budgets
  - iii. New ESD programmes
  - iv. New regulatory frameworks specific to ESD
4. Which policies etc. have been adopted during GNESD era that you can associate your Centre with. Any key documents/programmes worth mentioning?

## 3. GNESD CONTRIBUTION TO CHANGE

1. Has GNESD influenced the state of recognition of ESD in your organization e.g. new focus for research or advocacy or training etc.?
2. Has GNESD influenced the state of recognition of ESD in your country  
e.g. awareness on ESD and transition to clean energy services; shift from technology oriented to energy services delivery?
3. How would GNESD have influenced these changes- e.g. sharing of study results-reports/briefs, workshops and presentations to policy makers, Centre involvement in preparation of policies as either consultant, part of expert group or stakeholder group?
4. How GNESD research findings have been shared-with policy changers e.g. government and other agencies of change?
5. What has been the reaction of stakeholders to your GNESD workshops or received reports/briefs (if any)?
6. Have you been engaged in any activities/ discussion with other stakeholders in your region on GNESD results e.g. through workshops?

#### 4. GNESD MODEL

1. Has GNESD achieved intended objectives and was the model the appropriate one to have influenced policy?
2. Are research results produced by GNESD a useful way to influence formulation, adoption and implementation of ESD policies/strategies/programmes/investment plans. If YES how do such results assist in decision making? Who is best targeted by such outputs?
3. Where did GNESD fail to make a difference?
4. What could GNESD have done better to influence policy change nationally and regionally as intended?

### ***Annex 5. Stakeholder narratives used in analysis***

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Secou Sarr</p>	<p>ENDA</p>	<p>Director  GNESD Contact Person</p>	<p>This GNESD Contact started with GNESD in 2003 and has been working on ESD from before that time. He was involved in the GNESD process as the coordinator of several GNESD studies from ENDA side. ENDA has its focus on energy access, climate change and RE as core themes.</p> <p>On energy access, the major change witnessed is with respect to debate on shifting from technology focus to energy service delivery in the West and Central African countries where ENDA is working. This aspect has come with the start of GNESD creating a platform for deliberating on balancing supply- demand side of the equation giving opportunity for small projects and programmes that could meet energy services for productive use rather than perception of energy being considered as electricity-which was the view prior to GNESD. The example provided is the programme of West African Programme to create new opportunities for the milk value chain with sustainable energy: PROGRES-LAIT funded by the European Union as mentioned below.</p> <p>The ECOWAS paper developed between 2004 and 2006 embraced that same concept of energy service delivery also addressing energy and MDGs. ENDA was active in the development of the White Paper as facilitator putting in place multisectoral stakeholder committees in 7 WEST African countries that made input to the White Paper-ensuring that energy interventions were targeted at addressing the needs e.g. of health, water, agriculture etc. GNESD output was used in the strategy for policy influencing to mainstream energy services into the sectoral policies</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Secou Sarr, continued</p>	<p>ENDA</p>	<p>Director  GNESD Contact Person</p>	<p>Although it is not possible to say all targets in the White paper have been met, some countries e.g. Senegal have adopted projects that answer to the White paper e.g. solar energy and health that was introduced in 2008/2009 after validation of the White paper.</p> <p>Emanating from the White paper, ENDA is supporting SME initiatives dealing with solar and biomass systems for lighting, cooking and productive uses. For productive use, ENDA with European Union assistance is supporting value chain in solar and livestock focussing on milk leading to energy and food security and sovereignty. See above Sustainable energy and milk value chain, Progres Lait programme.</p> <p>ECOWASs centre for renewable energy and energy efficiency (ECREEE) was created following the recommendation of the White paper (ECREEE is an outcome of the process).ECREEE in some instances collaborates with ENDA in promoting ESD programmes in the ECOWAS region. Formation of ECREEE can be partly attributed to the involvement of ENDA in formulation of the ECOWAS White Paper and indirectly to knowledge that was being gained through various initiatives including GNESD.</p> <p>It however must be understood that in such regional initiatives, translating regional policies to national implementation is not easy; hence the White paper would not have been fully adopted in all the countries.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Secou Sarr, continued</p>	<p>ENDA</p>	<p>Director  GNESD Contact Person</p>	<p>ENDA has also participated in the creation of the ECOWAS EE and RE policies that have been validated and lately the bioenergy policy technically validated in October 2015 but waiting for high level validation. In the development of these policies ENDA was an active stakeholder involved in technical and high level validation of the policies. This has been happening after ENDA’s involvement in GNESD RE and bioenergy studies; hence the GNESD results were a resource that ENDA used in their participation.</p> <p>In Senegal, ENDA participates in government energy plan and policy developments and thus influences outcomes in that regard. Regionally ENDA is consulted to make contributions to each regional policy initiative. E.g. in the case of the ECOWAS White Paper and the ESD policies mentioned above.</p> <p>ENDA has also contributed to the adoption of ESD aspects through training workshops for the Francophone countries where knowledge skills on RE, regulation, financing mechanism, tools, energy balances etc. are espoused as part of a holistic energy planning. The training after start of GNESD is 2 weeks every year and participants come from West, Central and Oceania Africa. In 2012 ECREEE partnered with ENDA to provide the training.</p> <p>The training workshops have provided ENDA with an opportunity to share GNESD findings and sharing GNESD publications. The GNESD publications have also been translated into French to share with French speaking stakeholders. ENDA also practice mentoring as follow up after training to ensure adoption of learnt concepts and is also creating Energy Information systems in the UEMOA countries refer to the GNESD web side</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Secou Sarr, continued</p>	<p>ENDA</p>	<p>Director  GNESD Contact Person</p>	<p>ENDA shared policy briefs and made presentations to policy makers in its region as a process for disseminating GNESD study results.</p> <p>ENDA has benefited from GNESD through UPEA. Although peri-urban energy access is mentioned in the White paper, ENDA has been prompted to explore deeper through GNESD on aspects of urban and peri-urban energy access and benefitted from interaction with other GNESD Centres. Lessons learnt from interaction of the GNESD Centres include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of advocacy work</li> <li>Data base on all the theme covered by GNESD</li> <li>South-South-North cooperation</li> <li>Development of joint projects</li> </ul> <p>ENDA has been influential at both regional and national level in its sub region and has thus deployed its knowledge derived through GNESD studies. More resources would have been required for better penetration of GNESD results dissemination in every country in the West and Central African than what was achieved.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Souleymane Diallo MALI</p>	<p>INDIVIDUAL-West African Energy expert</p>	<p>CONSULTANT</p>	<p>The stakeholder worked with ENDA before start of GNESD and worked with UNDP/GEF programmes, UNDP on energy and poverty in East Africa; worked on the ECOWAS white paper (2005) and is a widely involved consultant on various energy issues in West Africa.</p> <p>The stakeholder did not interact with GNESD directly but he has been aware of GNESD through reference at certain fora by ENDA. ENDA has mentioned GNESD at several meetings even in other countries such as Ghana, Burkina Faso and what GNESD was doing and wanted to achieve. The stakeholder was however not directly aware of the activities GNESD has done.</p> <p>The most important change that is being acknowledged is the move to recognition of energy services away from providing energy sources and technologies. This also has influenced movement from supply driven to the demand driven model of ESD through deployment of small renewable energy and energy efficiency systems that are targeted to meet socio-economic and sound environmental needs. This benefited decentralized energy systems by designing specific policies, implementation strategies and planning. An example that the stakeholder has noted as recent change is solar street lighting in urban areas of Mali where electricity grid exists and functioning well. (Exchange fora including GNESD).</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Souleymane Diallo MALI, continued</p>	<p>INDIVIDUAL-West African Energy expert</p>	<p>CONSULTANT</p>	<p>The origin of energy services approach cannot however be credited to governments and donors but somehow to small service providers and NGOs. Governments and donors may have embraced the concept but still largely remain focused on centralized systems. Policy and planning for decentralized systems still lack large investments. For instance the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) is promoting &gt;20MW centralized solar among its members<sup>1</sup>. GNESD made its contribution to enhancement and adoption of the energy services concept and hence its adoption in the ECOWAS White paper.</p> <p>The dilemma is that there is now migration back to centralized large systems such as MW solar plants that are now attracting investors but sometimes these large centralized RE projects have not considered meeting the socio-economic needs of the majority and gone back to the supply driven approach.</p> <p>The other major change has been formulation of RE policies and strategies but in most countries remain as documents with minimum implementation. The ECOWAS White Paper of 2005 was a milestone in that regard focusing on improved energy access for both rural and urban population. ENDA was involved in the development of the White Paper by participating in the development of the methodology and consultations in at least 7 countries (including Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Niger, Gambia, Togo, Benin etc.) putting in place multi-sectoral committees. However targets would not be achieved by now due to slow mobilization of resources and effecting implementation at ECOWAS level.</p>

