

DEA
Development and
Energy in Africa



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DEA

Development and Energy in Africa

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Abstract

This Progress Report refers to the COOPENER project "Development and Energy in Africa (DEA)" initiated on 1 May 2005. The report covers the period from the start of the project 1 May 2005 to 30 October 2005.

The 30-month project is implemented by Risø National Laboratory, Denmark as project coordinator, in collaboration with the Energy Centre of the Netherlands (ECN), and in partnership with six African Centres:

- Botswana: EECG
- Ghana: KITE
- Mali: Mali Folkecenter (MFC)
- Senegal: ENDA-Energy
- Tanzania: TATEDO
- Zambia: CEEEZ

The overall objectives of the project are:

- that national energy policy is better informed to take into account the complex linkages between energy interventions and social and economic development, and
- that energy interventions are better designed to contribute to real development needs, especially poverty alleviation and income generation, and otherwise achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The immediate objectives of DEA are:

- to establish and apply an Assessment Framework for evaluating development and poverty impacts of energy interventions, and
- to engage in a dialogue with energy policy makers and other stakeholders on the basis of the framework, with a view to incorporating these issues in energy policy.

The first six months of the project has been occupied with three work packages:

WP2: Literature Review
WP3: Catalogue of Energy Interventions
WP4: Consultations – including a series of National Workshops

According to the project design, these 3 work packages establish the basis for the development of an Assessment Framework for evaluating the impacts of energy interventions.

At the end of the reporting period WP4 had been essentially completed, the country input for WP3 had been largely delivered, while there were some delays in WP2. The report describes the details of these components and argues that, because of synergies with parallel international activities, there is unlikely to be a significant cumulative delay in the project, and that the next phase of developing the assessment framework and testing it through case studies should be completed without significant delay.

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Contents

1	PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	5
1.1	PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	5
1.2	SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD	6
1.3	IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN	7
2	CONSORTIUM MANAGEMENT IN THE PERIOD (1-2 PAGES).....	8
2.1	COMMUNICATION	8
2.2	STAFF CHANGES	8
2.3	TEAM MEETINGS.....	8
2.4	WORKSHOPS	9
2.5	RELATION TO OTHER PROJECTS.....	9
3	PROGRESS OF EACH WORK PACKAGE IN THE PERIOD.....	10
3.1	PROGRESS ON WORK PLAN AGAINST INITIAL OBJECTIVES.....	10
3.2	DEVIATIONS FROM THE PROJECT WORK PLAN.....	16
3.3	UP-DATE OF TIME SCHEDULE.....	18
3.4	LIST OF DELIVERABLES	19
4	PROGRESS REGARDING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	21
	ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF DELIVERABLES	23
	ANNEX 2: OVERVIEW TABLE ON THE STATE OF ADVANCEMENT OF THE BUDGET EXPENDITURE PER PARTNER AND PER WORK PACKAGE (STATUS AT 31 OCTOBER 2005).....	28
	ANNEX 3: UP-DATE OF THE PUBLISHABLE 1-2 PAGE SUMMARY TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE PROJECT DATABASE OF THE COMMISSION	29
	ANNEX 4: UP-DATE OF THE SUMMARY SLIDES	31
	ANNEX 5: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	35
	ANNEX 6: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (GANTT DIAGRAM)	40

Preface

Development and Energy in Africa (DEA) is a project under the European Commission's Intelligent Energy - Europe programme COOPENER. Ultimately DEA aims to "support decision makers with the implementation of more sustainable energy policies, ..." in line with the key action VKA 11.1 of the COOPENER programme. The project will do this by identifying and quantifying, where possible, the elements of concrete energy interventions that contribute to sustainable development (SD) and systematising this in an Assessment Framework which can enhance policy to promote energy for sustainable development.

The principal aims of the Development and Energy in Africa (DEA) project are (i) to identify and examine the developmental impacts of energy innovations and actions linked to improving energy access and poverty alleviation and (ii) to use the information obtained to improve on-going and future energy interventions through the energy policy makers and institutions in the countries concerned.

Specific energy activities in six African countries (Botswana, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia) will be examined with respect to development impacts and a methodological framework developed to feed results back into the conception and design of new projects. The Project is aimed at national energy- and development-policy makers, initially in the six participating African countries, but with a view to wider application in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project is also relevant for international and national energy, development and environment practitioners.

1 Project objectives and major achievements during the reporting period

1.1 Project objectives

The overall objectives of the project are:

- that national energy policy is better informed to take into account the complex linkages between energy interventions and social and economic development, and
- that energy interventions are better designed to contribute to real development needs, especially poverty alleviation and income generation, and otherwise achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The immediate objectives of DEA are

- to establish and apply an Assessment Framework for evaluating development and poverty impacts of energy interventions, and
- to engage in a dialogue with energy policy makers and other stakeholders on the basis of the framework, with a view to incorporating these issues in energy policy.

These objectives are targeted in the project towards six Sub-Saharan countries: Botswana, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia, although the results of the project will be applicable in principle to other African developing countries, and indeed other regions.

The objectives of DEA are very much in line with those of a number of activities in the area of energy and development initiated in connection with the Johannesburg WSSD in 2002. In particular, the aims of the EU Energy Initiative, elaborated and supported by a number of African governments in Nairobi in 2003, are consistent with greater awareness of the development impacts of energy initiatives, especially those to address the energy access needs of the rural and peri-urban poor. The specific role of the DEA project in the 6 participating countries is to engage with stakeholders to identify and quantify such impacts, in parallel with a methodological development carried out by the project partners.

In five of the six countries, the project interacts directly with the multi-sector groups established in conjunction with the two EUEI Facilitation Workshops carried out in Ouagadougou and Maputo, thus building on established structures. With regard to methodology of impact assessment, a parallel activity –“Monitoring and Evaluation for Energy and Development (M&EED)” – established as a partnership involving GVEP, EUEI, REEEP, Electricité de France, UNEP, DFID, ADEME and others, is being followed closely. A dialogue with the M&EED group will be initiated in the forthcoming period with a view to exploiting synergies and avoiding duplication.

1.2 Summary of activities and results for the reporting period

1.2.1 WP1 Project Management

The Inception Phase was conducted in the first 2 months of the project (May-June 2005) during which a first meeting of the full team was held at Risoe. The Inception Report was completed and submitted shortly thereafter.

The role of project management in the reporting period, since the Inception Phase, has involved two main challenges:

- ensuring that the African Centre partners were fully informed and engaged on the aims of the initial work packages WP3 and WP4, and
- building and consolidating a new project team at Risoe and ECN following unforeseen staff changes at both institutions. See section 2.2.

Both these challenges have been met successfully, and at the end of the reporting period essentially all key deliverables had been received from the 6 Centres, the Catalogue (WP3) was being analysed and reported, and the literature review was well under way, although somewhat delayed. At the same time, an important role for project management has been communication with other activities in the rapidly moving area of impact assessment for energy and development.

1.2.2 WP2 Literature Review

The Literature Review is carried out primarily by staff at Risoe, with input in the form of comments to the draft report from all other partners. The initial objective of WP2 was to complete the review by September 2005 so that its results could feed directly into the WP5, development of the Preliminary Assessment Framework (PAF). This deadline was not achieved. The change of personnel in the Risoe team (see section 2.2) and the consequent delay as new staff joined the team. In addition there has been a developing perception of the project's objectives and methods on the part of the project team – informed by the stakeholder consultations and increasing awareness of and contact with other international activities. Preliminary results from the Literature Review, and communication with other parties, point to four areas which will influence the form of the Assessment Framework to be developed under WP5:

- the work of the international Monitoring and Evaluation for Energy and Development (M&EED)
- the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach applied to energy projects
- the Outcome Mapping methodology
- assessment of achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

1.2.3 WP3 Catalogue of energy interventions

Immediately following the Inception Period and receipt of the TOR for the Catalogue prepared by ECN, the six African Centres began work on collecting information on energy interventions. All six centres had completed the draft catalogue reports by the time of the 1st National Workshops in September-October 2005. On the basis of the submitted reports, ECN is writing a synthesis document to present an overview of the interventions in the six countries. The catalogue synthesis report is expected to be completed by the end of December 2005.

In all, 42 energy interventions have been described by the 6 Centres. A preliminary categorisation of these interventions has been made according to type of energy service, end use, geographical scope, impact, etc.

1.2.4 WP4 Consultations

This work package has consisted so far of three components:

- Bilateral consultations conducted by the 6 African partner centres with key national stakeholders
- First National Workshops, arranged by the 6 partner centres, to introduce and discuss the DEA project and in particular gather stakeholder opinions on requirements for impact analysis of energy interventions
- Synthesis of stakeholder views by the Risoe team, based on material submitted by the 6 centres

The rounds of consultations and workshops were completed by October 2005 and the synthesis report is expected to be completed by mid-December 2005.

1.2.5 WP5 Preliminary Assessment Framework

WP5 is the primary responsibility of the Risoe team. Work on developing the PAF was initially planned to start immediately after the results from WP2, WP3 and WP4 had been completed. Thus the literature, catalogue and consultations would inform the development of the PAF so that it responded both to the needs (stakeholder requirements), realities (actual energy interventions in the target countries) and “state of the art” (available methodologies).

Delays in the delivery of results from WP2, WP3 and WP4, have meant that the PAF work had not been started by the end of the reporting period. However, it is likely that the PAF will be influenced greatly by the approach taken in the international M&EED activity, with the possible addition of elements from other methodological approaches. A special effort will be made to ensure that the assessment methodology is accessible and useable in everyday situations in the targeted institutions, responding to the expressed needs of stakeholders.

