



EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF)

Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services





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Austrian
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About EUEI PDF

The EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF) is a multi-EU-donor facility supporting developing countries and regions in enhancing and implementing policies, market development approaches and in building the capacity needed to accelerate progress in the energy sector. For over 10 years of existence, EUEI PDF has developed innovative approaches and practices in more than 80 projects in over 21 countries and 7 regions and effectively disseminated knowledge amongst wide-range of energy practitioners and policy-makers. Activities primarily focus on Africa, but EUEI PDF also operate in other parts of the world, such as Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Pacific.

The approaches outlined in this brochure were achieved under the EUEI PDF service line on **Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services (SEADS)**.

The EUEI PDF also supports the strategic energy dialogue by hosting the Secretariat of the **Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)**, the implementation of the **Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP)** and on-demand support to the EU Energy Initiative (EUEI).

EUEI PDF in Brief

- ▶ **Created in 2004** as an instrument of the EU Energy Initiative
- ▶ **Funded by the European Union, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands**
- ▶ Vast portfolio of more than **80 activities** in **21 countries** across **7 regions**
- ▶ **Thematic pillars:** renewable energy and biomass, energy efficiency, energy access, energy security, climate change and energy in cities
- ▶ **Four Service Lines:**
 - ▶ Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services (SEADS)
 - ▶ Coordination of strategic political dialogue to achieve the 2020 energy targets of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)
 - ▶ Stimulating Africa-EU renewable energy market development through private investments (RECP)
 - ▶ On-demand support to the EU Energy Initiative (EUEI)
- ▶ **Type of assistance under SEADS:** development of policies, strategies and regulation; institution building and strengthening; capacity building as well as dialogue and knowledge sharing

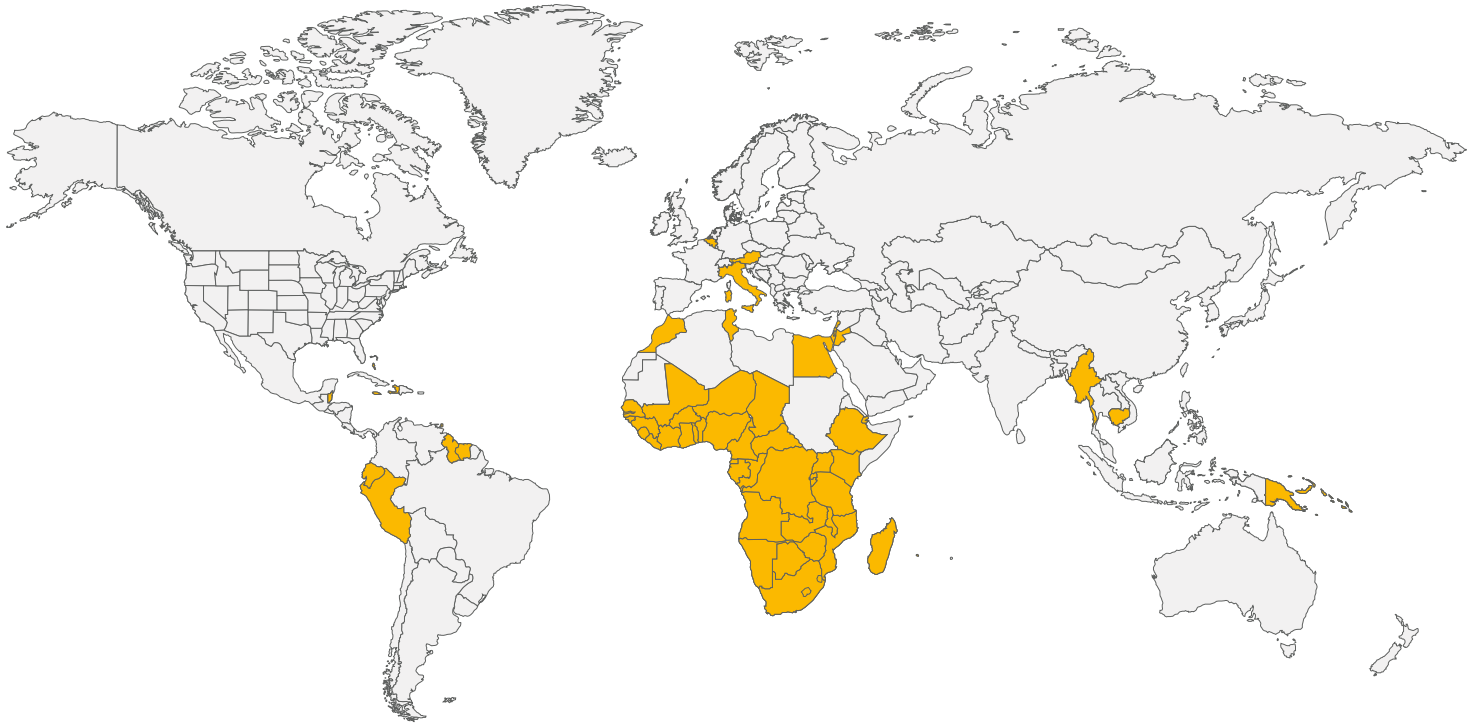
EUEI PDF's Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services

