



Progress and results till date of the ACP EU Energy Facility

Status – projects, type, number, location,
implementation till date
Findings from the monitoring

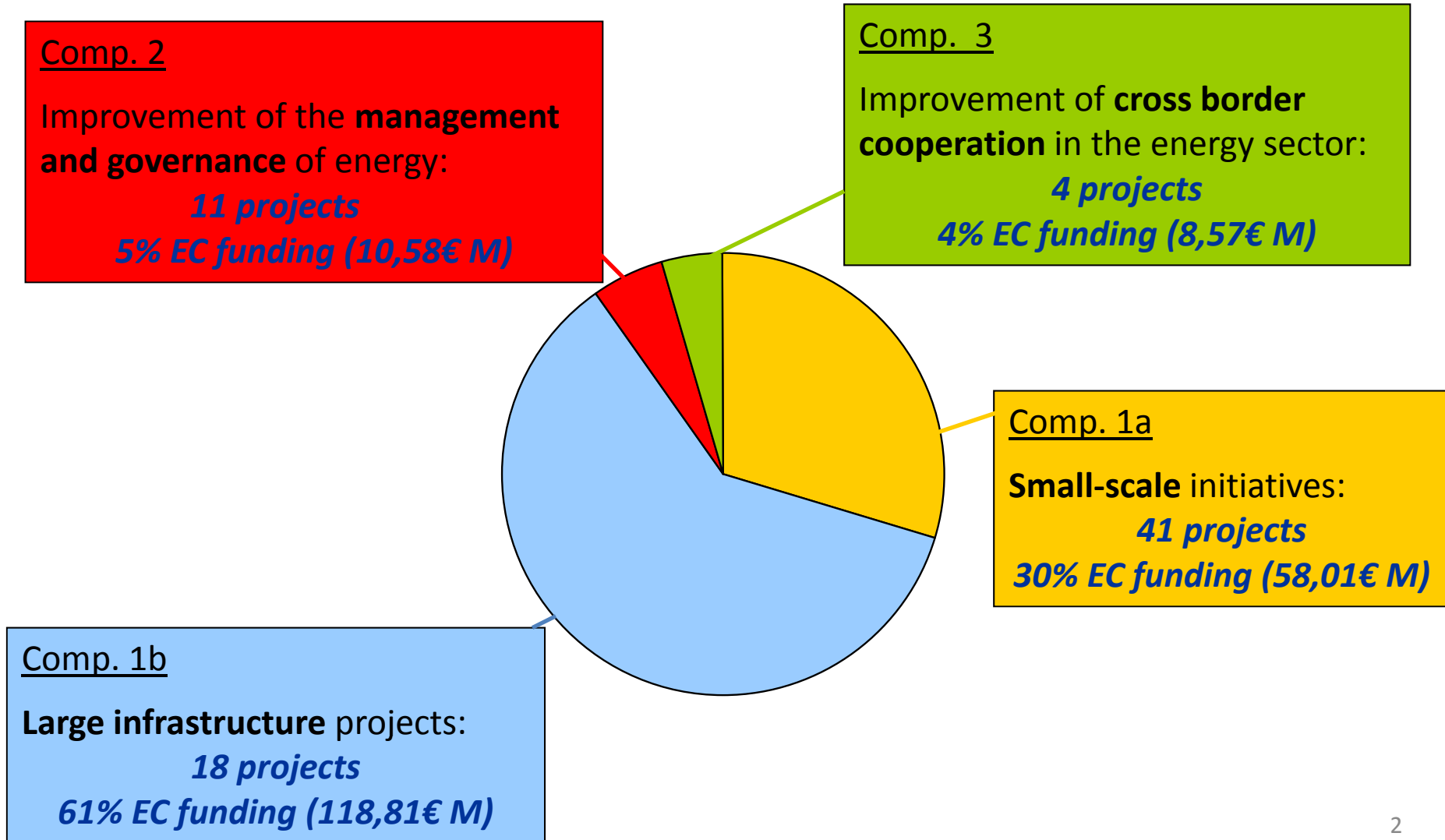
Annegrete Lausten,

