



This project is funded by
the European Union



Supporting Energy Efficiency for Access in West Africa (SEEA-WA)

129364 – ENERGY FACILITY, FED/2009/240

3rd Narrative progress report

(10 August 2012 - 10 February 2013)



*ECOWAS Regional Centre for
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
Centre Regional pour les Energies Renouvelables
et l'Efficacité Energétique de la CEDEAO
Centro Regional para Energias Renováveis e
Eficiência Energética da CEDEAO*

**SUPPORTING ENERGY
EFFICIENCY FOR ACCESS
IN WEST AFRICA
(SEEA-WA) PROJECT**

28 February 2013

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1. Introduction

Supporting Energy Efficiency for Access in West Africa (SEEA-WA) is a regional project to support the implementation of energy efficiency (EE) measures within ECOWAS. It aims to overcome the obstacles of technical, financial, legal, institutional, social and related capacity building issues that hinder the penetration of EE measures in ECOWAS Member States. Based within ECREEE, SEEA-WA seeks to combine synergies between EE and the ongoing work on renewable energy (RE) to expand energy access. The total duration of the project is 40 months.

The project is funded by the European Commission through the ACP-EU Energy Facility-II, with co-financing from the French Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie (ADEME) and the UNDP-PREP programme and complemented by ECREEE's own resources. The project is implemented by ECREEE, in partnership with the Austrian Energy Agency (AEA); the Alternatives pour l'énergie, les énergies renouvelables et l'environnement (AERE), the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA), the European Copper Institute (ECI) and ADEME.

The overall objective of SEEA-WA is to improve framework conditions for access to energy services by supporting the creation of a regional programme on governance related to EE and access. The specific objectives are to:

- aid the development of policies and regulatory frameworks necessary for the adoption of EE measures;
- raise the awareness of policymakers and commercial actors in key areas of the energy value chain;
- build capacities at regional and national levels to facilitate the implementation of energy efficient technologies.

The project officially started on 10 August 2011 with a successful "kick-off meeting" held on the occasion of the ECREEE regional workshop Accelerating Universal Energy Access through the Use of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, held from 24-26 of October 2011 in Accra, Ghana. Present at this launch meeting were representatives of the European Commission, co-donors and all project implementation and associate partners, representatives from the Ministries of Energy, Environment and Finance of all 15 ECOWAS Member States, and local and international media.

Key Milestones for the First Year

The following milestones were achieved during the first year of the project implementation (10 August 2011 - 10 August 2012):

- Selection of Competence Centres;
- Conduct of stock taking missions to the 15 ECOWAS countries;
- Drafting of a regional policy on energy efficiency;
- Establishment of an EE Technical Committee;
- Awareness Raising on the potential of EE;
- Organisation of 2 Regional Workshops
- Organisation of a training on "sustainable energy and gender"

Key Milestones for the Second Year

The following milestones were achieved during the first six months of the second year of the project implementation, from 10 August 2012 to 10 February 2013:

- a strong network of stakeholders in all ECOWAS countries was further established and consolidated;
- the ECOWAS energy efficiency (EE) policy document was developed;

- the policy document was adopted at the eleventh meeting of ECOWAS Energy Ministers on the occasion of a High Level Energy Forum organised in Accra in October 2012;
- the five flagship EE initiatives were officially launched during the forum;
- individual workshops on the five EE initiatives were successfully organised as part of the forum;
- the 4th SEEA-WA coordination meeting was held.

This technical report provides a summary of activities conducted in the first six months of the project for Year 2.

2. Description

Name of beneficiary of grant contract	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Name and title of the contact person	Mahama Kappiah Executive Director, ECREEE
Name of partners in the Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) • Austrian Energy Agency (AEA) • Alternatives pour l'énergie, les énergies renouvelables et l'environnement (AERE) • ETC Foundation – ENERGIA • European Copper Institute (ECI) • Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie (ADEME) • Environment Development Action (ENDA)
Title of the Action	Supporting Energy Efficiency for Access in West Africa (SEEA-WA)
Contract number	129364 – ENERGY FACILITY, FED/2009/240
Start date and end date of the reporting period	10 August 2012 to 10 February 2013
Target countries or region	West Africa, ECOWAS countries
Final beneficiaries &/or target groups (if different) (including numbers of women and men)	ECOWAS women and men, both for the minority who currently have access to modern energy but are faced with high prices and unreliable services, and the majority for whom gaining access to affordable modern energy depends on reducing costs so as to make access programmes economically viable
Countries in which the activities take place	West Africa, ECOWAS countries

3. Status of implementation of the Action

The main activities carried out under the project are:

- energy efficiency appraisal and diagnosis in ECOWAS countries
- regional level institutional capacity building and knowledge sharing
- national level institutional capacity building, knowledge sharing and institutional change
- development of the ECOWAS Regional Policy on Energy Efficiency
- energy efficiency prioritisation and scope
- content and visual identity
- regional and national media campaigns focused on the general public
- regional and national capacity building on technical issues
- regional and national financial tools
- integration of gender in project activities
- exchange of technical experience.

3.1. Activities and results

The status of implementation of the activities is presented below, in accordance with the three major activities that were carried out during the six months of the project (see Annex 1, Status of ongoing activities):

- establishment of a network of regional competence centres and national focal institutions
- drafting of a regional policy on EE
- organization of an ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting to adopt the regional EE policy
- official launch of five flagship ECOWAS EE initiatives.

3.1.1. Regional network

ECREEE has successfully established a strong regional network on EE. The network, which comprised the National Focal Institutions (NFIs) of all ECOWAS Member States and competence centres, has been further enlarged to include the regional technical committee of the ECOWAS Standard & Labelling (S&L) Initiative. The technical committee is made up of two representatives from all ECOWAS Member States (one each from the national standards body and the energy ministry) to assist in the implementation of the ECOWAS Standard & Labelling Initiative (see Annex 2 for membership list of S&L Technical Committee (SLTC)). It is envisaged that these three groups will support the implementation of the SEEA-WA project.