The core service of EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF) is to provide strategic energy advisory and dialogue services on key energy issues in developing countries. Renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy access and energy security are the main thematic pillars of EUEI PDF activities. Moreover, the EUEI PDF is expanding its portfolio to cover broader topics of climate change and energy in urban settlements in light of the increasing urgency for global action in these areas.

Over the years, EUEI PDF has pioneered new fields of activities and delivered comprehensive thematic studies in collaboration with governments, the private sector, academia and civil society.

EUEI PDF offers under the Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Service Line four types of support:

Policy, Strategy and Regulation	Advisory services for the drafting and/or implementation of energy policies, regulations, laws and strategies
Institution Building and Strengthening	Support for the establishment and/or energy specific institutions e.g. rural electrification agencies, centres for renewables and energy efficiency
Capacity Building	Development of knowledge and skills relevant in the development and implementation of energy policies and institutions through trainings, workshops etc.
Knowledge Sharing	Development of thematic studies and exchange of best practices



EUEI PDF's Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services are demand-driven, based on a formal request from national and municipal governments or regional organisations. This is followed by a thorough in-country scoping to evaluate the feasibility of the request. A decision on whether to proceed with the intervention is made after consulting stakeholders and completing an internal assessment. Most of the accepted projects take 6–18 months to complete. By working closely with local stakeholders and the wider donor community during project implementation, EUEI PDF ensures efficient and results-oriented services that lead to the adoption and implementation of improved laws, strategies, etc.