Danish Energy Management

TA to the EC Delegations for the monitoring of
the Energy Facility's projects



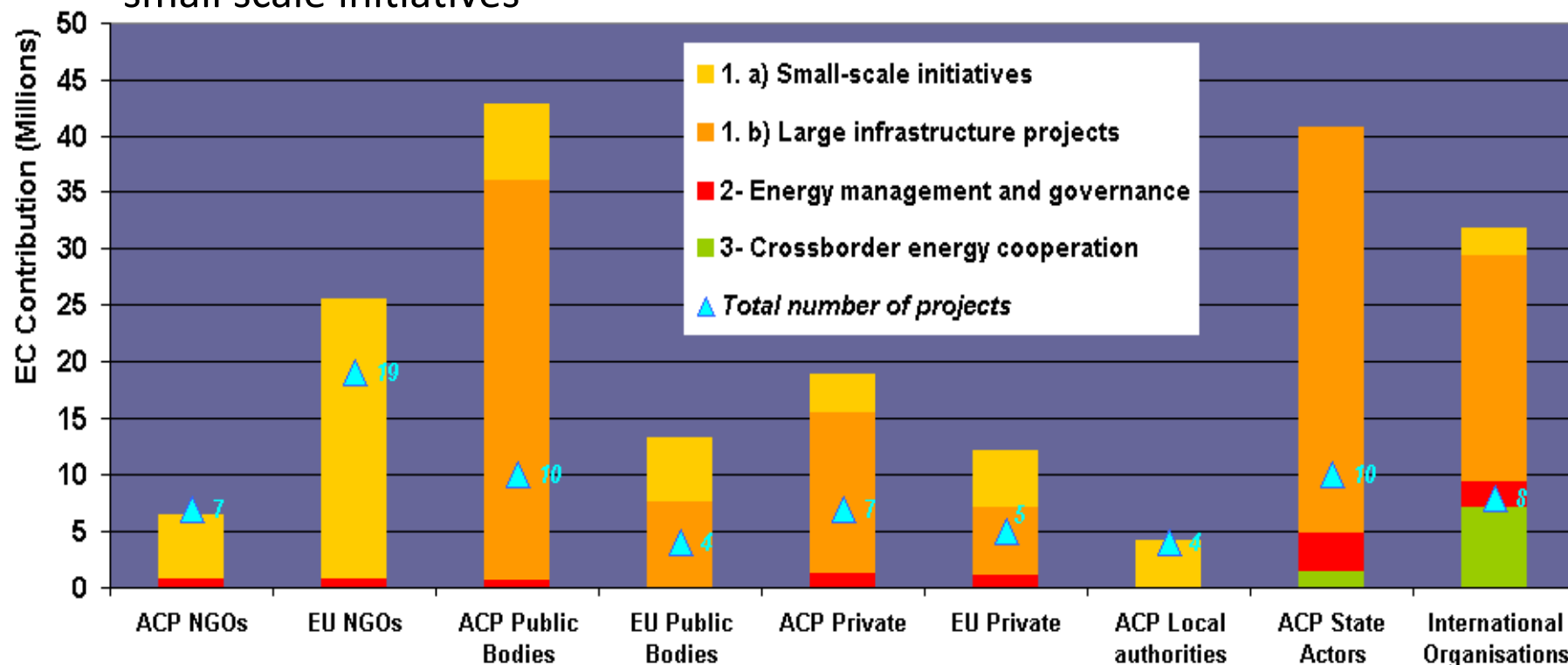
EC contribution - breakdown on Energy Facility I projects