1.3 Identified problems and corrective action taken

A major potential problem at the start of the project was a change in personnel at Risoe. A key member of staff (Economist) left the Risoe team shortly before the beginning of the project and another (Research Assistant) started one year’s maternity leave after two months. A replacement team was only fully in place by 1 September when Sten Dieden joined Risoe. At ECN there were also staff changes with Emiel van Sambeek replacing Henk Harmsen on 1 September. Table 2-1 indicates the staff assigned to the DEA project as of 30 October 2005. The new team is functioning well, but the changes have naturally led to some delays in the completion of certain components, notably WP2, and the consequent initiation of WP5.

In the meantime, recognition through WP2 and other consultation of other work being carried out internationally, has led to a changed perception of the content and focus of DEA. This changed perspective is regarded as a positive development, in line with country requirements and the possibilities for exploiting synergies both among other COOPENER projects and other international activities.

2 Consortium management in the period (1-2 pages)

2.1 Communication

There has been regular communication between all project partners during the reporting period, mainly by email in which all partners are copied on most communications. Linked to the project website, an intranet has been established where working documents and literature references can be made available with access limited to project partners. The intranet also provides a conference discussion facility though this has not been used to any great extent so far. In the coming period project partners will be encouraged to engage in the electronic discussion forum to address central ideas in the project.

2.2 Staff changes

A key member of staff (Economist) left the Risoe team shortly before the beginning of the project and another (Research Assistant) left after two months. A replacement team was only fully in place by 1 September when Sten Dieden joined Risoe. At ECN there were also staff changes with Emiel van Sambeek replacing Henk Harmsen on 1 September. Table 2-1 indicates the staff assigned to the DEA project as of 30 October 2005.

Table 2-1 Assigned staff from EU partner institutions and the African Centres (sub-contractors)

name	institution	main responsibility
Gordon A. Mackenzie	Risoe (Denmark)	Project coordinator
Sten Dieden	"	Literature review and PAF
Fatima Denton	"	Consultation/dissemination/PAF
Miriam Hinostroza	"	Literature review and PAF
Niels-Erik Clausen	"	Catalogue
Emiel van Sambeek	ECN (Netherlands)	Catalogue (WP3 coordinator)
Peter P. Zhou	EECG (Botswana)	Director/coordinator/Reporting
Morena Kepile	"	Stakeholder Consultations
Farai Maiswa	"	Stakeholder Consultations
Boitumelo Motoma	"	(administration) and stakeholder consultation surveys; workshop organization
Harriette Amissah-Arthur	KITE (Ghana)	Director
Kwafu Wiake	"	Coordinator
Jamilla Agyeman	"	Literature review/data collection
Ibrahim Togola	MFC (Mali)	Director
Ousmane Ouattara	"	Coordinator
Pierre Dembele	"	Literature review, catalogue
Sécou Sarr	ENDA (Senegal)	Coordinator
Jean Philippe Thomas	"	supervisor
Jean Pascal Korea	"	assistant/dissemination.
Estomih Sawe	TaTEDO (Tanzania)	Director
Gisela Ngoo	"	Coordinator
Godfrey Sanga	"	Monitoring
Finias Magesa	"	Team member
Francis D. Yamba	CEEEZ (Zambia)	Director/coordinator
Lilian Zulu	"	
Gilbert Phiri	"	

2.3 Team meetings

The EU-based project team (Risoe and ECN) have held regular meetings, both physically and electronically. For the latter the internet telephony facility SKYPE is being used successfully for conference calls between Risoe and ECN.

2.4 Workshops

Six one day national workshops were held in the target countries between 1 September and 12 October 2005. In each country the workshops were arranged by the partner Centres and were attended by an invited group of stakeholders representing various sectors. All workshops were attended also by one or two members of the EU-based project team. Proceedings and lists of participants are available from the project website: <http://deafrica.net/events.htm> .

This series of workshops was held under Work Package 4 Consultations, and hence further details on the outcomes are provided in section 3.1.4.

2.5 Relation to other projects

The involved EU-based institutions are currently participating in one other COOPENER project: APPLES, with a partial overlap of personnel. There was little exchange of substantive content between the two project activities during this initial reporting period, particularly because of the status of the APPLES project which was essentially “on-hold” following the Inception period due to co-financing issues. However, assuming that APPLES gets under way in the near future, there are likely to be strong links between the projects particularly in the methodological area related to monitoring and evaluation. The APPLES project is already committed to applying the M&EED approach which will also contribute significantly to the tools used in the Assessment Framework of DEA as described elsewhere in this report.

Contacts to other COOPENER projects are highly likely since DEA has a generic nature, oriented towards monitoring and evaluation, which is common to all energy projects. Coordination and contact, especially with other COOPENER projects within the DEA countries, will be pursued actively with a view to exploiting synergies.

3 Progress of each work package in the period

3.1 Progress on work plan against initial objectives

A core concept in the DEA project is that three initial activities (WP2, WP3 and WP4) running in parallel should feed into the methodological development activity WP5, due to start originally in October 2005, as illustrated in Figure 3-1.

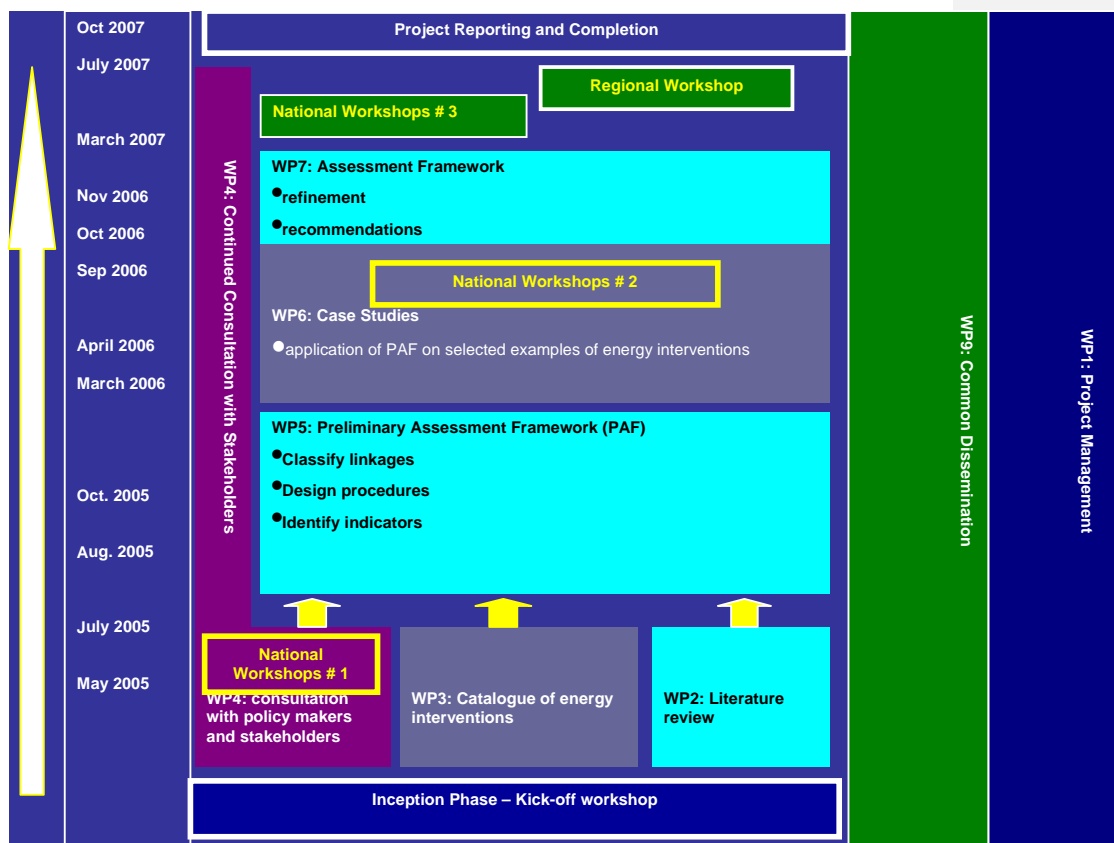


Figure 3-1-IDEA Work Packages and timeline.

Thus the three components Literature (WP2), Catalogue (WP3) and Consultation (WP4) inform the Methodological Development (WP5). This means that the Assessment Framework will attempt to reflect not only stakeholder needs and the current methodological possibilities for impact analysis as found in the literature, but also the portfolio of real energy projects and interventions which exist in the countries.

3.1.1 WP1 Project Management

The role of project management in the reporting period has involved two main challenges:

- ensuring that the African Centre partners were fully informed and engaged on the aims of the initial work packages WP3 and WP4, and
- building and consolidating a new project team at Risoe and ECN following unforeseen staff changes at both institutions. See section 2.2.

Both these challenges have been met successfully, and at the end of the reporting period essentially all key deliverables had been received from the 6 Centres, the Catalogue (WP3) was being analysed and reported, and the literature review was well under way, although somewhat delayed. At the same time, an important role for project management has been communication with other activities in the rapidly moving area of impact assessment for energy and development.

3.1.2 WP2 Literature Review

The Literature Review is carried out primarily by staff at Risoe, with input in the form of comments to the draft report from all other partners.

