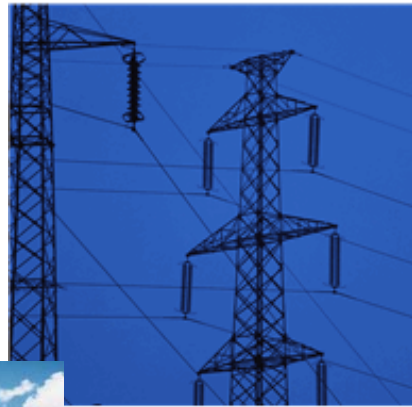




Compendium of Regional Energy Policies and Strategies



Compiled by
AFREPREN/FWD and ENDA – TM

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1.0 Background

The Africa Development Bank (ADB) is currently in the process of updating the 1994 Energy Sector Policy of the Bank and developing a specific strategy for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. The updated Energy Policy and Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy will enhance the operationalisation of sustainable energy projects and programs of the Bank. In particular, the proposed strategy which these compendiums will feed into, will link very closely to the Bank's policy for the Energy Sector.

The updating of the 1994 Energy Sector Policy and the development of the strategy for Renewable energy and Energy Efficiency are two technical issues directly related to the functioning of Africa's energy markets at the local, national, sub-regional and continental levels.

The updated Energy Sector Policy will provide a comprehensive policy framework for the operations of the African Development Bank that will align its investment with the current ongoing international momentum and which RMCs, as well as regional cooperation and international organisations, may choose to use as a guide in reviewing and updating their own energy sector policies to:

- ensure environmental sustainability in developing their energy resources; satisfy growing energy demand, paying special attention to the needs of energy-poor segments of the population particularly in the rural areas;
- promote steady growth of energy efficiency, productivity, and conservation at both the supply and demand sides;
- stimulate growing application of renewable energy resources, particular those with minimal harmful environmental impacts (e.g., solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and mini hydro);
- explore RMCs' participation in the emerging global market arrangements envisaged under the Kyoto Convention on Climate Change for control of CO₂ and other harmful emissions;
- support the role of civil society organizations in spearheading environmentally sustainable and socially equitable energy demand and supply solutions; and
- Sustain the growing role of private enterprise and the development of efficient energy markets in Africa.

Given the nature of renewable energy and its potential role in poverty reduction and sustainable development, the proposed strategy will address this vital sector.

It is important to note that the assessment of the regional energy policies and strategy documents is still ongoing. To date, energy policies and strategy documents from 25 regional institutions, bodies and initiatives documents have been reviewed and 18 have been assessed in this draft. A review of the energy policy of the African Development bank's energy policy has not been included because an in-depth assessment will be carried out in the planned position paper.

2.0 Objectives

The assignment has two objectives:

- Update the African Development Bank's 1994 Energy Sector Policy based on the current state of affairs regarding the energy sector in Africa and issues faced in that regard.
- Prepare a strategy on renewable energy and energy efficiency projects for the African Development Bank, based on the updated Energy Sector Policy, updated with the current momentum created by the WSSD, the Renewables2004 conference in Bonn and for example the REEED, GVEP and AREED initiatives.

The policy and strategy will provide guidance to ADB task managers on the integration of (renewable) energy (components) in the Bank's operations and the development of the energy sector on the continent.

3.0 Compendium of Regional Energy Policies and Strategies

The purpose of compiling this compendium by AFREPREN/FWD and ENDA is to assist in the review of existing regional energy policies and strategies so as to assess the current status of the African energy sector to identify key trends, major drivers as well as current developments. The compendium is comprised of a compilation of regional energy policies, strategies and projects to identify regional agencies with energy sector interests that dovetail with those of ADB, where regional energy policies, strategies and projects were unavailable, alternate documents were acquired to source the required information. The purpose of the review of existing regional energy policies and strategies is to identify common threads as well as unique characteristics to be highlighted in the planned position which will include a review of past, current and planned energy investments of selected regional bodies. The Africa-wide assessment forms a valuable input for the principal out put of Phase 1 of the assignment, namely the position paper.

For each regional body covered, the information is summarized in the following fashion:

i) General Information

-This gives general information relating to the energy policy or strategy document. It states the mission, vision and objectives of the policy/strategy paper in the cases where it has been provided.

ii) The institution's regional energy priorities

-This section identifies the regional priorities of the regional body

iii) Potential areas of collaboration with ADB

-This section identifies potential areas of collaboration of the regional body with the ADB.

iv) Executive Summary of Energy Policy Document

-This table provides the executive summary where it has been provided.

2.0 Key African Regional Bodies, Institutions and Energy Initiatives

1. Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS/UMEOA)

1.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	White Paper For a Regional Energy Policy					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
ECOWAS/UMEOA	15	N/A	January 2006	64	ECOWAS/UMEOA	Energy Policy
Listing of the countries covered	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D'ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo					
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		The vision of the policy is to enable at least half the population of the rural and peri-urban to have access to modern energy services by the year 2015. That is 36 million extra households and more than 49,000 extra localities with access to modern energy services.				
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		Geared towards increasing access to energy services for rural and peri-urban populations in order to achieve the millennium development goals.				
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To strengthen regional integration, by pooling best practices sharing, experiences sharing, a regional information system, development of a cross-border co-operation which will lead more particularly to feed capacity building and strengthening. 2. To promote harmonized political and institutional frameworks (e.g. PRSP, MDGs monitoring frameworks, etc.) which regard access to energy services as one of the key national priorities for ensuring human development and the achievement the MDGs. 3. To develop, on the basis of national policy frameworks, coherent energy policies centered on poverty reduction in rural and peri-urban areas and achievement of MDGs. 				

N/A – Information not available

1.2. ECOWAS/UEMOEA Regional Energy Priorities

Since there are no explicit regional energy priorities, the regional policy lines of action have been used to give an indication of the ECOWAS/UEMOEA regional energy priorities

- a) To build capacities of public and private actors;

The goal is to build the capacities required to devise harmonized policy and institutional frameworks that rank energy as one of the regional priorities, and to develop coherent energy policies and programmes geared towards reducing poverty.

- b) To help mobilize soft loans and funds from the private sector for projects aimed at extending energy services to rural and peri-urban areas;

The goal being pursued is to raise extra funds, which would complement those from national budgets, especially via debt remission initiative schemes, and which are necessary for the implementation of energy programmes.

- c) To assist in the sharing, promoting and disseminating sub-regional experiences relating to the supply of energy services in rural and peri-urban areas (knowledge management);

The goal pursued is to create a system for sharing knowledge and good practices which will serve as a springboard for the capacity building strategy by stimulating the setting up or the reinforcement of a multi-sectoral spirit both at national and regional levels, and the creation of an expertise based on common practices

- d) Promotion of local production of energy goods and services;

The set goal is to establish a network of private suppliers capable of meeting the demand for energy equipment and services resulting from the implementation of investment programmes arising from the regional policy and national sectoral policies, notably in the areas of education, health, access to water and economic development (craft, microindustry, etc.).

1.3. Potential areas of collaboration

- a) The Bank can undertake joint capacity building initiatives with ECOWAS/UEMOA.

- b) The Bank can provide financing opportunities to the private sector for projects aimed at extending energy services to the rural and peri-urban areas.
- c) Owing to the Bank's continental mandate, it would collaborate with ECOWAS/UEMOA in a forum for sharing sub-regional experiences

1.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>Poverty is a characteristic of ECOWAS and the UEMOA countries, and the Millennium Development Goals will only be achieved by 2015 if at least half the populations of rural and peri-urban areas of the region are provided access to modern energy services.</p> <p>However, the gaps between what current initiatives and programmes allow for and actions to be implemented in order to achieve the MDGs are enough justification for the definition of strategies based on a significant increased access to modern energy services.</p> <p>Both the analysis of the challenges facing the region and that of its potential resources make it clear that a common action should be undertaken and an efficient and creative regional cooperation developed in order to successfully ensure the change of scale which is on the way and to increase access to energy services in Member States in a significant way.</p> <p>Vision and objective of the regional policy</p> <p>Therefore, Member States and the Region have decided to embark on an ambitious regional policy in order to increase access to modern energy services. In that process, their objective is to enable at least half of the population to have access to modern energy services by the year 2015. That is 36 million extra households and more than 49 000 extra localities with access to modern energy services. This will mean to multiply the number of people having access to energy services by four as compared to the 2005 figure.</p> <p>This regional policy builds on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commitments made previously through the NEPAD and more recently, at the Forum of African Energy Ministers (FEMA) during the September 2005 Millennium Summit. • The pursuance of those actions ECOWAS and UEMOA have already undertaken successfully during the last decade and whose objective was to

reduce energy costs in the region, for instance through the WAPP. It also builds on the achievements of national policies and programmes, which, more recently, have made access to electricity a national priority.

So, ECOWAS and the UEMOA, as mandated by their Member States, have committed themselves today, through a voluntary policy and strong actions, to give support to Member States in order for them to create the necessary conditions allowing the less privileged populations of the region to have a quick and greater access to modern energy services, and also fully benefit from opportunities offered them through an access to affordable modern energy services.

Specific objectives

To achieve these ambitious objectives, based on existing political commitments and in keeping with the recommendations of the Bamako Forum (May 2005), the regional policy centers around three specific objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Reinforce regional integration, by pooling best practices sharing, experiences sharing, a regional information system, development of a cross-border co-operation which will lead more particularly to feed capacity building and strengthening.

This objective, which reflects one of the fundamental mission given ECOWAS and the UEMOA will enable the region to better capitalize on national complementarities.