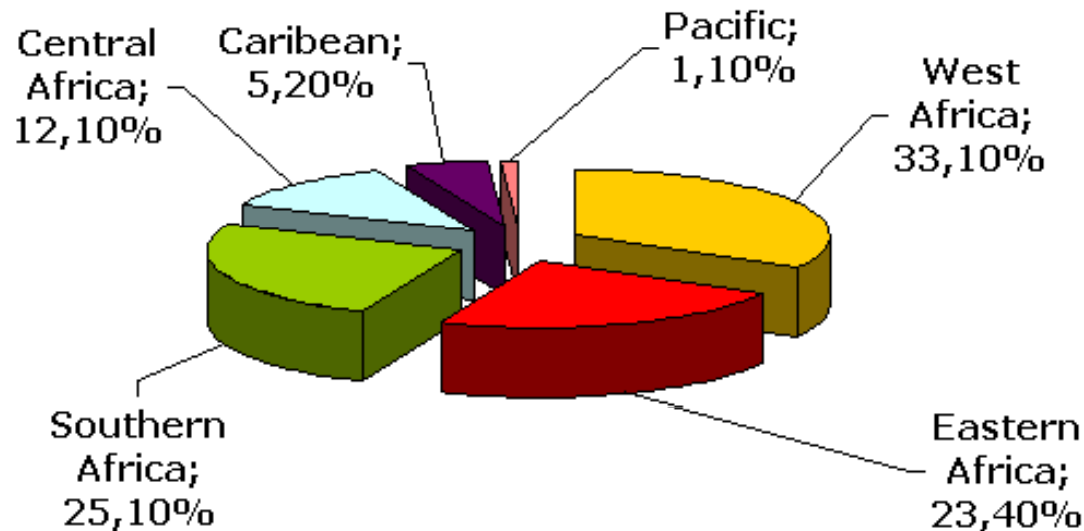
EF funding and breakdown by applicants' legal status and origin

- **ACP Public authorities at national and regional levels** developed a considerable number of projects of **large infrastructures**
- **NGOs** are the largest group in terms of **number of projects** (26) mostly in small scale initiatives



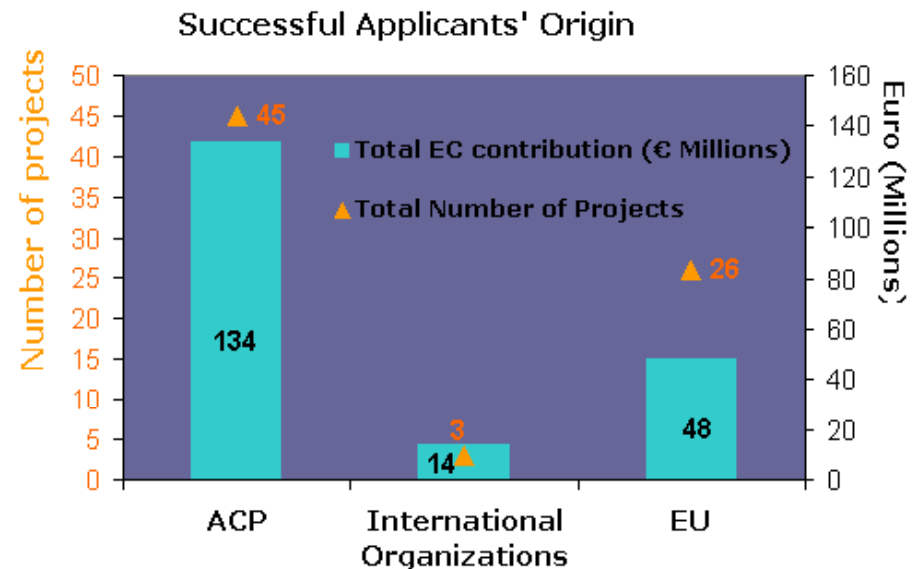


Geographical distribution of EC funds



- Geographical distribution of EF projects is **very similar** to the one resulting from the **9th EDF funds through National and Regional Indicative Programmes**

