



CSD 14

GNESD-ENDA Side-Event

Energy and Poverty Reduction

*Gaining knowledge:
The Experience of a Developing World NGO
through a Global Network*

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Presentation outlines

- ENDA-Energy: the objectives
- ENDA-Energy: Ways of intervention
- ENDA-Energy and GNESD: Common belief
- What have we gained as GNESD member ?
- Impacts: What we have learned served for ?
- ENDA and GNESD: the benefits ahead



ENDA Energy: The Energy Programme of the International NGO ENDA Third World

The objectives

- To contribute towards a greater & better understanding of energy and sustainable development issues in Africa, in economic, technical, political and social terms;
- To help identify the conditions for widening access to energy services for the under-served populations;
- To support the formulation and implementation by African countries of multi-lateral agreements on the environment (CD, CC, Bio, etc);
- To analyze and conduct research on synergies between Energy-Environment and Development through an approach that places the priority on development and the poverty alleviation.



ENDA Energy

Ways of Intervention/Action

- Research and empirical studies of populations and policy-makers from local to sub-regional and regional levels
- Capacity enhancement, political dialogue and technical support, both in the field and remotely
- Awareness raising, production and dissemination of technical data and documents to a variety of readerships
- Identification and elaboration of projects



ENDA and GNESD common belief

ENDA has joined GNESD since its creation as a type II initiative during WSSD, 2002

Access to affordable, modern energy services is a pre-requisite for sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty



ENDA Energy and GNESD

What have we gained as a member?

In general terms

- Collect and share many lessons and experiences across different regions (Diversity of cases analyzed)
- Generate knowledge on common focuses
- Research on the energy sector with regard to poverty reduction: Access, RETs, (ongoing on access to clean energy for peri urban and urban poor, energy and the MDGs ...)
- Tools for communication and lobbying within CIMES, ECOWAS, WAEMU, CC processes
- Networking through collaboration and interaction with other GNESD members
- Relevant references to impact policies and to set an effective advocacy



ENDA Energy and GNESD

What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

The approach and themes addressed

- Based on a *regional perspective*
- With *adoption of relevant case studies*
- Coordination by one member / centre of excellence
- *Assessment approach & synopsis for policy & decision makers*
- *Along with regional workshops for dissemination*



ENDA Energy and GNEED
What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

- Access theme

Access I: Policy research phase / Access to electricity

- *Adoption of case studies:* Mali and Senegal experiences

- *Assessment of the Impacts of Power sector reforms on electricity access among poor*



ENDA Energy and GNESD
What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

Access I: Relevant keys of the reforms analyzed

- Participation of the private sector in existing State-owned utilities with *assets remaining under the State ownership*
- Regulation by an independent body
- Creation of Rural Electrification Agency



*What have we gained as a member?
Specifically through the themes addressed*

Access I: Key findings

- No Explicit and comprehensive policies for increasing electricity access of the poor within the Power sector reforms (Absence of social objectives)
- The connection fees and tariffs are very high compared to the poor's income
- The power utilities privatization was directed to enhance the efficiency of the electricity system and to safeguard the stability of power supply in a competitive market, with no particular interest to increase the poor's access
- There have been no development of the production & consumption per capita / a drop of electricity tariff
- The rural electrification agencies are not fully operational and their capacity to finance RE programmes is not completely assured



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

Access I: Recommendations

- Revisit the ongoing and planned reforms to consider social objectives
- Explore mechanisms to facilitate access of the poor to electricity
- Set up a dynamic Electricity –Poverty observatory
- Set up an assessment framework: define, establish and monitor indicators of the linkage between poverty and electricity access



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

Access theme

Access II: Dissemination phase

- Communication on relevant findings and recommendations
- Dissemination of the research report / report posted on web
- Paper for policy makers disseminated at a broad scale



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

Access theme

Access III: Policy implementation phase

- In-dept assessment of policies implementation and their impacts to increase access to Energy for poor
- With adoption of case studies: Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