The initial objective of WP2 was to complete the review by September 2005 so that its results could feed directly into the WP5, development of the Preliminary Assessment Framework (PAF). The literature review process has not been completed as planned by September 2005. A main reason for this has been the change of personnel in the Risoe team (section 2.2) and the consequent delay as new staff joined the team. In addition there has been a developing perception of the project's objectives and methods on the part of the project team – informed by the stakeholder consultations and increasing awareness of parallel activities. Preliminary results from the Literature Review, and communication with other parties, point to four areas which will influence the form of the Assessment Framework to be developed under WP5:

1. The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) appears to be a most promising methodology which can capture development impacts at the local level. Although only a few examples of application to energy projects exist in the literature, the SLA has become a key methodology in general development project planning and impact assessment.
2. The Outcomes Mapping (OM) methodology, developed by IDRC (Canada), recognises that development impacts in the final instance require changing the behaviour of people. The process by which information about the development impacts of energy interventions reaches and affects the various stakeholders, possibly resulting in policy change, is an important factor which was not addressed in the initial stages of planning DEA. The OM approach may be useful in analysing these aspects.
3. The Monitoring and Evaluation for Energy and Development activity initiated by an international working group GVEP, UNEP and EUEI, and with several other partner institutions, is in the process of developing a toolkit for impact assessment. The approach builds on impact assessment literature from other fields, notable microfinance interventions, and also recognises the different kinds of causal links between energy interventions and development impacts dependent on the type of energy intervention and the developmental objective.
4. Assessment of developmental impacts in terms of meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is a final factor which must enter into the DEA assessment package. Some attempts have been made to relate quantitative data to MDG achievement, but the results are preliminary and inconclusive, and lacking the rigorous causal relationship between intervention and impact. More work is required to determine how more reliable measurements of MDG impact can be made, by studying impact assessment efforts in other development sectors.

Indications from the literature surveyed so far are that the PAF is likely to be a form of “tool-kit” embodying elements of the four aspects described above. Because of the advanced stage of the M&EED activity, the project team is investigating the possibility of direct links with that

activity, and hence the literature review and the ensuing methodological development process will be different from originally envisaged.

The challenges presented are:

- to combine the SLA, OM and MDG approaches, linking to the general approach to impact assessment developed in the M&EED
- to develop an operational tool which can be used by African stakeholders, for example withing ministries and NGOs rather than “experts” or consultants. This may require building a toolkit with varying levels of analytical complexity.

The draft report of WP2 will be completed by the end of December 2005. Although this is three months behind schedule, the prospect of linkage to M&EED means that this will have minimum impact on the subsequent work packages, in particular WP5. The draft report from the Risoe team will be circulated for comment to ECN and the six African Centres, before submission to the Advisory Group.

3.1.3 WP3 Catalogue of energy interventions

The core work of WP3 is carried out by the 6 African partner centres, on the basis of Terms of Reference formulated by ECN. The 6 national catalogues are finally collated and analysed by ECN.

Immediately following the Inception Period and receipt of the TOR for the Catalogue prepared by ECN, the six African Centres began work on collecting information on energy interventions. The original TOR were supplemented with an outline for a covering text to synthesis the results of each country. All six centres had completed the draft catalogue reports by the time of the 1st National Workshops. The essential elements were presented to stakeholders at the workshops and the reports discussed with project team (Risoe and ECN staff) before submission to ECN. On the basis of the submitted reports, ECN is writing a synthesis document to present an overview of the interventions in the six country. The catalogue synthesis report is expected to be completed by the end of December 2005.

A total of 42 energy interventions have been described by the 6 Centres. These will be categorised according to type of energy, size, main objective, etc. In particular the synthesis will indicate which interventions in the portfolio lend themselves best to an impact analysis in the case study phase (WP6), bearing in mind that development detailed impact data will need to be collected.

3.1.4 WP4 Consultations

The consultation phase, WP4, is carried out primarily by the 6 African partner centres, with participation in workshops by the Risoe and ECN and synthesis of stakeholder views by the Risoe team.

The third component feeding into the PAF is the consultation with stakeholders in the target countries. This comprises both bilateral and informal contact with key persons in the countries as well as the set of 1st National Workshops. All six national workshops took place in the period 1 September to 10 October 2005, according to the schedule shown in Table 3-1. Programmes, proceedings, presentations and lists of participants have been loaded on the dea website at www.deafrica.net.

In general the workshops were all successful in bringing together groups of stakeholders representing different sectors, to a great extent based on the groups which had participated in the EUEI Facilitation Workshops in Ouagadougou (October 2004) and Maputo (April 2005) described at the website www.e4d.net/euei. The main objective of the first series of National

Workshops was to introduce the DEA project to relevant stakeholders with a view to ensuring ownership of the project within the country, thereby collecting stakeholders' opinions and needs regarding energy and development, and in particular how information from impact analysis could be used to enhance policy and interventions in order to increase development impacts. A central concept in this context is the role of DEA within the chain of actions between policy and project formulation to development impacts. This is illustrated schematically in Figure 3-2. In this simplified view, the Assessment Framework developed and applied within the DEA project is intended focus on the development impacts of selected energy projects and channels information, mainly in the form of indicators, back to the policy making and project design process, represented by the stakeholders. This simple model was useful in opening discussion on the needs of stakeholders, the kind of information required, the kind of impacts, the relation to normal monitoring and evaluation, potential users of the "tool", training needs, etc.

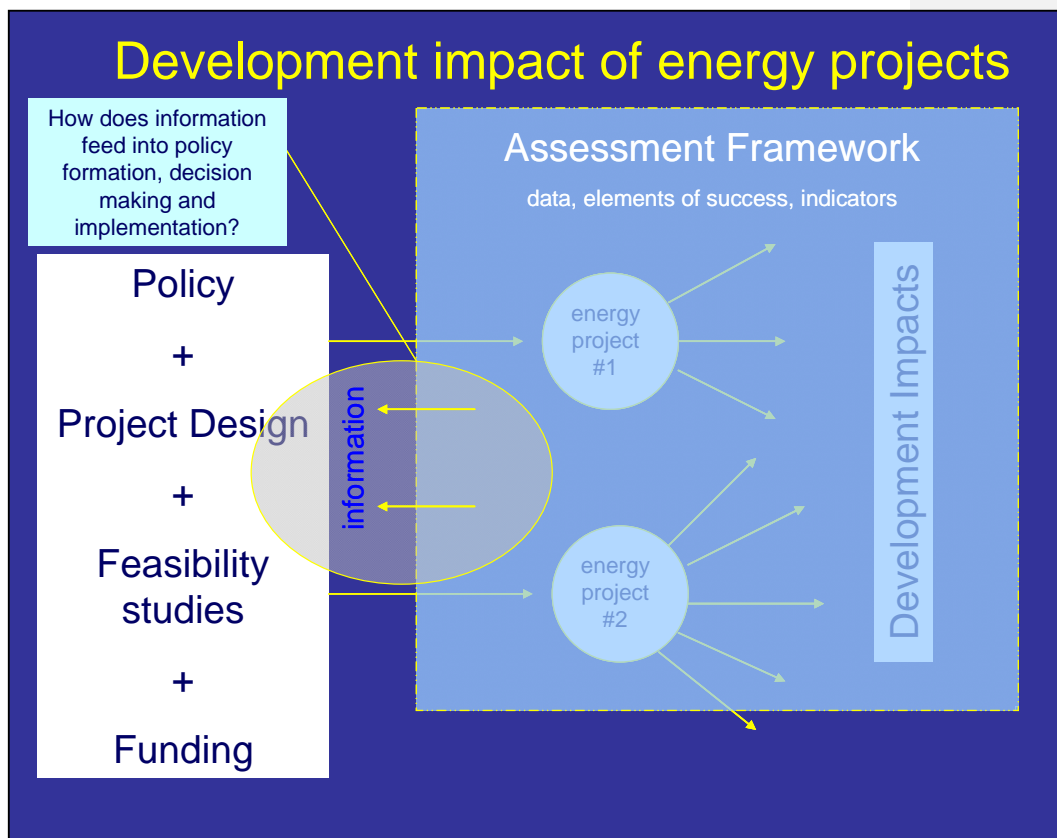


Figure 3-2 Feedback of Impact Assessment information to the policy process: the potential role of DEA.

An essential concept, brought out in the discussion of Figure 3-2 is where the DEA Assessment Framework focuses its attention. This is represented in terms of the well-known Logical Framework concepts of Immediate and Development or Overall Objectives. Thus DEA attempts to address the "gap" between immediate objectives and overall objectives, in other words given that the immediate objective of an energy project has succeeded, what are the evidence, conditions and consequences for development impact?