- **Objective 2:** Promote harmonized political and institutional frameworks (e.g. PRSP, MDGs monitoring frameworks, etc.) which regard access to energy services as one of the key national priorities for ensuring human development and the achievement the MDGs.

The existence of such political and institutional frameworks which take into account – through a multisectoral formulation process, the multidisciplinary nature of energy function – should enable concerned policies to have the financial means necessary for the required scaling up in order to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

Besides, coherence in the political frameworks of Member States will ease the setting up of a regional market, which will mobilize the required investments, thus creating the necessary conditions for an increased support from development partners.

- **Objective 3:** Develop, on the basis of national policy frameworks, coherent energy policies centered on poverty reduction in rural and peri-urban areas and achievement of MDGs.

These energy programmes will put special emphasis on the following:

- the development of productive activities, especially those linked to the valorization and processing of agricultural produce to be sent to urban markets,
- the modernization of basic social services (healthcare, education, water, etc.) and the improvement of people's living conditions,
- the improvement of the situation of women, who more than everyone, else suffer from all dimensions of poverty, particularly as concerns their health conditions (e.g. heavy chores such as collection and transportation of firewood and water)

Expected results of the regional policy

To achieve the regional policy global objective, Member States should formulate programmes which can bridge the gap existing between the current effective access rate to energy services and the necessary access to energy rates needed to achieve MDGs, and also mobilize the funds required to meet this objective.

Also, the implementation of the regional policy should produce the following results:

1. Access to improved domestic cooking services for 100% of the total population by 2015 that is 325 million people or 54 million households over a 10-year period. 30 million of these populations have access to LPG cooking devices.

2. At least 60% of the rural population will live in localities that have access to motive power, with the objective to increase productivity of economic activities, and will have access to common modern services

3. Access to individual electricity services for 66% of the population, that is 214 million people living in rural and peri-urban areas ; that will go as follows :

(a) 100% of urban and peri-urban populations, roughly twice the current rates ;

(b) 36% of rural populations – as compared to 1% today in those African countries with the least population density, and to roughly 10% in the most advanced countries;

(c) Besides, 60% of the rural population will live in localities equipped with basic modern social services: health, education, drinking water, communication, and lighting. All these amenities will be achieved either through decentralized electrical facilities or through grid extensions, more than thrice the current levels.

Each of the specific results will benefit from a specific investment programme so that it could be given the resources required to achieve the set objectives.

Lines of action of the regional policy

The analysis of national energy contexts and the various similarities which arise there from make feel that the region can make a very significant contribution towards the removal of a number of barriers to modern energy services access.

Similarly, the analysis of the added value of the regional action – in terms of capacity building, exchange of experiences, support for fund raising – has already been experienced by CILSS – a sub regional institution – through the PREDAS and PRS programmes and more recently, by ECOWAS through the WAPP.

Based on the preceding, participants to the Bamako Forum identified and validated four lines of action aiming at suppressing such barriers at the regional and country levels.

They include:

- Line of action 1: Capacity building of private and public actors

This concerns both private (local operators, investors, donors, etc.) and public actors (ministries, regulatory agencies, rural electrification agencies, etc.), be they of the technical or political sectors (formulation of a coherent framework) which could attract increased investments and lead to greater access to energy services.

- Line of action 2: Help raise soft loans , grants and private sector funds for projects aimed at extending energy services to rural or peri-urban areas

The region will help mobilize soft financing and attract private sector involvement into projects aimed at extending energy services to rural and peri-urban areas (in keeping with the successful models of the WAPP and the WAGP).

- Line of action 3: Exchange, promotion and dissemination of sub-regional experiences relating to energy services in rural and peri-urban areas (knowledge management)

The region also has a role to play in the exchange, promotion and dissemination of sub regional experiences in terms of the supply of energy services in rural and peri-urban areas, in order to capitalize on national

achievements and succeed in bringing the change of scale necessary to meet the MDGs.

- Line of action 4: Promoting local production of energy goods and services

Finally, the region has an important role to play in promoting local production of energy services equipments thereby creating employment, knowledge and added value within ECOWAS, notwithstanding the lowering of equipments costs compared to the imports prices.

Required Financing

In the light of the objectives and magnitude of its stakes, the region will have to formulate institutional, financial and human means, which match its ambitions.

The first estimates of investments needed to reach the above listed targets are as follows:

- 17,5 billion dollars over a ten-year period for those investments for access equipment, including the costs of studies and accompanying measures;
- 34.6 billion dollars over a ten-year period for energy, including production and transportation costs, that is 3.46 billion dollars per year. This represents the overall amount, including depreciation costs for production and transportation. It is understood that with the set level of penetration rates, consumers may not have enough money to foot the whole bill.

Therefore, the States will have to bear part of this invoice by granting them subsidies. Each state will have to decide on that and on how much this subsidy could amount to.

- The overall cost amounts roughly to 16 dollars per capita per year. Quick and efficient implementation of investments will rely on the region's capacity to mobilize in order to:
 - strengthen operators' capacities and develop tools and methods.
 - develop technical and economic engineering for local projects, mostly feasibility studies.
 - raise funds. Here, two types of actions should be identified: (1) actions for which effective funds management is the responsibility of states, while studies and mobilization are the responsibility of regions, (2) and actions for which financial management is the responsibility of the region.
 - undertake actions aiming at exchanging experiences and promoting more promising technical, regulatory and organizational or financial measures.

Source: Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS/UMEOA),2006. White Paper for a Regional Energy Policy. ECOWAS/UMEOA, Abuja.

2. East African Community (EAC)

2.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	EAC Treaty					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
East African Community	4	N/A	October 2005	10	N/A	Treaty
Listing of the countries covered	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda					
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						

N/A – information not available

2.2. EAC's Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, the section on energy on the EAC Treaty has been used to give an indication of the EAC's regional energy priorities

1. The Partner States shall adopt policies and mechanisms to promote the efficient exploitation, development, joint research and utilisation of various energy resources available within the region.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Partner States shall in particular promote within the Community:

- the least cost development and transmission of electric power, efficient exploration and exploitation of fossil fuels and utilisation of new and renewable energy sources;
- the joint planning, training and research in, and the exchange of information on the exploration, exploitation, development and utilisation of available energy resources;
- the development of integrated policy on rural electrification;
- the development of inter-Partner State electrical grid inter-connections;
- the construction of oil and gas pipelines; and
- all such other measures to supply affordable energy to their people taking cognizance of the protection of the environment as provided for by this Treaty.

2.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Collaboration with the member countries in their efforts of the cross-border inter-connection infrastructure
- b) The Bank can undertake joint capacity building initiatives with EAC
- c) Financing Energy Projects in of the bank’s RMCs within the EAC

2.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Sources: East African Community (EAC),2005. East African Community Treaty. EAC, Arusha

3. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

3.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	The COMESA Treaty					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
COMESA	23	N/A	1994	127	COMESA	Treaty
Listing of the countries covered	Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somali, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe					
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:						No specific objectives relating to energy are stated, however in line with its broad objective 'economic prosperity through regional integration', COMESA is working on establishing a regional programme.

N/A- information not available

3.2. COMESA Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, the following summary extracted from the COMESA Treaty Chapter on energy gives an indication of the COMESA's regional energy priorities

- Joint exploitations and exploration of hydro and fossil fuels
- Creation of a favorable investment climate to encourage both private and public investment in the energy sub-sector
- Encouragement of joint utilization of training and research utilities

- Exchange of information on energy and investment opportunities
- Development of research programmes on renewable energy systems
- Joint procurement of petroleum products
- Interconnection of national electricity grids
- Efficient use of energy in transport

3.3. Potential areas of collaboration

- Facilitation of joint exploitations and exploration of hydro and fossil fuels for member countries
- Facilitation of the development of research programmes on renewable energy systems among regional member countries
- Facilitation of interconnection of national electricity grids among member countries

3.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>Chapter 13 of the COMESA treaty which addresses energy issues</p> <p>CHAPTER 13: CO-OPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY</p> <p>ARTICLE 106</p> <p>Scope of Co-operation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Member States recognize that a secure supply of energy at competitive prices is a pre-condition for economic development and that to ensure competitively priced supplies of energy to all the Member States requires both the development of local or renewable energy resources and the rational management of existing resources. 2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Member States undertake to co-operate in the joint development and utilization of energy resources including hydro, fossil and biomass and shall, in particular, co-operate in the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Joint exploration and exploitation of hydro and fossil fuel; (b) Creation of more favorable investment climate to encourage public and private investment in this sub-sector; (c) Encouragement of joint utilization of training and research utilities;

- (d) Exchange of information on energy systems and investment opportunities; and
- (e) Development of research programmes on renewable energy systems.

ARTICLE 107

Trade in Energy Resources

1. The Member States agree to develop a mechanism for facilitating trade in energy fuels, such as coal, natural gas, petroleum and electricity.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Member States agree to cooperate in:
 - (a) Joint procurement of petroleum products; and
 - (b) Interconnecting national electricity grids.

ARTICLE 108

Efficient Use of Energy in Transport

The Member States shall develop a common strategy in the more efficient use of energy in the transport sector such as the use of fuel efficient vehicles, the diversion of traffic to energy saving transport systems such as railways and water transport, the use of buses and urban mass transport facilities and the mixing of any imported fuel with local substitutes.

ARTICLE 109

International Agreements

The Member States undertake to accede to international agreements that are designed to improve the management of energy resources, develop new renewable energy resources and coordinate the exchange of information on energy resources.

Source: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), 1994. The COMESA Treaty. COMESA, Lusaka.

