Catalysing Civil Society Action to Deliver Sustainable Energy for All Regional Workshop: Harare, Zimbabwe Workshop Report

Holiday Inn, Zimbabwe: 29 and 30 October 2012
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Acronyms

AGM  Annual General Meeting
AusAID  Australian Government Overseas Aid Programme
CSOs  Civil Society Organisations
CZI  Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries
DANIDA  Danish Development Agency
DoE  Department of Energy
DFID  Department for International Development (of the British Government)
EC  European Commission
EECZ  Environment and Energy Concerns of Zambia
GIZ  Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH - A 100 percent federally owned, public-benefit enterprise, GIZ supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.
Hivos  Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries
MDGs  Millennium Development Goals
MRA  Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme
MPs  Members of Parliament
NEPAD  The New Partnership for Africa's Development
OXFAM  British-based international charity organization
REA  Rural Electrification Agency
SE4ALL  Sustainable Energy for All
SNV  Netherlands Development Organization
TEA  Total Energy Access
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNEP  United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO  United Nations Industrial Development Organization
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>ZAW</td>
<td>Zambia Alliance for Women</td>
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<td>ZERA</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZERO</td>
<td>Regional Environment Organization (Zimbabwe-based)</td>
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<td>ZESA</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority</td>
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Executive Summary

The Catalysing Civil Society Action to Deliver Sustainable Energy for All Regional Workshop, held on 29 and 30 October 2012, at the Holiday Inn in Harare, Zimbabwe, aimed at looking at different methods and strategies of achieving sustainable energy for all by 2030. A total of 27 participants from Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended the workshop. These were drawn mainly from civil society organizations (CSOs).

The overall objective of the workshop was to share insights on the current status of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) at international, regional and national level. The participants were expected to be willing to share the knowledge and experiences on the various methods and strategies they employ in their work to engage various stakeholders in development and to learn new methods of advocacy.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – led Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative is now entering its second year, and for the first time, has a focus on regional and national level engagement. Each of the 62 countries that have ‘opted in’ to SE4ALL have been tasked with developing a ‘National SE4ALL Implementation Plan’, by September 2013. As these National Implementation Plans will define how Total Energy Access (TEA) and more specifically, on how energy access is delivered over the next decade and beyond, it is crucial that:

a) civil society organizations are engaged in shaping and implementing the plans and;

b) that poor men and women’s energy needs are seen as a priority.

To mobilize civil society towards the ways in which they can work together and with some urgency to ensure that the SE4ALL genuinely provides men and women with the power to challenge their poverty, Hivos and Practical Action organized the two-day regional workshop and brought together 20 civil society organisations who work on energy and environmental issues from the four countries. The UNDP/Zimbabwe was represented by Daisy Mukarakate. The participants were expected to share information and lessons from their respective countries, and identify some tangible, tactical activities which they could work together to deliver at country/regional level. They were also expected to develop advocacy action plans – including three - six months activities as the next steps from this workshop.

This report focuses on the efforts of the four Southern African countries to start campaigning for SE4ALL by 2030. The holding of the workshop is timely as 2012 marks the UN International Year of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL).

With proper planning and financial, human and technical resources, universal energy access would create a step change in poverty reduction in developing countries. Energy access may be taken as a “technical issue”, but its consequences are meant to make a difference to people globally. For example, energy access should be used to play a critical role in tackling global poverty and specifically, providing people with energy to earn a living.
Workshop objectives

The following were the workshop objectives:

1. Share insight on the current status of SE4ALL at international, regional and national level
2. Analyse the policy environment at national level, identifying allies and opponents
3. Formulate and agree on joint objectives, actions and process to influence the National Implementation Plans
4. Generate a series of recommendations to share with the new SE4ALL Secretariat to encourage meaningful civil society engagement
5. Develop ideas and scope out possible activities to increase civil society awareness and engagement with the issue of energy access
6. Plan further national and regional coordination on energy access

Workshop Methodology

The two-day workshop, which was facilitated by Johnson Siamachira, a Harare-based development communications specialist/facilitator, was highly participatory.

The introductory session, led by Siamachira, familiarized the participants with each other and enabled the participants to know each other by name, country and position at work. It also enabled the participants to spell out their expectations (outlined below) of the workshop. The workshop expectations were outlined as follows:

1. To learn more about SE4ALL
2. To develop a regional energy policy action plan
3. Develop key messages to stakeholders
4. How to translate into action what we are doing
5. Come up with a coordinated approach
6. Develop a clear action plan
7. Translate knowledge into action
8. To learn how technology should be made affordable to people
9. How to implement sustainable energy projects
10. How countries can move ahead without external financial support: sustainability issues
11. Expect more action!
12. To share lessons learnt, and experiences gained
13. To create dialogue in SE4ALL.
Each presentation was followed by a Question and Answer Session while other sessions had group work (practicals) and plenary discussions to identify issues emerging from the presentations, which required further discussions.

Due to time limitations, the workshop did not outline specific recommendations. However, individuals made recommendations. The participants expressed the need for Hivos and Practical Action to organize follow-up workshops to streamline issues in SE4ALL.

All the participants agreed that the workshop was worthwhile as it enabled them to share and learn from each other’s experiences. It facilitated networking among the development workers. Overall, it developed and enhanced their skills in energy for development issues. However, the participants felt that the workshop was too short compared to the diversity of issues that were to be covered.

**Background To The Workshop And Hivos/Practical Action’s Focus On Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL)**

Billions of poor people do not have access to the energy they need to light their homes, cook meals safely and earn a living. Although the technology exists to deliver universal access to modern energy, a huge effort is needed to make that happen. Change is needed urgently in order to:

- improve the policy environment, to support poor people
- boost capacity to deliver more and better quality energy technologies
- ramp up the volume and types of energy financing that support access

Hivos and Practical Action have joined the global effort to eliminate energy poverty and support the UN goal of universal energy access by 2030. The UN Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All” initiative has proposed a goal of Universal Energy Access by 2030. Practical Action works towards this goal, recognising energy access as a critical lever in ending poverty. But, this goal needs an action agenda to become a reality.

Despite the availability of technical solutions, 1.3 billion people are still without any form of electricity and 2.7 billion people still cook over open fires. Practical Action believes that this represents a global technology injustice.

For Practical Action, ‘energy access’ means poor people having daily use of the energy they need for their wellbeing – for lighting, cooking and water heating, space heating, cooling, information and communications and earning a living – a set of minimum energy service standards called “Total Energy Access(TEA)”.
Policy and action needs to recognise the full range of energy services which people need, want and have a right to. People need a range of energy technologies, services and supplies to avoid darkness, drudgery and ill health in the household. Energy can help them to earn a living, and so escape poverty.

Governments, too, must be held to account for their actions in supporting SE4ALL. That is why clear targets and monitoring must be agreed at national and international levels. Progress should be measured in terms of achievement of minimum standards for each of the principal energy services people need. Monitoring the reliability, quality, affordability and adequacy of supplies is also needed to improve services. The financial and other commitments made by governments and relevant organisations must be monitored in order to ensure that it helps deliver progress where it is needed most.

In addition, investment in energy access can – and must – be increased fast. Investment must increase by around a factor of five compared to 2009 levels. Domestic governments in developing countries should lead the way, supported in roughly equal measure by official development assistance and private investors.

Public investment is limited so it must be targeted effectively, both on leveraging private sector investment and on delivering energy access where private sector finance cannot, or does not yet, operate.

The private sector is good at innovating and implementing but cannot invest in markets without effective demand. So, it is important to stimulate opportunities for a full range of providers to deliver Total Energy Access solutions, enhancing demand for energy solutions in forms people really need and want.

For the UN goal of Universal Energy Access by 2030, it is estimated that 55 percent of all new electricity generated will be mini-grid or off-grid. The rest will come from national grid extension.