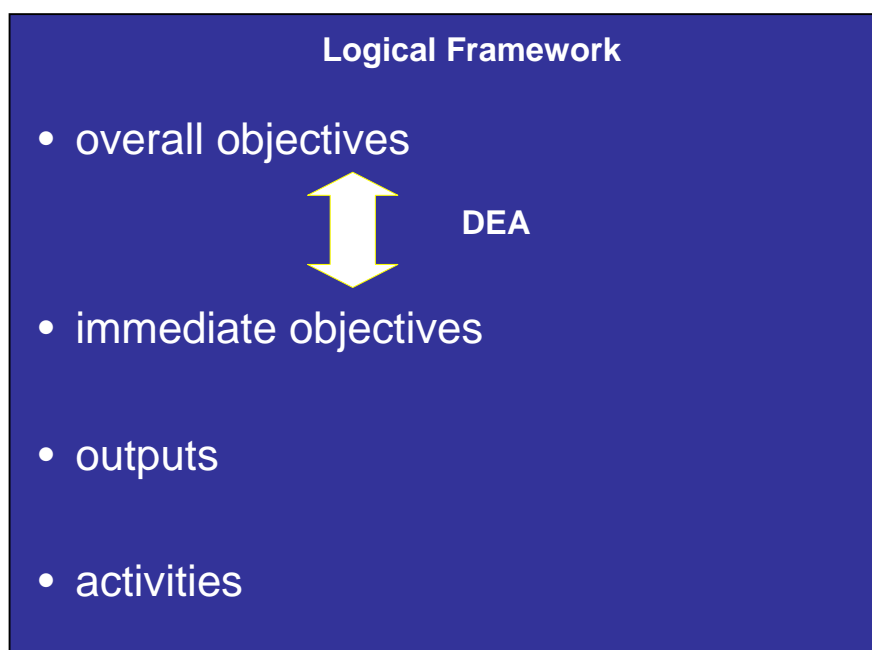


Figure 3-3 the domain of DEA's impact assessment is the gap between immediate and overall objectives.

A synthesis report (deliverable 4.2.4) is under preparation, documenting policy makers' needs and other lessons from the workshop and consultation process on the basis of inputs from the partner Centres (deliverable 4.2.1) as well as observations from the project team participants in the workshops. Stakeholders at all the workshops displayed an overall enthusiasm for a project such as DEA that seeks to measure the causal links between energy and socio-economic development. Likewise, there is a recognised need for an appropriate tool that can accurately and authoritatively link energy to poverty alleviation.

The overall view is that energy projects need to be linked to other sectors and that DEA could help facilitate the process of looking at energy projects in a multisectoral manner through focussed groups such as multisectoral committees by working closely with partner institutions within a multidisciplinary framework.

There is a general feeling that "policy matters" but participants feel that much depends on the quality of the information conveyed to policy makers and the manner in which this is done. Policy makers have the capacity to change the current status quo but we need to find ways of reaching them so that they can take on board key emerging findings emanating from the field.

DEA has set itself an important task. It needs to work very closely with all the partners and other stakeholders to reach its objectives and also find ways of ensuring that energy projects can be measured accurately in relation to developmental impacts. This goes beyond the lifetime of DEA so that the project should attempt to leave behind a process which can be continued by the involved stakeholders and institutions. In other words, the sustainability of the DEA approach is important.

Table 3-2 DEA workshop schedule, with links to programmes and proceedings where available.

date	event	location
2005	First National Workshops	
1 September	First National Workshop, Ghana	Nogahil Hotel, Accra
6 September	First National Workshop, Botswana	Cresta Lodge, Gaborone
9 September	First National Workshop, Zambia	Mulungushi International Conference Centre, Lusaka
12 September	First National Workshop, Tanzania	Palm Beach Hotel, Dar es Salaam
6 October	First National Workshop, Senegal	Diambour Hotel, Dakar
12 October	First National Workshop, Mali	Hôtel Nord Sud, Bamako
2006	Second National Workshops	
September	All countries	to be announced
2007	Third National Workshops	
April	All countries	to be announced
July	Regional (Africa) Workshop	to be announced

3.1.5 WP5 Preliminary Assessment Framework (PAF)

The assessment framework is the primary responsibility of the Risoe team, with regular involvement of both ECN and the African partner centres through workshops and electronic communication.

Work on developing the PAF was initially planned to be initiated immediately after the results from WP2, WP3 and WP4 had been submitted and synthesised. Thus the literature, catalogue and consultations would inform the development of the PAF (see Figure 3-1) so that it responded both to the needs (stakeholder requirements), realities (actual energy interventions in the target countries) and “state of the art” (available methodologies).

In view of the delays in delivery of the results from these WPs, the PAF work had not been started by the end of the reporting period. However because of the issues noted above in 3.1.2, it is likely that the PAF will be influenced greatly by the approach taken in the M&EED activity, with the possible addition of elements from SLA, OM and MDG assessment. These issues will be discussed among project partners and the Advisory Group in the beginning of the coming period, as well as being discussed with colleagues involved in the M&EED with a view to close linkages. As noted above, a special effort will be made to ensure that the assessment methodology is accessible and useable in everyday situations in the targeted institutions, responding to the expressed needs of stakeholders.

3.1.6 WP6 Case Studies

The Case studies will be carried out primarily by the 6 African partner centres, beginning in the middle of 2006 according to schedule.

3.1.7 WP7 Refinement

Refinement of the Assessment Framework is the primary responsibility of the Risoe team, with input from all other partners. This Work Package is scheduled to start after WP6 towards the end of 2006.

3.1.8 WP8 Dissemination

Dissemination activities are carried out by all partners under the coordination of Risoe.

3.1.9 WP9 Common Dissemination

Common dissemination activities are the primary responsibility of Risoe, with input from other partners as required.

3.2 Deviations from the project work plan

3.2.1 WP1 Project Management

No significant delays have been encountered. The Inception Report was submitted 15 days past the deadline and likewise the present Progress Report is submitted 15 days past the deadline of 30 November.

The Quality Assurance procedure has not been implemented fully due to lack of time for reviewing all deliverables in detail following a rigorous QA procedure. Key deliverables, such as the WP2 Literature Review Report, the WP3 Catalogue Synthesis Report and the WP5 Preliminary Assessment Framework Report, will however be subject as far as possible to independent review in subsequent periods. Intermediate deliverables from partners will be reviewed by the project team and appropriate feedback forwarded to the authors.

3.2.2 WP2 Literature Review

There has been approximately 2 months delay due to changed personnel at Risoe and changing perceptions of project. WP2 feeds directly into WP5 and, as described below, delays are expected to be compensated by linkage to the international M&EED activity and adoption of assessment approaches and tools.

3.2.3 WP3 Catalogue of energy interventions

The catalogue focusses on energy interventions and projects which have been implemented in the countries in the course of the past five years. Country teams were expected to submit information on a minimum of 10 interventions each. This was an arbitrary number aimed at stimulating the partners to come up with an appropriately representative sample of different interventions. It did not take into account the resources that would be required nor the difficulty of obtaining detailed information. Only one team submitted 10, while one submitted 4. Nevertheless the total of 42 interventions provides a reasonable sample of the spread of types of projects. The WP4 team will consider whether country teams should be required to submit information on additional interventions and liaise with the Centres accordingly. However, since essentially all available resources for the WP3 component have been used, and it will be more

productive to focus on the case studies, WP6 in which only one intervention per country is required.

3.2.4 WP4 Consultations

The first national workshops were delayed by about one month compared with the original work plan. Subsequent deliverables (reports) were also delayed. The major output feeding into WP5, the summary of stakeholder requirements (deliverable 4.2.4) is due to be completed in early December 2005. This contributes no further delay to the initiation of WP5.

3.2.5 WP5 Preliminary Assessment Framework

There is a delay of approximately 2 months for reasons discussed elsewhere. Changed perceptions of the project and the possibility of close links with M&EED mean that WP5 will be modified to exploit synergies and focus on the special conditions of DEA: the large catalogue of interventions, contact to multi-sector policy makers and stakeholders and involvement of local centres. According to plan the PAF was to be determined from October 2005 to March 2006. In the light of present developments, it is anticipated that an operational PAF or toolbox can be defined by March 2006, so that little significant cumulative delay will result. The approach will be described in the reports of WP5.

3.4 List of deliverables

The complete list of deliverables is included in Annex 1. A summary of the major elements of delay is presented below.

3.4.1 WP1 Project Management

The Quality Control procedure which involves reviewing of outputs (deliverables) has not been fully implemented. It is planned to ensure review of key deliverables such as the Literature Review and Catalogue synthesis reports. No major changes in WP1 deliverables are expected.

3.4.2 WP2 Literature Review

As described in 3.1.2 above, the delay in completing the literature review has been caused by two factors: (a) changing personnel in the Risoe team, and

(b) changing perceptions of the project informed by the country stakeholder consultations and increasing awareness of the synergies to be gained by linkage to the M&EED programme.

The Literature Review report is expected to be completed by the end of December 2005.

3.4.3 WP3 Catalogue of Energy Interventions

Completion of the catalogue has been conditional on receipt of the input from the 6 countries. There was some delay in this since some countries found the task of collecting data more demanding on resources than anticipated. All country input (component 3.2) had been received by the end of the reporting period. The analysis of country input, categorisation of interventions and reporting (component 3.3) is expected to be completed by mid-December 2005.

3.4.4 WP4 Consultations

All national workshops were carried out in the period between 1 September and 12 October. Some country input (sub-components of 4.2) were delayed by the end of the reporting period. Nevertheless the synthesis of stakeholder requirements could be prepared on the basis of available input. Remaining country input is expected by the end of December 2005 and likewise the synthesis report on stakeholder requirements (deliverable 4.2.4) will be completed by December 2005.

3.4.5 WP5 Preliminary Assessment Framework

Work on the core element of the project, the Preliminary Assessment Framework, was originally planned to start in October following completion of WP2, 3 and 4. There is some delay in this initiation because of the delays noted above. However, work was already started on the PAF by the end of the reporting period, based on the preliminary results of these work packages. The delay in deliverables under WP5 is estimated to be about 2 months with the first deliverable 5.1.1 completed by the end of December 2005. Considerable time is expected to be saved in WP5 by exploiting linkages with the M&EED activity, so that the focus on stakeholder involvement and case studies can be maintained without significant delay.