4. Southern African Development Community (SADC)

4.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	SADC Protocol on Energy					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
SADC	12	N/A	N/A	24	SADC	Energy Protocol
Listing of the countries covered		Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strive to harmonise national and regional energy policies, strategies and programmes on matters of common interest based on equity, balance and mutual benefit. 2. Co-operate in the development of energy and energy pooling to ensure security and reliability of energy supply and the minimisation of costs. 3. Co-operate in the development and utilisation of energy in the Region in the following sub-sectors: coal, new, and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and conservation, and other cross-cutting themes of interest to member states. 4. Strive to ensure the provision of reliable, continued and sustainable energy services in the most efficient and cost effective manner. 5. Promote joint development of human resources and organisational capacity building in the energy sector. 6. Co-operate in the research, development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of low-cost energy technologies. 				

	7. Strive to achieve standardisation in appropriate energy development and application including the use of common methods and other technique
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N/A – Information not available

4.2. SADC Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, the following summary extracted from the SADC Protocol on Energy gives an indication of the SADC's regional energy priorities

1. Use energy to support economic growth and development, alleviation of poverty and the improvement of the standard and quality of life throughout the Region.
2. Use energy to promote collective self-reliance among Member States.
3. Ensure that the development and use of energy takes cognisance of the gender realities of the Region.
4. Encourage the development and transfer of science and technology related to energy through the promotion of research and development and the evolution and use of comparable methods and standards.
5. Fully accept the responsibility to share the costs associated with institutional mechanisms created for the effective implementation of this Protocol.
6. Settle all disputes peacefully, amicably and in accordance with procedures set forth hereunder in Article 12.
7. Promote and encourage the direct participation of citizens and communities in the development and use of energy.
8. Ensure that the development and use of energy is environmentally sound.
9. Create a conducive environment for the private sector to participate fully in energy development in the Region.
10. Ensure that sectoral and sub-sectoral regional energy policies and programmes shall be in harmony with the overall policies and programmes of SADC and with the strategies and programmes of other SADC sectors.

4.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Implementation of infrastructure development
- b) Development of energy and energy pooling projects
- c) Research, development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of low-cost energy technologies.

4.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: Southern African Development Community (SADC), 2006. SADC Protocol on Energy.
<http://www.sadc.int>

5. *New Partnership's for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*

5.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Taking the NEPAD Initiative Forward					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
NEPAD	Africa Wide	N/A	June 2003	22	EECG Consultants Pty Ltd. Botswana	Workshop report:
Listing of the countries covered		Africa Wide				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty eradication 2. Putting Africa on a sustainable growth and development path 3. Promoting the role of women in all activities 				

N/A – Information not available

5.2. NEPAD's Regional Energy Priorities

- a) Energy development and trade
- b) Investments and financing (also involving private sector in energy investments)
- c) Empowerment of small holder enterprises and with potential to grow

- d) Development and strengthening of necessary policies and institutions, better exchange of information and experiences, and better generation of planning energy data.

5.3. Potential areas of collaboration

- a) Investment financing
- b) Supporting private sector involvement in energy
- c) Development and strengthening of necessary policies and institutions

5.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>The NEPAD energy agenda should be aligned with its key objectives of eradicating poverty, putting Africa on a sustainable growth and development path and promoting the role of women in all activities. It is therefore appropriate to review the socio-economic aspects related to the NEPAD objectives in order to understand the challenges Africa is facing and be able to develop appropriate energy initiatives to achieve the developmental objectives.</p> <p>Sub-Sahara’s population is growing at 3% just below the GDP growth rate of 3.4%. Real GPD in Africa has remained constant as a share of world total since 1970 at about 2% and is expected remain there till 2020. At this rate of economic growth it would be unrealistic that the goal of sustainable development growth can be met in the foreseeable future. A significantly higher growth rate in GDP is required. Southern Africa has worked out that a 6% GDP growth rate is required to have meaningful impact on eradicating poverty.</p> <p>The critical question is what would be the energy implications of meeting the NEPAD objectives.</p> <p>To eradicate poverty it is important to understand its causes. Poverty has not received significant attention from an energy perspective and yet together with water is important means to development and livelihood including providing for nutrition and health.</p> <p>Procurement of energy is also a significant cost to the household and hence affects income levels. Poverty is defined in general terms to be a result of lack of employment, insufficient income earning opportunities and the low potential of traditional agriculture. With respect to income, the</p>

UNCTAD report even paints a gloom picture that per capita income in sub-Saharan Africa is 10% below the level reached in 1980 and that the income of the 20% poorest is declining at 2% a year. Poverty is higher and more severe in rural areas and peri-urban areas than in urban areas. If energy is to make a significant impact in this regard, it should be channeled to improve incomes in rural and peri-urban areas.

Poverty is also associated with female-headed households (UNDP, 2002) as a result of lack of able-bodied males to earn income. Most rural households in Africa are headed by women as men migrate to cities in search of work. Such female headed households are the poorest and have no access to the means to increase their incomes. In energy terms many studies have established the involvement of women and children in collection of energy particularly fuelwood and tilling the land, processing and providing the food. A large share of the micro-enterprises in Africa operating in rural, peri-urban and urban areas is owned by women. Table 1 below shows involvement of women in household chores and micro enterprises. Although these situations have been realized in the past, they still remain unresolved.

Source: New Partnership's for Africa's Development (NEPAD, 2003. Taking the NEPAD Initiative Forward. EECG Consultants Pty Ltd.,Gaborone

6. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

6.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Sustainable Energy – A Framework for Renewable Energy in Southern Africa					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
UNECA	Africa Wide	N/A	March 2006	100	UNECA	Report
Listing of the countries covered		Africa Wide				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<p><i>UNECA's broad objective for the Southern African Region pertaining to renewable energy is identified as;</i></p> <p>“ to develop a framework for new and renewable energy policy harmonization in the Southern African subregion in order to improve and increase access to affordable energy, enhance security of energy supply, contribute to sustainable development and assist in the alleviation of poverty”</p>				

N/A – Information not provided

6.2. UNECA's Regional Energy Priorities

- a) Capacity building and education;
- b) Awareness raising on the benefits of RETs;
- c) Development of appropriate productive RETs;
- d) Development of appropriate legal instruments; and

- e) Provision of financial support through appropriate instruments to eliminate financial barriers to RETs.

6.3. Potential areas of collaboration

- a) Development of appropriate legal instruments
- b) Removal of financial barriers for RETs

6.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>The development of a harmonized subregional policy framework for new and renewable energy is an important step towards the realization of the goal of subregional integration and the harmonization of national policies and strategies in all sectors as intended by the SADC Treaty.</p> <p>After discussing the status of sustainable energy development at global and regional levels and the socio-economics of the 14–member subregional grouping, the report reviews the SADC Energy Protocol, the SADC Renewable Energy Policy Framework and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the pillars upon which national renewable energy policies are developed and operationalized.</p> <p>National sustainable energy policies from eight countries in Southern Africa provided the foundation for the proposed subregional framework for the renewables sector. Although in their current form these national policies embrace the ideals of the SADC Treaty and the Protocol on Energy, they fail to address the expectations of the RISDP on strategic targets and are silent on gender mainstreaming in rural energy and on the role new and renewable energy plays in poverty alleviation, the supply of services and the attainment of MDGs.</p> <p>The harmonization process adopted in this study, comprising standardization and policy alignment, is premised on narrowing differences in the legal and regulatory issues, standards, regulations and Codes of Practice applicable to the development and widespread utilization of new and renewable energy in the subregion. The framework builds on past and current subregional initiatives in developing the renewable energy sector and proposes a vision that will harness renewable energies for both household consumption and productive uses. Tenets of both regional and international best practice from countries such the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Mexico,</p>

	<p>India, Mauritius and South Africa are adapted to the subregional framework to enhance international competitiveness given the role the private sector will continue to play in economic development and investment in the subregion.</p> <p>The subregional sustainable energy policy framework advocates for the use of fiscal incentives as drivers for RET development and utilization through developing a “level playing field” and adoption of fair pricing mechanisms; the use of the “polluter pays principle” in order to address externalities; gender mainstreaming and the creation of renewable Energy Enterprise Zones and prioritization of RETs. The framework provides guidelines on energy development, supply, use, distribution, pricing and governance and focuses on poverty reduction through promotion of productive use of energy services, facilitation of women empowerment, community participation and enhancement of energy supply.</p> <p>The framework recommends the adoption of measures to stimulate RETs such as obligations on the electricity industry to purchase renewable energy, supply a certain proportion of their energy from renewable sources and the development of a guaranteed market are recommended as proactive tools to grow the sector and stimulate the market. The policy framework underscores the need to set targets for achieving improved energy efficiency and adoption of new and renewable energy as part of the primary energy supply.</p> <p>A harmonized subregional sustainable energy framework will result in the reduction of investment costs in RETs and improved reliability of the quality of new and renewable energy services. Member States will be able to share in the benefits of coordinated planning and operation in the renewables sector. These benefits will translate into improved access to clean and affordable energy by a majority of citizens in the subregion and a reduction in poverty and hence the attainment of MDGs.</p> <p>The framework reemphasizes the importance of community participation in the development of RETs to ensure ownership and acceptance of the new sources of energy. Community participation is key to building an empowered society and adds value through the infusion of indigenous knowledge systems into the sustainable energy sector. The importance of political will and good governance in the promotion and adoption of RETs is critical to the success of the framework.</p>
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Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), 2006. *Sustainable Energy – A Framework for Renewable Energy in Southern Africa*. UNECA, Addis Ababa.

7. Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa (UPDEA)

7.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Recommendations and Resolutions of a General Assembly - Access To Electricity For All Peoples Of Africa Through A Pooling Of Energy Resources					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
UPDEA	Africa Wide	N/A	June 2006	28	UPDEA	Congress Report
Listing of the countries covered	Africa Wide					
Is the organization’s vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:						A broad objective is identified as; <i>“Promoting development and integration of the African power systems through the interconnection of networks, the exchanges of experiences and know-how as well as the pooling of energy resources in a win-win approach for all members”</i>

N/A – Information was not available

7.2. UPDEA’s Regional Energy Priorities

- Promoting national power systems interconnections and regional integration in the power sector.
- Collecting, processing and circulating data on the African Power sector in the framework of benchmarking between member utilities.
- Seeking out information on available funds for power projects and make member utilities informed.

- Organising meeting and workshops with one or more development partners on specific project financing.
- Organizing colloquia, workshops, seminars and study trips in the framework of exchanging experiences between member utilities.

7.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Supporting regional interconnection projects
- b) Joint workshops and seminars on power sector

7.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :	<p>UPDEA (Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa) has organized its 15th Congress in Accra (Ghana) from 6th to 10 June 2005.</p> <p>The Congress which was attended by more than 300 delegates from Africa, Europe, America, and Asia was a great success according to participants.</p> <p>Indeed, this 15th Congress which coincided with UPDEA's 35th anniversary was a great moment for discussions, exchanges and reflections on future prospects of the African power sector as well as a forum of contacts between players of the power sector, political figures, development partners and diplomats.</p> <p>The General Secretariat is thankful to the various international organisations that participated in the Congress (African Union, African Energy Commission, African Development Bank, World Energy Council, CIGRE, African Water Association, UTE, UEMOA, IEPF, ECOWAS, etc...) the active and affiliate members of UPDEA as well as exhibitors of electrical equipment for their active participation in the proceedings.</p> <p>Relevant recommendations and resolutions were passed as a result of the proceedings. The General Secretariat publishes the main ones in this document in order for one another to be adequately informed and use them for reference when taking initiatives in our respective area of responsibilities.</p>	

Source: Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa (UPDEA), 2006. Recommendations and Resolutions of a General Assembly - Access to Electricity for All Peoples of Africa Through a Pooling of Energy Resources. UPDEA, Abidjan.

8. Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

8.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Nile Basin Initiative	Nile Basin Initiative Shared Vision Program Regional Power Trade Project					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
Nile Basin Initiative	9	N/A	March 2005	2	Nile Basin Initiative	Project Briefing
Listing of the countries covered	Burundi , Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt , Ethiopia , Kenya , Rwanda , Sudan , Tanzania , and Uganda					
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:	To achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources					
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish the institutional means to coordinate the development of regional markets among the Nile Basin countries. 2. To contribute to poverty reduction in the region by improving access to reliable and low cost power in the Nile Basin in an environmentally sustainable manner. 					

N/A- Information not available

8.2. Nile Basin's Initiative (NBI) Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided the performance indicators of the project have been used to give an indication of NBI's regional energy priorities

- The establishment of effective dialogue and cooperation among the Nile Basin ministries in charge of electricity and power utilities and increased understanding of the legal, regulatory and pricing regimes required to support power trade
- The development of a strategic framework for advancing power trade in the region.
- Identification of an appropriate institutional mechanism for a permanent Power Forum.
- The establishment of permanent Nile Basin Power Forum
- Development by the Power Forum of a strategy and plans for expanded generation and transmission.
- Identification by the Power Forum of investment needs to facilitate power trade and subsidiary level investments.
- Design and development of a database of power systems in the Nile Basin countries that is managed by the Power Forum for use by Technical Committee members
- Development by the Power Forum of Regional electricity market designs and implementation strategies.
- Provision of advisory services by the Power Forum.

8.3. Potential areas for collaboration

- a) Investment mobilization
- b) Undertake feasibility studies of identified projects

8.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :	<p>Having recognized their common concerns and interests, the Nile riparian countries established in 1999 the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) whose vision is “to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources”. To translate this shared vision into action, the NBI launched a Strategic Action Program which includes two complementary components: a basin-wide Shared Vision Program (SVP) and Subsidiary Action Programs (SAPs).</p> <p>The Regional Power Trade Project one of the thematic projects under the Shared Vision Program, is a four year project that aims at to establish the institutional means to coordinate the development of regional power markets among the Nile Basin countries through the creation of an institution referred to as the Nile Basin Power Forum. The Power Forum aims to support dialogue and special studies to explore a range of policy-related issues such as potential institutional and regulatory frameworks to support regional power trade, and</p>	

	mechanisms for poverty reduction including expanding access to reliable and low-cost power supply in the Basin in an environmentally sustainable manner.
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Sources: Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), 2005. Nile Basin Initiative Shared Vision Program Regional Power Trade Project. NBI, Kampala.

Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), 2005. Shared Vision Program – Minutes of a High Level Power Meeting. NBI, Kampala

9. Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)

9.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Southern African Power Pool Annual Report 2006					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
SAPP	12	2006	2006	40	SAPP	Annual Report
Listing of the countries covered		Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the development of a competitive electricity market in the SADC region. • Give the end user a choice of electricity supplier. • Ensure that the southern African region is the region of choice for investment by energy intensive users. • Ensure sustainable energy developments through sound economic, environmental and social practices. 				
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<p>The Southern African Power Pool aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a forum for the development of a world class, robust, safe, efficient, reliable and stable interconnected electrical system in the southern African region. • Co-ordinate and enforce common regional standards of Quality of Supply; measurement and monitoring of systems performance. • Harmonize relationships between member utilities. • Facilitate the development of regional expertise through training programmes and research. • Increase power accessibility in rural communities. • Implement strategies in support of sustainable development priorities. 				

N/A – Information was not available

9.2. SAPP's Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, SAPP's Project Highlights have been used to give an indication of the organization's regional energy priorities

The entity's regional energy priorities are identified as;

- To coordinate the planning and operation of the electric power system among member utilities.
- Finding a solution to the diminishing generation surplus capacity that the SADC region is currently experiencing by expanding the generation and transmission infrastructure
- Development of a competitive electricity market for the SADC region and also the associated development of long-term transmission pricing policy, implementation procedures and ancillary services market.
- Identifying the financial needs of each SADC member state in both generation and transmission infrastructure and encourage the sharing of strategic financial and investment information.
- Identifying potential investors in the SADC electricity sector and formulate a regional approach to investment in the electricity sector and discuss ways of removing red tape to investment in the electricity sector in the region.

9.3. Potential areas of collaboration

- Identifying the financial needs of member states in both generation and transmission infrastructure and encourage the sharing of strategic financial and investment information.

9.4. Executive Summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), 2006. Southern African Power Pool Annual Report 2006. SAPP, Harare

10. East African Power Pool (EAPP)

10.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Option for Greenhouse gas mitigation in an Integrated East African Power Development					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
EAPP	3	N/A	N/A	83	Center for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST)	Report on EAPP by CEEST
Listing of the countries covered		Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To secure power supply for the subregion; • To increase access rate of the population to power; • To reduce electricity production costs; • To provide efficient coordination in power production and create, in the framework of NEPAD, a conducive environment for investment in energy. 				

N/A – Information was not available

10.2. EAPP Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided , the following summary of the energy priorities extracted from the EAPP’s Energy Strategy Document gives an indication of the EAPP’s regional energy priorities

- a) Preparation of a least-cost expansion plan for the region taking into account interconnections;
- b) Determination of relative merits of interconnection options (the mutual benefits that accrue from such a development); and
- c) Determination of the costs associated with an interconnection together with the definition of mitigative measures with respect to any environmental issues.

10.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Financing of cross-border interconnection projects
- b) Supporting inter-regional workshops to share experiences with other power pools

10.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>Concern over global Climate Change has been growing over the past decade as scientific evidence indicates that increased concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere will cause changes in global temperature, precipitation, sea level and other weather related effects.</p> <p>Developing countries, including East African countries will be seriously impacted due to their low capacity to adapt, lack of technologies and know-how and institutional and financial capacities. The long-term challenge is to establish atmospheric concentrations of GHGs at a level that does not harm the climate system.</p> <p>Regional greenhouse gas mitigation analysis is a complex phenomenon that explores availability of synergies in cooperation and development objectives of the region with greenhouse gas mitigation. In this study electricity development and sharing among East African countries is analysed with the objective of exploring greenhouse gas and other environmental benefit associated with it.</p> <p>Chapter 1 provides an introductory analysis and justifies the particular focus of the study.</p> <p>Chapter 2 analyses the status quo of energy and power development in</p>

	<p>East Africa whereby in the absence of the regional energy policy and power master plan, each of the East African countries is analysed independently and later on aggregated into an East African analysis.</p> <p>In Chapter 3 attention is focused on the current situation of the power sector in the three East African countries whereby electricity sources are analysed as well as current and potential power cooperation among the three countries through grid interconnections.</p> <p>In Chapter 4 the baseline scenario is developed on the basis of projections made in power demand forecast and least cost development plans as per the individual countries' power master plans.</p> <p>In Chapter 5 the mitigation analysis is made including the analysis of greenhouse gas reduction potentials as well as associated costs structures. A comparison of costs is made on the basis of the gross GHG mitigation expenses. Cost curves are constructed to analyse the relationship between the incremental cost of abatement and incremental reduction of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Chapter 6 summarises the conclusions of the study and the way forward towards implementation of identified mitigation options. In this chapter we conclude that the Regional Power Greenhouse Gas Abatement Costing Model developed in this study is a powerful tool in assessing GHG abatement benefits in regional power pooling. Furthermore, there exist some barriers to implementation of recommended options, which need to be addressed during implementation stage.</p>
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Source: Center for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST), Undated. Option for Greenhouse gas mitigation in an Integrated East African Power Development. CEEST, Tanzania