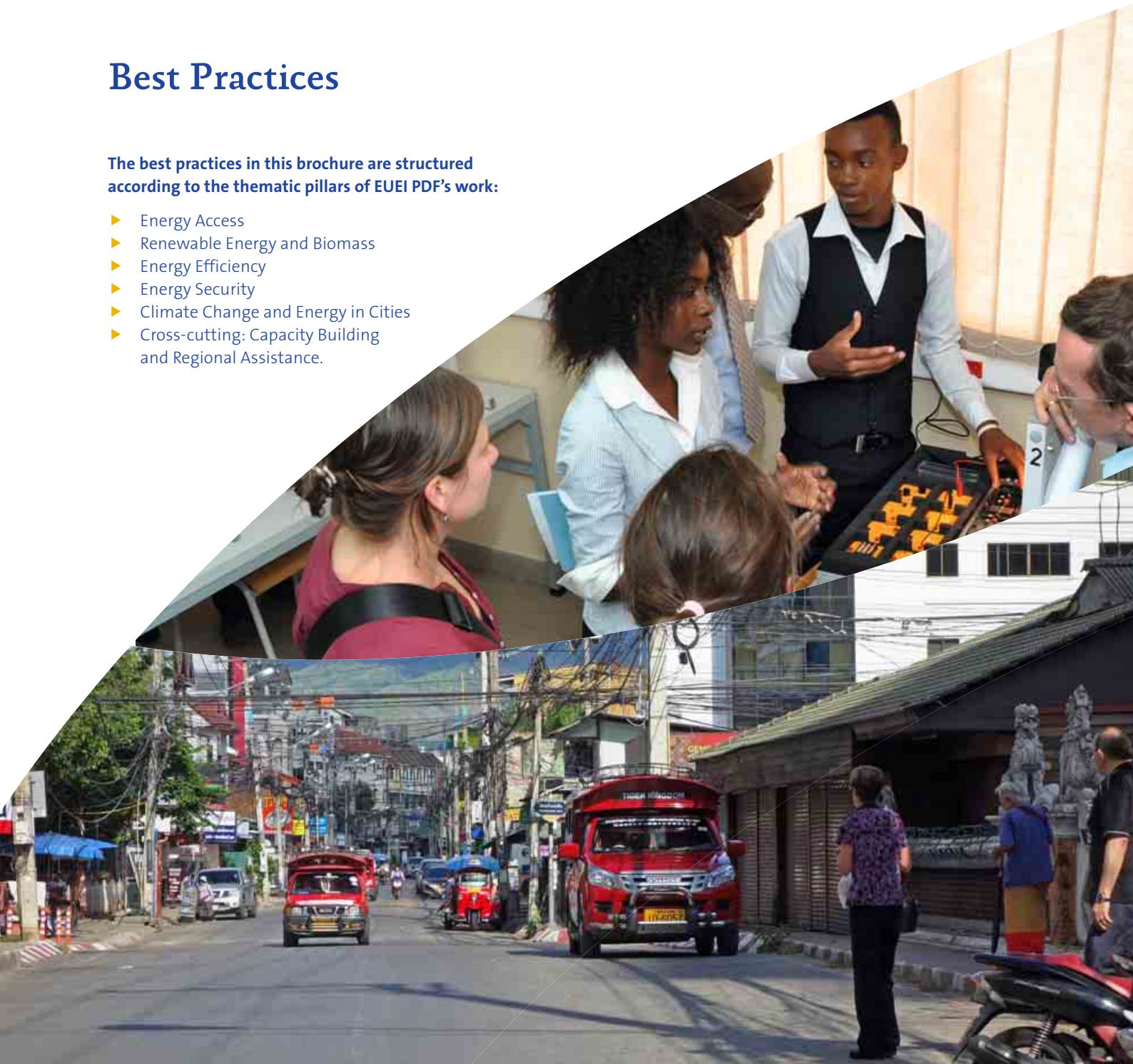
Through EUEI PDF's flexibility to respond quickly to the changing needs and priorities of our partners, our work complements the initiatives of other donors in the energy field.

This brochure highlights some of the approaches and practices EUEI PDF has developed in more than 80 national and regional projects during the past 10 years, and features interventions that are relevant and easily replicable for many countries.

Best Practices

The best practices in this brochure are structured according to the thematic pillars of EUEI PDF's work:

- ▶ Energy Access
- ▶ Renewable Energy and Biomass
- ▶ Energy Efficiency
- ▶ Energy Security
- ▶ Climate Change and Energy in Cities
- ▶ Cross-cutting: Capacity Building and Regional Assistance.







1 Energy Access

Rural Electrification

1.6 billion people worldwide live without access to modern energy – particularly in rural and remote regions of developing countries. Without reliable energy supply, infrastructure cannot be improved, businesses cannot utilise machines, and households resort to biomass or expensive fossil fuels use for their basic energy needs. The use of biomass or fossil fuels often affects health, leads to environmental degradation and hinders economic development trapping many in a state of energy poverty.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

EUEI PDF supports improved energy access through various policy support and institutional building mechanisms based on the specific needs of partner governments.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, EUEI PDF helped the Ministry of Energy to establish a new rural electrification agency, CELANSER. During the final workshop in July 2015, the World Bank announced the allocation of USD 100 million for rural electrification in DRC.