3.4.6 WP6 Case Studies

The Case Studies are scheduled to be carried out following the completion of the Preliminary Assessment Framework in WP5. No delay in deliverables is anticipated at this stage.

3.4.7 WP7 Refinement

This Work Package will commence following completion of WP6. No delay in deliverables is anticipated at this stage.

3.4.8 WP8 Dissemination

Dissemination material (8.2) based on the results of work packages 2, 3 and 4 is delayed awaiting the completion of the work packages. Likewise the promotion of the project using this and other material is delayed. Nevertheless, through the website and contact to stakeholders at National Workshops, awareness of the project has been maintained. Preparation of material 8.2 and targeted dissemination is expected to take place in January 2006.

3.4.9 Common Dissemination

Not applicable within the reporting period.

4 Progress regarding performance indicators

Details are presented in the Performance Indicators table in Annex 6. The major issues are noted below.

WP1 Project management: There have been no major issues in project management apart from those related to staff changes in the Risoe team, as noted above, which have required extra efforts in team building. In the project monitoring and quality assurance area, the number of individual deliverables and the proposed quality assurance procedure was perhaps over-ambitious, time-consuming and potentially confusing for partners in view of the available resources. This is being addressed by focussing the reviews and quality assurance on key deliverables.

WP2 Literature Review: There have been significant delays associated with the completion of the literature review, as discussed in section 3.1.2 and 3.2.2. These delays are due both to personnel changes within the Risoe team and a developing perspective of the project focus, informed by the country consultations and the preliminary results of the energy intervention catalogue. The new project team has been firmly in place since September 2005 and is focussed on the task of identifying the relevant methodological approach to be developed in WP5.

WP3: Catalogue of Energy Interventions: The number of interventions reported by each country came below expectation in most cases. However, as noted above, the expectation for a minimum of 10 interventions was quite arbitrary and did not take into account the difficulty of obtaining data in practice. The catalogue synthesis report will document and comment on this performance, and recommend whether country teams should supplement the information. Consultation with country teams, however, indicates that the available resources were utilised to the full. Differences in the numbers of reported interventions have been due to different perceptions of the requirements and underestimates of the resources required. The performance indicates that project management must pay greater attention to careful specification of the extent of the tasks, the expectations and the requirements for subsequent tasks, as well as taking realistic account of the resources available. This will be particularly important in the execution of the Case Studies (WP6).

WP4 Consultation: The major concern here is the delays on the part of a few country teams to submit the required deliverables on time, specifically the documentation of consultations and workshops. On the other hand, all country teams performed well in preparing and holding the First National Workshops, with a reasonable selection of multi-sector participation in all cases. The lesson for project management is that clear indication of expected deliverables must be communicated to the country teams with regular follow-up in the case of non-delivery. Ownership of the project and understanding of the need to submit deliverables on time is an essential feature of this. Since contractual payments are not tied to the delivery of outputs at this stage, the incentive to meet deadlines must come from a feeling of common involvement and ownership in the project, a condition that must be encouraged through mutual understanding and regular communication.

WP5 Preliminary Assessment Framework: Work on the PAF was not scheduled to start until October 2005, towards the end of the present reporting period. Because of the delays in WP2 discussed elsewhere, the realistic start of WP5 will be January 2006 after the completion of the WP2 report. In order to avoid a cumulative delay, causing a delay in WP6, the time for completing WP5 must be compressed to about 3 months. In view of the new situation with regard to linkage to methodologies and tools from the M&EED programme, this concentrated

task should be possible. The availability of staff, particularly the Risoe team, in this period, with other competing demands, will be a major planning and resource allocation task for project management.

Annex 1: Overview of the current status of deliverables

NB: Quality control procedure, column 7, remains to be implemented. This will be carried out for key deliverables in the next reporting periods.

WP	Task	Deliverable (responsible)	Type Of Deliverable	Due date (month)	Actual date delivered	Quality Assurance check (name and signature)
WP1	1.1	Summary slides (Risoë)	summary slides	1 (May 2005)	22.06.05	N/A
WP 1	1.1	Kick-off (inception) report (Risoë)	Technical Report	2 (June 2005)	15.07.05	ECN:
WP 1	1.6.1	Kick-Off Meeting (Risoë)	Project Meeting Report included in Inception Report	2 (June 2005)	31.05.05	N/A
WP3	3.1	TOR for Catalogue of Energy Interventions (ECN)	Technical Report / Intermediate Product	3 (July 2005)	30.06.05	Risoë:
WP8	8.1.1	establish website at Risoë (Risoë)	web site	3 (July 2005)	01.06.05	ECN:
WP8	8.2	Popular presentation material (Risoë)	dissemination material (updated regularly) Information sheet (June 2005) Material based on WP2, WP3 and WP4 Assessment Framework approach	 3 (July 2005) 9 (January 2006) 12 (April 2006)	 Information sheet 28.06.05 Update based on WP2, WP3 and WP4 delayed	 ECN: ECN:

WP	Task	Deliverable (responsible)	Type Of Deliverable	Due date (month)	Actual date delivered		Quality Assurance check (name and signature)
WP4	4.1	Material for national consultation meetings and workshops (Centres)	technical report / intermediate product Country Background Paper: Botswana Ghana Mali Senegal Tanzania Zambia	4 (August 2005)			Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe:
WP4	4.2	Consultation meetings (Bilateral and informal meetings with key stakeholders, in particular the multi-sector energy committees.) (Centres)	Bilateral meetings Botswana Ghana Mali Senegal Tanzania Zambia	5 (October 2005)			Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe:
WP4	4.2.2	National Workshops # 1 (Centres)	Workshops Botswana Ghana Mali Senegal Tanzania Zambia	4 (August 2005)	Workshop	Proceedings	Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe:
WP4	4.2.3	Country Reports - Description of development impacts (Centres)	technical report / intermediate product Botswana Ghana Mali Senegal Tanzania Zambia	4 (August 2005)			Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe:

WP	Task	Deliverable (responsible)	Type Of Deliverable	Due date (month)	Actual date delivered	Quality Assurance check (name and signature)
WP3	3.2	Documentation of energy interventions in each country (Centres)	Technical Report / Intermediate Product Botswana Ghana Mali Senegal Tanzania Zambia	5 (September 2005)	23.10.05 05.10.05 23.10.05 02.11.05 01.11.05 31.10.05	ECN: ECN: ECN: ECN: ECN: ECN:
WP4	4.2.1	Country Reports - Policy makers' comments and requirements (Centres)	technical report / intermediate product Botswana Ghana Mali Senegal Tanzania Zambia	5 (September 2005)	12.09.05 26.09.05 - 13.10.05 -	Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe: Risoe:

Comment [GAM1]: Included in country background paper – to be expanded?

Comment [GAM2]: Covered in deliverable 4.2

WP4	4.2.4	Synthesis report on policy makers' needs for Assessment Framework (Risoe)	technical report / intermediate product	5 (September 2005)	delayed 1.12.05	ECN:
WP2	2.2	Literature Review report (Risoe)	Technical Report / Dissemination Product	6 (October 2005)	delayed	ECN:
WP3	3.3	Energy project catalogue – indicating the broad spread of energy interventions (ECN)	Technical Report / Dissemination Product	6 (October 2005)	delayed	Risoe:
WP5	5.1.1	Classification of main linkages between energy and poverty (Risoe)	technical report chapter / intermediate product	6 (October 2005)	delayed awaiting completion of WP2 and linkages with M&EED expected completion December 2005	
WP8	8.3	Promote project approach to stakeholders: through consultation process (WP4) (Centres)	project activity/consultations dissemination report on 1 st National Workshops and project status to be prepared December 2005 distribution of material 8.2 to stakeholders	6 (October 2005) 9 (January 2006) 10 (February 2006)	delayed	
WP8	8.8	Establish contact and liaison with EU Member State programmes in the energy sector in the target countries and subsequently in other countries of the region (through 8.6 and 8.7). (Risoe)	dissemination activities	6 (October 2005)	delayed under way in connection with national workshops and consultation process	
WP 1	1.3.1	Progress Report #1 (Risoe)	Technical/Management Report	7 (November 2005)	delayed – estimated 16 December 2006	

WP5	5.1.2	Selection and design of relevant assessment procedure(s) (Risoe)	technical report chapter / intermediate product	7 (November 2005)	delayed awaiting completion of WP2 and 5.1.1 expected completion January 2006	
WP5	5.1.3	Identification and development of indicators for evaluation (Risoe)	technical report chapter / intermediate product	8 (December 2005)	expected completion February 2006	
WP5	5.1	Preliminary Assessment Framework (PAF) (Risoe)	technical report / intermediate product	9 (January 2006)	expected completion February 2006	
WP5	5.1.4	Outline of how the evaluation can feed back into the design and implementation of future energy interventions (Risoe)	technical report chapter / intermediate product	9 (January 2006)	expected completion February 2006	
WP5	5.2	Draft PAF report for comments (Risoe)	draft technical report / intermediate product	10 (February 2006)	Expected completion March 2006	

Annex 2: Overview table on the state of advancement of the budget expenditure per partner and per work package (*Status at 31 October 2005*)