Financing of Universal Energy Access must therefore reflect the crucial importance of decentralized solutions.

With political will, rapid progress towards universal access to modern energy services can happen via a range of energy supplies and delivery models.

Improved policy and governance and private sector action are important to accelerate progress and achieve lasting solutions. But, more often, experience has shown that it is crucial to work with, and through communities and civil society organisations to respond to the needs of poor people.

It is against this background that Hivos and Practical Action organized the regional civil society workshop, to share information, develop advocacy action plans and prepare for national planning workshops in their respective countries in November 2012.
Workshop Overview – Welcome, Objectives, Cooperation: Eco Matser (Hivos)

Eco Matser, of Hivos, called for more civil society involvement in SE4ALL. He gave an example of the East Africa situation – and emphasized that there was great need to learn from each other. He advised that National Action Plans for Southern Africa (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were supposed to be ready by mid-2012 to end 2013. Also, he outlined the six workshop objectives (as in workshop objectives above):

Key Note Speech: Ernest Mupunga, Regional Director, Practical Action Southern Africa

Ernest Mupunga, the Regional Director of Practical Action Southern Africa, reminded the workshop that the holding of the workshop in 2012 was timely because it coincided with the beginning of the United Nations International Year of Sustainable Energy for All. This, he said, showed that energy access had a critical role to play in tackling global poverty and specifically, providing people with energy to earn a living.

Mupunga said as mandated by the UN General Assembly, the workshop expected the world body to focus on generating public and private sector commitments to launch a global goal of achieving universal access to modern energy services by 2030, and designing the action agenda needed to achieve it.

“No country can begin to pull itself out of poverty without decent energy services. It is completely unacceptable that in today’s world 900 million people are forecasted to still be without electricity by 2030. The world must take urgent action,” he said.

Mupunga added that one third of the world’s population had no access to modern energy services and the situation would be exactly the same in 20 years’ time, adding that efforts to close this gap had so far been insufficient in scale and scope.
In Zimbabwe, it is envisaged that all rural households have access to clean and sustainable energy sources for lighting and cooking by 2030. And, at least 1,047,139,26 households should have access to clean and sustainable energy sources for lighting and cooking by the same year.

But, how will basic energy access be funded? Just how much is being talked about? How much is required? he asked.

Lasten Mika, the Workshop Moderator said to achieve this, at least $52,356,963,06 is required to light the current rural households in Zimbabwe; $261,784,815,30 is required to provide clean and sustainable energy for cooking for rural households in Zimbabwe while $314,141,778,36 is needed to achieve the basic energy access goal by 2030.

For this to happen, Mupunga said there was a greater need to work together: Government, donors/lenders, civil society and, the private sector. In Zimbabwe, the process had already started by holding a two-day advocacy workshop. Also, he said, there was need for clarity on the SE4ALL initiative.

Mupunga said by 2013:

- There should be coordination arrangements involving all stakeholders
- Key existing sector coordination mechanisms should have the UN as key player in the coordination mechanism
- There are existing coordination arrangements related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and humanitarian work. These should be taken advantage of as there are high expectations for civil society to contribute.
- Coordination should be based on a clear plan and energy strategy
- Need for UN and Government commitment
- The role of the media should be recognized as the coordination mechanism takes off

Energy access isn’t just about fulfilling basic needs and keeping people alive – it’s about escaping poverty and participating in the modern world. It can help people earn a decent living so they can work their way out of poverty.
Introduction To and Overview Of SE4ALL Process - A Civil Society Perspective: Helen Marsh Practical Action (Through Video),

A video was shown in which Helen Marsh gave an overview as follows:

The SE4ALL Initiative is focused on working with stakeholders to deliver three key objectives by 2030:

- Ensuring Universal Access to modern energy services
- Doubling the share of renewables in the global energy mix
- Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

The timeline of action is as follows:

- September 2011 - SE4ALL Initiative launched
- November 2011 - EC announce ‘Agenda for Change’ — energy priority for ODA
- April 2012 – SE4ALL Action Agenda launched
- June 2012 - Rio +20 – 52 countries endorse SE4ALL, $50b committed from private sector to Initiative
- September 2012 – launch of ‘operational’ phase of the Initiative (country-focused)
- November 2012 – baseline report released (WB-led)

The key players are the UN (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO), European Commission, Energy+, GIZ and the World Bank

The European Commission – ‘Energising Development’. This would demonstrate leadership on energy access through:

2) Launch of a €50m Technical Assistance Facility (by 2014)
3) Announcement of €500m commitment to ‘concrete energy access projects’ (by 2014)

The Energy+ - a Norwegian government initiative to promote energy access and low carbon development – country government agreements already signed with Kenya, Liberia and Ethiopia (c. 150m Euros)

The World Bank: Leading the development of an SE4ALL baseline – a snapshot of the global picture of each of the goals in 2012 - and establishing a tracking framework to define and monitor progress to 2030.

Priority countries: Fifty two (52) countries have actively ‘opted in’ to the SE4ALL Initiative (22 of which are in sub Saharan Africa). All core Practical Action countries have endorsed, and will therefore take action on the Initiative
Twelve countries have been prioritised as ‘first-movers’ – largely in Sub-Saharan Africa:

- Kenya
- Mozambique
- Tanzania
- Ghana
- Uganda
- Burkina Faso
- Sierra Leone

Practical Action positioning: The engagement with the Initiative includes:

- Communications Partner of SE4ALL and observer to High Level Group
- Organised official European launch event for the UN Year of SE4ALL
- Hosted official civil society consultation exercises for SE4ALL in Europe
- Co-authored official Civil Society Roadmap for the Initiative (in process)
- Participated in three of the 10 SE4ALL Country Scoping Missions pre Rio
- Member of World Bank-led Steering Committee for Baseline report
- Strong working relationships with the UN Secretary General’s Office, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank and European Commission
- UN Secretary General’s Office suggested Practical Action to lead the civil society mobilization around SE4ALL in its (Practical Action) countries of operation

Questions/Observations:

- How do we get involved?
- To what extend are we in touch with SE4ALL?
- How are gender issues going to be included?
- Energy is a human right.
- Concern on the passive participation of UN – “blind spot” scenario.
- Civil society engagement – a significant stakeholder – let’s use the opportunity.
- Are there any serious commitments from the respective governments of the three countries (Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi) on energy issues?

For public policy to play a critical role in accelerating universal access to energy services, direction must come from an overall strategy or national goal for energy. If energy access is not a clear policy objective for national governments, and for the donor governments that support them, there may be little progress towards the goal of universal access.
And, for civil society to get involved there was need to work with various stakeholders to influence policy.

Civil society leadership should demonstrate and report on good practice, create awareness of the benefits of energy access on health and development amongst communities, represent people living in energy poverty internationally.

The year 2012 has been designated the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All by the United Nations, with the aim of mobilizing stakeholders to support the shared priorities of universal energy access, reduced energy intensity and increased renewable resources. Furthermore, the UN Secretary General committed to make energy access one of the central issues at the Rio+20 Earth Summit in June 2012.

But, most organisations were out of touch with the poor people’s energy outlook (PPEO), particularly the SE4ALL reality, the workshop was told. How we define energy access is critical in determining how we tackle energy poverty. The UNDP in Zimbabwe was demonstrating a “blind spot” attitude as it was not actively engaged. Since energy issues are a basic human right, gender issues were also supposed to be embedded in the whole SE4ALL process.

On commitments to energy debates, Zambia indicated that this was being done, Malawi said this was also happening but had no serious internal processes on SE4ALL, which was worrying. Mozambique said the government was well engaged in the process, especially on rural electrification – which was politically driven. However, there was no consultation with the grassroots.