In **Ghana**, the team supported the Ghanaian Ministry of Energy and the Energy Centre of Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology in conducting extensive GIS mapping of the electricity distribution network and renewable resources. The data was used to outline a national policy to increase access to energy services through grid extension and/or off-grid renewable solutions.

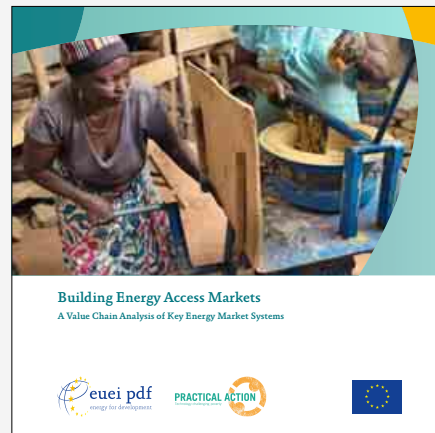
Thematic Work

EUEI PDF has produced several thematic studies highlighting on-the-ground practitioners' experiences and policy recommendations to support the work of national governments as well as rural electrification agencies and energy access practitioners.

Building Energy Access Markets – Value Chain Analysis of Key Energy Market Systems

The guide was developed to help **development partners at policy and practitioner level understand how decentralised energy market systems** operate. By providing an integrated analysis of these value chains, the study helps **identify effective interventions** for supporting energy market development to increase energy access, investment and sustainable and efficient growth.

Developed with



Low Cost Grid Electrification Technologies – Handbook for Electrification Practitioners

Low energy demand in remote regions often poses a challenge to national governments, energy institutions and initiatives in designing economically feasible electrification plans. Addressing **power sector practitioners**, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, this handbook helps **develop cost-effective solutions in rural electrification** planning. It pinpoints **technologies for providing grid-based electricity supply** to low-load rural areas as well as **network-planning guidelines** that were successfully tested in many countries.

Developed with





Mini-Grids

Renewable and hybrid energy mini-grids have emerged as a game changer for rapid and cost-effective electrification in rural Africa. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that by 2040, 70% of the rural population in sub-Saharan Africa will obtain access to electricity through the use of mini-grids and off-grid systems. The benefits are manifold: mini-grids can be installed relatively quickly and create additional private sector growth by employing local firms for construction, operation and maintenance. Furthermore, they can be deployed flexibly, since different, locally available, natural resources can be used for electricity generation or combined into hybrid solutions.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

EUEI PDF, under the framework of the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP), provided **Zimbabwe** and **Namibia** with the policy and regulatory tools to create supportive framework conditions for developing mini-grids. Assistance was delivered upon the request of the **South African Development Community (SADC)** and in collaboration with the Southern African Regional Electricity Regulators Association (RERA). This regional approach aimed to allow local businesses to thrive, foster community involvement in the projects and generate understanding on how to make energy available and affordable to two remote communities. In August 2015, the SADC Energy Ministers validated the outputs produced by the EUEI PDF project. The Ministers also urged SADC member countries to report on their progress in implementing their mini-grid guidelines, thus nudging the topic up national agendas.

Thematic Work

A new set of easy-to-adopt mini-grid guidelines for African countries and administrations supports the provision of energy to rural communities. Using a wealth of on-the-ground, in-country experiences in establishing policy frameworks to electrify rural and remote regions, EUEI PDF developed the Mini-grid Policy Toolkit to help national governments, regional institutions as well as rural electrification and energy access practitioners, to benefit from valuable experiences and policy recommendations.



Mini-grid Policy Toolkit – Policy and Business Frameworks for Successful Mini-grid Roll-outs

Written primarily for **policy-makers**, it provides guidance on designing effective policy and regulatory frameworks for investments in mini-grids. It presents background information on the **economics of mini-grids** and **rural electrification**, **mini-grid operator models**, and useful tools to create **supportive policy instruments**.

Developed with



Mini-grid Policy Toolkit
Policy and Business Frameworks for
Successful Mini-grid Roll-outs





2 Renewable Energy

National Energy Policy And Strategy

Low electrification rates due to unreliable energy supply and inadequate access to energy services in rural areas hamper economic development. Governments in developing countries thus face the dual challenge of providing energy security and access to energy for all, while ensuring the environmental sustainability of energy generation.