---

<sup>1</sup> UEMOA countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Souleymane Diallo MALI, continued</p>	<p>INDIVIDUAL-West African Energy expert</p>	<p>CONSULTANT</p>	<p>In Senegal, ENDA participated in the drafting of the national RE umbrella or orientation Law that was adopted in 2010 by providing comments during the consultation phase. At country level Senegal where ENDA is based created Ministry of RE with budgets allocated. Although ENDA was not involved in the formation of the RE ministry, the GNESD centre participated, through its commitment for the take-up of RE, in the general progress made in the country. ENDA provided mainly trained human resources and RE methodological approaches.</p> <p>The stakeholder is aware that in Mauritania ENDA has been pushing solar for livestock and similar activities (Use of solar PV based infrastructure in remote areas for conservation of milk. This helped populations to maintain competitive trade of their milk in a cattle rich economy of Mauritania). Other NGOs are also promoting biogas e.g. in Burkina Faso where SNV has been active on the technology deployment. ENDA focus in Senegal has also been energy access e.g. energy shops appeared in areas where ENDA was contributing to solar PV small grids (15 and 20 kW<sub>p</sub>), although success of these energy shops was limited</p> <p>Institutionally, the ECREEE centre was established in West Africa as the technical arm of ECOWAS to promote RE and EE and has driven development of Regional RE and EE policies and is financing RE demonstration projects of wind solar, biogas in various countries. ECREEE is better staffed (although will limited equipment) than the energy division of ECOWAS. The creation of ECREEE is based on the recommendation of the White Paper and as such ENDA was involved and indirectly contributed in its creation.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
<p>ENDA –Dakar Senegal-covering WEST AFRICA/CENTRAL AFRICA REGION</p>	<p>Souleymane Diallo MALI, continued</p>	<p>INDIVIDUAL-West African Energy expert</p>	<p>CONSULTANT</p>	<p>On Investments, the ESD is still largely driven by donors and some service providers are making some investment. The significant investments are now going towards centralized large RE particularly solar projects.</p> <p>ENDA is considered by many governments to have been instrumental in influencing energy policy and training on energy planning in both West and Central Africa and provides training to ECOWAS/UEMOA institutions. ENDA, during GNESD, supported developments of the RE/EE policies and institutions in its region (by interacting with ECREEE) in addition to the development of the ECOWAS White Paper (from the conceptual design to the validation). ENDA was particularly involved and contributed in the development of the regional RE and EE policies more than national policies by providing analysis to ECREEE, and feedback and evaluation on produced papers.</p> <p>The stakeholder’s view is that GNESD could have expanded quickly through working with additional centres in its sub region. This would have expanded dissemination of GNESD findings to policy makers in the different countries. To reduce costs, this could have been done by taking advantage of the ICT facilities, like GNESD has used for this outcome assessment study.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ENDA	Mamadou Dianka	UEMOA Sub regional <sup>2</sup> Burkina Faso - Ouagadougou	Coordinator of Biomass Energy Regional Programme Director of Energy	<p>The stakeholder is familiar with both ENDA and GNESD and has participated in a GNESD stakeholder workshop to share information organized by ENDA in 2007 on RE for poverty alleviation and job creation. The stakeholder also presented at same 3-4 day workshop on the biomass programme in UEMOA countries. The Workshop with an informative approach had included different actors and the public and private professionals, the civil society and NGOs The workshop tackled issues related to institutional frameworks, political commitments and financing problem for RE projects including aspects of micro financing. This was also deliberated with objective of how to meet the MDGs. UEMOA stakeholder recall up to 3 GNESD workshops and his colleague was also trained by ENDA on energy policy and planning 2008-2009. Also another information sharing workshop on liquid biofuels production in Dakar in 2009.</p> <p>ENDA has Also been involved in validating key studies on the UEMOA Regional legal framework to promote bioenergy. ENDA was also to undertake a biomass regional database for UEMOA but agreement was not concluded.</p>

---

<sup>2</sup> UEMOA is West Africa Economic and Monetary Union and consists of 8 countries- Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ENDA	Mamadou Dianka, continued	UEMOA Sub regional Burkina Faso - Ouagadougou	Coordinator of Biomass Energy Regional Programme Director of Energy	<p>Interaction of ENDA and UEMOA countries involving GNESD workshops contributed to the initiation of RE pilot projects in the UEMOA countries particularly related to bioenergy- jatropha farming and briquetting using cotton residues in Mali; briquetting using rice residue in Senegal, cogeneration using cashew nuts residues in Guinea Bissau, forest management in Cote dlvore and Togo. This was during the period 2008-2010 when issues of bioenergy combined with food security were attracting high level attention. This was also the time when GNESD bioenergy studies were underway hence allowing exchange of information from GNESD as well.</p> <p>Another important development from GNESD work was the incorporation of the GNESD findings in the SE4ALL Gap Analysis reports for Burkina Faso, Guinea, Niger and Togo that the stakeholder himself was involved with as the consultant. He particularly benefited from the bioenergy RE reports. Stakeholder benefited from GNESD website and ENDA GNESD reports when developing the SE4ALL studies.<sup>3</sup></p>

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.ecreee.org/sites/default/files/documents/basic\\_page/ecowas\\_se4all\\_aa\\_and\\_re\\_ee\\_action\\_plans\\_status.pdf](http://www.ecreee.org/sites/default/files/documents/basic_page/ecowas_se4all_aa_and_re_ee_action_plans_status.pdf) (Page 18)