**Introduction To Regional SE4ALL Progress And Opportunities: Kandeh Yumkela, Director General, UNIDO, Chair UN-Energy (Through Video):**

“A lack of access to modern energy services negatively affects nearly a third of humanity. While poor people remain in darkness and ill health, there can be no escape from the vicious cycle of poverty. But how can this cycle be broken, and turned to one of increasing prosperity and economic and social development? To answer that question we must constantly improve our shared understanding of the scale, causes, and evolving solutions to the multiple dimensions of energy poverty.

Technological innovation as well as innovative delivery and financing models are making new and improved energy products and services more available and more affordable. Accelerating the development and uptake of such products and services must be the focus of our efforts to dramatically scale-up the quality and quantity of energy access available in the poorest parts of the world. Likewise, building on existing national and regional plans will be crucial.

This is the objective of the UN “Year of Sustainable Energy for All”, being observed in 2012. As mandated by the United Nations General Assembly, we will focus on generating the public and private sector commitments needed to launch a global goal of achieving universal access to modern energy services by 2030, and designing the action agenda needed to achieve it.

The UN Energy supports and contributes to this agenda with this year’s theme of energy for earning a living. By revealing more comprehensively how energy access underpins wealth creation, the UN-Energy
highlights the steps that turn energy access into development. By linking the needs of people and enterprises with a range of solutions, it informs immediate actions. By describing the wider energy access 'ecosystem', it points to a systemic shift that might lead to a more sustainable and equitable energy future."

**Observations/Comments:** The key message was that we should focus on SE4ALL – what it means in real terms. Another important point was on commercial energy use in poverty alleviation challenges for poor people. The speech also “endorsed” the deliberations of the workshop in that for the SE4ALL campaign to succeed, action was needed on the ground – and now! But, what kind of specific activities are needed? First, it is important to understand issues around sustainable development – what kind of business can we do in SE4ALL, was one of the issues that came out strongly. For Malawi, the SE4ALL campaign seemed to have been behind. However, the workshop allayed the fear by that planning was expected this year through September 2013. On action planning, there was no funding from the UNDP at the moment. Still, the time to take this campaign forward is now. While the UN has the mandate to call for action, recognition of the ecosystem nature of energy systems is required. This recognizes in turn the interlinked contributions of multiple stakeholder groups.

**National situation, map out current status**

**Let’s practice!** The participants were broken into four country specific groups for a group exercise.

The objective of this working group session was to get a good overview of the situation in each country regarding the SE4ALL status and – especially – the policy environment.

Each group was asked to:

- discuss most important improvements of the current thinking and preparation of the SE4ALL plans that are needed in each country
- map out the national process for national implementation plan (important moments, opportunities for influencing)
- list most important stakeholders (government organizations, research institutes, private sector, media etc.)
- complete a power analyses especially for the SE4ALL implementation plan.

The groups presented in plenary the three most important:

- improvements needed
- moments for influencing
- stakeholders to be targeted

The participants were expected to prepare and report back only on these three items! The following were the reports from the four respective countries, and plenary discussions:
1. Improvements needed:

1.1 Government to create an enabling environment for promoting renewable energy initiatives.

1.2 Coordination of policy development and implementation-government structures duplicating efforts, making implementation costs high.

1.3 Coordinated strategy and planning around renewable energy development.

2. Moments of Influencing

2.1 Energy policy of 2003 due for review – process already started. Civil society engagement missing-Opportunity to be involved.

2.2 Government has not given post Rio+20 feedback – can lobby for this and influence discussion.

2.3 Scottish Government is funding the Malawi Renewable Energy Acceleration Programme - opportunity for civil society to be involved in the development of the Renewable Energy Policy.
Comment: There was need to get feedback from environment and development networks in the country.

ZAMBIA: Presented by Mongo Chanda

1. Improvements needed
   - Zero rate on renewable energy equipment and access for duty purposes
   - Create an enabling environment for other players to join(Zambia Electricity Supply Commission is the current sole player) by offering tax holidays/rebates

2. Moments of Influence
   - Take advantage of SNV’s membership of ESAG
   - Utilise upcoming stakeholder work on readiness by IRENA
   - Influence Parliamentary Liaison Committee, District Development Committees and Provincial Development Committees
   - At regional level, utilize upcoming Conference of Parties in Qatar to influence renewable energy agenda.
Civil society organizations need a more coordinated approach and mobilization, initiatives and methodologies needed.

All players must have a common vision - energy policy document is available - resource mobilization, initiatives and methodologies needed.

ZIMBABWE: Presented by Vincent Mpamhadzi

Improvements needed in the current thinking:

- All players must have a common vision - energy policy document is available - resource mobilization, initiatives and methodologies needed.
- Civil society organizations need a more coordinated approach
- Need to domesticate the international agenda
- Need for information dissemination – energy policy and strategy
- Ministry of Energy and Power Development to link with social aspects of energy to lure financial resources and commercial energy supply
- Broaden the Rural Electrification Agency’s mandate to become custodian of SE4ALL.
Important moments for Influencing policy

1. UN Week – First week of November
2. Climate change response strategy for Zimbabwe- to target Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management
3. Post Rio Action – 2nd November
5. National Implementation Plan for SE4ALL process
6. Renewable energy strategy plan of action
7. Stakeholders to be targeted:
   - Government related: REA, ZERA, ZESA, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science and Technology, Research institutions, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Gender and Community Development, Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality
   - Donors: World Bank, EU, Norwegian Embassy, DFID, USAID, DANIDA, AUSAID
   - International NGOs: Hivos, OXFAM
   - Private Sector: Independent Power Providers, manufacturers and distributors of appliances and generators, mobile networks, CZI, Business Council for Sustainable Development
   - Media CSOs and Energy Council of Zimbabwe
   - Farmer organizations
   - Consumer Council of Zimbabwe; Consumers, including rural communities.
**Comments:** There is a need to add the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development (MAMID) on the list of institutions with influence. The role of the media was also emphasized – from awareness through to publicity in various media – involve them from the start.

**MOZAMBIQUE:** Presented by Gilda Monjane

**Mapping out national situation – Mozambique**

1. **Improvements needed**

   - Concentration of donors in some provinces
   - Low coordination in the energy objectives (national and provincial level and between organizations)
   - Dissemination of information on what the energy stakeholders are doing
   - Policy adoption but no immediate strategies for operationalization
   - New energy resources are being exploited - what the local communities will win with that; Social Responsibility is not clearly outlined
   - There is a need to promote information and education on how to use energy, benefits, environmental issues, how to get connected to the grid or get access to electrification in off grid communities;
   - Still no incentives for use/ sell of renewable energies;
   - National information not adjusted to the reality
   - There is a need for Gender-targeted policies
• Households cooking - Promotion of environmentally - friendly technologies (improved stoves, briquetes, ethanol, etc.)

2. Moments for influencing

• Energy Steering Committee Meetings (Beginning and end of the year)
• Annual donors meeting (1st semester of the year)
• Ministry of Energy Annual Meeting (2nd Semester of the year)
• Annual Energy Forum (Civil Society, Donors, Private companies and Government)
• When new initiatives/Projects are to be implemented
• Public debates in media
• Poverty Observatory Sessions
• Influence the local Development funds to support energy (Funds aiming to develop districts)

3. Stakeholders to be targeted

Observations/Comments: The moments for influence for Mozambique seemed achievable, given the right political will as funds could be sourced internally and from outside.

Mr Tirivanhu said access to modern energy for most of the population remains a challenge in the region and in Africa as a whole. The majority of the people live in rural areas. They are poor and have to depend on fuelwood for their energy needs. Even the rural industries which should be the source of their incomes also depend on fuelwood. This overdependence on fuel wood, he said, has negative effects on the environment as well as health problems caused by inhalation of smoke.