The competence centres will participate in training and workshops in order to enhance their capacity to further improve EE in their respective countries and throughout the region. The competence centres, working in close cooperation with NFIs, will be fully engaged in all SEEA-WA project tasks and will ensure the implementation of EE activities within the framework of this project and beyond. They also have a strong role in knowledge dissemination among relevant national stakeholders. There are two types of competence centres – competence centre Type 1 and competence centre Type 2.

3.1.1.1 Competence Centres

- **Competence Centres Type 1:** These are institutions with general expertise in EE. They are expected to provide support for the project, especially in the development of energy efficient policy and its subsequent presentation to national authorities of Member States. These institutions will also participate in training workshops in order to strengthen their capacity. The contracts with competence centres type 1 are limited to below €10, 000. Competence centres types 1 were selected through a call for proposals published on the ECREEE website and in mutual agreement with the respective NFIs.
- **Competence Centres Type 2:** These are institutions with demonstrated expertise in one of the key sectors in EE. They are therefore expected to support in the implementation of the project in specific areas, namely energy efficient cooking, EE standards and labelling and EE in buildings.

Within this period, contracts were signed with three EE competence centres, bringing to eleven the total number of contracts signed (9 for Type 1 and 2 for Type 2). Six competence centres participated in the High Level Forum in October 2012 in Ghana, where the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy (EEEP) was presented for adoption by ECOWAS energy ministers. Other competence centres were unable to participate due to bank transfer difficulties which delayed the first instalment payments. (See annex 14, list of competence centres).

3.1.1.1. *Establishment of Standard and Labelling Technical Committee (SLTC)*

In order to ensure a stakeholder network in the area of standard and labelling from all ECOWAS countries, an committee expert in energy, standardisation and labelling was established.

The committee is composed of national, regional and international experts (see Annex 2, Membership of Standard and Labelling (S&L) Technical Committee). The committee's role is to lead work on the initiative and to monitor progress, providing expert advice on implementation of activities. It ensures effective participation by Member States in the implementation of the initiative. It will:

- provide guidance on S&L initiative activities
- provide suggestions of strategies, programs and projects
- support the development of the ECOWAS S&L initiative
- review and provide comments on all reports and documents submitted to the Committee
- contribute to the identification and dissemination of best practices in S&L within ECOWAS
- contribute in the identification of technical and financial partners interested in S&L issues
- support the preparation of documents and studies on S&L.

The first meeting of the S&L Technical Committee was held on the 30 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana, when it focused on the development of S&L initiative activities. At the end of the session, participants approved and endorsed a declaration (see Annex 3, Joint statement on Standard and Labelling).

3.1.2. Developing a regional policy on energy efficiency

One of the major tasks in the first year of the project implementation was the development of an ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy. The policy includes a status quo analysis, identification of barriers and opportunities and EE objectives and targets, as well as a strategy and plan for implementation.

By 2020, the overall objective of regional policy is to double annual improvement in EE. This means that energy intensity should decrease by about 4% per year, with the aim to:

- by 2013, create the institutional basis for the five priority regional initiatives, with the following concrete objectives:
 - **lighting**: phase out inefficient incandescent bulbs by 2020
 - **electricity distribution**: reduce losses in electricity distribution, from the current range of 15%–40%, to under 10% by 2020
 - **cooking**: achieve universal access to safe, clean, affordable, efficient and sustainable cooking for the entire ECOWAS population by 2030
 - **standards and labels**: establish an ECOWAS Technical Committee for Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling, and adopt initial region-wide standards and labels for major energy equipment by end 2014
 - **finance**: create instruments for financing sustainable energy, including carbon finance, by the end of 2013.
- by 2015, begin in each ECOWAS country implementation of at least one of the priority initiatives;
- by 2016, implement measures that free 2,000MW of power generation capacity (equivalent to creating 40 virtual EE power plants, with a capacity of 50MW each, available to power development and serving new users and new needs.

The EE policy **Strategy** will add value to national efforts through regional support. The strategy focuses on:

- A **harmonised policy, legal and regulatory framework in EE** for the ECOWAS region, including EE labels and standards. ECOWAS will support Member States in adopting national EE targets and action plans. Policies will be designed to be gender responsive, and will aim at encouraging private investment, so as to create a regional market and regional manufacturing capacity for EE technologies. EE policies will be linked to the ECOWAS Policy on RE.
- Regional **coordination of capacity building** to create the necessary institutional and human skills to implement energy efficient technologies. Exchange of experience will facilitate the dissemination of lessons learned and best practices, for both public and private actors.
- **Awareness raising** for energy users and multiple decision makers in the design, purchase and maintenance of energy using equipment, from the simple cookstove to complex industrial systems. The ECREEE Observatory for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EORE) will serve as a storehouse of information on EE technologies, potential, investment and business contacts.
- **Financial instruments** to allow users to pay for energy efficient equipment through future energy savings.

The implementation plan includes the development of five initiatives in key areas for EE measures:

- **Initiative on Efficient Lighting** to phase out inefficient incandescent lamps, and replace them with high efficiency fluorescent or LED lamps.
- **Alliance for High Performance Distribution of Electricity**, by reducing commercial and technical losses in electricity distribution systems.
- **Alliance for Clean, Safe, Sustainable and Affordable Cooking** to ensure that the entire ECOWAS population has access to clean and efficient stoves, with an assured supply of adequate fuels. This initiative has adopted the name WACCA (West Africa Clean Cooking Alliance).
- **Standards and Labelling Initiatives** to create a regional, harmonised system of energy standards and EE labels.
- **Finance for sustainable energy** will mobilise environmental finance instruments – for greenhouse gas (ghg) emission reductions through Kyoto, NAMAs and voluntary markets, and for ozone depleting substances through the Montreal Protocol, etc. – to support regional projects on EE and RE.