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ENDA	Mamadou Dianka, continued	UEMOA Sub regional Burkina Faso - Ouagadougou	Coordinator of Biomass Energy Regional Programme Director of Energy	<p>On a broad range GNESD contributed via ENDA participation in the inclusion of energy in the PRSPs for the UEMOA countries. Initially energy was not reflected in PRSPs and ENDA was mentioned to have played a key role in that exercise. The first drafts of PRSPs did not include energy programmes in the eradication of poverty. The final versions after intervention of ENDA and similar minded experts now have aspects of ensuring both rural and urban access to clean/modern energy and sustainable management of biomass energy.</p> <p>ENDA was mentioned as a key stakeholder together with UEMOA and ECOWAS in the development of the ECOWAS White Paper.</p> <p>Some UEMOA countries are trying to attract investments for the upscaling of the pilot projects. Senegal has floated an EOI for briquetting of rice residues and Guinea Bissau for its cogeneration using cashew nuts.</p> <p>Otherwise the pilot projects were largely supported by the national Ministries of energy with donor funding e.g. Government of Netherlands.</p> <p>Stakeholder realization is that coordination in promotion of ESD is required as there are too many players at the moment and ESD planning is not well coordinated. Stakeholder indicated that initiatives like GNESD should be used to achieve such coordination.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ENDA	Ousmane Fall SARR	Rural Electrification Agency- Ministry of Energy	Head of Studies and Information System Unit	<p>Mr Ousmane Fall Sarr is working in the Rural Electrification Agency under the ministry of Energy but deployed to the Agency by the Ministry of Finance. He joined the REA since 2000 and has been active in aspects of the energy for sustainable energy focusing on rural community.</p> <p>He has taken part in GNESD activities particularly the renewable energy thematic studies in 2005 and attended workshops related to that study presenting integration of renewable energy in rural electrification. GNESD provided interesting aspects of benchmarking techniques and evaluation of renewable energy solutions in Africa and other regions</p> <p>Mr SARR Please confirm that renewable energy is a great part of your Rural Electrification programme since when (year).</p> <p>Mr Sarr also attended a regional workshop organized by ENDA/GNESD in partnership with ECOWAS in 2007. What did this workshop dwell on?</p> <p>Further interactions with ENDA have been on the design of Impact assessment of RE and RE integration to rural electrification and adopting the methodology for such Impact assessment, in 2009. A workshop was also organized to launch the Impact Assessment by REA.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ENDA	Ousmane Fall SARR, continued	Rural Electrification Agency- Ministry of Energy	Head of Studies and Information System Unit	<p>Mr SARR is aware of many other workshops that were organized by GNESD for various activities. Although he did not attend he is aware that those workshops although organized with other initiatives reflected the GNESD logo. He is of the conviction that awareness on energy for sustainable development was created and on the part of REA in relation to the RE integration in rural electrification and how that will affect local communities and poverty alleviation. Since 2003-2015 during GNESD period, ENDA has been an active partner of REA on impact assessment and monitoring and evaluation of changes in lives of the rural electrification beneficiaries.</p> <p>REA produced a Rural Electrification Development Strategy in 2004 which was updated in 2012 and ENDA was active stakeholder, representing the civil society in the Inter-ministerial Committee that was responsible for promotion of rural electrification in Senegal with an emphasis on poverty alleviation which was also the focus of GNESD in terms of RE and energy access thematic studies at the time.</p> <p>Although the stakeholder did not attend all GNESD workshops, he is convinced that GNESD was useful as a knowledge generation and sharing platform on energy for sustainable development. REA has always received reports from ENDA on the GNEED thematic studies- which they have utilized in their own studies and or used by their own consultants.</p> <p>GNESD website exists but the design of the information sharing could have improved in terms of easy access to specific aspects of the study results through advanced use of internet searching and interrogation of the comparative and contrasting results from different GNESD Centres.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Debajit Palit	TERI New Delhi	GNESD Contact	<p>The stakeholder interviewed joined GNESD as the Teri contact person recently in 2012 and the previous contact person has left the organization. Invitation to interview the earlier GNESD contact person was not successful as she did not respond to the communications.</p> <p>The current stakeholder interviewed pointed out to some significant changes that have occurred during GNESD and the involvement of TERI. TERI is of the view that the recommendations made in the GNESD theme studies found their way to government particularly of India as TERI shares its research findings with government directly and in workshops when opportunities arise.</p> <p>TERI has a special focus on energy access and has been pushing for consideration of urban energy access for the poor as attention has tended to be given largely to rural poor. TERI believes that while rural poor are a significant cause, there should also be attention given to urban poor as sometimes rural-urban migration eventually strains the urban energy access facilities.</p> <p>The Urban and Peri-urban energy access (UPEA) study findings were disseminated to different audiences through different mediums (example: technical reports to researchers and academic community; Summary reports to policy makers). During UPEA Phase II and Phase III (2008-2013), TERI formulated policy recommendations for addressing energy access issues of urban poor. These recommendations were disseminated to key stakeholders from the energy sector through two significant 'Policy Dialogue Fora' that were organised as part of the project.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Debajit Palit, continued	TERI New Delhi	GNESD Contact	<p>From the second policy dialogue on ‘Urban Peri-Urban Energy Access’ organized by TERI with support from GNESD (Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development), stakeholders representatives of electricity and LPG supply agencies in New Delhi and external sectoral experts expressed their support for how recommended policies could be redirected to achieve UPEA.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>The UPEA study recommended several measures for increasing access to LPG fuel for the urban poor. Several best practices and case studies were identified and cited to support recommendations like: Introducing small cylinders (4-5kg) to increase the affordability; Subsidy scheme examples from member centre countries. These were discussed with the stakeholders in the policy dialogue forums. (see Reference above)</p> <p>Since the time of the study we have seen several changes at the policy level in our country. For instance, the Delhi government introduced a subsidy scheme that enables the urban poor population to switch from using Kerosene for cooking to a much more cleaner fuel- LPG. They have also distributed LPG stoves for this purpose. The UPEA study has always informed policy such as – Giving an urgent status to the issue of providing access to clean energy fuels to the ever growing urban poor population in the developing countries. TERI continues to inform policy for progressive policies in this area through research, much of which were initiated because of the work granted by GNESD.</p>