On SE4ALL, he said the biggest challenge in Zimbabwe remained:

- Lack of funding and capitalization following the recent macro-economic down turn. This poses challenges for both the replacement of aged equipment in the productive sectors, increasing the generation capacity in the power sector and providing fiscal and economic incentives for energy efficiency;

- There is also a shortage of technical skills and expertise to develop and adopt energy efficient and renewable energy technologies;

- The non-cost reflective tariffs and inadequate revenue collection might be a challenge in the context of rural electrification;

- To date, there has been a lack of institutional framework to oversee energy access in rural communities. However, this is expected to be overcome by the setting up of the Rural Energy Agency;

- Zimbabwe does not have medium-to-long term targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy and that makes it hard to plan for low carbon development. Further, the costs associated with implementing the energy access targets of the SADC Action Plan is not known, making it hard to know whether the targets would be realistic for Zimbabwe.
• The planning horizon for most projects goes as far as 2015, yet SE4ALL is to be attained by 2030. There is therefore, need for long-term planning.

As an important milestone for Zimbabwe, Mr Tirivanhu said, the National Energy Policy was launched in September 2012. The policy would guide the implementation of projects in the various subsectors. The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority is in place to ensure a level playing field for all players in the energy sector.

Observations/Comments: The Government representative was asked on what his is doing after the presentation of the GAPs Analysis. Answer: Discussions are currently underway in the Ministry of Energy and Power Development, on how to take this work forward.

HANDS ON ROLE PLAY: Engaging a Government Energy Minister. This was a highly participatory exercise in which the advocacy and lobby skills of the participants were put to test. The focus was on gaps analysis in which three groups (working in pairs) presented. They acted as civil society approaching a busy government cabinet minister who only had five minutes to entertain the advocate’s campaign message. It was very participatory. Two of the people presented in +/- five minutes.

On how the people acted out, the participants had the following comments:

The people who were lobbying the government minister performed very well but one group used winding phrases and took time to get to the point! The participants said there was a great need for advocates to make sure that they had a “good” advocacy goal that would achieve:

• changing people’s lives
• provide the potential for raising funds
• link local concerns with large-scale, even global issues.
Recap of Day One: Presented by the Facilitator, Johnson Siamachira

Eco Master called for more civil society involvement in SE4ALL. He gave an example of the East Africa situation – need to learn from each other. Action Plans to be ready by mid-2012 to end 2013. Outlined six objectives of the workshop (as reported elsewhere in this report).

Through a video Helen Marsh gave an introduction to and over-view of SE4ALL process focusing on the civil society perspective. She outlined the players in the international energy policy sphere and how Practical Action can most effectively and strategically influence the actors and actions in this space.

She said the SE4ALL Initiative is focused on working with stakeholders to deliver three key objectives by 2030:

- Ensuring Universal Access to modern energy services
- Doubling the share of renewables in the global energy mix
- Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

These would be implemented, as follows:

- September 2011 - SE4ALL Initiative launched
- November 2011 - EC announce ‘Agenda for Change’ – energy priority for ODA
- April 2012 – SE4ALL Action Agenda launched
- June 2012 - Rio +20 – 52 countries endorse SE4ALL, $50b committed from private sector to Initiative
- September 2012 – launch of ‘operational’ phase of the Initiative (country-focused)
- November 2012 – baseline report released (WB-led)


She mentioned 52 countries as having actively ‘opted in’ to the SE4ALL Initiative (22 of which are in sub Saharan Africa). All core Practical Action countries had endorsed, and would therefore take action on the Initiative Twelve countries were prioritised as ‘first-movers’ – largely from Sub-Saharan Africa.

The key note speech was delivered by Ernest Mupunga, Regional Director, Practical Action Southern Africa. He highlighted that:
There was need to be clear on the SE4ALL initiative. In Zimbabwe, the process had already started, national workshop held. There were high expectations for civil society to contribute. Above all, he said: “Let’s join our forces together for a common goal – SE4ALL”

In groups, the four countries mapped their current status in terms of the SE4ALL Initiative. The objective of this working group session was to get a good overview of the situation in each country regarding the SE4ALL status and – especially – the policy environment. The groups then presented in plenary on improvements needed, moments for influencing and stakeholders to be targeted. Discussions then followed.

The welcome and introduction was done by a representative from the Government of Zimbabwe: Ralph Tirivanhu, Director, Renewable Energy and Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Power Development:

Through a video, Kandeh Yumkela, the Director General, UNIDO, and Chair, UN Energy advised stakeholders in the energy sector to share SE4ALL knowledge and to contribute meaningfully to the global campaign.

On gaps analysis, three groups presented. They acted as civil society approaching a busy government cabinet minister who only had five minutes to entertain the advocate’s campaign message. It was very participatory. Two of the people presented in +/- five minutes.

Sustainable Energy for All: AFRICA Guidelines for Development of National Implementation Plans

Presented by Eco Matser

Eco set the tone for the guidelines. He started off with the objectives:

Objectives

- Development of an institutional framework and programme response to the UN Secretary General’s initiative on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)
- Develop an African set of guidelines for the development of country Action Plans
- Examine concrete actions by Africa towards realizing the three (3) critical objectives of the initiative:
  - universal access to modern energy services in 2030;
  - doubling the share of renewable energy in the global mix; and
  - doubling the global rate of energy efficiency.
Guidelines for Development of National Implementation Plans

Based on countries’ national goals and outcomes of the gap analyses:

1. Set National Targets
2. Programs/Actions in the 3 SE4ALL Sectoral Areas
3. Gender and Environment
4. Stakeholders and Roles
5. Analysis & Priorities
6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Set National Targets

• For each of the three SE4ALL sub components
• Informed by global SE4ALL goals.
• With specified timelines (2015/2020/2030/…)
• Need to build on existing projects, on a national level
• Take into consideration potential resource requirements:
  ➢ Technical, financial, technology and national resources available
  ➢ To take into consideration institutional capacity – do we have the capacity to absorb the financial resources, legal framework, etc.

Programmes /Actions in SE4ALL Sectoral Areas

• Taking note of Broad agreement within seven Sectoral Action Areas proposed in original SE4ALL guidelines:

SE4All Action Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectoral Action Areas</th>
<th>Enabling Action Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern cooking appliances and fuels</td>
<td>Energy planning and policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed electricity solutions</td>
<td>Business model and technology innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid infrastructure and supply efficiency</td>
<td>Finance and risk management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large scale renewable power</td>
<td>Capacity building and knowledge sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial and agricultural processes</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page | 25
**Programs/Actions in SE4ALL Sectoral Areas**

a) Capture Multiple Impacts: One sectoral action could have associated impacts in more than one SE4ALL goal (e.g. improved cook stoves impacts on energy access as well as energy efficiency).

b) Capture existing/on-going programmes and activities together with new/proposed programmes/activities in each sectoral area.

c) There is a need for clear linkages, vertical and horizontal – institutional arrangements, e.g. NEPAD, UNDP, etc.

**Gender and Environment**

- Consider gender mainstreaming in development of implementation plans.
- Plans should recognise sustainable development principles including the important linkages between gender equality and energy access.
- Consider concept of a healthy energy access eco-system as a guideline – it should be flexible enough to be supported by everyone.
- Give sufficient weight to the development of clean biomass, including co-generation, efficient stoves, gasification, etc.
- Incorporate capacity building and knowledge sharing.

**Stakeholders and Roles**

- Consider the role of all relevant stakeholders, for example civil society, in planning and implementation.
- Identify key actors and responsibilities for each proposed programme.