These initiatives are being developed as a joint effort between ECREEE, the SEEA-WA project partners and other organisations. The five EE initiatives will play a substantial role in delivering concrete actions for the deployment of EE technologies in West Africa. The initiatives will also be a vehicle for exploiting synergies between SEEA-WA project activities and other projects and activities carried out by national, regional and international organisations in these fields.

These five initiatives were officially launched at the ECOWAS high-level meeting in Accra, Ghana on 31 October 2012, as follows.

The ECOWAS Initiative on Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling was launched by Mr Immamudeen Talba, Special Advisor to the Minister of Power, Nigeria. He said the implementation of a regional initiative for ECOWAS standards and labelling for energy efficient appliances has obvious advantages, including: (1) mitigation of peak loads and costs of power cuts and load shedding; (2) reduced investment needs for electricity generation plants and associated transmission infrastructure; (3) reduced consumption of fossil fuels in existing power plants and related emissions; (4) savings in energy costs for end consumers, thereby increasing their well-being (see Annex 4, Speech from the official launch of ECOWAS S&L initiative).

The ECOWAS Initiative on Energy Efficient Lighting was launched by Mr Omar Diagne, Senegalese Ambassador to Ghana. In his speech, he said that efficient lighting in the ECOWAS region would contribute to tangible results for the people of the region, including annual energy savings equivalent to about 6% of total regional consumption of electricity. The energy saved could electrify at least 1.2 million new households and generate annual savings that could exceed \$207 million on a regional scale (see Annex 5, Speech from the official launch of ECOWAS efficient lighting Initiative).

The ECOWAS Initiative on Achieving High Performance Distribution of Electricity was launched by Mr Ibrahim Sani, Director General of Energy, Niger, representing the Minister of Energy and Petroleum. He discussed the challenges in West Africa of maintaining and expanding reliable energy supplies and the economic losses incurred by inefficient distribution. Noting that it is feasible to reduce power distribution losses to less than 10%, Mr Sani asserted that high performance energy distribution is within reach and launched this

ECOWAS initiative (see Annex 6, Speech from the official launch of ECOWAS high performance distribution initiative).

The ECOWAS Initiative on Safe, Sustainable and Affordable Cooking was launched by Ms Fatou Ndeye Gaye, Minister of Forestry and Environment, the Gambia. She reiterated the health, safety and environmental hazards associated with traditional cooking methods. She said that to mitigate these dangers, this ECOWAS initiative aims to ensure that all citizens of the ECOWAS region have access to clean, safe cookstoves by 2030. She described the partners and methods involved in moving forward, and closed by officially launching the Initiative (see Annex 7, Speech from the official launch of ECOWAS efficient cooking initiative).

The ECOWAS Initiative on Financing Sustainable Energy was launched by Mr Oluniyi Robbin-Coker, Minister of Energy and Water, Sierra Leone. He said that delivering energy is a high-cost venture and therefore the ECOWAS initiative will be key in this regard to the success of all initiatives being launched. He explained that this initiative would establish appropriate financial mechanisms and leverage financial support from ECOWAS Member States and their partners to create opportunities for investment at all project stages. He continued by saying that the initiative would establish finance focal points in each Member State to build national capacity on a range of issues including risk mitigation, formulating fair contracts, and fundraising. In closing, he officially launched the initiative (see Annex 8, Speech from the official launch of ECOWAS financing sustainable energy).

The draft policy was deliberated at an ECOWAS energy ministers meeting, held on 31 October 2012, in Accra, Ghana. At the conclusion of the meeting, the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy (EEEP) and resolution were approved, subject to the inclusion of ministers' comments (see Annex 9, Final communiqué of ECOWAS energy ministers meeting).

In approving the documents, ECOWAS energy ministers recommended that the EE policy documents should be presented at the next ECOWAS ministers council (see Annex 10, Final resolution on the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy).

As part of the ECOWAS regional EE policy (see Annex 11, ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy document approved by ministers), a specific target has been agreed upon by ECOWAS Member States regarding the development and adoption of region-wide efficiency standards for buildings (e.g. building codes). EE criteria, for new buildings as well as for existing ones undergoing major refurbishment, should incorporate the principles of tropical architecture and urban planning standards.

In this context, and following the decision of ECOWAS Member States, an ECOWAS initiative on EE in buildings is being prepared by ECREEE, with support from the SEEA-WA project partners. This initiative will promote the development and implementation of region-wide efficiency standards for buildings. It will also promote the implementation of the principles of tropical architecture in order to improve the EE of buildings and their adaptation to the climatic conditions reigning in West Africa.

3.1.3. Awareness raising on energy efficiency measures

The project team carried out a broad range of awareness raising activities on EE, mainly through the ECOWAS High Level Energy Forum, organised in Accra, Ghana, from 29–31 October 2012.

3.1.3.1. High level energy forum towards Sustainable Energy for All in West Africa

ECREEE, with the Global Forum for Sustainable Energy (GSFE), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Government of Ghana jointly organised the High Level Energy Forum on the theme Paving the Way for Sustainable Energy for All in West Africa through Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency from 29–31 October 2012, in Accra, Ghana.

Over 320 participants, including ECOWAS ministers, the Director General of UNIDO, Mr Kandeh Yumkella, President of the GFSE, and Ms Irene Giner-Reichl, as well as other key stakeholders from West Africa's energy sector and the international community, convened within the forum to establish a regional framework for the attainment by 2030 of all three critical targets set by the UN under its Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL). SE4ALL seeks to reinforce commitments from Member States to take concrete action towards ensuring universal access to energy services; doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix; and doubling the global rate of improvement in EE.

On 30 October 2012, participants convened in a ministerial session, chaired by Mr Oluniyi Robbin-Coker, Minister of Energy and Water, Sierra Leone. Resolutions on RE and EE were discussed and adopted, focusing on the ECOWAS Policy on Renewable Energy (EPRE); the ECOWAS Policy on Energy Efficiency (EPEE); the ECOWAS Small Hydro Power Programme; and the ECOWAS Bioenergy Strategy Framework.