<sup>4</sup> Stakeholder Consultation on ‘Urban Peri-Urban Energy Access’- Key highlights of the opinions of stakeholders 11th April, 2012, 10:30 AM to 12:30 PM Video Conference Room, 5th Floor, Darbari Seth Block, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Debajit Palit, continued	TERI New Delhi	GNESD Contact	<p>Another significant contribution of GNESD to policy change is coming through mini-grids study that has analysed India mini-grids from 1990s showing lessons for better design of future mini-grids. See insert below from GNESD Contact.</p> <p>Regarding the mini-grid study, while we can't say that it is only because of this study that changes have been made/proposed by the government, however, policy changes were done and this study may also have played its role in informing the policy makers. One such changes is the explicit acknowledgement of the mini-grid in the new tariff policy, approved by the Government of India cabinet recently that says "Power to be provided to remote unconnected villages through micro grids with provision for purchase of power into the grid as and when the grid reaches there". This may be a step in the direction towards tariff setting for mini-grids by regulators.</p> <p>Further, the electricity act 2003 of India is proposed to be amended and includes a clause on the role of the central &amp; state regulators as "to regulate the inter-State transmission of electricity including promotion and development of Smart Grid, ancillary services and decentralised distributed generation;" (refer clause 45 &amp; 47: <a href="http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/Electricity/Electricity%20(A)%20bill,%202014.pdf">http://www.prsindia.org/uploads/media/Electricity/Electricity%20(A)%20bill,%202014.pdf</a> for the proposed amendment to the electricity act).</p> <p>This is in line with one of our recommendations to include mini-grids/DDG under regulatory purview.</p> <p>This has borrowed from recommendation of a GNESD study on mini-grids as per the insert below</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Debajit Palit, continued	TERI New Delhi	GNESD Contact	<p>GNESD Study Recommendation</p> <p>Micro-grids supplying renewable energy are being set up in such areas where the grid has not reached or where adequate power is not available in the grid. Investment involved in setting up of such micro grids is substantial.</p> <p>One of the risks of investment is grid reaching the area before the completion of the project life and thereby making power from micro grids costly and unviable. In order to mitigate such risk and incentivize investment in micro grids, there is a need to put in place an appropriate regulatory framework to mandate compulsory purchase of power into the grid from such micro grids at a tariff to be determined under section 62 of the Act considering depreciated cost of investments and keeping in view industry benchmark and with a cap if necessary, as approved by the Appropriate Commission. The Appropriate Commission shall notify necessary regulations in this regard within six months.</p> <p>Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service</p> <p>The State Governments can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provisions of section 65 of the Act. Direct subsidy is a better way to support the poorer categories of consumers than the mechanism of cross subsidizing the tariff across the board. Subsidies should be targeted effectively and in transparent manner. As a substitute of cross subsidies, the State Government has the option of raising resources through mechanism of electricity duty and giving direct subsidies to only needy consumers. This is a better way of targeting subsidies effectively.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Debajit Palit, continued	TERI New Delhi	GNESD Contact	<p>This GNESD output is not only useful to India but globally as there are many downloads made from the website of the mini-grids report. Regarding who are receiving the mini-grids report, GNESD contact has circulated the report to a large number of stakeholders using Academia.edu, Research Gate, LinkedIn and TERI platforms.</p> <p>TERI has had some influence on its GNESD work in other countries in South Asia in form of presentations e.g. of mini-grids to Thailand (at workshop organized by AIT –one of GNESD Centre- March 2014) and Bangladesh (mid 2014). Both workshops generated stakeholder interest in wanting to receive the mini-grid study reports.</p> <p>TERI also organized a workshop in October 2015 to share results of GNESD theme Energy Plus Study. The workshop was attended by government stakeholders and policy briefs were shared with government and other development agencies such as UNDP and UNIDO. TERI has been sharing such policy briefs with Government thus making a contribution to policy reforms (see Reference above on UPEA as an example of stakeholder participation).</p> <p>UPEA that TERI coordinated with other GNESD centres was an opportunity to share lessons of other GNESD centres. Such an approach where centres would share aspects of a particular project would have made a bigger impact rather than giving small isolated projects to centres to conduct independently. TERI is of the view that larger projects involving more than one centre at a time would have achieved better impact. There is also agreement that GNESD centres could have collaborated more with other centres in their countries and regions to spread the knowledge generated and lessons learnt from theme studies.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Dr Akanksha Chaurey	Now with IT Power	GNESD Contact 2003-2011	<p>The input is from Dr Akanksha Chaurey who was GNESD Contact person at Teri since its inception in 2003 to December 2011. She has now moved to another organization.</p> <p>In that regard she was team leader for all the thematic studies that were carried out by TERI during that period but she recalls the emphasis to have been on Power Sector participation of the poor (with some localized positive case studies), energy access and renewable energy but not so much on bioenergy.</p> <p>Dr Chaurey believes that GNESD enabled additional interaction with stakeholders- enabling workshops to happen, having good participation by various stakeholders, good discussions and responses to studies particularly in India. TERI has however indulged in sub regional workshops<sup>5</sup> in cooperation with AIT on themes of energy access and RE that were held in Bangkok and organized by AIT. In general workshops were organized for each thematic study for both stakeholder consultations and sharing of results.</p> <p>TERI already is well established in government circles- the difficult is to separate what GNESD did and Teri did. India was involved in 5 year planning and she participated in 2 working groups dealing with RE and Distributed generation. This was a direct involvement where additional knowledge emanating from GNESD would have been used.</p>

---

<sup>5</sup> She couldn't recall what the workshops exactly were on and the dates.