**Analysis and Priorities**

- Evaluate and Prioritise programmes/actions on basis of:
  - Expected Impact (social, economic, environmental, financial etc.)
  - Sustainability
  - Regional dimension/synergies
- Action plan should be guided by total energy access as a concept: from distribution to household energy needs, industry and agricultural usage – not to marginalise any energy services.
- Reconcile targets and goals at the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) level with those at country level.
- Consider alternative scenarios and assumptions.
Monitoring and Evaluation

- The Action Plans should include the Monitoring and Evaluation criteria to be used.

Develop advocacy tactics: Brainstorm activities to influence National Implementation Plans and create an action plan through to September 2013

Facilitated by Johnson Siamachira

Introduction led by Reginald Mapfumo, Practical Action Southern Africa

Mapfumo highlighted that the main objective of the regional workshop was to prepare for national advocacy work. Participants would be grouped into four groups. The task for the working group was to brainstorm and develop ideas for the national advocacy plan to influence the GAPS analysis and of the national implementation plan. The timeframe is until September 2013 when the National Implementation plans should be sent to the United Nations.

The proposed elements were:

- national workshops (November)
- interaction with the UN institutions
- media exposure
- linking up with supportive private sector representatives
- off the record and official discussions with government
- develop – proactive – proposals for the GAP and NIP
- research and data gathering
- public activities

Materials used:

- Advocacy and Policy Change Composite Logistic Model
- SEFA commitments table
- Country profiles
- NEPAD presentation on requirements for national action plan

The working groups were asked to develop these ideas further, to make a full plan from now to September 2013 and highlight proposed responsibilities (who will do what). Finally; the group can flag where resources for activities are needed. Some activities can be funded by Hivos and Practical Action but other sources of funding could be found.

The groups were then asked to present their action plans in plenary and other participants were asked to add their ideas and reflect on some of the issues so that the groups could finalize the plan at the end of the day. A panel of experts was selected among the team to judge the presentations at the end.
In plenary the groups presented as follows:

**Zimbabwe**

**Zimbabwe Working Group: (ZERO, Practical Action, Oxfam and Action 24)**

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. National Workshops</td>
<td>Financial Resources, Visibility and workshop materials</td>
<td>November-</td>
<td>To come up with a consolidated CSOs position for input into the initiative</td>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Workshop presentations, discussion, group work</td>
<td>CSO position for input into the initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Interaction with UN Institutions</td>
<td>Message development Strategy development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>To share CSOs position on SE4ALL initiative and lobby for UN support of CSOs contribution</td>
<td>UN Agencies</td>
<td>Participation in UN activities and events eg UN week</td>
<td>- Attitude change of UN agencies towards CSO - To ensure that poor people needs are catered for through the initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Media exposure</td>
<td>Message development, partner development, material development (Case studies, success and stories of change)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Publicity and increased awareness of SE4ALL initiatives Visibility and recognition of the CSOs</td>
<td>Media and consumers</td>
<td>Documentaries, media articles, adverts, talk shows, media tours,</td>
<td>Increased publicity of SE4ALL initiatives Improved awareness of the general public and media community</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Linking up with Pvt sector Reps</td>
<td>Infrastructure i.e venues, message development, IEC and visibility materials</td>
<td>Quarterly up until Sept 2013</td>
<td>- Mobilise and have buy-in of multi-stakeholders into SE4ALL initiatives</td>
<td>- Business sector eg mobile networks, mines</td>
<td>Breakfast meetings Inviting Pvt to CSO energy meeting, Attend Pvt AGMs</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Informal and formal discussions with Gvt</td>
<td>Financial resources, massage development, landscape mapping, problem assessment</td>
<td>On going process</td>
<td>Policy makers buy in</td>
<td>Policy makers</td>
<td>Commissioning, ground breaking launch, sporting events eg golf, etc, meeting, social gathering</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Develop proactive proposal for GAP and INP</td>
<td>Financial resources, transport,</td>
<td>By June 2013</td>
<td>To implement on advocacy</td>
<td>Ministry of Energy, UN Agencies,</td>
<td>Policy Assessment, Landscape mapping, Workshop reports eg Regional SE4ALL workshop</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Research and Data gathering</td>
<td>Financial resources, transport, training of enumerators, analysts and data captures,</td>
<td>Nov-Feb</td>
<td>Evidence based planning (Baseline information) i.e. NIP - Compliment the Gap Analysis</td>
<td>Ministry, Parastatals eg REA, ZESA, Local authority and local leadership, communities</td>
<td>Surveys, Interviews, Desk research, Energy Policy review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Public activities eg. Awareness campaigns inform of sport, road shows, Expos</td>
<td>Financial resources, Infrastructure, Visibility materials and massages, goal setting</td>
<td>Quarterly up until Sept 2013</td>
<td>Domestication/ contextualisation of global agendas on energy - Mobilising stakeholders into SE4ALL initiatives - Sensitize communities about energy issues</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>District outreach programmes where partners are implementing programmes, radio and TV programmes, print media</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observations/Comments: The participants asked why on the Zimbabwe plan the focus was dominated by civil society organisations and disregarding the rest. Response: The plan will later involve other players, such as the private sector and Government – this is just a start to set the tone of the campaign. The planned national workshop would also be used for national organizations, including civil society – to come up with a common understanding, and position. An outstanding call for action was to unite civil society with other agencies, such as relevant government departments. The workshop moderator, Lasten Mika (of Practical Action Southern Africa) applauded Zimbabwe for developing the plan, but was concerned that the plan did not make any reference to previous and current processes, such as GAPs Analysis and the Post Rio Analysis. The plan, he advised, should come up with a position to take to the national workshop, focusing primarily on advocacy and lobbying. Action on the ground should also be sustained to force the Government to respond to identified issues on SE4ALL.
Mozambique
Observations/comments: How active is civil society in Mozambique? There is the Mozambique Forum which is made up of different stakeholders, including Government. It was also easy to get financial and technical support through the forum. At the moment, it is getting financial support from the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA). How different will Civil Society be from the role being played by the United Nations? The civil society organizations will be more in touch with the grassroots. The workshop suggested that the plan should include a baseline for ease of reference. The civil society should get the GAP Analysis document and meet with Government, pull resources together and coordinate the SE4ALL campaign.
Malawi

Process towards National workshop

- Stakeholder Mapping and analyses
  - Govt (EAD, DoE, EP&D, Ministry of Finance)
  - Regulatory bodies (MRA, MERA)
  - ESCOM
  - UNDP
  - World Bank
  - Parliamentary committee on environment
  - Norwegian Embassy, DIFD, Irish Aid, Scottish Aid, GIZ
  - Private sector (PAL, Hesian Innovations, Tobacco companies, Ethanol Companies, Illovo)
  - CISONECC, TLC, CU, Mbaula Network

- Get SE4ALL contacts for all stakeholders

- Checklist for consultations
  - Focus areas within energy
  - Commitments around SE4ALL (for Government clarity on SE4ALL process plan)
  - Current activities and plans
  - Documentations on SE4ALL for sharing
  - Objectives of the national workshop
  - Development of relevant messages to different stakeholders
  - Consultations with relevant stakeholders
  - Media exposure
    - Workshop for media briefing (Association of Environmental Journalists)
    - Press personnel from UNDP, World Bank, Government

National workshop Nov/Dec 2012

- Develop TORs for the workshop
- Background, objectives, costs
- Agenda and program
- Participants lists and invitations