11. African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED)

11.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Clean Energy, entrepreneurs and sustainable development: The African Rural Energy Enterprise Development Initiative 2000-2005					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
AREED	5	N/A	N/A	13	AREED	Report
Listing of the countries covered		Ghana, Tanzania, Mali, Senegal and Zambia				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help alleviate energy poverty • To help overcome the lack of financial and business development assistance to small and medium scale enterprises in the energy sector of the 5 African countries

N/A – Information was not available

11.2. AREED Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, AREED's investment summary has been used to give an indication of their focal areas

- Energy Efficiency
- Wind
- LPG
- Solar PV
- Solar Thermal
- Biomass

11.3. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	No
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>With little access to modern energy supplies such as electricity, many African families rely on crop residues, dung and unsustainable supplies of wood for basic cooking and heating. In Ghana, for example, 84% of households use wood as their main source of energy.</p> <p>UNEP’s African Rural Energy Enterprise Development Programme - AREED - was designed to help alleviate this energy poverty. Using a new enterprise-centered approach pioneered by clean energy investor E+Co (www.energyhouse.com), AREED provides enterprise development services and seed capital to promising energy entrepreneurs, which enables them to deliver modern energy services and products to rural and peri-urban communities.</p> <p>Since 2000, AREED has demonstrated significant results in the targeted countries of Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Zambia, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 224,000 people in 44,000 households now have access to cleaner forms of energy. • More than 500 entrepreneurs have received enterprise development training to create or improve their business ventures. • Nearly US\$2 million has been invested in 31 enterprises that provide needed energy services for water pumping, water heating, and cooking. New businesses provide liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), bio-diesel-powered multifunction platforms, energy efficiency technology, solar crop dryers, and solar water heaters. • The five national partners (see box) have increased their capacity to deliver enterprise development services, analyze investment opportunities, and monitor financial and non-financial impacts in partnership with E+Co. • Practical tools and materials have been developed, including the REED Toolkit, a valuable resource for energy entrepreneurs seeking to develop “bankable” business plans. • Today 69% of these investments are current or have paid back their loan, 24% are in some form of business restructuring, and 9% have been written off. Although not all enterprises have survived, the overall portfolio from a financial perspective remains cash-flow positive, meaning that the portfolio is growing and can be provided to other enterprises over time.

Source: African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED), Undated. Clean Energy, Entrepreneurs and Sustainable Development: The African Rural Energy Enterprise Development Initiative 2000-2005. AREED, Nairobi.

12. Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA)

12.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	The Role of DBSA in Energy					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
DBSA	12	N/A	N/A	6	DBSA	Brief report
Listing of the countries covered		Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		DBSA's overall objectives are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in infrastructure and facilitate the provision of infrastructure development finance. • Finance sustainable development in partnership with the public and private sectors. • Respond to development demands and act as catalyst for investments. 				

N/A – Information was not available

12.2. DBSA's Regional Energy Priorities

The banks regional energy priorities are identified as funding support to;

- Grid electrification including generation, transmission and distribution.
- Renewable energy including bulk and stand alone systems.

- Programmes related to energy efficiency from an end-use and distribution point of view.
- National renewable energy demonstration programmes.
- End use of energy funding through various institutions.

12.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Co-financing energy investments in countries covered

12.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), Undated. The Role of DBSA in Energy. DBSA, Midrand.

13. Regional Electricity Regulators of South Africa (RERA)

13.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa					
Regional entity: RERA	Number of countries: 5	Year formulated: N/A	Year published: 2005	Total number of pages: 8	Entity responsible: RERA	Nature of document: Brief on the organization
Listing of the countries covered		Namibia, South Africa, Malawi, Zambia and Lesotho.				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:						<p>The three (3) strategic objectives of RERA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>Capacity Building & Information Sharing</i> ii) <i>Facilitation of ESI Policy, Legislation and Regulations</i> iii) <i>Regional Regulatory Cooperation</i>

N/A – Information was not available

13.2. RERA's Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, the following summary of the energy priorities extracted from the RERA's objectives give an indication of the institution's regional energy priorities

- a) Facilitate electricity regulatory capacity building among Members at both a national and regional level through information sharing and skills training.
- b) Facilitate harmonized ESI policy, legislation and regulations for cross-border trading, focusing on terms and conditions for access to transmission capacity and cross-border tariffs.
- c) Deliberate and make recommendations on issues that affect the economic efficiency of electricity interconnections and electricity trade among members fall outside national jurisdiction, and to exercise such powers as may be conferred on RERA through the SADC Energy Protocol.

13.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Joint capacity building and information sharing initiatives

13.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	None
<p>If yes, please provide :</p>	<p>The Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) is a formal association of independent electricity regulators whose establishment was approved by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministers responsible for Energy in Maseru, Lesotho on 12 July 2002. RERA was officially launched in Windhoek, Namibia on 26 September 2002 and provides a platform for effective co-operation between independent electricity regulators within the SADC region.</p> <p>RERA has its own Constitution stipulating the objectives, functions and other operational requirements. The principles that guide the operations of the Association are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development in the electricity supply industry (ESI) across the SADC region should be in line with broad international trends in which neighbouring countries form integrated electricity markets; • there are benefits arising from economies of scale and shared resources which are economic imperatives to pursue the development of greater integration of the electricity systems in Southern Africa; • the successful regional integration of electricity systems requires clear frameworks to facilitate – cross-border transactions, regional systems operations, a system of tariffs for use of regional transmission infrastructure; • the development of facilitating regulation is essential to harmonizing and creating market structures that remove barriers to trade and attract investment in the ESI across the region; and • to create a financially self-sustaining institution responsible for the facilitation of regional electricity regulatory issues.

Source: Regional Electricity Regulators of South Africa (RERA), 2005. Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa. RERA, Windhoek.

14. African Forum for Energy Regulators (AFUR)

14.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	AFUR's Constitution					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
AFUR	Africa Wide	November 2002	November 2002	18	AFUR	Constitution
Listing of the countries covered		Africa Wide				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<p>The objectives of AFUR fall into seven broad categories, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Information Sharing b) Capacity Building c) Harmonisation of regulatory policies and legislation d) Promotion of the Philosophy of Autonomous Utility Regulation and Good Governance e) Support to African Initiatives f) Promotion of Sound Relationships with Governments and other Stakeholders g) Joint Utilization of Donor Funding 				

14.2. AFUR's Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, AFUR's objectives obtained from their constitution have been used to give an indication of the organization's regional energy priorities

- Facilitation of information sharing and the application of common and consistent decision making practices and procedures among regulators.
- Facilitation of regulatory capacity building among Members through skills training and development of regulatory staff.
- Facilitation of the harmonization of regulatory policies and legislation across different countries to standardize regulatory practices and procedures, consistent with acknowledging the national sovereignty of Member countries.
- Contribution to marketing the advantages of autonomous utility regulation in African countries with governments and promoting the principles of good governance in the Regulators.
- Providing support as Regulators to African initiatives, such as NEPAD, by ensuring that sound regulatory systems, practices and processes are in place in support of economic growth and social development.
- Promotion of sound relationships between Members and their governments, customer groupings, similar international associations and other stakeholders to advance the interests of Members and of Africa generally.
- Achieving maximum benefit from joint utilization of donor funding for regulatory capacity building purposes.

14.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Joint capacity building initiatives and information sharing initiatives

14.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: African Forum for Energy Regulators (AFUR), 2002. AFUR's Constitution. AFUR. Pretoria

14.5. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	AFREC History and Objectives					
Regional entity: AFREC	Number of countries: Africa Wide	Year formulated: N/A	Year published: N/A	Total number of pages: 7	Entity responsible: AFREC	Nature of document: Brief Report
Listing of the countries covered		Africa Wide				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<p><i>(No explicit objectives are identified but AFREC's main functions give an indication of their key objectives)</i></p> <p>Their main functions are identified as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborate Policies, Strategies and Development Energy plans based on sub-regional, regional and continental development priorities as well as identification of the means for their implementation; • Conception, elaboration and up-dating of continental data base in energy sector as well as promotion of rapid transfer and exchange of information between members states and regional economic communities. There is a need of putting in place an active information system for preservation, processing and spreading data on energy and related sectors; • Identification, elaboration and launching big inter-African energy projects of co-operation, promoting sub-regional, regional and continental integration. Concomitantly, mobilization of financial resources in order to provide the member states with the necessary assistance to develop and implement integrated energy projects; • Elaboration of policies, plans and projects of inter African co-operation in the field of human resources 				

	<p>development, particularly through programs of staff training and education in the energy sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a network of technical assistance between member states and promotion of partnerships between African countries in the energy sector, development of commercial, transit and exchanges of energy products and services between member states. In order to promote the inter-African trade of energy products. It is essential to encourage the use of technical standards, procedures and practices in the energy sector.
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N/A – Information was not available

14.6. AFREC’s Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, the summary of AFREC’s main functions have been used to give an indication of the AFREC’s regional energy priorities

- a) Policies, strategies and plans of Energy development.
- b) Data bank and exchange of energy information between the African Countries and the RECs.
- c) Big inter-African energy projects, which contribute to African integration.
- d) Human Resources development, particularly by personnel training and education programs.
- e) Promotion of inter-African trade of energy products.