Prior to the adoption of the EPEE and its initiatives, five separate workshops were held on each, providing a platform to raise awareness on issues pertaining to EE in the region. Reports on the workshops are presented below.



Figure 1: Sustainable Energy Forum, 31 October 2012, Accra

3.1.3.2. Workshop on ECOWAS Initiative on Efficient Lighting

The efficient lighting workshop took place on 29 October in Accra, Ghana. In his speech to open the workshop, Mr Ibrahim Soumaila, representing ECREEE, introduced the initiative on ECOWAS efficient lighting as well as outlining to participants its objectives. He stressed the need for regional integration to achieve the initiative's objectives, and to work together to create a roadmap for achieving the regional target.

The Chairman of the workshop, Professor A.K. Ofori Ahenkorah, Executive Secretary Director of Ghana's Energy Commission, stated that significant energy and economic savings could be achieved through the use of efficient lighting; and that the session was to

produce a joint statement on this. Describing success in Ghana in introducing minimum EE standards for lighting, he stressed the importance of phasing out incandescent lamps.

A representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) described tools for transitioning West African countries to more efficient lighting. Describing the economic and development benefits of modern efficient lighting, she noted that while a significant number of countries are planning the phasing out of inefficient incandescent lamps, few African countries have such plans in place. Also provided was an overview of the ECOWAS Initiative on Energy Efficient Lighting, focusing on the need for nationally appropriate and contextually driven actions that build on existing work in the region. It was claimed that the initiative aimed to leverage regional best practice and use an integrated approach to rendering lighting activities sustainable through policy measures, capacity building, awareness raising and financing.

Following presentation of cases from ECOWAS countries and some discussion, participants highlighted many problems and debated such challenges as monitoring and enforcement; lack of recycling capacities; properly disposing of compact fluorescent bulbs containing mercury; the need for product labelling; a lack of interest from energy producers in encouraging EE; and the need for solutions for dealing with old incandescent lamps.

At the end of the presentation, participants agreed to a draft joint statement from the workshop, which was presented by the Chairman, Professor Ahenkorah, resolving that ECOWAS countries, inter alia, should: initiate a full transition to efficient lighting following an integrated policy approach; promote education, institutionalisation and legislation; and by 2016 adopt policies to phase out incandescent lights by 2020 (see Annex 12, Joint statement on efficient lighting workshop).



Figure 2: Efficient Lighting workshop, 29 October 2012, Accra

3.1.3.3. *Workshop on the ECOWAS Initiative on Standard and Labelling of energy equipment*

On 30 October 2012, within the framework of the ECOWAS High Level Forum, towards Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) in West Africa, in Accra, Ghana, the first workshop on the ECOWAS initiative on standards and labelling of energy equipment was conducted. The workshop cum first technical committee meeting brought together experts from ministries of energy and standards bodies from the ECOWAS region.

The workshop, which was chaired by Mr Kofi Adu Agyarko from the Energy Commission of Ghana, aimed at the establishment of a network of stakeholders, and agreement on the scope of the initiative as well as the roadmap for implementation. Implementation of the regional ECOWAS EE Initiative on Standards and Labelling will be supported by a number of technical and financial partners in order to ensure successful market transformation.

After Mr Benoit Lebot, from UNDP, described the benefits of regional cooperation on standards and labelling, Mr Peter Traupmann, Managing Director of AEA, gave a presentation on best practice on S&L, including the EU approach to standard and labelling of EE appliances. This was followed by a presentation by Ms Jenny Corry (CLASP) and Ms Gabrielle Dreyfus (US DOE/SEAD) on the super-efficient equipment and appliance development initiative and overview of activities and results of support analyses for the ECOWAS S&L initiative.

Country experience from Senegal, Nigeria and Ghana was presented by Mr M'Backé Niang from the Senegalese standards association, Mr Etiosa Uyigue, national project coordinator, UNDP GEF EE programme, and Mr Kofi Adu Agyarko from the Energy Commission of Ghana, respectively. Other organisations, such as UEMOA represented by Mamadou Dianka, and IEPF represented by Jean-Pierre Ndoutoum, also gave presentations on their institutions' experiences.

Thereafter, a proposed work programme for the short and medium term, to be adopted by the participants was presented by Mr Ibrahim Soumaila, EE expert from ECREEE.

The main objective of the initiative on EE standards and labelling is to encourage regional cooperation in the development of ECOWAS regional standards and labels for energy efficient equipment. A significant market transformation can be achieved through:

- development and implementation of legislative, regulatory and other policies and tools
- capacity building for main stakeholders, and training and qualifications for staff
- awareness raising for national authorities, manufacturers and the general public
- development and implementation of financial instruments.

After presentations and discussions, participants concluded the workshop with the declaration as at Annex 3, Joint statement from the standard and labelling workshop).



Figure 3: Standard and Labelling workshop, 30 October 2012, Accra

3.1.3.4. Workshop on ECOWAS Initiative on High Performance Electricity Distribution

The workshop on high performance distribution of electricity was chaired by Mr Algai Basiru Gaye, ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority. He noted that electricity distribution losses ranged from 15–40% of the power generated in West Africa. He stressed that these losses have significant impacts on service and domestic productivity, resulting in losses of up to 2% of GDP. After describing the initiative, Mr Mahama Kappiah called for political support through the setting of appropriate tariffs and establishment of performance contracts for utilities. Mr Bruno Leclerc, agence française de développement, stressed the importance of improving management capacities of distribution companies; better training and capacity building; and effective regulation and transparency.

Participants' discussions focused on issues related to the role of regulators in the ECOWAS initiative, capacity issues, the need for standard procedures to eliminate inefficiencies, better load management and integration, consideration of distribution challenges in land-use planning and the importance of strategic planning.