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Dr Akanksha Chaurey, continued	Now with IT Power	GNESD Contact 2003-2011	<p>On policy changes- India being large, it is not easy to say what policy changes have occurred- and government of India in particular does not necessarily take influences from any outside source for its policy changes. The GNESD Urban and Peri-Urban Energy Access (UPEA) though stands out as an initiative that would not have received much attention without GNESD. Policy makers were busy with rural energy access with limited attention accorded to providing energy access to the urban poor. This situation was also confirmed by the current GNESD Contact as a crucial turning point for India in giving committed attention to expose the barriers to energy access for the urban poor with its housing complexity.</p> <p>She organized the first Policy Dialogue Forum in 2011 dealing with UPEA where issues of supply barriers to electricity, LPG and piped natural gas to poor urban settlements were discussed. A number of solutions ranging from infrastructure provision, improving revenue collection, targeted subsidies to the poor and employing Unique Identification technique and incentives were discussed. These solutions are widely adopted now in India but one would not necessarily attribute to the PDFs but such fora would add more confidence to decision makers to adopt them.</p> <p>Dr Chaurey also believes that GNESD offered a unique platform where centres from the world came together to tackle issues of energy for sustainable development together sharing experience. It was also good that each centre had turns to be task leader for the various thematic studies although some centres were not such good task leaders.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Dr Akanksha Chaurey, continued	Now with IT Power	GNESD Contact 2003-2011	<p>The PDF in particular is considered a useful model to interact with policy makers- as PDFs target key stakeholders, that are head hunted and thus can be much more effective than ordinary workshops.</p> <p>GNESD is seen to have been very useful to TERI in that although TERI is already active and known among policy makers, GNESD resources came in to assist in sponsoring studies for informed decisions, workshops. GNESD also allowed perspective of other countries and regions to be shared among the centres and hence stakeholders in India and sub region.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Michael Slingsby	Myanmar Urban development	Myanmar- Yangon	<p>The stakeholder worked with TERI but on a climate disaster project supported by Rockefeller Foundation but has in the last 4 years been working on urban development in Myanmar in Yangon and other provincial cities.</p> <p>On requesting for interviews from TERI stakeholders, Mike was keen to project his view of the urban energy situation in Myanmar but although he has interacted with TERI, he was not clear of his involvement in GNESD.</p> <p>The major energy issue under debate in Myanmar is introduction of large coal power stations as the country is rich in coal. Hydropower is small and the country has largely been depending on gas plants. There are frequent power cuts but there have been protests on the transition to coal. Urban dwellers largely depend on charcoal for cooking and gas is used largely in restaurants. Due to frequent outages, the use of diesel generators is prevalent.</p> <p>There are no IPPs providing power and the coal power stations are to be implemented by the Chinese.</p> <p>There are no visible solar panels in use as they are still considered expensive.</p> <p>The significant change has been increased penetration of metered grid electricity through World Bank support to improve grid and power output, particularly for its broader effect on the economy. Although electricity is cheap, it is not widely used for cooking although there are illegal connections. The increased penetration of the grid electricity is seen to be responding to the JICA supported master plan.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
TERI- India covering Asia region	Michael Slingsby, continued	Myanmar Urban development	Myanmar- Yangon	<p>Realization is that urban poor are overshadowed by the rural poor and government and donors do not seem to give them priority hence there is limited planning on reliable sources of energy for urban poor yet there is large opportunity for demand as the mobile phone ownership is high and require charging.</p> <p>Although the stakeholder has limited link with the Centre, the inputs that are presented are in the region where AIT and TERI operate in. It does not seem however that GNESD work has made any particular contribution to change along the lines of ESD in Myanmar through interaction with TERI</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ERC in Cape Town South Africa- covering	Louise Tait	ERC	GNESD Contact Person	<p>Stakeholder represents ERC as the GNESD Contact person but has only been involved with ERC and GNESD since 2012. In the case of ERC there was no longer anybody who could provide information prior to 2012 hence the outcome assessment is only for the recent part of GNESD era.</p> <p>ERC's area of focus is on energy access to affordable and modern energy for the poor households.</p> <p>ERC has worked with national and local government and communities with regard to the energy access but more interesting work has been with communities in that ERC had more interaction with communities under the GNESD initiative.</p> <p>ERC particularly has worked with 2 settlements under GNESD theme Energy plus. One settlement is a combination of formal (rented) and informal type (Manenberg) and the other an informal settlement (Masilunge). ERC engagement with communities was on issues related to alternative stoves, safety, solar products for lighting and this culminated into a 1-day expo with service providers marketing their products. Although ERC has not gone back to measure impact of that exercise, communities at the expo showed interest and gave positive response in form of willingness to transition to modern energy services.</p> <p>Under another GNESD theme UPEA 3, ERC also worked with poor settlements e.g. Imizamo yethu with regard to energy access in peri urban area and KayaGas (see next report) was involved with regard to propagation of LPG to the communities in that settlement.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ERC in Cape Town South Africa- covering	Louise Tait, continued	ERC	GNESD Contact Person	<p>ERC has interacted with the Department of Energy in an outreach workshop in 2012 that deliberated on domestic use of energy in SA and issues related to electrification with Head of electrification participating. It should be construed that SA's emphasis is on grid electrification with limited policy influence on other energy sources and thus a broader focus is required. The outreach under GNESD was targeted at that broader focus.</p> <p>ERC has been a stakeholder for the City of Cape Town household energy strategy attending workshops but acting in capacity of expert (in a team of expert) contributing to the formulation of the City strategy. ERC contributed to development of strategy objectives, programmes, activities and prioritization of strategy elements.</p> <p>ERC has not had a chance to influence policy change outside South Africa under GNESD although GNESD centres were also expected to influence change in their sub regions. The centres could also not have done more considering the limited resources provided under GNESD</p> <p>ERC stakeholder considers that GNESD has been successful as a platform of researchers to network and cooperate producing sound evidence base but would not have been the complete influence on policy changes that have emerged or are to emerge.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ERC in Cape Town South Africa- covering	George Tatham	KayaGas (an LPG distributor focussing on low-income areas) –	South Africa- Cape Town	<p>The stakeholder conducts lectures at ERC for Masters Students since before GNESD started in 2003. This stakeholder has been proposed in terms of Urban and Peri-Urban clean energy access theme of GNESD.</p> <p>He has developed a model to propagate LPG use in metropolitan squatter camps of Cape Town.</p> <p>Apart from providing LPG as a clean source of energy, KayaGas (his company) also targeted reduction of use of paraffin that was used as main source for cooking and space heating. Use of paraffin was notorious for children’s deaths from both drinking paraffin and also deaths associated with fires caused by explosions of paraffin stoves.</p> <p>The stakeholder worked with ERC professionals in modelling and analysing the effects of paraffin versus LPG use and the co-benefits that can be derived from LPG including costs to cook with both fuels. ERC research showed that LPG can be 100 times safer than paraffin. The ERC research findings for high flats on domestic energy use were translated to the squatter camps by KayaGas.</p> <p>The KayaGas started in Soweto and Orange Farm but became successful in Cape town. KayaGas is now being bought by Totalgaz as a successful business</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ERC in Cape Town South Africa- covering	George Tatham, continued	KayaGas (an LPG distributor focussing on low-income areas) –	South Africa- Cape Town	<p>Major changes are that over half a million poor are using LPG and bulk supplies of paraffin have been eliminated. Competition of LPG is no longer with paraffin but electricity. Although electricity is subsidized the business model developed by the stakeholder's company will not require subsidy to compete with electricity. The basic electricity of 50kWh that was provided for free to the poor was used for lighting and not cooking hence LPG remained competitive. The free 50 kWh has never been a problem but the extended subsidy to 350 kWh per household has effected the conversion to LPG as formal houses have returned to electricity. Load shedding is however not helping the electricity situation and LPG still has a market particularly in the informal settlements.</p> <p>The success of LPG by KayaGas was derived from quantitative and qualitative research to arrive at the right LPG cylinders, appliances and the right prices for LPG in which ERC and GNESD were partly involved in research and as part of the UPEA III. Although LPG appliances could cost as much as 10 times those for paraffin, the adopted business model has made it possible to make LPG competitive basing on costs of availing LPG and storage innovations. Innovations around safety of cylinders, storage, speed of filling of the cylinders, robustness of the cylinders, channelling of LPG to the market, marketing strategies, arrangement for payments have contributed to the success of the business to improve clean urban energy access through LPG.</p> <p>KayaGas was recognized by Eskom in 2006 and contributed 25000 LPG cylinders and stoves in Eskom's project of 100000 cylinders and stoves supplied to Koeberg in Cape Town.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
ERC in Cape Town South Africa- covering	George Tatham, continued	KayaGas (an LPG distributor focussing on low-income areas) –	South Africa- Cape Town	<p>The Department of Energy and the Parliament Committee on Energy in South Africa recognize the KayaGas success story and relationship with Municipality is improving as supplying to squatter camps raises some issues with respect to byelaws e.g. in relation to safe storage of gas. Other service providers such as Econet of Zimbabwe have come to look at best practice.</p> <p>Although LPG is regulated, the regulated price has been higher than charged under KayaGas business model.</p> <p>KayaGas has interacted with ERC during the full period of GNESD and through UPEA in particular. KayaGas was one of the service providers at the a 1-day expo organized by ERC as part of UPEA III outreach in Cape Town.<sup>6</sup></p>