14.7. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Joint capacity building initiatives and information sharing initiatives
- b) Joint initiatives to harmonize existing energy policies, strategies and plans

14.8. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :		

Source: African Energy Commission (AFREC), 2006. AFREC’s History and Objectives. <http://afrec.mem-algeria.org/en/afrec.htm>

15. Forum for Energy Ministers (FEMA)

15.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	African Energy Sector – Priority Issues: A background paper for the Forum of Energy Ministers in Africa, in preparation for CSD14					
Regional entity:	Number of countries:	Year formulated:	Year published:	Total number of pages:	Entity responsible:	Nature of document:
FEMA	Africa Wide	2006	N/A	38	FEMA	Position Paper
Listing of the countries covered		Africa Wide				
Is the organization’s vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		The vision of the Forum is to achieve effective African and regional cooperation, social and economic development leading to poverty eradication in Africa through the promotion of environmentally sustainable use and management of energy resources. <i>(obtained from the FEMA MOU)</i>				
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		The Mission of the Forum is to provide political commitment, policy direction, experience sharing and advocacy in the provision, access, use and management of energy resources for sustainable social and economic development. <i>(obtained from the FEMA MOU)</i>				
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						Yes
If yes, please provide:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Raise the profile of the energy sector in national and regional planning to reflect its central role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals; b) Develop a coherent energy strategy for Africa including re-strategizing in order to increase modern energy supply and access; c) Promote a common approach expressed through specific, national and regional projects of benefit to African countries; d) Speak with a common voice and collectively advocate for the financing of regional projects; and e) Promote interconnectivity and the work of the five regional powers pools, and develop common technical standards and codes of conduct. 				

15.2. FEMA Regional Energy Priorities

- a) Access to modern energy
- b) Biomass
- c) Reforms in the power sector
- d) Hydro-power
- e) Regional co-operation and trade

15.3. Potential Areas of Collaboration

- a) Collaboration initiatives to raise the profile of the energy sector at national and regional level
- b) Develop a coherent energy strategy for Africa,
- c) Promoting and financing interconnectivity

15.4. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?	Yes
If yes, please provide :	<p>In the Ninth Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD9) in New York in April 2001, a sustainable energy system was defined as one that ensures adequate and affordable access to energy for present and future generations in an environmentally sound, socially acceptable and economically viable way. On the other hand, OECD/IEA suggests having a working definition of sustainable development in the context of energy policy-making, namely, ‘development that lasts’ and that is supported by an economically profitable, socially responsive and environmentally responsible energy sector with a global, long-term vision (IEA, 2001: 4).</p> <p>The CSD9 concludes that although a sustainable energy system is in the core of sustainable development, the current energy system is not sustainable. It points out a few problems that stand in the way toward a sustainable energy system: one-third of the world’s 6 billion inhabitants are denied the modern energy and transportation; there are huge gaps in the level of energy consumption between developed and developing countries and within countries; and the current modes of production, distribution and use of energy are not sustainable. The Commission recommends several key tools for achieving a sustainable energy system as follows: research and development; capacity building; technology transfer; information diffusion; fiscal health; utilization of price mechanism; participation of public and interest groups; and regional cooperation.</p> <p>In preparation for CSD14, the Technical Advisory Committee to the</p>

Forum of Energy Ministers in Africa (FEMA) compiled this background paper, which would be used to draft a position paper for FEMA to present at CSD14. The position paper would be presented as a FEMA statement at a side event during the CSD14. The background paper discusses 5 key issues that are perceived to be of current interest to decision makers in the African energy sector and that continue to dominate debates on priorities for the African energy sector. The identified issues are:

- Access to modern energy
- Biomass
- Reforms in the power sector
- Hydropower
- Regional cooperation and trade

Energy Access

The question of energy access is not just restricted to electrification, but to energy for cooking and for productive uses. The chapter on “energy access” addresses the following issues, among others:

- Energy for productive and social sectors (not only households), for example:
 - productive use especially in the agricultural sector and small scale mining
 - productive public services such as education and health care
- Energy and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Improved energy services for cooking
- Options for provision of mechanical/motive power for productive applications

Policy suggestions:

1. Because of the central role of biomass as an important fuel used by rural poor populations, special attention should be paid to improved cook-stoves, more efficient brick furnaces etc, and using modern biomass energy.
2. Expanding the use of LPG for cooking has been possible in a number of countries, but the change from wood fuel to clean energy for cooking in urban areas is generally still too slow. Examples from Botswana, Ghana, Senegal and Sudan show that LPG programmes can quickly have a significant impact on the use of wood in households (UNEP 2006, p. 13). A combination of removing up front cost to equipment and reducing fuel prices may be needed. Top down interventions to reduce transport and distribution cost and a suitable regulatory reform to ensure competition can lower fuel prices, while

	<p>bottom up approaches can encourage development of markets through smaller LPG-cylinders and through options to spread out up-front expenses to cylinders and stoves over a longer period (Modi, V. 2004, p. 9)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Priority should be given to technology options that are fully technical proven, cost-competitive and has demonstrating a proven track record of performance. These options can build on the experience and traditional know-how of the rural poor, who will require some training and qualification aimed at enhancing self confidence in their technical, repair/maintenance and managerial skills, to overcome barriers to wider replication of proven technology options. 4. Electrification of clinics and schools and other institutions in rural areas would result in significant benefits for communities, ranging from improved health-care service provision, battery charging and enabling schools to be involved in evening adult education as well as improving the efficiency of school operations, through use of equipment such as photocopiers and computers, longer study hour for children that has been indicated to have greater impact on their performance. In certain cases, electric street lighting may have contributed to reduced crime levels
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Source: *Forum for Energy Ministers (FEMA), 2006. African Energy Sector – Priority Issues: A background paper for the Forum of Energy Ministers in Africa, in preparation for CSD14. FEMA, Uganda.*

16. Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment

16.1. General Information

The table below lists general information on the regional energy policy.

Document Title	SWERA info-sheet					
Regional entity: SWERA	Number of countries: 13	Year formulated: N/A	Year published: N/A	Total number of pages: 2	Entity responsible: UNEP	Nature of document: Project Overview
Listing of the countries covered		N/A				
Is the organization's vision on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Is the mission of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:						
Are the objectives of the organization on energy explicitly provided? (yes or no)						No
If yes, please provide:		<p><i>(No explicit objectives are provided, though outcomes of the initiative are stated)</i></p> <p>SWERA deliverables were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent, reliable, verifiable, and accessible global renewable energy resource data for international and national investors and other stakeholders. Many countries are already involved in some activity to measure “baseline” solar and wind energy resources. However, SWERA will go further and provide the necessary data, information, and tools to fill the gaps between what is currently available and what is needed to accelerate the development and deployment of solar and wind energy projects. • Increased awareness among key stakeholders and decision makers of the potential solar and wind energy resources This awareness will help stakeholders understand the relevance of resource information to the development and deployment of various solar and wind energy technologies and how these technologies can be included in energy system planning. • Increased capacity to plan solar and wind energy projects at the 				

	<p>local, provincial, national, and regional levels</p> <p>The availability of high quality solar and wind energy resource data, and the training to evaluate such data, will help project developers and energy planners have a much more complete picture of renewable energy resources. Experiences have shown that large-area, high-resolution wind and solar energy resource mapping often reveal far larger commercial potential for renewable energy than is believed to exist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced uncertainty associated with investment and development decisions for solar and wind energy projects <p>Reduced uncertainty about potential solar and wind resources decreases uncertainty in the design, cost, and performance of solar and wind energy systems. This increases the confidence of investors, government agencies and others with a role in clean energy development.</p>
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N/A – Information was not available

16.2. SWERA’s Regional Energy Priorities

Since no explicit regional energy priorities have been provided, SWERA’s objectives have been used to give an indication of the organization’s regional energy priorities

- a) To reduce uncertainties associated with investment and development decisions for solar and wind projects.
- b) To increase awareness by key stakeholders and decision makers of the solar and wind resources and the relevance of the resource information to the development and deployment of various solar and wind technologies, (existence of potential resource, inclusion of solar and wind energy technologies in energy planning).
- c) To provide a set of consistent, reliable, verifiable, and accessible global data sets for international and in-country investors and other stakeholders.
- d) To increase capacity for making solar and wind energy plans on the local, provincial, national, and regional levels.

16.3. Executive Summary

The table below provides the executive summary

Has the executive summary been provided?		No
If yes, please provide :	<p>As energy planners seek cleaner energy solutions using renewable energy technologies, the availability of reliable, accurate, and easily accessible solar and wind energy resource data is critical and can greatly accelerate the deployment of these technologies. The Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment (SWERA) is a GEF co-financed project designed to develop energy targets, policies and facilitate investments in 14 developing countries.</p> <p>With US\$9.3 million, including US\$6.8 million from the Global Environment Facility or (GEF), SWERA is developing new informational tools for energy planners and project developers. These tools include regional and national maps of solar and wind energy resources and a geographical information system (GIS) that will allow easy access to the detailed information contained in these maps (see box right). These information tools can then be used for energy planning and project identification.</p>	

Source: Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment (SWERA), Undated. SWERA info-sheet. SWERA, New York.

3.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: Brief Description of Regional Institutions

Economic Commission for West African States (ECOWAS)

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional group initially of sixteen countries, founded on May 28, 1975 when sixteen West African countries signed the Treaty of Lagos. Its mission is to promote economic integration. In 2000 Mauritania withdrew its membership from ECOWAS.

It was founded to achieve "collective self-sufficiency" for the member states by means of economic and monetary union creating a single large trading bloc. The very slow progress towards this aim meant that the treaty was revised in Cotonou on 24 July 1993 towards a looser collaboration. The ECOWAS Secretariat and the Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development are its two main institutions to implement policies. The ECOWAS Fund was transformed into the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development in 2001

ECOWAS is one of the pillars of the African Economic Community.