Activities within and after the workshop

- Government to commit and shape the roadmap towards Gap analysis
- Lobby UN and government to do gap analysis
- Come up with a working group on SE4ALL initiative
- A 5 year fund raising strategy
- Research and data collection
- Policy analysis (consultancy)
- Gaps analysis
- Workshop to disseminate results
- Public activities for the World Environment Day on 5 June.
- Briefing of the Parliamentary Commission on Environment
- Media exposure
• Progress review
• Monthly meetings-updates
• Report back to the region
## Activity Matrix (Malawi)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Target group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Before the workshop</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder mapping and power analysis</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>core group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultations with stakeholders</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>core group</td>
<td>All stakeholders as listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop TOR</td>
<td>JD</td>
<td>Sophie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda/programme and presenters</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>Vincent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media workshop half day</td>
<td>AM</td>
<td>William</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants list and invitations</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue bookings</td>
<td>DF</td>
<td>core group</td>
<td>All stakeholders as listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoM committing to do Gap analysis</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>workshop</td>
<td>All stakeholders as listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming up with a WG on SE4ALL</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>WG as identified</td>
<td>donors and private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing a five yr fundraising strategy</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>consultancy</td>
<td>All stakeholders as listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Data collection</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>WG as identified</td>
<td>media/private sector/donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In the workshop and after the workshop</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Environmental Day public activities</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>WG as identified</td>
<td>General public government, UNDP/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media exposure</td>
<td>JF</td>
<td>WG as identified</td>
<td>Parliamentarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefing of Parliamentary Comm. On Env</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>WG as identified</td>
<td>progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress review</td>
<td>FMJ</td>
<td>Core group/WG</td>
<td>WG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly remote meetings, Skype meetings</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>WG as identified</td>
<td>Regional group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report back to the region</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Core group/WG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table entries are placeholders for actual data.*
**Observations/Comments:** The participants felt that the presentation was good in that it captured most of the activities needed in an advocacy campaign such as the SE4ALL. However, they felt that the plan targeted mostly institutions in the environment sector – there was need to focus on other agencies, such as the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (in the case of tax incentives and other tax exemptions for imported equipment). The private sector would also need to be involved from the onset.
Zambia

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR ZAMBIA UP TO SEPTEMBER 2013

GAP ANALYSIS

- Access-20 % electrification compared to twice for peer countries. In rural areas even lower at 3.3 %
- Rate of electrification very low at 0.5% per annum, while peer countries at 2% per annum.
  - Low power tariffs undermines the sustainability of the power sector at $0.03-0.04 per kilowatt hour compared to peer tariffs of $0.05-0.1 per KWH
  Domestic
- Tariffs are not cost reflective. Only capturing 40% of the historical costs. Sector living on investments of the past without making provisions for the future.
- Domestic consumers who constitute 30% of total hydro power consumption subsidising industrial consumers especially the mines (representing 70% of total energy consumption), who pay lower tariffs.
- Less than 30 percent of the available 6000 MWT hydro potential has been harnessed so far.
- Solar power development is very slow
- Wind power potential which should have been used to pump water for irrigation has not been sufficiently harnessed
- 80 hot springs available for potential geothermal power have not been exploited.
## NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>BY WHO</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. National Workshop</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW</td>
<td>Thursday 22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; November 2012</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Interaction with UN intuitions</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt;-2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Quarter 2013</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Media Exposure</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW</td>
<td>November 2012-2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Quarter 2013</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Linking up with supportive private sector representatives</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW</td>
<td>November 2012-2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; Quarter 2013</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Off the record and official discussions with Government</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW</td>
<td>November 2012-September 2013</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Develop Proactive proposals for the GAP and NIP</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW</td>
<td>November 2012-1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Quarter 2013</td>
<td>$1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Research and data gathering</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW and researchers</td>
<td>April –June 2013</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Public activities</td>
<td>SNV, EECZ, ZAW</td>
<td>March 2013-June</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$35,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Observations/Comments:** The plenary discussions argued that the Work Plan involved only three organizations – SNV, EECZ and Zambia Women’s Alliance – ironically the organisations who were represented at the Harare Workshop. The Zambia Group said they would involve others – but before that they needed to take responsibility and break down activities in a logical order. Another question was on how civil society related to the Government. Answer: The involvement was peripheral and it was acknowledged that more needs to be done in this area. The proposed budget was also said to be insufficient considering the amount of work to be done. It was suggested that the civil society should develop proposals for possible financing. The relevant parliamentary committee would need to be lobbied for parliamentary support on SE4ALL initiatives.

**After the group presentations, the panelist presented their overall comments:**

- Overall, the work plans were good.
- It is an advocacy programme and the work plans should reflect this.
- There is need to be more concise
- It is very important to capture key moments of influence
- While it is good to invite the media, this is not enough – take this approach to the next level by educating media personnel on SE4ALL.
- Involve the private sector as much as you can!

**Proposed action after this workshop: Eco Matser**

Eco said that it was advisable to work with civil society organizations. Hivos and Practical Action would therefore support national organizations to deliver on their SE4ALL campaigns. He gave a brief outline of the support mechanism as shown below:

**Support by Hivos and Practical Action:**

- Budget for workshops, materials, and logistics would be provided
- Phase One: To implement national workshops this year
- Phase Two: Action plan 2013
- Phase Three: Regional meeting for follow-up

**The following would be discussed and prepared:**

- Cooperation and activities after 2013
- Joint fundraising for advocacy and civil society engagement
The respective countries were requested to produce budgets for national workshops which were all planned for November 2012. The deadline for submissions of the budget was set for 5 November 2012. They were also advised not to provide “alarming” budgets. Others had suggested that Hivos and Practical Action should provide a guide for the budget, or a minimum and maximum budget. However, it was felt that this would not be feasible as different countries have different circumstances. The submitted budgets would be treated with merit.

**Closing Remarks – Soneni Ncube, Hivos**

Ncube applauded the workshop organizing team for working tirelessly to make the workshop a success. She said there was provision for the four countries to continue to engage various sectors in energy and environment in the respective countries for SE4All to become a reality. Notably, she appreciated the work done by Eco Master (Hivos) and Helen Marsh (Practical Action) for their technical support in the initiative. She thanked all the participants from the four countries who took time to attend this important workshop. Of particular importance, also, she said, was the participation of a delegate from Kenya - Tameezan wa Gathui (Practical Action East Africa) and Daisy Mukarakate from UNDP/Zimbabwe.
Conclusion

From the proceedings of this regional workshop, we have seen that leadership is needed as we move forward. This leadership should not come just from political leaders but from leaders across all sectors so as to demonstrate a collective effort to succeed if universal energy access is to be achieved by 2030. The regional workshop called on these important stakeholders to take the following steps:

- **Government leadership:** come up with national targets for universal energy access by 2030 and develop plans and implement them to deliver these targets.
- **Donor/lender leadership:** to increase investment in energy access, targeting stimulation of the ecosystem delivering energy services to meet the needs of the poor people.
- **Civil society leadership:** show and report non good practice, create awareness of the benefits of energy access on development; be a representative of the people living in energy poverty.
- **Private sector leadership:** to respond to government and donor incentives on expanding the quality and quantity of energy access products and services.
- **International institutions:** To check and pursue on international agreement and commitment to SE4ALL.