---

<sup>6</sup> See narrative with Louise Tait under ERC above

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
FB in Argentina	Daniel Hugo Bouille	FB	Executive President – Senior Researcher	<p>The stakeholder has been involved with GNESD from its beginning and also as a coordinator or part of the research team. He is an experienced ESD practitioner working on energy policy and related issues since 1974 and specifically on ESD in the last 30 years including in areas of energy and climate change.</p> <p>FB's sees core and key theme of GNESD as Energy and poverty although it has actively participated in other GNESD themes especially 3 key areas of energy policy: structural reforms and impact in social issues; role of renewable and poverty alleviation and access to energy in urban and peri-urban areas.</p> <p>In power sector reforms significant changes in policies in the last 10 years in the countries that FB developed technical assistance, with-have been in increasing the role of the government in the power sector signalling policy changes that embrace other players and means an influence in the policies of the FB recommendation BF.</p> <p>The energy access component of the reform being implementation of cross subsidies was a traditional position of FB and, in a remarkable way, suggested in all the reports and other documents related with the issue elaborated by the institution. It is well known in all the Latin American region the position of FB of the role of energy policies in social issues: improving equity and poverty reduction. FB recent and current work in countries like: Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay or Venezuela, were oriented to support sustainability in the broad sense and, particularly, in the social dimension. The request of the countries to continuous support is a signal of our influence in the policies implemented or to be implemented.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
FB in Argentina	Daniel Hugo Bouille, continued	FB	Executive President – Senior Researcher	<p>FB has contributed to country and regional policies through working for several governments giving technical assistance for different energy policies like: energy prospective and planning, energy efficiency, price policies, energy and climate change (adaptation and mitigation), energy models, several analyses on social, economic and environmental dimensions of energy. FB have developed this type of activities in, practically, all the Latin America and the Caribbean (LA&amp;C) countries, sharing research results and especially in workshops and regional seminars. LA&amp;C countries have introduced new ESD programmes and regulatory frameworks specific to ESD in the course of GNESD era, although it is difficult to make a relation of cause-effect, but, as mentioned, the “philosophy” of FB and their proposals has been taken as a key input in the definition of actions and policies in the region.</p> <p>The key role of GNESD was the improvement of the centre capacities to support and give technical assistance to the governments. GNESD also created an opportunity for FB itself for improvement and deeper analysis in social and renewable areas. The projects and reports means a “learning by doing” and any new challenge needs research, new knowledge and incorporation of tools or methodologies to obtain adequate results. GNESD open the door to such improvements through the approach to different areas and the opportunity to incorporate young researchers to our institution.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
FB in Argentina	Daniel Hugo Bouille, continued	FB	Executive President – Senior Researcher	<p>FB participate in several activities with the government of Argentina where the Centre is located but GNESD direct influence to policy changes cannot be pinpointed as such but GNESD results have been shared as reports, in workshops and specific meetings and interaction has been made several times, with national and regional institutions. Civil servant reaction was very positive and the reports were cited in several documents, but not necessary taken into account to implement policy changes.</p> <p>FB would not have expected GNESD to be a model to influence policy changes as there is no “model” to influence policies as regional and national circumstances are so different around the world that there is not “one size fits all” that could be applied. Besides, the influence of the scientist in public policies is not very usual but GNESD research results could be a resource in policy change with the realization that the influence of research in policies takes, sometimes, decades, so it is difficult to say if, perhaps, in the next decades some of the GNESD suggestions or results will be put in place.</p> <p>The stakeholder gave an example of “energy system and the need of an integrated and systemic analysis” that started in the seventies. The adoption of such approach is still missing in several countries and the ones that adopted such approach made it very recently. That means it has taken over 40 years for the decision makers and the stakeholders of the energy industry to adopt this concept.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
FB in Argentina	Luíz Augusto Horta Nogueira: - FB	Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Instituto de Recursos Naturais- Brasil.	University retired Professor	<p>The stakeholder is a mechanical engineer working in university (retired but coming back on voluntary basis) on bioenergy in relation to biofuels, energy efficiency, sustainability and promotion of technologies for low income groups. He has been working with FB since 1985 and is pretty aware of GNESD and visited DTU in 2014. He frequently interacts with CENBIO and COPPETEC which are the other centres of excellence for GNESD. Stakeholder narration is in relation to changes in Brazil, although he is affiliated to FB.</p> <p>His reaction is that GNESD took an academic approach to generate useful ideas and knowledge but to influence policy, a different approach is needed. Possibly it is required to involve and commit properly decision makers and government.</p> <p>In the case of Brazil, energy access is already high for electricity available for &gt;97% although there is also electricity theft. The slum situation does not help the situation. RE proportion is also high because Brazil is largely hydropower and the renowned use of biofuels. Energy efficiency is the one that requires attention especially for appliances and promotion of correct habits of use where there is limited policy mandate. In the case of energy access, load shedding has resulted in a shift to diesel generators (20-600kW) as long term planning, capacity and regulatory framework for ESD is considered lacking, including lack of willingness towards energy efficiency.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
FB in Argentina	Luíz Augusto Horta Nogueira: - FB, continued	Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Instituto de Recursos Naturais- Brasil.	University retired Professor	<p>The discovery of oil in 2008-offshore also depressed the biofuels industry, since the Brazilian government introduced cheap oil products making biofuels unprofitable.</p> <p>When measuring outcomes from an initiative such as GNESD, it is important to note the paradigms such as the ones above as they will affect what GNESD can achieve.</p> <p>Work of GNESD although can shape decision making on ESD, it falls short in the case of large countries such as Brazil to influence policy as there are many other policy changes at play.</p> <p>Direct use of GNESD research material has been in developing SE4ALL Rapid Assessment reports which the stakeholder has been directly involved with.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
COPPE/CENBIO Brazil	Emilio Lèbre La Rovere	COPPE- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Director, LIMA/COPPE/ UFRJ, GNESD Contact at COPPE	<p>The stakeholder started with GNESD right from the project start in 2003 and has a full picture of what transpired during the course of GNESD in relation to Brazil. COPPE and CENBIO have concentrated their work to influence policy changes in Brazil as it is a big country with a variety of ESD issues to address with a unique language (Portuguese) in Latin America. COPPE/CENBIO is complemented by FB that tends to cover the Spanish speaking countries in Latin America. COPPE/CENBIO has cooperated with Colombia on bioenergy GNESD theme and lately on biomass residues work.</p> <p>The stakeholder mentioned the biggest change in Brazil on ESD as coinciding with the “Light for All” - National plan for granting electricity access to all Brazilian households that was adopted by the government (president Lula) that took over from 2003 to 2010, expanding the previous programme (“Light in Rural Areas”). The government combined this initiative with its broader social policy objective of poverty alleviation and income improvements. The Light for All created a regulatory framework that pushed utilities to achieve universal electricity access in the country. Government through the federal regulator (ANEEL) enforced utilities to develop their least cost ways to deliver on their electrification targets and coverage in the country and meeting deadlines. The regulator also created cross-subsidy tariffs that could benefit the poor. To date, this programme connected 3.2 million rural households (15.6 million people) to the grid, with country’s average reaching nearly 100% urban connections and over 75% rural electricity connections. Energy efficiency efforts were also enforced to reduce consumption losses, especially as there was also free electricity in slums and utilities introduced EE programmes to reduce losses through payments for excessive use and rebates for conversion of energy.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