3.1.3.5. *Workshop on ECOWAS Initiative on Efficient, Affordable and Sustainable Cooking*

This session was chaired by Rose Mensah-Kutin, ENERGIA Network. The presentation was delivered by Mr Bah F.M. Saho, RE expert at ECREEE. He described the concept of the initiative, explaining that it is targeted at women, who are most at risk of health hazards arising from indoor air pollution. He noted that the aim of the initiative is to provide 100% of the West African population with access to clean, sustainable and safe cooking energy by 2030, adding that the estimated cost in the short term is €7.6 million, with an annual addition of €100 million until 2020.

The presentation was followed by a question and answer session. Participants raised concerns regarding the harmonisation of the ECREEE approach with other initiatives; consideration of all technologies such as solar cookers; use innovative financing mechanisms such as climate change mitigation; and adaptation funds.

In addressing concerns regarding the sources of funds for the initiative, Mr Kappiah explained that ECREEE's initiative will be implemented in synergy with others through the national energy ministries, GEF focal points and environment ministries. He added that although some project funding could come from ECOWAS, it would be unlikely that most ECOWAS countries would be able to allocate public funds to the initiative.

The panelists, drawn from various institutions involved in clean cookstove activities, presented their experiences. Ms Radha Muthiah, from the Global Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves, described her organisation's efforts to bring clean cookstoves to 100 million households by 2020 by creating a market-based approach to enabling demand and providing affordable clean cooking options. She noted that the Alliance is technology neutral and that there is no one perfect stove. Muthiah explained that her organisation provides capacity building and funding of entrepreneurs, and contributes to the creation of standards for clean, safe stoves.

Ms Mireille Affoudji of GIZ spoke on the clean cookstove projects undertaken in Senegal, including one on valuing forests for more than just fuelwood. She focused on the value of market-based approaches and described Senegal's success in working with local craftspeople to produce stoves domestically, and underlined the potential to replicate this.

Mr Alain Guinebault of GERES stated that his non-governmental organisations' (NGOs) work on energy is based on self-developed technologies and techniques customised to local conditions, and said that GERES has distributed millions of stoves without subsidies or other assistance. Guinebault indicated that the €100 million investment ECOWAS is planning for ECREEE's initiative will be challenging to mobilise. He emphasised GERES' work with local government and the need for other NGOs to work more alongside governments.

Dr Debajit Palit of TERI (The Energy Resources Institute) indicated that there are hard and soft issues related to "improved" stoves. He observed that the important value chain links between technology developers and distributors of clean cookstoves on the ground are often forgotten. He reported that TERI has been working on distributing combined clean heating and lighting units in Ethiopia and would be happy to do so in ECOWAS countries. Dr Palit

stressed the urgent need for international harmonisation of cookstove testing and certification systems.

In wrapping up the session, Mr Bah F.M. Saho of ECREEE confirmed the ECOWAS region's commitment to striving to bring safe, efficient and sustainable cooking to the ECOWAS people. He noted that the approach would include promoting the use of very efficient cookstoves as the region transits to alternative and clean modern biofuels.

The primary focus of the initiative will be on increasing the efficiency and sustainability of biomass based cooking energy and introducing modern biofuels such as ethanol, biogas and briquettes. The initiative, as part of EEEP's action plan, will focus on policies, capacity building, awareness raising and financing mechanisms. Actions will be carried out in a coordinated manner at regional and national level, taking into consideration the specific conditions of each country.

Building on international work, the initiative will aid countries within the region in adopting standards on efficiency and on emissions for cooking fuels and cooking facilities. The initiative will establish a network to facilitate exchange of best practice on technologies, techniques and approaches among stakeholders at the international, regional and national levels. The initiative will work with selected testing and research centres with regional outreach, particularly to develop regional capacity to carry out essential research on fuel production and supply, and to certify the performance of improved stoves.

3.1.3.6. *Workshop on ECOWAS Initiative on Financing Sustainable Energy*

The workshop on financing was chaired by John Wasielewski, Development Finance Advisor for the US Government. He opened the session by acknowledging that there are no easy answers to the many financing questions on energy facing developing countries.

Hyacinth Elayo, ECREEE, presented the concept and roadmap of the ECOWAS Initiative on Financing Sustainable Energy. He indicated that once operational, the initiative's core tasks will be to: create teaching materials; provide training and assistance with financial engineering and other financial matters; increase the volume of EREF (ECOWAS Renewable Energy Facility) funding; and facilitate the operationalisation of the ECREEE Investment and Business Initiative.

Lawrence Agbemabiese, UNEP, presented the experience of the Rural Energy Enterprise Development (REED) project, which aims to expand access to affordable and climate friendly energy services and increase local economic activity in Africa without harming the environment. He explained that its focus is to fill capacity gaps that prevent small businesses from accessing financing. He said more than 500 entrepreneurs have received enterprise development training, and that 31 of these also received investment under the project. He explained that the US\$2 million invested to date has seen more than 2 million households benefit from improved energy services, with over 1 million of these served by Toyola cookstoves alone.

Martin Lugmayr, ECREEE-UNIDO, described the EREF, which makes grants available for small-scale projects and businesses in peri-urban and rural areas to create knowledge for capacity-building activities. He explained that the EREF's first financing window was able to fund entrepreneurs at the pre-investment and project development stages. He said the second window would finance development of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and energy service companies (ESCOs). He highlighted that financing for the 41 projects has successfully leveraged an average of 68% of additional funding from other sources.

Andreas Karner, ConPlusUltra GmbH, presented a study commissioned by the Austrian Development Agency comparing small-scale “innovative responsible finance” mechanisms focusing on ecological, economic and social sustainability. He said these mechanisms included community banking, leasing, micro-franchising, revolving funds, equity for SMEs, microloans and term finance, all of which provide financing to final beneficiaries. He indicated that new financial schemes in ECOWAS have the potential to strengthen RE production and efficiency. He made a number of recommendations, including for governments to: cooperate with local finance institutions to finance local solutions; develop financing tools with local finance institutions; only use experienced financial institutions as partners; and ensure financing methods avoid poverty traps for poor clients.