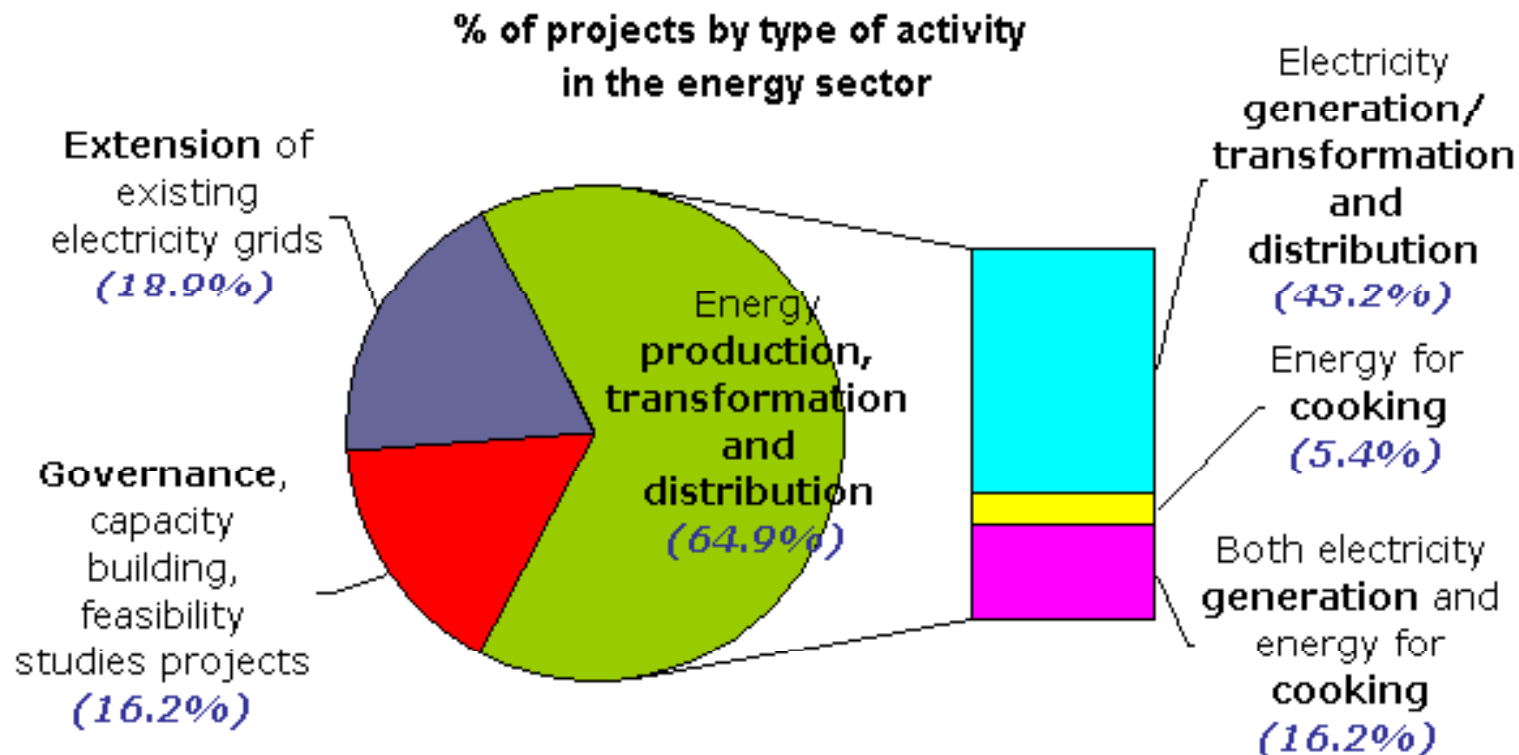
- 2/3rd of the projects and of the funding are **ACP** (States, Public bodies, organisations...)
- Amongst International Organisations there is an important role of the **Regional Economic Communities** (€20 M from the EF)