COPPE/CENBIO Brazil	Emilio Lèbre La Rovere, continued	COPPE- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Director, LIMA/COPPE/ UFRJ, GNESD Contact at COPPE	<p>Coinciding with the Light for All era, COPPE/CENBIO made Access studies that analysed concepts of access, affordability, technology deployment (grid for urban and peri-urban and rural but also mini-grids of diesel sets and introduction of RE-solar for dispersed communities), special tariffs for the poor and related benefits to education and health. The research results are considered to have filtered into the policy formulations and regulatory framework related to Light for All as COPPE/CENBIO at that time interacted with the Ministry of Mines and Energy and exchanged research information in workshops with government officials. Besides the already mentioned workshops organized by the project, with the attendance of government officials, the distribution of reports and bilateral meetings of the GNESD coordinators with the Ministry have contributed to the formulation of the above mentioned governmental programs. It is however realized that some of the government staff that participated in those interactions have moved on. There is also realization that GNESD could only have impacted on policy changes by generating policy analysis/research material for government to tap into when formulating such policy and regulatory changes but not directly influencing decision makers to use only GNESD results.</p> <p>In 2012, Brazil witnessed introduction of a regulatory framework for decentralized power through solar mainly solar PV for home and commercial systems. The analysis of RE deployment had earlier been done through GNESD in previous years (2005-2007) by COPPE/CENBIO.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
COPPE/CENBIO Brazil	Emilio Lèbre La Rovere, continued	COPPE- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Director, LIMA/COPPE/ UFRJ, GNESD Contact at COPPE	<p>COPPE/CENBIO are now working on biomass residues in Brazil and Colombia however this initiative will not have similar impact as the Light for All program, but the biomass residues study may guide formulation of regulatory framework for the residue resource use..</p> <p>COPPE/CENBIO have benefited from GNESD directly in the methodological approach, creating similar networks of centres for their other projects, trained and deployed graduate students that are now in government planning and policy making agencies.</p> <p>Considering the limited resources; GNESD could only have made its contribution to policy/regulatory changes from creation and dissemination of ESD research recommendations- as a resource for policy makers.</p> <p>Brazilian centres believe they had an opportunity to share their experience on renewables mainly biofuels with other GNESD Centres-which was another contribution of GNESD.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AIT	Prof S Kumar	Professor, Energy field of study, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand	GNESD Contact	<p>This perspective on GNESD Outcome has been provided by the GNESD Contact at AIT and the contact has been with GNESD since its inception in 2003.</p> <p>AIT has been working on energy issues (renewable energy solar thermal and photovoltaics), energy efficiency (in industries and buildings), energy access (urban and rural), greenhouse gas mitigation (energy audit, policy) since 1995.</p> <p>In general, during the conduction of the studies, AIT has involved (and invited) relevant policy makers and persons in the ministry or city departments to GNESD workshops, where AIT presented GNESD work and findings. However, it is difficult to say how much has been the influence of such studies in their policy making.</p> <p>For example, in one of the workshops in Myanmar (Yangon last year), AIT was informed by stakeholders that the peri urban energy access is the first such study that they have come across for their city, and stakeholders requested to have all details regarding the study.</p> <p>Several of the national and regional studies conducted by AIT brought out the success stories on energy access provision and renewable energy technology promotion.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AIT	Prof S Kumar, continued	Professor, Energy field of study, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand	GNESD Contact	<p>Some of the studies e.g., the studies on electricity access in Bangladesh and Thailand and urban poor's energy access in Thailand are cited significantly by energy professional and researchers around the world in their studies and publications as reported by research databases like Researchgate.</p> <p>The focus on urban and peri urban energy access that is now being pursued is greatly due to the participation in the GNESD themes. AIT has further conducted studies for Dhaka (Bangladesh) and more recently (in progress) in Mandalay (Myanmar).</p> <p>It is believed that the GNESD activities have generated greater awareness among the stakeholders about the successes and failures of different policies and programs adopted in countries within the region and beyond in the areas of energy access and RETs.</p> <p>It is difficult however to track the formal evidence or referral to the GNESD documents in this respect</p> <p>By sharing the GNESD publications through national and regional workshops carried out by AIT as a part of its GNESD activities.</p> <p>GNESD reports and our findings along with workshop notes are provided to the participants from the ministries who could influence changes.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AIT	Prof S Kumar, continued	Professor, Energy field of study, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand	GNESD Contact	<p>Some national level workshops in Thailand, Myanmar and Cambodia, as well as a regional level workshop (in Indonesia and in India) were organized for this purpose.</p> <p>In all these workshops, personnel from relevant ministries and government organisations were invited and actively participated.</p> <p>The participants in the workshops have reacted very positively to the type of study that were undertaken, asking for clarifications and additional details of some specifics, and the workshops have always been very encouraging.</p> <p>Results of GNESD activities are usually disseminated in workshops.</p> <p>We had used our ICUE conference in 2015 at Pattaya, Thailand to showcase GNESD in a special session.</p> <p>Earlier, results of our studies were also presented in an international conference that was held in Brunei.</p> <p>We believe that GNESD worked towards its objectives, but how and whether it directly influence policy making is difficult to assess.</p> <p>The results from the GNESD studies could be used by the policy makers to make a case for adoption or to conduct additional further studies.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AIT	Prof S Kumar, continued	Professor, Energy field of study, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand	GNESD Contact	<p>As one could see from the table above, GNESD had conducted a series of studies, though falling under the theme of ESD, were focused and so different from one other.</p> <p>What we could do was to sensitise the policymakers based on our findings and recommendations, and on observations from other GNESD centre studies. However, to see a policy change needs more time and probably more involvement of the policy makers during the design of the study (from the start of each project).</p> <p>From our perspective, AIT being a regional institution has worked on topics not on one specific country, but few countries in the region (unlike probably other GNESD centres ).</p> <p>GNESD studies did not have much leverage to work with other local partners (time and budget constraints), who could probably reach to the ministries more easily.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AFREPREN/FWD	John Kimani	Former employee of AFREPREN/FWD 2003-2009 coordinator of research studies	Former coordinator of GNESD Activities	<p>John Kimani was a former employee of AFREPREN/FWD from before GNESD and was involved in GNESD activities from the start of the initiative until 2011 when he left the organization. He participated in various activities of GNESD and assisted in coordinating the GNESD Energy Access Themes. AFREPREN/FWD was already involved in most of the topics that GNESD studies tackled but worked longest in Power sector reform, Renewable energy technologies and energy access issues. GNESD however brought and sharpened the poverty alleviation angle of these aspects. AFREPREN/FWD in particular was doing a comprehensive GEF supported bioenergy project on cogeneration in many East and Southern African countries that ran parallel to GNESD hence providing useful cross fertilization with GNESD.</p> <p>AFREPREN/FWD as a GNESD centre had a rare opportunity to influence policy in Kenya and East Africa. In Kenya, between 2003-2005 AFREPREN/FWD participated in the formulation of the current National Energy Policy of 2004 (later reviewed in 2012) and the current Energy Act which was passed into law in 2006. Prior to that Kenya did not have a stand-alone Energy Policy. In addition, AFREPREN/FWD in the capacity of chairing the Government of Kenya's Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Performance Contracting for the Energy Sector (2007/008) found an opportunity to introduce GNESD study findings. In particular, the introduction of energy access targets in the performance contracts for the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) and publication of feed in tariffs particularly for the bioenergy sector as part of the contracts for Ministry of Energy and Energy Regulatory Commission. In other aspects, AFREPREN/FWD was a key stakeholder. For REA, the proposal to introduce targets for energy access came from the findings of the 2004 GNESD Study on power sector reforms.