Access III: Key elements of the policies looked at

Ghana: Special measures to safeguard interest of poor while implementing reform

- NES: National Electrification Scheme & SHEP: Self Help Electrification Project
- Lifeline tariffs: Cushion the impact of rising price due to tariff rationalization

Cote d'Ivoire: Electrification program facilitated by three main initiatives:

- Social Electrification: Special Elec./Electricity sector, public & private funders
- The moderate tariff: Subvention for HH with consumption up to 40 kWh
- Subsidized connections: For HH with voltage subscription < 30 Amp



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

Access III: Key findings

- Social Electrification boosted the electricity Access rate
- The cost of access to electricity (initial investment) remains one of the major barriers preventing poor from access to electricity
- Electricity is largely used for lighting and not for productive activities to create wealth
- The electrification is government driven with no role assigned to the private sector
- The very poor people can not afford to pay for the electricity service consumed



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

Access III: Recommendations

- In areas with high prevalence of poverty: a support from local authorities for the initial cost of electrification is necessary
- Policy to support electricity access should target business production to increase poor's disposal incomes
- Decentralized electrification option using RETs for remote areas
- Set up a better targeted and equitable lifeline tariff mechanism through the development of clear statement of eligibility conditions



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

RETs theme: Identify the contribution of RETs to poverty alleviation

- + Identify & overcome barriers to sustainable use of RETs in connection/Access*
- + Provide concrete policy guidance*
- + W/ the Perspective of improving quality of life and developing productive use*
- Case study: Senegal*

RETs I: Consider full potential of RE sources

RETs II: Policy research (Ongoing)

Focused research on potential RETs niches



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

RETs I: Key findings

- Maturity of some proven RETs but many obstacles *impeding propagation*
- Market constraints: Low competitiveness and demand, lack of funding mechanisms, compartmentalization of actors
- Political, institutional and regulatory constraints: Series of projects rather than a well thought-out policy, lack of incentives, lack of consultation between actors, little attention to RETs in national energy policy, policy based on conventional supply
- Out come >> Identification of potential niches: IS, Solar & Wind pumps, PV SHS, Solar driers, Wind turbines



What have we gained as a member?

Specifically through the themes addressed

RETs I: Recommendations

- Policy objective: Integrate RETs in the countries plans and the development policy at the national and local level
- Policy outlines:
 - Raising public awareness
 - Putting in place fiscal measures
 - Implementing consumer credit schemes
 - Ensuring use of RETs as an integrated part of development programmes
 - Promoting micro-enterprises delivering services in rural areas
 - Bolstering rural electrification agencies for mastering the use of RETs
 - Setting up energy observatory to pull information and knowledge



Impacts: What we have learned served for?

- **Internally:** Build research and analysis capacity + build knowledge and expertise + develop elements for lobbying, ...
- **External influence:** Better involvement in policy process + policy impacts + effective advocacy

Better contribute to the Local, National and Sub-Regional processes

PRSP: Elaboration and revision process

CIMES: Multisectoral approach to alleviate poverty and achieve MDGs

ECOWAS/WAEMU: Sub Reg / White paper / Poverty reduction & MDGs

DEA: Energy-Development Assessment framework

Climate Change: Policy of adaptation

Gender - access to energy and poverty reduction



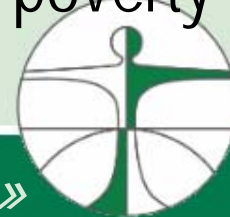
ENDA Energy Expectations the benefits ahead?

Knowledge generation

- Carry out more analytical studies (Achieving the MDGs, Poverty alleviation, energy access and urban poor ...)
- Collaborate and interact more with the GNESD members
- Learn from other experiences of common interests

Policy and decision making influences

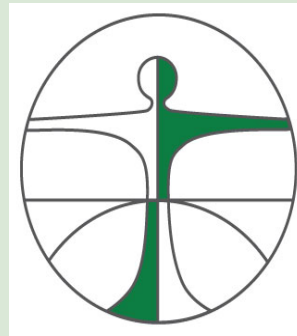
- Better impact on policies: More input for external influence, More arguments for policy guidance, more insights to alleviate poverty and achieve the MDGs





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