Types of projects

- For 48 out of 74 EF projects, the main activity is energy generation / transformation or distribution (electricity, energy for cooking or both).
- Minimum role of energy for cooking (despite being the main energy activity in rural areas)

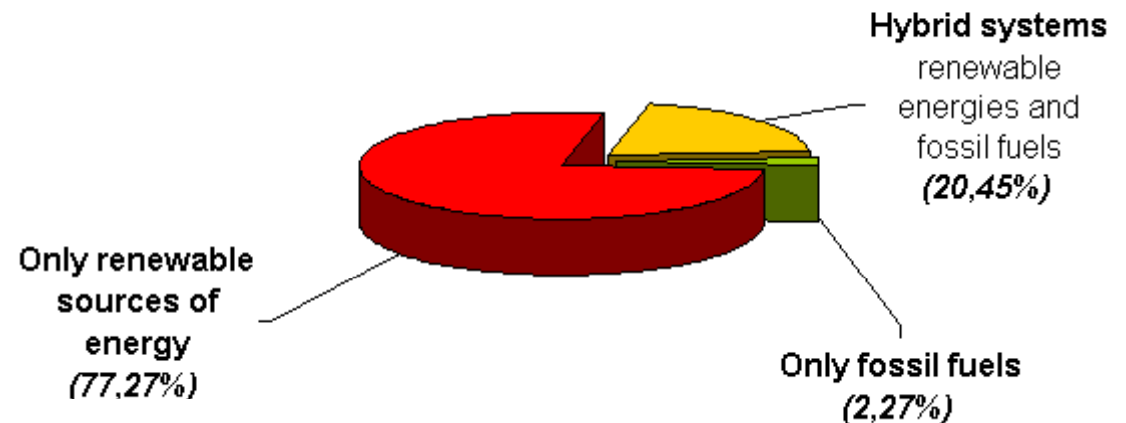




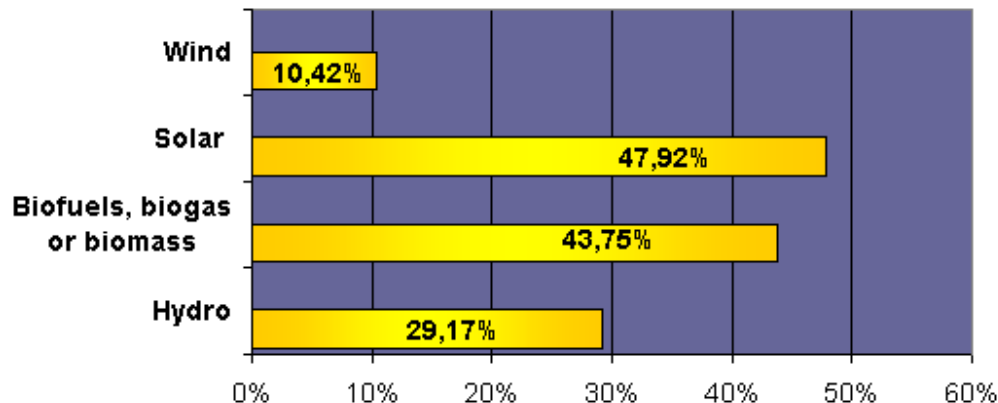
Technologies used in Generation

Technologies used in generation projects

Renewable energies have been the **major source of energy** in generation projects of the First Energy Facility



Sources of renewable energy used
(% over nr. of generation projects)



- **Solar energy is the type most used amongst renewable energies (in almost half of the generation projects).**
- **Most generation projects use only renewable sources, although 1/5 projects combine renewable and fossil fuels (hybrid systems)**