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AFREPREN/FWD	John Kimani, continued	Former employee of AFREPREN/FWD 2003-2009 coordinator of research studies	Former coordinator of GNESD Activities	<p>AFREPREN/FWD, apart from support to policy changes in Kenya, was in 2006 invited to review and provide inputs to the 2007 Uganda RE policy draft. In Tanzania, AFREPREN/FWD contributed to the review of feed in tariffs through the Energy and Water Regulatory Authority. Apart from these countries AFREPREN/FWD worked in 15 East and Southern African countries and had many examples to share and cross mix with GNESD Studies.</p> <p>What John found to be effective is that policy makers do not want to act from a suggestion coming from a study but if they hear about experience of other countries where the proposed policy reforms have worked, they are likely to adopt the changes. GNESD provided such many best practices from the other GNESD centres and that assisted to convince policy makers to be receptive to policy recommendations.</p> <p>On dissemination of GNESD research outputs, AFREPREN/FWD found ample opportunities to present in workshops (e.g. Regional Workshop on Sustainable Energy and Regulation in Africa, Johannesburg – South Africa in 2006; Pre-Budget Presentation on Energy Sector for Kenyan Members of Parliament, Naivasha - Kenya in 2008; International Conference on Renewable Energy in Africa, Dakar - Senegal in 2008; AU-STRC Meeting on Energy Technology Policy, Johannesburg – South Africa in 2009). In particular aspects of energy security, power sector reforms, RE/energy access were promoted through a publication prepared by AFREPREN/FWD which incorporated GNESD results as well. At the book launch sponsored by Heinrich Boll Foundation in 2009, the response from the workshop was sensational with stakeholders in Kenya actively participating including several follow up newspaper articles and television interviews discussing the importance for enhancing energy security in Kenya.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AFREPREN/FWD	John Kimani, continued	Former employee of AFREPREN/FWD 2003-2009 coordinator of research studies	Former coordinator of GNESD Activities	<p>AFREPREN/FWD also worked with other centres working on ESD (e.g. Heinrich Boll Foundation) that also have opportunities to propagate GNESD findings. GNESD findings are more likely to be heard by policy makers as the new Constitution (year) now requires that formulation of ACTs and Policies be more consultative hence policy makers are more receptive to new ideas than before in Kenya.</p> <p>More resources would have been required though to increase scope to reach out to policy makers. For example in the past AFREPREN/FWD used to bring researchers and policy makers to workshops where research results were presented, with policy makers participating to formulate implementable recommendations. The introduction of the Policy Dialogue Fora is a useful approach but came in late in the life of GNESD. John however left before start of PDFs that was only introduced in UPEA III. - 2013.</p> <p>In their endeavour to involve policy makers AFREPREN/FWD invited some government officials to participate in the research studies as researchers and that provided opportunities for direct assimilation into policy changes/formulation at government level as some of the policy makers were senior.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AFREPREN/FWD	Paul Mbuti	Principal Energy Officer Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MOEP)- Kenya	Active involvement in GNESD	<p>Paul Mbuti has been interacting with AFREPREN/FWD for many years as far back as the 1990s while working for the MoEP. He was a regular policy maker to AFREPREN/FWD meetings He has worked with GNESD through AFREPREN/FWD in 2004 on Power Sector Reforms doing actual research on the thematic study. This also gave him an opportunity to assimilate some of the GNESD Findings as a policy maker in the key ministry in charge of energy particularly Energy for Sustainable Development aspects- renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy access etc.</p> <p>I gained skills in policy analysis using triangulation approach i.e. building evidence from multiple factor analysis. This enabled me to participate effectively in subsequent policy reviews and formulation, including the recent energy policy review. I was also able to provide support to Tanzania by sharing my experience in the study on influence of research on policy. This was in 2004 in Dar es salaam.</p> <p>Paul confirmed the participation of AFREPREN/FWD in the Inter Ministerial Task Force that set performance contract targets for the Ministry and its parastatals which year was this Paul) (2006 – 2011). AFREPREN/FWD provided technical advice to the Ministry working with a committee on the recommended targets that were negotiated and implemented (Year). AFREPREN/FWD was again involved in the performance evaluation of the set targets. In that Evaluation. AFREPREN/FWD assisted the Ministry to sharpen its target indicators and the evaluation was used to renegotiate performance contracts for the following years. Specific revision was in relation to the Power Sector Expansion Planning targets and although further changes were made, the revision made that time was helpful to craft the basis of the existing Expansion Planning.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AFREPREN/FWD	Paul Mbuti, continued	Principal Energy Officer Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MOEP)- Kenya	Active involvement in GNESD	<p>Major contribution of AFREPREN/FWD is in the form of expert advice, and information from AFREPREN/FWD publications. A lot of policy decisions were informed by the data and information contained in the publications. When the government identified AFREPREN/FWD as one of consultants to participate in the performance evaluation, this was evidence of recognition (at the highest government level) of the value AFREPREN/FWD would bring into the process.</p> <p>Even though one may not be able to measure the impact of AFREPREN/FWD's contribution in the Region, it is certainly significant. In addition, the earlier work supported by the Global development network and Heinrich Boll Foundation, AFREPREN/FWD greatly shaped the outcome of the International Renewable Energy Conference in 2004 in Bonn, Germany by preparing and presenting experience from the African perspectives.</p> <p>John mentioned involvement of AFREPREN/FWD in the formulation of the Energy Act and Policy (see attached inputs from John also work in progress) - can you expand AFREPREN/FWD involvement and what aspects might have come from their study with GNESD e.g. in the power sector reform aspects?</p> <p>Yes, AFREPREN/FWD was on several occasions asked to facilitate stakeholder engagements during the formulation of the energy Act, 2006.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AFREPREN/FWD	Paul Mbuti, continued	Principal Energy Officer Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MOEP)- Kenya	Active involvement in GNESD	<p>Was there anything else you would associate AFREPREN/FWD with 2003-2015 that has been of use to the Ministry and its parastatals. For instance, there is mention of AFREPREN/FWD having assisted formulation of Feed in Tariffs on bioenergy- maybe from their experience with the COGEN project- can you confirm that? Was this 2008 or 2012 revision?</p> <p>AFREPREN/FWD books and other publications have been and continue to be important reference material for various aspects of energy sector issues.</p> <p>Did you find as a policy maker if GNESD is a good model to generate useful inputs to policy formulation? What else could improve so that you as policy maker would have benefited better? For instance did you ever get to see results from the other 10 GNESD studies or attend workshops where these GNESD results were presented to stakeholders like yourself.</p> <p>Indeed the GNESD initiatives was a good model and has helped several countries to better understand energy access and security perspectives. The results of the GNESD initiative are both explicit in some aspects and implicit in other aspects.</p> <p>Did you ever get to know about the Policy Dialogue Forum that GNESD introduced later on when they were now doing Urban and Peri-Urban Energy Access UPEA Study?</p> <p>I have read this from their publications. The information contained has been instrumental in elaborating the energy access goal of SE4All from the African perspective. I was also aware of dialogues held to discuss urban and peri-urban energy access challenges in Nairobi in 2011.</p>

Centre of Excellence and Location	Name stakeholder	Organization/stakeholder and Location	OCCUPATION/ Position in the organization	Outcome assessment results
AFREPREN/FWD	Paul Mbuti, continued	Principal Energy Officer Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MOEP)- Kenya	Active involvement in GNESD	<p>UPEA was not usual business for most GNESD Centres as governments have tended to focus on rural energy access. Has it been the same for Kenya and would you say that you have sharpened your focus on urban /peri-urban energy access? Any influence from GNESD?</p> <p>This has enabled to shape the policy attention to unique urban and peri-urban energy access issues which were previously not focused on.</p> <p>From your limited involvement with GNESD- what else would you have wanted to see such a network achieving?</p> <p>It has been my considered view that AFREPREN/FWD should have escalated and championed the SE4All activities by providing guidelines to countries in the region as they prepared their AA/IPs. For some time, AFREPREN/FWD appears to have slowed down on the good thing it was previously doing. I recall many occasions when AFREPREN/FWD Director would facilitate in-session workshops on energy thematic issues during UNFCCC meetings. In the recent past this has not been the case.</p>