Given Africa's vast untapped renewable energy potential, there is a growing need to include low-carbon technology into the national energy sector through the development of supportive national energy policies and strategies. Policy gaps persist on how to accommodate renewable energy based power generation by applying for instance, feed-in tariffs, alongside with the lack of frameworks to attract private investments.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

EUEI PDF developed an Energy Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for **Burundi** targeting the main energy sub-sectors: biomass, petroleum products, electricity, renewable and non-conventional energy. The endorsements on governance and implementation of the Energy Strategy, presented at regional meetings, attracted further international support from the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), respectively, for projects on energy access and renewable energy strategy development.

In **Belize**, EUEI PDF is helping to build institutional capacity and governance in the planning and mapping of renewable energy resources in the country. This is expected to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework towards the delivery of renewable energy technologies for the electrification of rural communities. The results of the technical assistance will be instrumental in preparing the 11th European Developing Fund support to the energy sector in Belize.

The EUEI PDF delivered concrete recommendations on modelling tools for the implementation of the Renewable Energy Law in **Senegal**. In order to strengthen institutional capacity, the Government's staff was trained on utilising the tools to improve renewable energy legislation and design supportive feed-in-tariffs, tender processes, and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Furthermore, an inter-sectoral group was established to coordinate the implementation of tenders, while several strategic studies on how to integrate renewable energy into the grid were conducted.

In **Kenya**, EUEI PDF supported the reform process of the power sector, advising on the regulatory framework for small-scale on-grid renewable energy power generation. By integrating the real project-development experience with policy advisory, draft regulatory guidelines for Kenya's first net-metering were created as well as standardised. Furthermore, Kenyan regulators were trained in financial modelling to boost investments in renewable energy. As a result, additional targeted training was requested as a potential follow-up activity, as well as support for regulatory bodies to implement the net-metering policy designed under this project.

In **Madagascar**, EUEI PDF was asked to revise the national renewable energy law as well as the development of the national energy policy and strategy. To this end, EUEI PDF identified priority policy areas in the energy sector as well as to outline implementation actions that would include sources of financing, administrative framework, fiscal measures and capacity development. The EUEI PDF's document on Energy Policy and Strategy for Madagascar was recently approved by the Council of Ministers and is awaiting the official adoption in October 2015. The policy has been aligned with the overall development policy of Madagascar, as well as with the 11th European Development Fund program.

Based on a regional request from countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), EUEI PDF assisted the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) in boosting renewable energy investments in the region and developing an enabling

renewable energy policy framework at the regional level. Subsequently, the ECOWAS Renewable Energy Plan (EREP) was adopted by the ECOWAS Council in June 2013 and now serves as a guiding document for member states to develop their own national energy policies. ECREEE is driving EREP's implementation and assisting member states in drafting their action plans, outlining targets, and how to achieve these.*

* EUEI PDF's assistance to ECREEE, Kenya, Senegal and Madagascar was funded through the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP).



RECP

Africa-EU Renewable Energy
Cooperation Programme





Biomass Energy

In some developing countries of Africa and Asia, biomass accounts for more than 90% of primary energy consumption. Almost half of the global population depends on traditional fuel like charcoal, wood, crop residues and animal dung for cooking. When managing and regulating the biomass energy sector in these countries, several challenges must be addressed: the sector's cross-sectoral nature, the often informal management of biomass supply and inadequate regulations.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

In selected African countries that are highly dependent on biomass, EUEI PDF has worked together with local stakeholders to design national strategies for the biomass energy sector. The objective of this work is to strengthen the biomass value chain and ensure its sustainable supply, while promoting access to modern and efficient cooking fuels as well as efficient biomass combustion technologies amongst households and small enterprises.