We hope that the outcome of the regional workshop will play a key role in informing and promoting the movement for change in SE4ALL. Creating sustainable energy access for all will be – no doubt, one of the greatest challenges this century will ever witness. This will need a substantial amount of human organization. Also, this will need bold leadership, skills and resources of people and institutions. This, it is believed, is possible. The year 2012 has acted as a launch pad for an energy access campaign.
## Annex 1: List of participants

**CIVIL SOCIETY REGIONAL WORKSHOP**  
**HARARE, ZIMBABWE**  
**OCTOBER 29-30, 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>DELEGATE</th>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MOZAMBIQUE</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Engineers without Borders</td>
<td><a href="mailto:c.meirinhos@tese.org.pt">c.meirinhos@tese.org.pt</a></td>
<td>+258 825800267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gilda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gmonjane@hotmail.com">gmonjane@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>+2658823802330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kulima</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kulima@kulima.org">kulima@kulima.org</a></td>
<td>+2652827386410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>KSM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ksmfos@teledata.mz">ksmfos@teledata.mz</a></td>
<td>+2658823802330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Livavingo/FEDESMO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pangueiadopepa@gmail.com">pangueiadopepa@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>+2568827581970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALAWI</strong></td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>MMCT/MUREA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Vvgondwe2002@yahoo.com">Vvgondwe2002@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>+265 888851164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Citizens for Justice</td>
<td><a href="mailto:williamn@cfjmalawi.org">williamn@cfjmalawi.org</a></td>
<td>+265 995706732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Environment Africa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bandabarbara@gmail.com">bandabarbara@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>+265 9915752813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td><a href="mailto:SMakoloma@christian-aid.org">SMakoloma@christian-aid.org</a></td>
<td>+265 999208876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>Mongo Chanda</td>
<td><a href="mailto:CMongo@snvworld.org">CMongo@snvworld.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>EECZ</td>
<td>Ben Ndonyo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:benndoyo@yahoo.com">benndoyo@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Zambia Women’s Alliance</td>
<td>Ceasar Katebe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ceasarkatebe@gmail.com">ceasarkatebe@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ZERO</td>
<td>Shepard Zvigadza</td>
<td><a href="mailto:szvigadza@gmail.com">szvigadza@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ACTION 24</td>
<td>Archieford Chemhere</td>
<td><a href="mailto:achemhere@action24zim.org">achemhere@action24zim.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>OXFAM</td>
<td>Vincent Mpamhadzi</td>
<td>vmpamhadzi@oxfam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>UN Representative</td>
<td>Daisy Mukarakate</td>
<td><a href="mailto:daisy.mukarakate@undp.org">daisy.mukarakate@undp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>PS Ministry of Energy &amp; Power Development</td>
<td>Ralph Tirivanhu</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ralptirivanhu@gmail.com">ralptirivanhu@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>Erik Boonstoppel</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eboonstoppel@snvworld.org">eboonstoppel@snvworld.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>HIVOS</td>
<td>Soneni Ncube</td>
<td><a href="mailto:soneni@hivos.co.zw">soneni@hivos.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>HIVOS</td>
<td>Magreet VanDoodeward</td>
<td><a href="mailto:margreet@hivos.co.zw">margreet@hivos.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>HIVOS</td>
<td>Eco Matser</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Eco.matser@hivos.nl">Eco.matser@hivos.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>HIVOS</td>
<td>Sithabiso Mpofu</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sithabiso@hivos.co.zw">sithabiso@hivos.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>PRACTICAL ACTION</td>
<td>Reginald Mapfumo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Reginald.mapfumo@practicalactionzw.org">Reginald.mapfumo@practicalactionzw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>PRACTICAL ACTION</td>
<td>Joyline Tawha</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Joyline.tawha@practicalactionzw.org">Joyline.tawha@practicalactionzw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>PRACTICAL ACTION</td>
<td>Gigi Davies</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Gigi.davies@practicalactionzw.org">Gigi.davies@practicalactionzw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>PRACTICAL ACTION</td>
<td>Chiedza Chiuriri</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chiechiuriri@yahoo.com">chiechiuriri@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>PRACTICAL ACTION</td>
<td>Lasten Mika</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mikalasten@yahoo.com">mikalasten@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>PRACTICAL ACTION</td>
<td>Ernest Mupunga</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emupunga@practicalactionzw.org">emupunga@practicalactionzw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>FACILITATOR</td>
<td>Johnson Siamachira</td>
<td><a href="mailto:siamachiraj@yahoo.co.uk">siamachiraj@yahoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>PRACTICAL ACTION EAST AFRICA</td>
<td>Tameezan wa Gathui</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Tameezan.gathui@practicalaction.or.ke">Tameezan.gathui@practicalaction.or.ke</a></td>
</tr>
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### Annex 2: Workshop Programme

**Catalysing Civil Society Action to Deliver Sustainable Energy for All**

**Regional Workshop – Harare – 29 and 30 October 2012**

#### Day one – SE4ALL at global, regional and national scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Person to present</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.30 – 09.00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Sithabiso/Chiedza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00-9.15</td>
<td>Opening (welcome, objectives, cooperation)</td>
<td>Eco</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.15-9.30</td>
<td>Key note speech on SE4ALL</td>
<td>UN Resident Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.30- 9.45</td>
<td>Introduction to and overview of SE4ALL process - a Civil Society perspective</td>
<td>Helen (by video)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.45 – 10.15</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
<td>All</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.15 – 10.45</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.45 – 12.00</td>
<td>National situation, map out current status</td>
<td>Working groups per country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-12.30</td>
<td>Report back</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30-13.30</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00-14.00</td>
<td>Introduction to regional SE4ALL progress and opportunities (gap analyses, national implementation plans, likely funding/activities)</td>
<td>UN representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.00-14.20</td>
<td>Welcome and introduction by representative from government of Zimbabwe</td>
<td>PS Ministry of Energy &amp; Power Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.20-15.30</td>
<td>HANDS-ON: Engaging with a Gaps Analysis</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.30-15.45</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.45-17.00</td>
<td>Develop advocacy strategies: Identify, Analyse and Prioritise targets, threats and opportunities</td>
<td>Working groups (facilitator-led)</td>
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<td>17.00</td>
<td>Close and communal dinner</td>
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</table>

#### Day two – Action to achieve Sustainable Energy for All

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Person to present</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-9.30</td>
<td>Recap day 1 from the four working groups</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.30-10.45</td>
<td>Develop advocacy tactics II: brainstorm activities to influence National Implementation Plans and create an action plan through to September 2013</td>
<td>Grace/Paul/Eco</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.45 – 11.15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15– 12.30</td>
<td>HANDS-ON: SE4ALL baseline consultation: civil society perspective on the SE4ALL baseline report</td>
<td>Helen (video), small groups</td>
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<td>12.30-13.30</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00-15.00</td>
<td>Develop recommendations on civil society involvement in SE4ALL secretariat, national or regional structures and activities and processes</td>
<td>Facilitator, two working groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.00-15.30</td>
<td>Tea break</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.30-16.00</td>
<td>Outline of the proposed process after this workshop plus Q&amp;A</td>
<td>Eco</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.00-17.00</td>
<td>Identify principles to be reflected in all National Implementation Plans to deliver sustainable energy for all</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>Close</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.00 – 18.00</td>
<td>Additional planning session for National workshop lead CSOs</td>
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Annex 3: Country working group assignment

Assignment for country working groups, day 1, 11.30-12.30

“Mapping out national situation”

The objective of this working group session is to get a good overview of the situation in each country regarding the SE4ALL status and – especially – the policy environment.

Each group is asked to

- discuss most important improvements of the current thinking and preparation of the SE4ALL plans that are needed in your country
- map out the national process for national implementation plan (important moments, opportunities for influencing)
- list most important stakeholders (government organizations, research institutes, private sector, media etc.)
- complete a power analyses especially for the SE4ALL implementation plan. See also results from last year workshop

Present in plenary:

**Three** most important:

- improvements needed
- moments for influencing
- stakeholders to be targeted

Please prepare report back only on these three items!
Annex 4: Country working group assignment 11

Assignment country working groups, day 2

“Develop national action plan”

The objective of this regional workshop is to prepare for national advocacy work. From each country some CSOs have been invited to share their experience and be informed about the overall SE4ALL process so that these CSO can inform and involve their colleague CSOs at national level.

For this it is proposed that national workshops in November are organized in November. These workshops can use materials from the regional workshop and can be part of the program of the East Africa Civil Society Organisations Energy Advocacy Programme by Tatedo, Scode, EAETDN and Practical Action (for Rwanda)

The task for this working group is to brainstorm and develop ideas for the national advocacy plan to influence the GAP analysis and of the national implementation plan. The timeframe is until September 2013 when the National Implementation plans should be sent to the UN.