Work package	Actual/Planned Achievement	Total Partners	Risoe (Denmark)	ECN (Netherlands)	EECG (Botswana)	KITE (Ghana)	MFC (Mali)	END (Senegal)	TaTEDO (Tanzania)	CEEEZ (Zambia)
<i>WP 1: Management</i>	Actual	21.6%	12.8%	2.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
	Planned	21.6%	12.8%	2.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
<i>WP 2: Literature review</i>	Actual	29.9%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Planned	100.0%	38.3%	15.4%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%
<i>WP 3: Catalogue of energy interventions</i>	Actual	83.3%	5.3%	13.2%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
	Planned	100.0%	10.8%	24.3%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
<i>WP 4: Consultations</i>	Actual	80.0%	8.3%	5.6%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
	Planned	80.0%	8.3%	5.6%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
<i>WP 5: Assessment Framework</i>	Actual	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Planned	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>WP 6: Case Studies</i>	Actual	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Planned	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>WP 7: Analyse case studies, refine methodology and report results</i>	Actual	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Planned	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>WP 8: Dissemination</i>	Actual	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Planned	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>WP 9: Common Dissemination</i>	Actual	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Planned	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Project	Actual	28.9%	5.8%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
	Planned	35.7%	7.2%	5.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%

Annex 3: Up-date of the publishable 1-2 page summary to be included in the publicly accessible project database of the Commission

(IntellEbase, <http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/iebase/introduction.cfm>)

Development and Energy in Africa	
Acronym	DEA
Contract number	EIE/04/201/S07.40687
Co-ordinator	RISOE (DK)
Partners	The Netherlands, Botswana, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia
Target countries	Botswana, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia

The principal aims of the Development and Energy in Africa (DEA) project are to identify and examine the developmental impacts of energy innovations and actions linked to improving energy access and poverty alleviation and to use the information obtained to improve on-going and future energy interventions through the energy policy makers and institutions in the countries concerned.

The overall objectives of the project are

- (i) that national energy policy is better informed to take into account the complex linkages between energy interventions and social and economic development, and
- (ii) that energy interventions are better designed to contribute to real development needs, especially poverty alleviation and income generation, and otherwise achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The immediate objectives of are

- (i) to establish and apply an Assessment Framework for evaluating development and poverty impacts of energy interventions, and
- (ii) to engage in a dialogue with energy policy makers and other stakeholders on the basis of the framework, with a view to incorporating these issues in energy policy.

Specific energy activities in six African countries are examined with respect to development impacts and a methodological framework developed to feed results back into the conception and design of new projects. The Project is aimed at national energy-and development-policy makers, initially in the six participating African countries, but with a view to wider application in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project is also relevant for international and national energy, development and environment practitioners.

Central questions to be addressed are:

- How can energy interventions be designed to target productive (income generating) activities, while also taking account of poor households' energy requirements?
- How can "energy" contribute in practice to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?
- Which analytical methods can we use to measure this?

- How can the information gained improve the design of on-going and future projects involving energy and development?
- How can energy and other relevant sector policies be enhanced to take these issues into account?

The project thus attempts to shed light on the main direct and indirect linkages between development, energy and poverty in the target countries and interventions and explore alternative ways of assessing these linkages. By starting from fundamental energy-development premises, and exploring the links a priori, the overall aim is thus to improve the design and implementation of energy interventions at the policy and project level; to highlight some of the limitations of present efforts related to development, poverty and energy; and to suggest how to fill these gaps.

Following the two-month inception phase, three work packages were initiated to determine:

- a Literature Review to identify current methodology regarding energy-development links and impact assessment
- a Catalogue to document relevant small and medium-scale energy interventions in the countries, to define the scope of the analysis and candidates for case studies
- Consultation to identify stakeholder requirements with regard to energy-development links and a assessment framework

The literature review and consultations with other workers in the field has confirmed the complexity of the causal linkages between energy and development, and has indicated that one generic methodological approach is unlikely. The assessment framework is more likely to take the form of recommendations for various tools to be used dependent of the type of intervention or project. The stakeholder consultations have confirmed the need for greater understanding of the linkages between providing energy access and actual development, and called for increased stakeholder involvement across sectors. The catalogue of interventions, assembled from the inputs of the six African partner centres, comprises a large number of different types of projects, programmes and policies which will provide adequate testing ground for the assessment framework and tools.

On the basis of these three components, the Preliminary Assessment Framework is being developed, incorporating tools to address different types of interventions. In this process, links will be made with the international group associated with the Monitoring and Evaluation for Energy and Development (M&EED), as well as incorporating other relevant methodological approaches. Also inspired by the stakeholder consultations, the project will put particular emphasis on how information on the impacts and outcomes of energy interventions can be channeled back to stakeholders, what kind and detail of information is required, and how this can enhance future energy policy and project design

For more information:


<http://www.deafrica.net>

http://europa.eu.int/comm/energy/intelligent/index_en.html

tren-intelligentenergy@cec.eu.int

Annex 4: Up-date of the summary slides






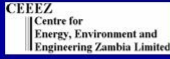
Development and Energy in Africa (DEA)