François Greau, ADEME, discussed his organisation’s work in West Africa, which focuses on institutional and legislation enforcement, energy management, pilot projects and demonstrations, public–private partnerships (PPPs), mobilisation of international financing, and facilitating cooperation. He described projects on EE in buildings in Morocco and on solar energy in Tunisia.

Demba Diop, Energy Consultant, described the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) facility for promoting bioenergy in West Africa. He then discussed agri-residues and municipal by-product bioenergy investments.

David Vilar, ECREEE, described the ECOWAS Renewable Energy Investment Facility (EREIF), which promotes medium- to large-scale RE infrastructure projects. He explained that its main activities include: fostering and endorsing investment to promote RE infrastructure projects; facilitating execution of RE investment projects; linking stakeholders involved in financing and development of renewables infrastructure; decreasing investor and developer misconceptions about renewables; creating links between developers and financial partners; and becoming a meeting point for stakeholders.

Vanessa Laubin, GERES, talked about the difficulties surrounding Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) projects and carbon financing in the African context. She highlighted three barriers to African participation in the Clean Development Mechanism: intricate methodologies; high initial investment requirements; and the complexity of analysing carbon cycles, for which expertise does not generally exist in Africa.



Figure 4: Financing sustainable energy workshop, 29 October 2012, Accra, Ghana

3.1.3.7. *ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting*

The ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting took place on 31 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana. During this meeting, participants agreed the regional EE policy, including the five ECOWAS EE initiatives.

This meeting was chaired by Oluniyi Robbin-Coker, Minister of Energy and Water, Sierra Leone. The opening address was delivered by M. Ebrima Njie, ECOWAS Commissioner for Infrastructure, who claimed that the key to ECREEE's success and the success of ECOWAS policies on RE and EE was the presence of political will for their effective implementation.

Mr Emmanuel Armah Kofi Buah, Deputy Minister of Energy, Ghana, on behalf of Mr Joe Oteng-Adjei, Minister for Energy, Ghana, in his address stated Ghana's commitment to achieving the SE4ALL targets and urged the other Member States to do the same.

Mr Armand Dakehoun, Ministry of Energy, Benin, presented the resolution relating to EEEP. He explained that EEEP aims to double the annual improvement in EE in West Africa to approximately 4% via actions such as: phasing-out incandescent lamps and reducing losses in distribution to under 10% by 2020; achieving universal access to clean cooking solutions by 2030; and establishing by the end of 2014 an ECOWAS Technical Committee for Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling and adopting accompanying standards and labels.

In the ensuing discussion, Mahama Kappiah, ECREEE, explained that the policy is based on a year-long regional study and high-level consultations, and stated that although government revenues would be affected by reducing taxes and tariffs on sustainable energy equipment, the proposed policy has high-level endorsement. Chair Coker added that while initially duties could be lowered on final products, this should eventually be shifted to component parts, which could be assembled in West Africa, creating jobs.

The ministers suggested that the EE policy be amended to include EE in buildings. Ministers then adopted the resolution with the proposed amendments (see Annex 10, Final Resolution on the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy).



Figure 5: ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting, 31 October 2012, Accra

3.1.4. Facilitate implementation of energy efficient technologies

As part of the development of the regional policy on EE, a number of activities have been conducted, among which are: the EE policy document revision by integration of the validation workshop comments; organisation of ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting for approval of the policy; organisation of the High Level Forum during which were held the technical workshops and the launch of the five regional ECOWAS EE initiatives on (a) efficient lighting; (b) alliance for high performance distribution of electricity; (c) standards and labelling (S&L); (d) climate finance for RE and EE; (e) safe, sustainable and affordable cooking. As mentioned

above, work is currently underway on the development of an ECOWAS initiative on energy efficient buildings, following agreement among ECOWAS Member States.

The EE initiatives will play a substantial role in delivering concrete actions for the deployment of EE technologies in West Africa. Specifically, the initiatives will develop activities in four main areas to support the diffusion of EE technologies, namely:

- development and implementation of policies and tools
- capacity building
- awareness raising
- financial instruments.

Four of these initiatives are technology specific (lighting, cooking, buildings and electricity distribution). Two of the initiatives address cross-cutting issues that need to be put in place in order to enable market penetration of EE technologies (standards and labelling and sustainable energy finance). Synergies between the initiatives and with other ongoing relevant actions in West Africa are being exploited. As a package, the initiatives will set in motion a number of actions leading to market transformation towards energy efficient equipment in West Africa, mobilising public and private actors in the process.

3.2. Contracts awarded for the implementation of the SEEA-WA Project

For the first six months of the second year, 10 August 2012 to 10 February 2013, of the project implementation, five contracts have been awarded to three national institutions to function in the capacity of national competence centres. These competence centres are GRET (Gambia), DGE (Guinea-Bissau) and CERER (Senegal). Furthermore, contracts were awarded to two international consultants, on the development of cooking initiatives, and for a video production about cooking. Other contracts concern translation and review of EE policy documents made by national and international consultants.

3.3. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation activities are in charge of ENDA (Environment and Development of Action). Currently, they are developing:

- a baseline report
- sheets/ A tool for the monitoring and evaluation of performance/impact of effects of the SEEA-WA project
- sheets/tools-monitoring indicators of effects/impacts of the project SEEA-WA
- matrix of the decisions in energy and EE
- sheets on different impacts (EE governance, economic, technologic, etc.).

3.4. Timetable

Project activities are presently progressing as originally planned, according to the following calendar.