Member states of ECOWAS are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The current Executive Secretary is Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas. The current chairman is President Tandja Mamadou of Niger.

Southern African Development Bank (SADC)

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has been in existence since 1980, when it was formed as a loose alliance of nine majority-ruled States in Southern Africa known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), with the main aim of coordinating development projects in order to lessen economic dependence on the then apartheid South Africa. The founding Member States are: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADCC was formed in Lusaka, Zambia on April 1, 1980, following the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration - Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation.

The transformation of the organization from a Coordinating Conference into a Development Community (SADC) took place on August 17, 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia when the Declaration and Treaty was signed at the Summit of Heads of State and Government thereby giving the organization a legal character.

The Member States are Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADC headquarters are in Gaborone, Botswana.

African Development Bank (ADB)

The African Development Bank (ADB) is a development bank established in 1964 with the intention of promoting economic and social development in Africa. It is a conglomeration of the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Fund (ADF), and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF). Forty years to date, the ADB Group has financed 2,885 operations, for a total of \$47.5 billion. It concluded 2003 with a AAA rating from major financial agencies and with a capital of \$32.043 billion. Moreover, it has placed an emphasis over the years on the role of women, education and structural reforms, and lent its support to key initiatives such as debt alleviation for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC's) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). It currently has 77 members: 53 countries in Africa and 24 American, European, and Asian countries.

East African Community (EAC)

The East African Community is the regional intergovernmental organization of the Republics of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, with its Headquarters located in Arusha, Tanzania. The East African Heads of State signed the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community in Arusha on 30th November 1999.

The three East African countries cover an area of 1.8 million square kilometers and have a population of 82 million who share a common history, language, culture and infrastructure. These advantages provide the Partner States with a unique framework for regional co-operation and integration.

Prior to re-launching the East African Community in 1999, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda had enjoyed a long history of co-operation under successive regional integration arrangements. These included the Customs Union between Kenya and Uganda in 1917, which the then Tanganyika later joined in 1927; the East African High Commission (1948-1961); the East African Common Services Organization (1961-1967); the East African Community (1967-1977), and the East African Co-operation (1993-1999).

The main organs of the EAC are the Summit of Heads of State and or Government; Council of Ministers; Co-ordination Committee; Sectoral Committees; East African Court of Justice, East African Legislative Assembly; and the Secretariat.

New Partnerships for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a VISION and STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR AFRICA's RENEWAL.

The NEPAD strategic framework document arises from a mandate given to the five initiating Heads of State (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa) by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to develop an integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa. The 37th Summit of the OAU in July 2001 formally adopted the strategic framework document.

NEPAD is designed to address the current challenges facing the African continent. Issues such as the escalating poverty levels, underdevelopment and the continued marginalization of Africa needed a new radical intervention, spearheaded by African leaders, to develop a new Vision that would guarantee Africa's Renewal.

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa is a preferential trading area with twenty member states stretching from Libya to Zimbabwe. COMESA formed in December 1994, replacing a Preferential Trade Area which had existed since 1981. 9 of the member states formed a free trade area in 2000, with Rwanda and Burundi joining the FTA in 2004 and the Comoros and Libya in 2006.

The history of COMESA began in December 1994 when it was formed to replace the former Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which had existed from the earlier days of 1981. COMESA (as defined by its Treaty) was established 'as an organization of free independent sovereign states which have agreed to co-operate in developing their natural and human resources for the good of all their people' and as such it has a wide-ranging series of objectives which necessarily include in its priorities the promotion of peace and security in the region.

However, due to COMESA's economic history and background its main focus is on the formation of a large economic and trading unit that is capable of overcoming some of the barriers that are faced by individual states..

COMESA's current strategy can thus be summed up in the phrase 'economic prosperity through regional integration'. With its 20 member states, population of over 374 million and annual import bill of around US\$32 billion COMESA forms a major market place for both internal and external trading. Its area is impressive on the map of the African Continent and its achievements to date have been significant. (See also our comprehensive statistics)

The FTA was achieved on 31st October, 2000 when nine of the member States namely Djibouti, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe eliminated their tariffs on COMESA originating products, in accordance with the tariff

reduction schedule adopted in 1992. This followed a trade liberalization programme that commenced in 1984 on reduction and eventual elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to intra- regional trade. Burundi and Rwanda joined the FTA on 1st January 2004. These eleven FTA members have not only eliminated customs tariffs but are working on the eventual elimination of quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff barriers.

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Other objectives which will be met to assist in the achievement of trade promotion include:

Trade liberalization and Customs co-operation, including the introduction of a unified computerized Customs network across the region.

- Improving the administration of transport and communications to ease the movement of goods services and people between the countries.
- Creating an enabling environment and legal framework which will encourage the growth of the private sector, the establishment of a secure investment environment, and the adoption of common sets of standards.
- The harmonization of macro-economic and monetary policies throughout the region.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA or ECA) was established in 1958 to encourage economic cooperation among its member states (the nations of the African continent). It is one of five regional commissions under the administrative direction of United Nations headquarters. With its main offices in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the ECA has 53 member states and reports to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Commission's work is structured into six programme divisions:

- Development policy and management
- Economic and social policy

- Gender and development
- Information for development
- Sustainable development
- Trade and regional integration

Nile Basin Initiative

Recognizing the need to take concrete steps to realize the development potential of the Nile, the riparian countries took a historic step towards cooperation in establishing the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI). Launched in February 1999, the NBI provides an agreed basin-wide framework to fight poverty and promote economic development in the region. The Initiative is a transitional arrangement until a permanent framework will be in place. It is guided by a shared vision “to achieve sustainable socio-economic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources”.

Over the past 30 years, various sub-groups of the Nile countries have engaged in cooperative activities. However, the inclusion of all countries in a joint dialogue opens up new opportunities for realizing win-win solutions. It also holds the promise for potential greater regional integration, both economic and political, with benefits far exceeding those derived from the river itself.

The NBI is comprised of a Council of Ministers of Water Affairs of the Nile Basin (Nile-COM), a Technical Advisory Committee (Nile-TAC), and a Secretariat (Nile-SEC) located in Entebbe, Uganda.

South African Power Pool (SAPP)

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was created with the primary aim to provide reliable and economical electricity supply to the consumers of each of the SAPP members, consistent with the reasonable utilization of natural resources and the effect on the environment. Co-operation in the electricity sector has taken place at policy, planning and operational levels and involved governments, power utilities and financial agencies over a period of several decades. To formalize this interaction, several of the utilities in the region came together under the auspices of SADC to formulate the SAPP. These include; Botswana Power Corporation, Electricidade de Mozambique, Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi, Empresa Nacional de Electricidade, Eskom, Lesotho Electricity Corporation, Nam Power, Societe National d' Electricite, Swaziland Electricity Board, Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited, Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited, and the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority. The members of the SAPP have undertaken to create a common market for electricity in the SADC region and to let their customers benefit from the advantages associated with this market.

West African Power Pool (WAPP)

In October 2000, 14 ECOWAS members signed an agreement to launch a project to boost power supply in the region. The West African Power Pool (WAPP) agreement reaffirmed the decision to develop energy production facilities and interconnect their respective electricity grids. According to the agreement, the WAPP will be accomplished in two phases but is planned to be fully implemented by 2005. The first phase involves countries that are already interconnected, including Nigeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Niger and Togo. The second phase involves countries which are yet to have interconnection facilities, which include Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Gambia and Cape Verde. Under the agreement, WAPP is expected to harmonize the regulatory framework that governs the electricity sector in each member country. Nigeria and the AfDB signed a \$15.6 million loan agreement in December 2002 for the interconnection of NEPA (Nigerian Electric Power Authority) and Compagnie Electrique du Benin (CEB) networks. CEB is the electricity transmission company for Benin and Togo.

African Union

The African Union (abbreviated AU) is an international organisation consisting of 53 African member states. Established in 2001, the AU was formed as a successor to the amalgamated African Economic Community (AEC) and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Eventually, the AU aims to have a single currency and a single integrated defence force, as well as other institutions of state, including a cabinet for the AU Head of State. The purpose of the union is to help secure Africa's democracy, human rights, and a sustainable economy, especially by bringing an end to intra-African conflict and creating an effective common market.

The AU is governed by the AU Assembly of Heads of State and the Pan-African Parliament, which are both assisted by the AU Commission which constitutes one of the secretariats of the Pan African Parliament. The current President of the Pan African Parliament, Gertrude Mongella, is the Head of State of African Union. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the AU state of the Republic of the Congo is the Chair of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Alpha Oumar Konare is the current Chairman of the African Union Commission, which serves as the Secretariat of the Pan African Parliament and a civil service of the African Union.

The AU covers the entire continent except for Morocco, which opposes the membership of Western Sahara as the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. However, Morocco has a special status within the AU and benefits from the services available to all AU states from the institutions of the AU, such as the African Development Bank. Moroccan delegates also participate at important AU functions, and negotiations continue to try to resolve the conflict with the Polisario Front in Tindouf, Algeria and parts of Western Sahara.

The AU's first military intervention in a member state was the May 2003 deployment of a peacekeeping force of soldiers from South Africa, Ethiopia, and Mozambique to Burundi to oversee the implementation of the various agreements. AU troops are also deployed in Sudan for peacekeeping in the Darfur conflict.

Union of the Arab Maghreb – UAM

On 17 February 1989 the treaty creating the Union of the Arab Maghreb (UAM) was signed in Marrakesh, Morocco, by the leaders of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia.