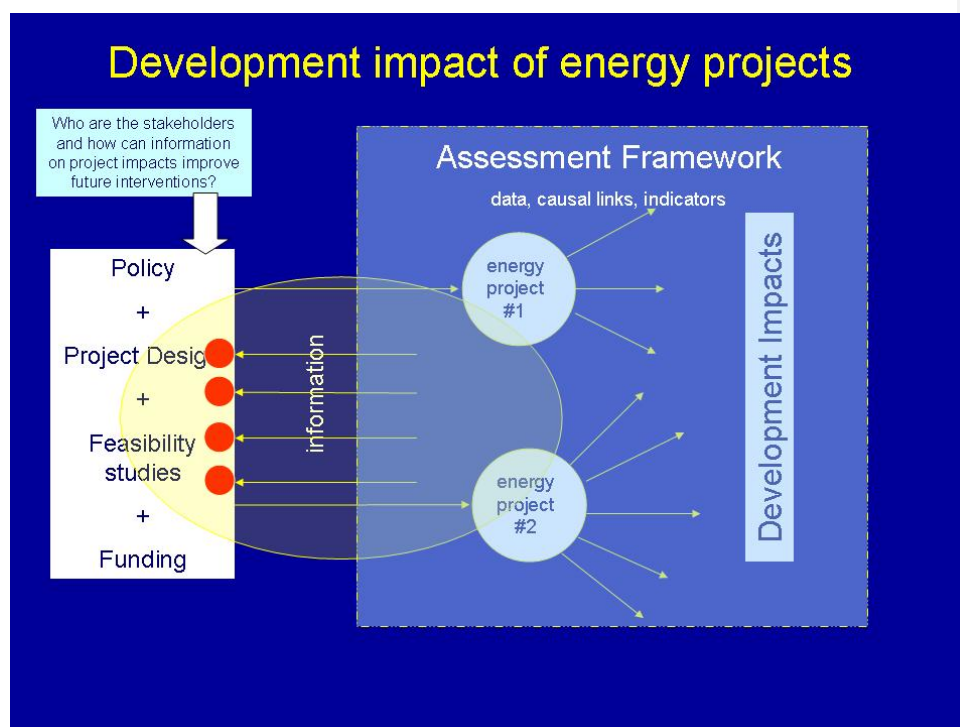


RISO *Risø National Laboratory
Denmark*

ECN *Energy Research Centre (ECN)
Netherlands*

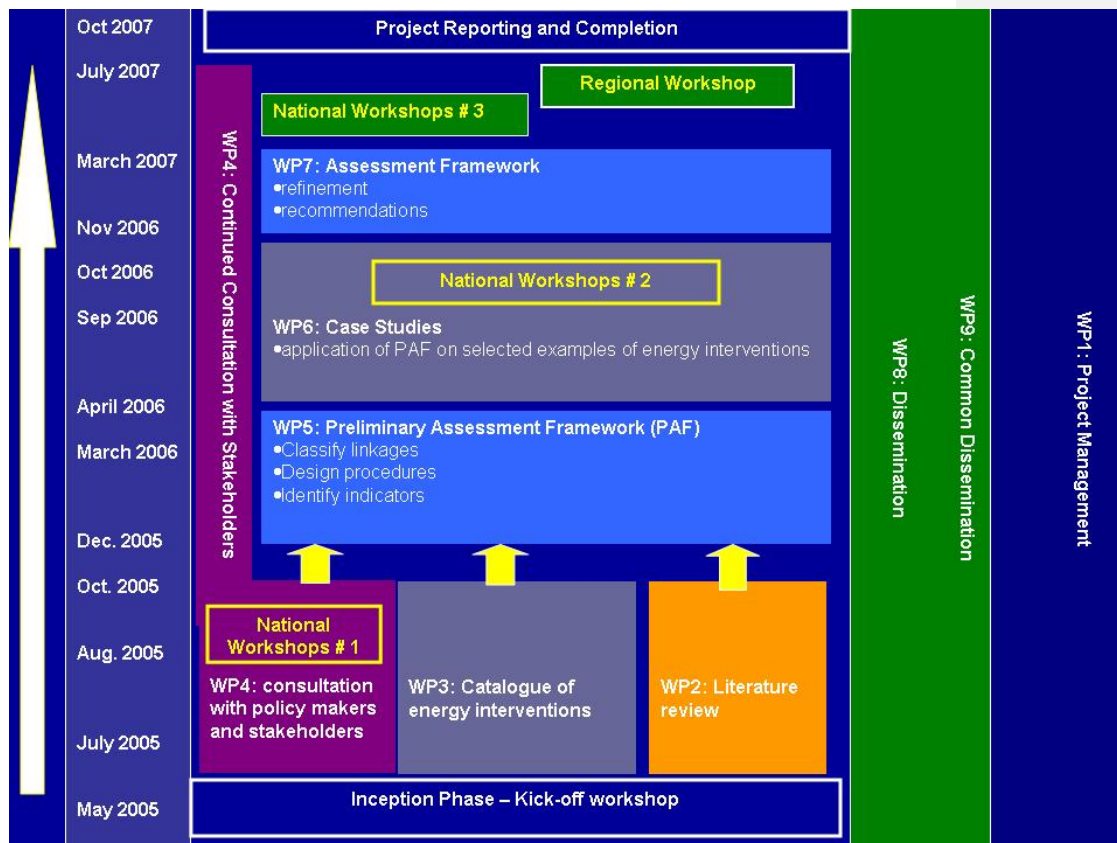
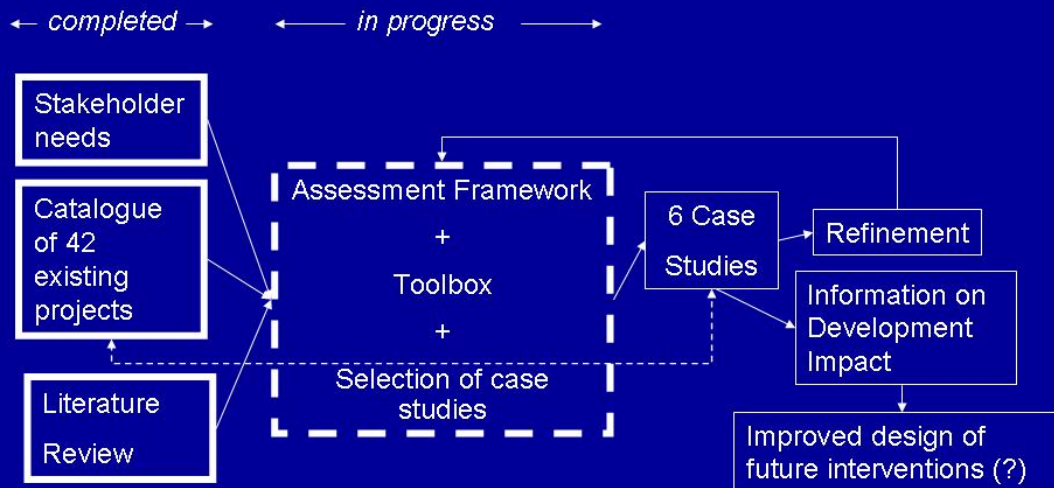
Centres in 6 African countries:

					
Botswana	Ghana	Mali	Senegal	Tanzania	Zambia



Development and Energy in Africa (DEA)

- Objectives:
 - to establish and apply an Assessment Framework for evaluating development and poverty alleviation impacts of energy interventions
 - to engage in a dialogue with energy policy makers and other stakeholders on the basis of the framework, with a view to incorporating these issues in energy policy.



Status end 2005

Catalogue: country input received, being analysed and categorised

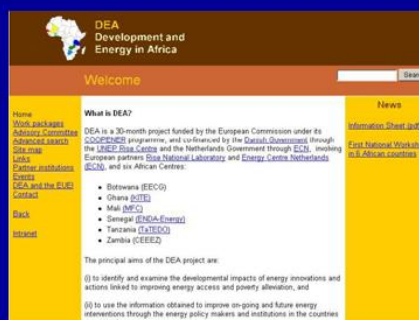
Consultations: 1st Nat. Workshops held Sept. – Oct. 2005

Stakeholder requirements compiled

Literature: M&EED, SLA, OM,

Assessment Framework: being developed

website: www.deafrica.net



Catalogue of Energy Interventions

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Fuel improvement and efficient use | |
| • Sustainable fuel wood forest management | • Botswana 9 |
| • Improved stoves | • Ghana 9 |
| 2. Fuel substitution | • Mali 10 |
| • LPG marketing | • Senegal 5 |
| • Briquette production and distribution | • Tanzania 5 |
| • Charcoal production and distribution | • Zambia 4 |
| • Kerosene promotion | • Total 42 |
| • Jatropha seed oil production and marketing | |
| • Biogas | |
| 3. Mechanical power (4-7) | |
| • Multifunctional platforms | |
| • Solar and wind water pumping | |
| 4. Electrification (17-20) | |
| • Grid electrification | |
| • Solar home systems | |
| • Solar PV for schools, hospitals and public lighting | |
| • Hybrid mini-grids | |

Information on existing energy interventions in 6 countries compiled by partner centres in national catalogues, providing candidates for Case Studies.

Main tasks for 2006

- WP5: Assessment Framework
- base on tools from M&EED group: fiche, indicators
- supplement with elements from SLA and Outcome Mapping
- causal links and indicators case specific
- Guidelines for Case Studies to be ready May 2006

WP6: Case Studies

- 1 project per country
- test different types of intervention
- June-August 2006
- present results of all 6 at next set of National Workshops, Sept.-Oct 2006

WP7: Refinement of methodology

Challenges

- Empirical identification and attribution of impacts to energy interventions
 - many complex linkages between input and impact
 - lack of baselines
- Developing an operational Assessment Framework and Toolbox
 - linkage to M&EED, incorporation of additional aspects
 - links to multi-sector groups in the 6 countries
 - involving partners in development of the AF
- Carrying out meaningful Case Studies with limited resources (1.5 m per country)
 - 1 case study per country, selected from catalogue
 - cover range of intervention types
 - obtaining information on development impacts

Annex 5: Performance Indicators

WP	Task	Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Date Due (month x)	Date completed
1	1.1 Inception Phase	Inception Report describes realistic project content, schedule and responsibility	By end of Inception Phase: 1. Detailed work plan formulated 2. Methodological Approach discussed and understood 3. Responsibilities assigned 4. Schedule updated and agreed	<i>1. See Inception Report 2. Approach under development – dependent on input from WP2, WP3 and WP4 3. done 4. done</i>	end month 2 (June 05)	15.07.05
	1.2 Project Monitoring	Regular status updates received from project partners Constructive advice and criticism received from Advisory Committee Necessary adjustments to project content, approach and/or schedule on advice from Advisory Committee	status updates from partners (at least) every month feedback from Advisory Committee after Progress and Interim Reports, and other relevant milestones	<i>regular contact from partners received no substantive response from Advisory Committee required as yet.</i>	every month as appropriate	
	1.3 Progress Reports	Progress, Interim and Final Reports provide realistic and honest evaluation of status of each Work Package and project participant.	delivered on schedule	<i>delivered 16 December</i>	month 7 (Nov. 05) month 12 month 18 month 24	15.12.05
	1.4 Interim Reports		delivered on schedule		month 20	
	1.5 Final Report		delivered on schedule		month 30	
	1.6 Project Meetings	participation by all relevant project team members clear documented outcome of meetings, especially decisions on way forward	goals of meetings achieved	<i>1st Project Meeting (Kick-off meeting) held 30-31.05.05 reported in Inception Report Ad hoc project- team meetings (Risoë and ECN teams) at Risoë held 2-3 November and 1-2 December to discuss mainly WP3 and WP3 related issues. Results communicated to partner centres.</i>	month 2, 12, 27	30-31.05.05 03.11.05 (EU partners) 02.11.05 (EU partners)
	1.7 Project Administration	project resources used effectively budget/schedule revisions implemented as appropriate	project goals achieved within budget and time	<i>see Progress Report # 1 no revisions required</i>	N/A	
2	2.1: Literature survey on assessment methodologies for energy and development	coverage of all relevant approaches, focussing on impacts of small-scale energy interventions (confirmation from Advisory Committee on coverage)	survey completed on schedule	<i>delayed – see Progress Report # 1</i>	month 5 (September 05)	expected end December 2005
	2.2: Classify and discuss the methods and indicators	detailed discussion of available material and identification of needs, providing adequate input for development of operational approach in WP5	classification completed on schedule	<i>delayed – see Progress Report</i>	month 6 (October 05)	under discussion – see Progress Report # 1
3	3.1 Formulate Terms of Reference for the Catalogue of Energy Interventions	comprehensive and operational TOR for catalogue, clearly specifying area of interest	TOR ready as required	<i>completed on schedule, supplemented 30.09 05 with guidelines for reporting.</i>	month 3 (July 05)	30.06.05
	3.2 Each country team will compile a of relevant energy interventions	number of documented energy intervention cases, with associated information	at least 10 energy interventions per country with documentation of purpose, status, impacts, etc.	<i>Number of interventions Botswana: 9 Ghana 9 Mali 10</i>	month 5 (September 05)	partially completed see Progress Report # 1