Year 2													
Activity	Semester 3						Semester 4						Implementing body
	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.1 Stock taking, diagnosis													AEA, ECREEE, AERE
1.2 Regional level institutional capacity building, knowledge sharing													ECREEE, AEA, AERE, ADEME, UNDP, ENERGIA
1.3 National level institutional capacity building, knowledge sharing, institutional change													ECREEE, AEA, AERE, ADEME, UNDP, ECI
1.4 ECOWAS EE policy paper													AEA, ECREEE, AERE, ENERGIA
1.5 Gender													ENERGIA, AEA, ECREEE
2.1 Prioritisation and scoping													ECREEE, AEA, ENERGIA, ECI
2.2 Content and visual identity													ECREEE, AEA, ENERGIA, ECI
2.3 Carry out national campaigns focused on key intermediaries													ECREEE
2.4 Carry out regional and national media campaign focused on general public													ECREEE
3.1 Regional and national capacity building on technical issues													ECREEE, AERE, AEA, ADEME, ENERGIA, UNDP, ECI
3.2 Regional and national financial tools													ECREEE, AERE
3.3 Technical exchange of experience													ECREEE, AEA, AERE, ADEME, ENERGIA, UNDP, ECI
Visibility and communication													ECREEE, AEA, AERE, ADEME, ENERGIA, UNDP, ECI

4. Partners and other cooperation

4.1. Relationship among the formal partners of this Action

The ECOWAS Commission is the beneficiary of ACP-EU Energy Facility financial support for the SEEA-WA action. ECREEE, a specialised agency of ECOWAS, as the lead project partner, has been mandated to carry out the action.

Relations between the ECOWAS Commission, ECREEE and the other project partners are excellent, as described below.

4.1.1. AEA

AEA supported ECREEE in the development and revision of the ECOWAS EE policy document and the implementation plan, which were submitted to the ECOWAS energy ministers meeting for approval. AEA also actively participated in the organisation of the High Level Forum, including, among other tasks, elaborating the concept note, programme, identification of speakers, participants, etc. AEA supported ECREEE in the organisation of the workshops for the five ECOWAS EE initiatives. Specifically AEA coordinated the development of the concept note of the standards and labelling initiative and supported ECREEE with the organisation of the first S&L technical committee. AEA also supported the development of the concept note and video of the West Africa Clean Cooking Alliance (WACCA). AEA contributed to the organisation of the ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting which approved the document of EE policy on 31 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana. AEA contributed to and participated in the SEEA-WA coordination meeting on 4 November in Accra, Ghana. Thereafter, AEA has supported the further development of the EE initiatives, notably standards and labelling, cooking and, more recently, the EE buildings initiative.

4.1.2. AERE

AERE was particularly active in supporting ECREEE in the revision of the regional EE policy document and the implementation plan. These have been submitted to the ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting for approval. AERE has also developed the EE initiatives concept notes, especially on High Performance Distribution of Electricity. AERE contributed to the organisation of the ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting, the organisation of the High Performance Distribution of Electricity and the High Level Forum that obtained financial support from French public authorities. AERE participated in the SEEA-WA coordination meeting on 4 November 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.1.3. ENERGIA

ENERGIA has contributed towards the revision of the Regional Policy on Energy Efficiency by providing particular support on gender issues. In addition to this, ENERGIA contributed to the development of the EE initiatives concept note, especially on efficient cooking, the organisation of the ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting, and the workshop on the cooking initiative held on 30 October 2012. ENERGIA participated in the fourth SEEA-WA coordination meeting held on 3 November 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.1.4. ENDA

ENDA is currently drafting the baseline report of EE policy and preparing the first monitoring and evaluation of the SEEA-WA project. ENDA also participated in all High Level Forum events including EE initiative workshops and the fourth SEEA-WA coordination meeting which was held on 3 November 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.1.5. ADEME (project donor and associate partner)

ADEME participated in all High Level Forum events, including EE initiative workshops, and the fourth SEEA-WA coordination meeting which was held on 3 November 2012 in Accra, Ghana. Also, ADEME has contributed additional funding for GERES to develop the ECOWAS financing sustainable energy initiative.

4.1.6. UNDP (project donor)

UNDP was one of the principal organisers of the Accra High Level Forum Workshop, and has also been involved in planning the High Level Forum. UNDP brought in additional funds to support some African participants; they also participated in the fourth SEEA-WA coordination meeting which was held on 3 November 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.2. Relationship with state authorities in the member countries

Relations with state authorities are excellent. The NFI of each of the ECOWAS Member States has been actively participating in the project, notably at the Accra High Level Forum, at the stock-taking missions, approved by a ministers meeting of the Regional Policy on Energy Efficiency; and participation in the workshops for the five ECOWAS EE initiatives held on 29 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.3. Relationships with other organisations involved in implementing the Action

4.3.1. UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was one of the main organisers of the High Level Energy Forum: Towards Sustainable Energy for All in West Africa, themed Paving the Way for Sustainable Energy for All in West Africa through Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency from 29–31 October 2012, in Accra, Ghana. This event was hosted by the Government of Ghana and took place as part of the UN Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL) Initiative. The event was chaired by the Director General of UNIDO and Chair of UN Sustainable Energy. Links to UNIDO activities in West Africa such as the ECOWAS Industrial Energy Efficiency Initiative are being pursued through the SEEA-WA project.

4.3.2. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP, through the enlighten programme has contributed to the development of the concept note on the ECOWAS Efficient Lighting Initiative. UNEP has also been involved in the organisation of the initiative's workshop and participated by making a presentation and inspiring the workshop. Moreover, UNEP has participated in all High Level Forum events held on 29 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.3.3. US Department of Energy (US-DoE)

The US-DoE has contributed to the development of the Standards and Labelling Initiative's concept note, through the Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) programme and the Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Programme (CLASP). SEAD and CLASP actively participated in the organisation and inspiration of the S&L workshop held on 29 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana. They participated in all other events during the High Level Forum.

4.3.4. GIZ

The GIZ HERA (household energy project) has contributed to the production of two Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the development of a detailed concept paper for the ECOWAS Regional Initiative for clean, safe, affordable and sustainable cooking. This is to support ECREEE in its work on the cooking initiative and the video document on cooking, which are being achieved in the context of cooperation between the SEEA-WA and ProCEAO projects (ProCEAO is another energy facility funded project). GIZ has also contributed to the organisation of the efficient cooking workshop and launch of the initiative in Accra, Ghana during the High Level Forum held from 29–31 October 2012.