In **Malawi, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Mozambique**, EUEI PDF conceptualised and delivered biomass energy strategies and action plans for national governments. The strategy development addressed inefficient charcoal and commercial wood fuel production and its negative effects of deforestation, environmental degradation, indoor air-pollution and high CO₂ emissions. Related action plans recommended biomass energy policies and long-term supply-side, and demand-side actions to improve the biomass energy sector. A related intervention in **Sierra Leone**

focused on developing a Household Cooking Energy Plan to improve governance along the wood fuel supply chain efficiency in household energy use.

The strategy developed in **Mozambique** was approved as the government's official biomass policy and was passed as law. It was also used as a reference by other institutions. Similarly, several of EUEI PDF's recommendations for **Sierra Leone** were used in subsequent National Renewable Energy Action Plans and the SE4ALL Country Action Agendas.

All of EUEI PDF projects on biomass energy have stimulated discussion and encouraged coordination among diverse stakeholders from governments, the private sector, various institutions and the civil society who actively manage the biomass sector at national and regional levels.

Biomass Energy Sector Planning Guide

The Guide is designed for **stakeholders in government institutions, NGOs and donors** involved in biomass energy sector management. It is based on EUEI PDF's and GIZ's experiences in **African countries** and has relevance beyond Africa. It outlines steps for gradual **improvement in managing governance in the biomass energy sector**, leading to a **fully implemented strategy**.

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3 Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency Policies, Strategies and Action Plans

Strong economic growth in developing countries is often accompanied by a rapid increase in energy demand that cannot be satisfied simply by increasing power and heat generation for domestic, commercial and industrial use. Therefore, there is a need for prompt solutions to balance the gap between energy demand and supply, and long-term energy efficiency measures. While priority tended to be given to expanding generation capacity, governments are realising that energy efficiency has become the first fuel to power the economy. By implementing energy efficiency measures, the avoided energy use in production, transmission, distribution and in end-use consumption, countries can significantly reduce pressure on energy systems.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

In **Cameroon**, EUEI PDF conducted assessments to estimate the potential energy savings in the three main consumption sectors – industry, public buildings and households – on behalf of the Ministry and Cameroon's Electricity Sector Regulatory Agency (ARSEL). Based on the findings, an enabling institutional and regulatory framework for energy efficiency was drafted together with an action plan outlining specific measures as well as incentives to reduce the peak load in the sectors. From the consumers' perspective, the results are expected to demonstrate the benefits of energy efficiency measures and raise awareness of energy efficiency issues and methods.

ARSEL has begun implementing the strategy and is planning to follow up with a demand response study to comprehensively evaluate the power saving potential for all sectors and the implications for national ancillary services. Development partners, such as UNDP, AfDB and UN Habitat have expressed interest in carrying out actions related to energy efficiency, for which EUEI PDF's experiences serve as valuable stepping-stones.

The Cambodian Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy (MIME) requested EUEI PDF to support the country in the development of a National Energy Efficiency Policy, Strategy and Action plan. The activity in **Cambodia** stimulated a discussion amongst the public and private sectors, the civil society and development partners, about the potential energy efficiency savings in the Cambodian energy system.

The discussion also outlined the respective roles of various stakeholders. During project implementation, the analysis specified strategic objectives and realistic efficiency targets of each of the given priority subsectors: industry, buildings, end-users, rural electricity supply, and biomass.

Drawing from Europe's ample experience with energy efficiency, EUEI PDF has offered technical assistance to countries dealing with a rapid increase in energy demand. Interventions in Cameroon and Cambodia resulted in the drafting of:

- ▶ **National Energy Efficiency Policies** defining policy targets;
- ▶ **National Energy Efficiency Strategies** to achieve those targets and
- ▶ **National Energy Efficiency Action Plans** to implement those strategies.