WP	Task	Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Date Due (month x)	Date completed
				<p>Senegal 5 Tanzania 5 Zambia 4</p> <p>Only one country team succeeded in documenting the required minimum of 10 interventions. The reasons for this and the consequences will be documented in the Catalogue synthesis report under preparation. Follow-up with countries to supplement catalogues where necessary.</p>		
	3.3 Compile catalogue	classified catalogue covering all energy interventions from target countries, identifying main types of energy projects, possible impacts, need for further data, etc.	catalogue completed on schedule	The synthesis report is delayed due to delays in the incoming reports from the country teams.	month 6 (October 05)	expected completion 20.12.05
4	4.1: Prepare material for workshops: presentation material on project concepts, focussing on special circumstance of each country with respect to energy and development, as well as the international context.	concise and relevant material on project approach and rationale, designed at level of detail appropriate for high-level decision makers and professionals from energy and relevant sectors	<p>5-10 page country paper</p> <p>power point slides for presentation</p>	<p>Each country prepared satisfactory country background papers for 1st National Workshops, as well as presentation material on DEA approach and background.</p> <p>See Proceedings and presentations – 1st National Workshops (http://www.deafrica.net/events.htm)</p>	<p>month 4 (August 05)</p> <p>month 4 (August 05)</p>	<p>all countries by 1st Nat. W/S see Annex 1 - Deliverables</p> <p>all countries by 1st Nat. W/S</p>
	4.2: Arrange and hold bilateral consultations and workshops with relevant policy makers and stakeholders in the target countries, prior to development of the Preliminary Assessment Framework. In particular National Workshops # 1 in each country.	<p>number and relevance of informal consultations with ministries and stakeholders, through multi-sector energy committees set up under EUEI workshop process (or equivalent in Botswana)</p> <p>number and relevance of policy makers and stakeholders attending national workshop #1</p> <p>expression of interest from attendees in terms of perceived needs for assessment framework (documented in workshop proceedings, bilateral meeting reports, country reports)</p> <p>country teams assist stakeholders to identify potential and actual development impacts of energy interventions</p> <p>synthesis of policy makers' needs</p>	<p>country teams consult with at least: Ministries for Energy, Finance/Development, Agriculture, SME Development, rural Development, or equivalent</p> <p>10 high-level stakeholders (director level) from energy and other relevant sectors attend workshop</p> <p>development impact potential associated with all identified energy interventions</p> <p>needs identified so that preparation of PAF can proceed</p> <p>20-40 page document from each country</p>	<p>Country consultations documented in deliverable 4.2.1, see Annex 1 for status of delivery.</p> <p>Results of consultations summarised in deliverable 4.2.4.</p> <p>Broad representation of stakeholders at all 1st National Workshops - see proceedings. Botswana: 9 stakeholders Ghana: 15 stakeholders Mali: 17 stakeholders Senegal: 10 stakeholders Tanzania: 5 stakeholders Zambia: 17 stakeholders</p> <p>Stakeholder needs summarised in Annex 5.</p> <p>Overambitious objective. Each country team submitted a few pages on stakeholder opinions and requirements. This was adequate at this stage for formulating synthesis report (4.2.4)</p>	<p>month 4 (August 05)</p> <p>month 4 (August 05)</p> <p>month 5 (September 05)</p> <p>month 5 (September 05)</p>	<p>All 1st Nat. Workshops held Sept. – Oct. 05 – see Table 3.1</p> <p>Sept.-Oct 2005</p> <p>partially received Oct. 2005-12-12</p> <p>Expected Dec. 2005</p>
	4.3 Inform policy makers and stakeholders through development process.	stakeholders remain interested and committed to project	country teams revisit relevant ministries and stakeholders, reporting progress		<p>month 12-14</p> <p>month 18-20</p>	
5	5.1: Develop and document a Preliminary Assessment Framework (PAF)	PAF documented in a comprehensive and operationally applicable report	PAF completed on schedule		month 9	
	5.1.1 Classification of the main	The module must adequately answer the	10-20 page chapter	In development – discussing links with M&EED	month 6	delayed – See Progress report # 1

WP	Task	Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Date Due (month x)	Date completed
	linkages between energy and poverty according to type of intervention	question: "What are the poverty/development links between the energy intervention types (as listed in the catalogue 3.3)?"		<i>activity where causal links have been developed.</i>		
	5.1.2 Selection and design of relevant assessment procedure(s) for a given type of energy intervention	The module must adequately answer the question: "How can these impacts/links be assessed?"	10-20 page chapter		month 7	
	5.1.3 Identification and development of indicators for evaluation of the impacts of the energy intervention on poverty and broader development aspects.	The module must adequately answer the question: "How can this assessment approach be operationalised through a relatively small number of indicators?"	10-20 page chapter software tool		month 8	
	5.1.4 Outline of how the evaluation can feed back into the design and implementation of future energy interventions.	The module must adequately answer the question: "How can the assessment feed back into the project/intervention design process?"	10-20 page chapter		month 9	
	5.2 Write draft report and send for comments (to Advisory Committee and others)	Has the Advisory Committee adequately reviewed the document?	50-100 page draft document with appendices, software tool, etc.		month 10	
	5.3 Finalise PAF on basis of comments	Have the comments been incorporated in the PAF approach and the report.	50-100 page final document with appendices, software tool, etc.		month 12	
6	6.1: Common structure (TOR) for case studies	Project group agree on specification of case studies to test the PAF Case studies must cover range of energy intervention types and settings	Set of Case Studies broad enough to test all aspects of PAF		month 12	
	6.2: Make practical arrangements, preliminary study, etc. for case studies	Country teams are able to select sufficient number of relevant Case Study examples to test PAF	10 potential per country		month 13	
	6.3: Conduct case studies, fieldwork, data analysis, etc.	Number of case studies carried out Indication of relevance of PAF in different kinds of energy intervention as represented by Case Studies	3-5 case studies per country		month 16	
	6.4: Report Case Studies	Each country team describes and discusses critically the Case Studies and relevance of PAF	50-100 page detailed document from each country team		month 17	
	6.5 National Workshop # 2	number and relevance of policy makers and stakeholders attending National Workshop #2 indications from attendees on relevance of the PAF (as illustrated in Case Studies) for assessing development impacts and improving project design	10 high-level stakeholders (director level) from energy and other relevant sectors attend workshop reaction from all attending stakeholders on relevance of PAF and Case Studies, suggestions for improvement		month 17	
	6.6: Write report synthesising Case Studies	extent to which report captures results of case studies, stakeholder reactions on relevance of PAF, suggestions for improvement Advisory Committee comments on the relevance, sensitivity and applicability of the PAF and Case Studies for assessing development impacts.	report completed on schedule documented suggestions for improvement of PAF from national stakeholders and Advisory Committee		month 19	
7	7.1: Adjust/refine	address all comments and suggestions from	checklist based on 6.6		month 21	

WP	Task	Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Date Due (month x)	Date completed
	methodological approach on basis of case studies.	6.6				
	7.2: Write draft report on methodological approach, discuss with partners	assessment from project group on relevance, applicability, whether all comments and suggestions from 6.6 adequately addressed	all comments addressed		month 22	
	7.3: Write final report and manual on methodological approach	Advisory Committee and stakeholder comments on final report and manual: report comprehensive? manual understandable and operational	all comments addressed		month 24	
8	8.1: Set up web site Risoe Africa	check web sites	web sites operational on schedule	<i>web site at Risoe operational</i> <i>African site still under discussion</i>	month 3 month 5	01.06.05 <i>delayed</i>
	8.2: Prepare popular presentation material (targeted to well-defined groups of stakeholders) The literature review The consultations The energy project catalogue Description of the Assessment Framework	presentation material available and appropriate to the target groups	presentation material available on schedule	<i>delayed – to be prepared following completion of WP2, 3 and 4 and agreement on form of WP5 with links to M&EED.</i>	month 6	<i>delayed, expected January 2006</i>
	8.3 Promote project approach to stakeholders: through consultation process (WP4)	number of national stakeholders engaged in discussion through bilateral consultations and workshops number of relevant comments and suggestions from stakeholders	see WP4		month 7-23	
	8.4: Prepare presentation material on project results after completion of the Assessment Framework, emphasising the use to which the Assessment Framework is being put, opinions of national stakeholders, etc.	presentation material available and appropriate to the target groups	presentation material available on schedule		month 24	
	8.5 National Workshops #3	number and relevance of policy makers and stakeholders attending National Workshop #3 continued interest from attendees on relevance of the refined AF (as illustrated in Case Studies) for assessing development impacts and improving project design	15 high-level national stakeholders (director level) per country		month 25	
	8.6 Regional (African) Workshop	number and rank of national stakeholders attending from participating countries number of other country representatives attending number of other organisations attending (Member States, other donors, multi-laterals, regional organisations)	2high-level stakeholders from each participating country 10 high-level participants from other countries, financed through other sources, attracted by relevance of activity		month 27	
	8.7: Disseminate and promote	number of other countries contacted and	promote approach in at least 9 other African		month 25-30+	

WP	Task	Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Date Due (month x)	Date completed
	methodology, demonstrate applications, and discuss further application and extension to other countries/regions, etc. This may include presentations as side events at large conferences etc. To continue beyond the formal project completion date using own resources of the partners.	expressing interest in the assessment methodology	countries (through EUEI workshop follow-up in West and S/E Africa)			
	8.8 Establish contact and liaise with EU Member State programmes in the energy sector in the target countries and subsequently in other countries of the region (through 8.6 and 8.7).	number of Member State agencies expressing interest in the approach	2 EU Member State programmes expressing positive interest in the approach (in addition to Danish and Dutch)		throughout	
9	9.1: Contribution, upon request of the Commission, to the development of online information systems under EC management.	N/A	contribution as requested		as required	
	9.2: Participation, upon request of the Commission, at contractors' meetings and conferences in association with the EIE and other relevant programmes, EU-wide exhibitions, etc.	N/A	participation as requested		as required	
	9.3: Contribution, upon request of the Commission, to the preparation of common presentation material related to EIE actions.	N/A	material provided as requested		as required	

Annex 6: Project Implementation Plan (GANTT Diagram)