4.3.5. GERES

In supporting ECREEE, GERES, a major French NGO involved in energy and development, has developed the environmental finance initiative. GERES participated in organising and leading the workshop and the launch of the financing of the sustainable energy initiative held in Accra, Ghana. GERES has also participated in development of the cooking initiative.

4.3.6. WAPP

The West African Power Pool (WAPP) is a specialised ECOWAS agency responsible for developing infrastructure and institutions for cross-border electricity trade in the region. WAPP participated in organising and inspiring the workshop as well as the launch of the high performance distribution of electricity initiative during the High Level Forum held from 29–31 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.3.7. Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC)

In the context of the West African Clean Cooking Alliance (WACCA) and the S&L initiative, the project has developed links to GACC activities in the field of clean cookstoves.

4.4. Links with other Actions

The project team has developed strong links with the following actions.

4.4.1. ProCEAO

The ProCEAO and SEEA-WA projects have cooperated in supporting ECREEE in the development of the efficient cooking initiative.

4.4.2. RREP-WA

The RREP-WA project, supported by the EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme, aims to support ECOWAS in developing a regional RE policy. The SEEA-WA and RREP-WA projects have cooperated during the High Level Forum to organise the ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting that gained approval of the EE and RE policies on 31 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

4.4.3. Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

The High Level Forum was organised in partnership with the SE4ALL initiative from 29–31 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana. During this forum, five of the ECOWAS EE workshops were organized, along with the Energy Ministers Meeting and several other events. ECREEE has been nominated as the regional focal point in West Africa for SE4All, while the SEEA-WA project is being developed in alignment with the priorities and goals of the regional strategy for SE4ALL.

4.4.4. Institut de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF)

IEPF, which recently became the Institut de la francophonie et le développement durable (IFDD), is a subsidiary body of the International organisation of the francophonie (OIF). IEPF and ECREEE have signed a framework agreement for the joint development and implementation of RE and EE programmes in West Africa. As part of this agreement, IEPF and ECREEE participate in each other's EE activities. In May 2012, the SEEA-WA project and ECREEE were represented at the workshop organised by IEPF in Lomé (Togo) to develop the training programme on EE in building, for professionals of urban planning, construction and building.

In October 2012, IEPF participated actively in the ECOWAS initiatives on EE, especially efficient lighting and standard labelling. IEPF also organised back to back with the High Level Forum the steering committee meeting of the UEMOA standard and labelling project of which ECREEE is also a member.

From 11–15 March 2013, IEPF organised the training of professionals in urban planning, construction, and the construction challenges of the energy transition in Lomé (Togo) where the SEEA-WA was presented. Furthermore, a joint training workshop on EE in building for all ECOWAS countries is planned.

4.4.5. Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)

UEMOA is implementing a project on S&L in their member countries. In the framework of the ECOWAS S&L initiative, UEMOA has agreed that we take advantage of their lessons learned and harmonise the respective initiatives. For this purpose, the UEMOA representative made a presentation on their project objectives and activities during the S&L initiative workshop held on 29 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana, during the High Level Forum.

4.4.6. UNDP/GEF/Energy Commission of Nigeria Energy Efficiency Project,

In the context of the S&L initiative, efforts are being coordinated with the on-going UNDP/GEF/Energy Commission of Nigeria Energy Efficiency Project, which has the overall objective to improve the EE of end-use appliances used in Nigeria with the aim of reducing energy demand.

4.5. Previous EC grants in view of strengthening the same target group

ECOWAS has not received any previous EC grant for the same target group.

5. Visibility

The SEEA-WA project team has conducted the following activities with regards to visibility and communication:

- A project website www.seea-wa.org containing mainly information on the project targets and activities. The website also contains several organised main events.
- Within the framework of the High Level Forum organised from 29–31 October 2012 in Accra, Ghana there was an excellent opportunity to organise the ECOWAS Energy Ministers meeting that approved the EE policy.
- SEEA-WA has successfully started to liaise with other relevant ongoing initiatives in the region and has established excellent communication channels with the project teams.
- SEEA-WA has printed a project information leaflet and a project banner, prominently presenting the EC logo. The leaflet has been distributed in High Level Forum and EE initiatives workshops as well as at all relevant ECREEE events to assure dissemination of project information.
- Visibility of the EU contribution has been extensive: EC supported organisation of the High Level Forum and has actively participated. The EC logo features prominently in all documents produced and distributed within the framework of the project.
- During the High Level Forum, several publications were produced (press release, press conference interview, banner, Energy Efficiency Policy document) in which EC is clearly indicated.

ECOWAS and the project team have no objections to EC publicising the action and will cooperate in any way possible.

Name of the contact person for the Action: **Mr Mahama Kappiah**

Signature :



Location :

Praia, Cape Verde

Date report due :

soon after 10 February 2013

Date report sent :

01/04/13

6. Annexes

- Annex 1. Status of ongoing activities
- Annex 2. Membership of Standard and Labelling (S&L) Technical Committee
- Annex 3. Joint statement of standard and labelling workshop
- Annex 4. Speech from official launch of ECOWAS S&L initiative
- Annex 5. Speech from official launch of ECOWAS efficient lighting initiative
- Annex 6. Speech from official launch of ECOWAS high performance distribution
- Annex 7. Speech from official launch of ECOWAS efficient cooking initiative
- Annex 8. Speech from official launch of ECOWAS financing sustainable energy
- Annex 9. Final communiqué of ECOWAS Energy Ministers Meeting
- Annex 10. Final resolution on the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy
- Annex 11. ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy document approved by ministers
- Annex 12. Joint statement on efficient lighting workshop
- Annex 13. Speech from the Director-General of UNIDO and Chair of UN Energy
- Annex 14. List of Competence Centres