4 Energy Security

Security of Energy Supply on Islands

Governments have traditionally set energy priorities on expanding generation capacity and increasing energy access. While both contribute to enhance national energy security, countries are often vulnerable to external developments affecting their local energy supply such as draught, storms or volatile international prices for oil, gas and coal. This situation is even more pronounced in small island countries that do not have substantial energy resources. Taking into account the growing demand for energy services, national governments must address multiple drivers of energy security simultaneously. Energy availability as well as accessibility, affordability and efficiency for the electricity subsector are among the highest priorities. With focus on strategies to access and utilise locally available energy resources and putting emphasis on regional interconnections, governments can support the transition to a more flexible energy system and ultimately contribute to greater energy security of supply.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

Member countries of the **Secretariat of the Pacific Commission (SPC)** collectively requested EUEI PDF's technical assistance in developing energy security indicators and setting an adequate baseline to measure progress in implementation of the regional Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP). An associated workshop for staff of SPC's Energy Programme provided hands-on experience in energy data collection and

analysis as well as the actual calculation and utilisation of the energy security indicators in six of the Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs).

The pilot approach applied initially to six countries was later adopted in remaining islands during the second follow-up, as requested by the SPC. EUEI PDF funded additional activities providing an in-country follow-up and hands-on assistance to countries with weaker capacities. This enabled SPC to complete the calculation of the energy security indicators and to build the capacity in these countries to collect, store, analyse and update the indicators on an annual basis.

Two years after the definition of the indicators, the third follow-up was requested. This reflected the growing need to review and improve the existing indicators, as well as to update and collect new data for all 14 members of the SPC.

EUEI PDF's funding for the project activities played a crucial role in enabling the progressive implementation of energy policy related activities in the region. The workshops and training courses provided a medium through which country stakeholders could meet and address policy related issues and access to energy data and information.

The updated indicators will serve to monitor and analyse trends in energy security development in the region and feed into the Pacific Regional Data Repository for SE4All – a one stop shop for energy data and information in the Pacific region that is being developed.



5 Climate Change and Energy in Cities

Climate Change

Climate change mitigation and adaptation actions are crucially necessary for transforming energy markets. The inclusion of a stand-alone energy goal (Goal 7) into the framework of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals shows that public awareness and demand for strong decisive actions for sustainable energy systems are increasing. "Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all", as the Goal 7 states will ultimately result in more resilient livelihoods around the world.

Countries and international actors work together in designing strategies to pledge their goals on climate change adaptation and mitigation. However, economic and political constraints to achieve climate change resilience through use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries are large. By supporting the development of enabling environment for sustainable energy initiatives in Africa, EUEI PDF's work essentially contributes to reductions in existing and future levels of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions, allowing countries to grow with environmental and social benefits at the same time. EUEI PDF's thematic expertise is highly relevant in supporting the development of climate change frameworks and assessing how energy and climate change approaches can be combined to achieve change in partner countries.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

If partner countries in the **Middle East and North Africa region (MENA)** are to shift towards low emission and climate resilient development, they will require approximately EUR 300 billion for infrastructure projects by 2030. Countries must therefore mobilise private sector investments and undertake institutional, legal and regulatory reforms.

EUEI PDF is working together with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to determine the potential for NAMAs in **Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia**. The outcomes will help facilitate NAMA development in these countries and create enabling environments for international institutions to provide funding. By identifying obstacles for private co-financing for public NAMAs, the study is expected to enhance private sector participation.



Energy in Cities

By 2030, almost 5 billion people, about 60% of the global population, will live in cities. In light of rapid urbanisation, cities face enormous challenges in meeting the energy needs of their residents, enterprises and institutions. Energy is vital for urban economic growth and job creation, as well as for provision of social and public services. Cities consume two thirds of the world's energy and create over 70% of global CO₂ emissions. Urban areas offer a high impact opportunity to reduce emissions through more efficient energy infrastructure, service provision and planning.

In recent years, cities have demonstrated their ability to act upon the issue of sustainable energy through far-reaching local action plans as well as international learning and advocacy networks (such as C40, ICLEI or the Covenant of Mayors). Most of the leading examples are documented from wealthy cities and regions in OECD countries. In contrast, the bulk of future urban growth is expected to occur in the developing world, where local governance and service delivery capacities are weakest. Good practice examples exist for virtually any urban energy policy issue and context, including low and middle-income countries. However, structured support is required to facilitate local action, enable knowledge transfer and development of favourable governance arrangements, including national policies and programmes.