Proposed elements are:

• national workshops
• interaction with the UN institutions
• media exposure
• linking up with supportive private sector representatives
• off the record and official discussions with government
• develop – proactive – proposals for the GAP and NIP
• research and data gathering
• public activities

Materials to be used:

• Advocacy and Policy Change Composite Logistic Model
• SEFA commitments table
• Country profiles
• Nepad presentation on requirements for national action plan

The working group is asked to develop these ideas further, to make a full plan from now to September 2013 and highlight proposed responsibilities (who will do what). Finally the group can flag where resources for activities are needed. And develop ideas for fundraising.

The group is asked to present the action plan in plenary and other participants are asked to add their ideas and reflection so that the group can finalise the plan at the end of the day.
Annex 5: Speech by Government Representative

SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY AT THE PRACTICAL ACTION REGIONAL WORKSHOP CATALYSING CIVIL SOCIETY ACTION TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL: 29 OCTOBER 2012

The Regional Director of Practical Action Southern Africa, Mr. Ernest Mupunga

Counsellor of the Norwegian Embassy, Ms. Tvit

The UN Representative,

Distinguished Participants,

Ladies and gentlemen.

It is an honour for me to be invited to this very important workshop. On behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe I would like to welcome you all to this workshop and extend a special and warm welcome to those who have come from outside our borders. Please enjoy your stay. Let me again underscore the importance of the involvement of civil society organizations in the shaping and developing of National Sustainable Energy for All Implementation Plans.

Access to modern energy for most of the population remains a challenge in the region and in Africa as a whole. The majority of our people live in the rural areas. They are poor and have to depend on fuel wood for their energy needs. Even the rural industries which should be the source of their incomes also depend on fuel wood. This over dependence on fuel wood has its negative effects on the environment as well as health problems caused by inhalation of smoke.

The government of Zimbabwe has carried out a gaps analysis regarding the potential of various energy sources in Zimbabwe with regards to sustainable energy for all. I will just give a brief overview of the document which dealt with the main ingredients of sustainable energy for all (SE4All), namely: energy access, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.

The major challenge remains access to modern energy to rural households. Zimbabwe, like any other country in the region, is characterized by a sharp discrepancy between rural and urban areas in terms of access to modern forms of energy. With regard to fuels for cooking, rural areas rely predominantly on traditional biomass and inefficient stoves. Only 5.8% of rural households have access to modern energy sources, including electricity, for cooking. The rural electrification rate is somewhat high at 13.3%. The main mandate of the Rural Electrification Agency is to provide institutions with access to electricity under the premise that once these ‘hubs’ are electrified, it would be much easier to connect these rural communities. Correspondingly, there is a higher penetration of solar home systems and generators in rural areas.
The energy security of the country has a direct effect on access to modern energy services. About 40% of electricity requirements of the country are imported from neighboring countries to meet its internal demand. In the power sector, the policy objective of SE4ALL is to restore and increase power generation capacity to meet the national demand for the attainment of economic recovery and growth. This is to be achieved through:

- Restoration of generation capacity at Hwange to installed capacity of 920MW by 2012; Generation at Hwange currently stands at 500MW.
- Lease of small thermals to increase electricity supply by 290MW by 2011; the generation from small thermals is currently 60MW.
- Electrifying rural areas and reducing fuelwood consumption through grid extension; over 6500 rural institutions have been electrified to date.

All liquid fuels are imported. In the liquid fuels sector, the policy objective is to ensure adequate supply of fuel for both domestic and industrial use. This has to be achieved through:

- Beira pipeline capacity utilization to be over 90% by 2011;
- Production and use of ethanol blend and bio-fuels by 2012; Ethanol blending is to be resuscitated starting with a 5% blend that will gradually be increased up to 10% depending on the quantities of the ethanol available.

To facilitate investment in the energy sector, an independent regulator was also to be established by 2011; The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority was established in September 2011.

In the renewable energy sector, assuming that all electricity imported by Zimbabwe was derived from hydro-electric power, the share of renewable energy was only 8.7% of Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) in 2009. It is assumed here that the 65.6% of biomass in TPES was predominantly non-renewable, which is justified by the large discrepancy of fuelwood harvested annually and reforestation. Data on consumption of fuelwood is not available. Hydropower contributed 53.3% of total local electricity production in 2009. Assuming that all electricity imported in 2009 was from hydro, the share of renewable energy in the electric mix was 72.8 percent. The potential for hydro (large-scale and mini-hydro) remains largely untapped.

There are a sizeable number of rural households (24.7%) that possessed solar home systems, with the national average being 18.1 per cent. The intervention in this subsector includes:

- Construction of biogas digestors nationwide, in an effort to diversify energy sources and reduce pressure on forests as well as releasing electricity to the national grid.

- In rural electrification, 376 solar mini-grid systems out of the targeted 400 have been installed at rural institutions.
• There are also proposals for setting up two 100 MW solar PV plants, one by an independent power producer (IPP) and the other as Public Private Partnership (PPP).

• Development of small-scale hydropower plants on inland irrigation dams and perennial rivers is estimated at 430 MW. Presently, About 2 MW of this has been exploited. Another 3 MW will come on board before the end of the year. A number of new generating licensees have also been issued by the regulatory authority.

The overall energy efficiency of the Zimbabwe economy is relatively low with a TPES/GDP standing at 2.05 toe/thousand USD in 2009. After a period that saw energy intensity decreasing to its lowest in 1998 (the peak year for economic output), energy intensity has increased steadily to reach 1.727 toe/thousand current USD in 2008. This shows that there is no decoupling between energy use and GDP at the aggregate nation-wide level. Zimbabwe’s rising energy intensity may be caused by:

• ailing equipment that is not energy efficient
• equipment used at low-level and hence sub-optimal production capacity that increases the energy input for any unit of production. The industrial capacity utilization was 5% in 2008 and recovering to 57% in 2012; and
• high energy intensity would also be occasioned by a sparse rural population and trading centers that are usually accessed by road transport.

The interventions are:

• To institute demand side measures to attain savings of up to 300 MW by 2013; The Compact Florescent Lamp (CFL) Roll out programme to replace inefficient light bulbs, will see the saving of about 180MV during evening peak periods.
• To install prepaid meters by 2012; The Pre-paid meter programme was recently launched.

In summary the biggest challenge for Sustainable Energy for All in Zimbabwe remains:

• The lack of funding and capitalization following the recent macro-economic downturn. This poses challenges for both the replacement of aged equipment in the productive sectors, increasing the generation capacity in the power sector and providing fiscal and economic incentives for energy efficiency;
• There is also a shortage for technical skills and expertise to develop and adopt energy efficient and renewable energy technologies;
• The non-cost reflective tariffs and inadequate revenue collection might be a big challenge in the context of rural electrification;
• To date, there has been a lack of institutional framework to oversee energy access in rural communities. However, this is expected to be overcome by the setting up of the Rural Energy Agency;
• Zimbabwe does not have any medium-to-long term targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy that makes it hard to plan for low carbon development. Further, the costs associated
with implementing the energy access targets of the SADC Action Plan is not known making it hard to know whether the targets would be realistic for Zimbabwe.

- The planning horizon for most projects goes as far as 2015, yet SE4ALL is to be attained by 2030. There is therefore need for long term planning.

Distinguished participants, I would like to conclude by highlighting that, as an important milestone for the country, the National Energy Policy was launched last month. The policy will guide the implementation of projects in the various subsectors. The Zimbabwe Regulatory Authority is in place to ensure a level playing field for all players in the energy sector.

Lastly, ladies and gentleman, it remains my singular honor and pleasure to wish you fruitful deliberations.

I thank you.

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