Modelled on the EC (now EU), the UAM was formed principally to enable its members to negotiate with that body when it declares a single European market at the end of 1992. It was also intended to encourage trade and economic co-operation by allowing freedom of movement across frontiers.

The union proclamation stated that the creation of the bloc was a step towards the eventual unity of all Arab states, in a gesture to Col Qaddafi, who had proposed extending the confederation to include Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan.

The treaty created a policy-making council of Heads of state, to meet every six months under an annually rotating chairman, and other administrative bodies, including a court, comprising 10 members, to consider disputes between member states.

In June 1989 the five nations (Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) formed a joint Parliament, and a defence clause prohibited aggression between the states.

West African Economic and Monetary Union

The West African Economic and Monetary Union (or UEMOA from its name in French, Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) is an organization of states of West Africa established to promote economic integration among countries that share a common currency, the CFA franc.

UEMOA was created by a Treaty signed at Dakar, Senegal, on January 10, 1994 by the Heads of State and Government of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. On May 2, 1997, Guinea-Bissau became its eighth member state.

UEMOA is a customs union and monetary union between some of the members of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Inter-Government Authority on Development (IGAD)

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a seven-country regional development organization in Eastern Africa. Its headquarters are located in Djibouti City. The member states are Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

Recurring and severe droughts and other natural disasters between 1974 and 1984 caused widespread famine, ecological degradation and economic hardship in the Horn of Africa region. Although individual countries took substantial measures to cope with the problems and received support from the international community, its extent argued strongly for a regional approach to supplement national efforts.

The six countries of the region took action through the United Nations to establish an intergovernmental body for development and drought control in their region.

At a January 1986 assembly of heads of state and government, an agreement was signed which officially launched the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD).

Soon after its formation the mandate of IGADD widened, becoming a vehicle for regional security and political dialogue.

African Forum for Energy Regulators (AFREC)

In 1980 African countries have realized the seriousness and the preoccupying situation of the African economy in general and the energy sector in particular. Consequently, the Extraordinary Economic Summit of AUO heads of states and government held in Lagos (Nigeria) in 1980 adopted the Lagos Plan of Action (L.P.A) which contains, among others, short, medium and long term actions aimed at solving the severe energy problems facing our continent.

For the adequate implementation of the recommendations of the LPA in energy sector, the Lagos Conference has perceived a urgent necessity to establish an appropriate institutional framework. In this connection, the creation of an African Energy Commission was specifically recommended.

The African Energy Commission would be a Continental African structure with a given responsibility to ensure, co-ordinate and harmonize the protection, preservation, development and the national exploitation, marketing and integration of the energy resources of the African continent.

Besides, the importance and the main role of energy and its important contribution to industrialization, poverty eradication and rural development, global and sustainable development, as well as co-operation and regional and sub-regional integration, are not to be proved anymore.

East African Development Bank (EADB)

The East African Development Bank (EADB) provides development finance in the East African countries of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Its mission is one of "strengthening socio-economic development and regional integration".[1]

Originally established in 1967 under the Treaty for East African Cooperation, the bank was established under its own charter in 1980 following the breakup of the community in 1977.

A 72 percent stake in EADB is held by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, each with a 24.07% shareholding. Other significant shareholders are FMO (Netherlands) and DEG (Germany).[2]

The bank's headquarters are on Nile Avenue in the Ugandan capital Kampala.

African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED)

AREED seeks to develop new sustainable energy enterprises that use clean, efficient, and renewable energy technologies to meet the energy needs of under-served populations, thereby reducing the environmental and health consequences of existing energy use patterns.

The AREED approach offers rural energy entrepreneurs a combination of enterprise development services and start-up financing. This integrated financial and technical support allows entrepreneurs to plan and structure their companies in a manner that prepares them for growth and makes eventual investments by mainstream financial partners less risky.

The AREED initiative has now begun operations in Senegal, Mali, Ghana, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania. UNEP's partners in AREED include E+Co and the UNEP Collaborating Center on Energy and the Environment (URC). The project is financed by the United Nations Foundation.

Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA)

The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) is southern Africa's premier infrastructure development finance institution.

The DBSA envisions an empowered and integrated southern African region free of poverty, inequity and dependency. Towards this end, the DBSA seeks to be a leading change agent for socio-economic development and economic integration in southern Africa, and a strategic development partner to the wider African region south of the Sahara.

Established in 1983 by the government of the Republic of South Africa, the DBSA is one of five existing development finance institutions in South Africa and has a mandate to accelerate sustainable socio-economic development in the region by funding physical, social and economic infrastructure. In doing so, the DBSA endorses and promotes human resource development and institutional capacity-building.

The DBSA finances and sponsors programmes and projects formulated to address the social, economic and environmental needs of the people of southern Africa in improving their quality of life. The Bank adheres to the principles of sustainable development.

A recent transformation at the Bank saw the institution moving away from being solely focused on development finance and becoming a key national development institution having a threefold role as financier, advisor and partner.

Regional Electricity Regulators Association Of Southern Africa (RERA)

The Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) is a formal association of independent electricity regulators whose establishment was approved by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministers responsible for Energy in Maseru, Lesotho on 12 July 2002. The Association was officially launched in Windhoek, Namibia on 26 September 2002 and it provides a platform for effective co-operation between independent electricity regulators within the SADC region.

RERA has the following three (3) strategic objectives:

1. ***Capacity Building & Information Sharing*** - Facilitate electricity regulatory capacity building among Members at both a national and regional level through information sharing and skills training.
2. ***Facilitation of Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) Policy, Legislation and Regulations*** - Facilitate harmonized ESI policy, legislation and regulations for cross-border trading, focusing on issues concerning access to transmission capacity and cross-border tariffs.
3. ***Regional Regulatory Cooperation*** - Deliberate and make recommendations on issues that affect the economic efficiency of electricity interconnections and electricity trade among members that fall outside national jurisdiction, and to exercise such powers as may be conferred on RERA through the SADC Energy Protocol.

The establishment of the Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) started with a series of two workshops on regional regulatory cooperation. The Energy Regulation Board (ERB) of Zambia and the National Electricity Regulator (NER) of South Africa organized the first workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa in August 1998.

A follow-up workshop was held in Gaborone, Botswana in March 2000 and it was attended by delegates from most Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries and representatives of the then SADC Energy Commission – Technical Unit. Representatives from the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), Kenya and Uganda also attended as observers.

The two workshops had clearly identified the need for the formation of a regional association to provide a platform for effective co-operation for independent electricity regulators within the SADC region.

On 12th July 2002 in Maseru, Lesotho, the SADC Ministers responsible for Energy approved the establishment of RERA as a formal association of independent electricity regulators. The then Right Honourable Prime Minister of Namibia, Hon. Theo Ben Gurirab, MP, officially launched RERA in Windhoek, Namibia on 26 September 2002. Namibia was also privileged to be chosen as the host country of the RERA Secretariat, whose offices are at the ECB House in Windhoek, Namibia.

African Forum for Utility Regulation (AFUR)

The African Forum for Utility Regulation (AFUR) aims to support the development of effective utility regulation in Africa. The Forum was established in September 2000 as an informal arrangement to facilitate the exchange of information and lessons of experience between African regulators, and to support capacity building efforts in the region.

AFUR focuses on issues related to the regulation of energy, telecommunications, and water and sanitation, with a particular emphasis on topics that are common across sectors. The Forum focuses primarily on region-wide issues and developments, although it may also contribute to activities at the sub-regional level.

African Energy Commission (AFREC)

The African Energy Commission would be a Continental African structure with a given responsibility to ensure, co-ordinate and harmonize the protection, preservation, development and the national exploitation, marketing and integration of the energy resources of the African continent.

Forum for Energy Ministers (FEMA)

The Forum of Energy Ministers in Africa (FEMA) has been established to provide political leadership, policy direction and advocacy to increase access, better utilization and management of energy resources for a sustainable social and economic development of Africa.

The formation of FEMA is a welcome positive political development for Africa. The political commitment of the African nations to confront its energy challenges is clear as

demonstrated by the launching of NEPAD and FEMA. The objectives of FEMA are in line with the objectives of the African Union and the NEPAD and, therefore, will contribute to the eradication of poverty and place African countries individually and collectively at the path of sustainable growth and development.

Designed as a member-driven network, FEMA participants will volunteer to conduct, lead, participate in, or host a range of actions that are consistent with the goals of the Forum.

Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)

Arab Maghreb Union was established in 1989. The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), which includes Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Libya (note: due to their size and importance the latter two are covered in separate reports), is an important oil and gas producer, exporter, and transit center to southern Europe. The recent discovery of offshore oil has brought new attention to the region over the past year.

Appendix 2: Website Links for the Regional Institutions

Institution	Website
African Energy Commission (AFREC)	http://afrec.mem-algeria.org/en/index.htm
African Union (AU)	http://www.africa-union.org
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org/
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	http://www.uneca.org
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	http://www.comesa.int/
East African Community (EAC)	http://www.eac.int
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	http://www.igad.org
Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)	http://www.nilebasin.org/
African Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.afdb.org
ADB/FINESSE (Financing Energy Services for Small - Scale Energy Users)	http://finesse-africa.org/
East African Development Bank (EADB)	http://www.eadb.org/
Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS)	www.ecowas.int/
South African Development Community (SADC)	www.sadc.int/
Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)	www.sapp.co.zw/
African Forum for Utility Regulation (AFUR)	http://www1.worldbank.org/afur/about-e.html
African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED)	http://www.ared.org/
Regional Electricity Regulators Association Of Southern Africa (RERA)	http://www.rerasadc.com/
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	http://www.updea-africa.org/MenPrOra.htm