In this vein, EUEI PDF offers support to national and municipal authorities. This includes supporting consultations and inclusive dialogue processes as well as assisting in the development of effective policies, regulations and planning approaches. EUEI PDF favours innovative methods, emphasising a nexus approach and taking into account that each action will involve multiple sectors and actors.



6 Cross-cutting: Capacity Building and Regional Assistance

Capacity and Institution Building

In developing countries endowed with untapped renewable energy potential, the ministries, rural electrification agencies and regional administrations often lack the knowledge and resources to develop sustainable energy solutions. This offers an opportunity for collaborative knowledge-sharing and training activities to strengthen institutions and develop the staff capacity locally. Moreover, capacity building workshops have an important role in the coordination of cross-sectoral issues of the renew-

able energy sector, such as policy, financing mechanisms, business models, operation and maintenance, socioeconomic aspects, and community involvement.

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

EUEI PDF has delivered a broad spectrum of training and capacity building activities to strengthen institutions and to create and implement regulatory frameworks that help develop renewable energy markets. These exercises are aimed at institutional staff as well as communities to help them develop the skills to use planning tools in their daily work and understand their benefits.



Africa	
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Programmatic, structural, institutional, and political configuration of a SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE). ▶ During its 34th meeting in July 2015, the SADC energy ministers decided on the establishment of the SACREEE to be hosted by Namibia.
Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Regional capacity building focused on using GIS databases and GEOSIM tool to design required energy services for off-grid rural electrification planning.
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Institutional strengthening for creating a National Agency for Rural Energy Services including the action plan for legal, operational and financial set-ups. ▶ At the final workshop, several donors expressed their interest to provide support with follow-up activities in rural electrification.
Republic of Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Institutional support for setting up a Rural Electrification Agency ▶ Development of an organisation chart and job descriptions; an operational manual containing guidelines for all relevant functions; support for the start-up phase of the agency and support for the preparation of an electrification strategy
South-East Asia and Pacific	
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Rural Electrification workshop on developing a rural electrification plan, a feasible legal framework for private sector participation and a central entity to coordinate the activities. ▶ Recommendations highlighted the need for continuous local capacity building targeting policy-makers, financiers, the private sector, and local communities.
Latin America and Caribbean	
Ecuador, Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Guidance to local governments in planning, implementing and managing electrification programmes for isolated rural communities.

Regional Assistance

Regional approaches are becoming increasingly important in complementing national efforts in addressing barriers to sustainable and climate resilient energy markets and investments. The key challenges of the energy sector in the 21st century, such as climate change as well as energy demand and supply patterns, transcend national borders. Regional strategies and tools can enhance and scale-up national efforts in this field, help to reach economies of scale, and accelerate the implementation of global energy agreements such as nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) and Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All).

EUEI PDF's Technical Assistance

Recognising this potential, EUEI PDF has worked with several regional organisations, such as the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, the **East African Community (EAC)**, the **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**, the **Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)**, the **Caribbean Community (CARICOM)** and countries in the **Middle East and North Africa (MENA)** region. We collaborate on sustainable energy and climate issues by supporting the development of regional policies and establishing sustainable energy centres.

Africa	
Middle East and North Africa region (MENA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ NAMAs potential in Mediterranean countries ▶ Identification of obstacles for private co-financing of public NAMAs and measures for private sector enhancement
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Study on a Regional Energy Access Agency ▶ Developing a Regional Renewable Energy Policy
East African Community (EAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Developing an Energy Access Strategy ▶ Capacity Assessment for Scaling Up Access to Modern Energy ▶ Advanced scoping for technical capacity building on small hydropower in East Africa
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Regional Energy Access Strategy and Action Plan ▶ Regional Strategy on Energy Efficiency ▶ Establishing Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) ▶ Supportive framework conditions for green mini-grids
Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Action Plan to Promote Access to Energy Assistance with Terms of Reference for Regional Energy Policy and Strategy
South-East Asia and Pacific	
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Developing Energy Indicators and supporting the Regional Implementation Plan



For more information, please contact:

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