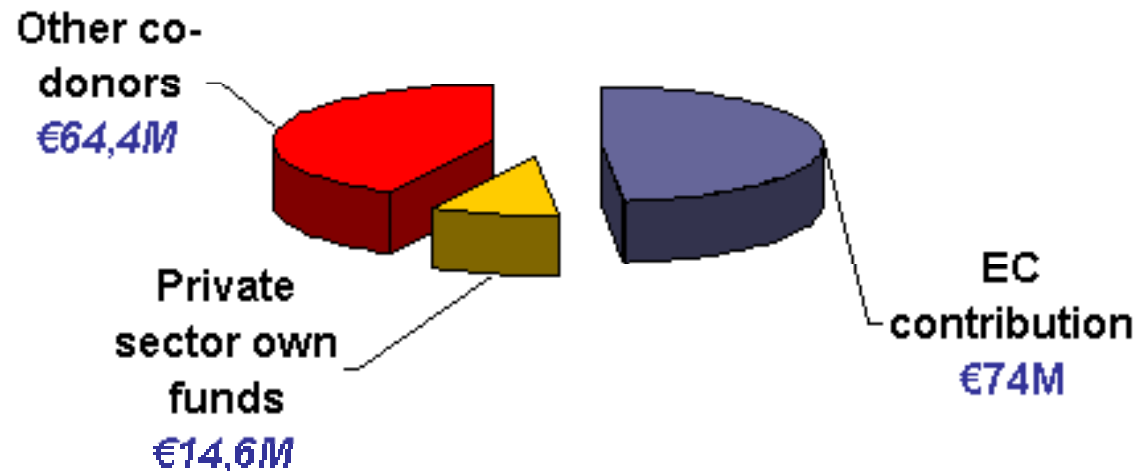
Private sector participation

Private companies are involved:

- ✓ As **applicant** in 12 projects (6 from ACP/ 6 from EU)
- ✓ As a **partner** in 14 projects

Private sector takes part on **small-scale initiatives** and **large infrastructures projects**

Funding of
Projects with
Private Sector
involvement





Support to ACP-EU partnership on infrastructures

Capacity building for 5 African Energy sector regional institutions :

Support to African Forum for Utility Regulation **AFUR**: €1.3 M

Western Africa Power Pool **WAPP**: €1.7 M

Central African Power Pool **CAPP**: €2.4 M

Eastern Africa Power Pool **EAPP**: € 2.6 M

Southern Africa Power Pool **SAPP**: € 0.7 M



Important for regional energy markets and future regional/continental development cooperation



Final beneficiaries

6.7 million

This includes access to very different types of energy services:

- individual or collective
- for lighting, cooking or motive power

It does not include beneficiaries from governance projects



Some key figures

Type	Amount
Original number of projects	74
Cancelled projects (#)	3
Projects granted extension (#)	28 (of which 4 have been granted two extensions). This equals to almost 40%
Total EC amount committed to projects	€ 195,972,258
Total EC amount paid till date	€ 74,516,954



Strong points

- More progress is being made now – initial start-up problems have now been overcome
- The level of expenditures is well in line with the project implementation
- The majority of projects carry out internal monitoring of activities,
- Most projects are aware of the need to sensitise the target beneficiaries
- Good combination of training, awareness and installation of energy services
- Some projects have made a large effort to create ownership, which creates better sustainability prospects
- Some projects are emphasising the use of locally/regionally available material, in order to minimise transport cost, and thus enhance economical sustainability



Points needing further attention

- Some projects have spent little, implemented little, but have less than one year left
- Most projects are delayed – they have been too optimistic in their initial planning without taking account of the fact that delays in procurement, incomplete pre-feasibility /feasibility studies, logistical delivery problems, or weather conditions can substantially delay a project
- The project delays impact on the remaining time available to work on ensuring impact and sustainability, which are both important factors towards guaranteeing a successful outcome. Otherwise it becomes an activity-implementing project, which will have left little footprint a couple of years after project end
- Some projects lack stakeholder ownership, leading to a lack of understanding or even resistance among the target beneficiaries, impending on project progress



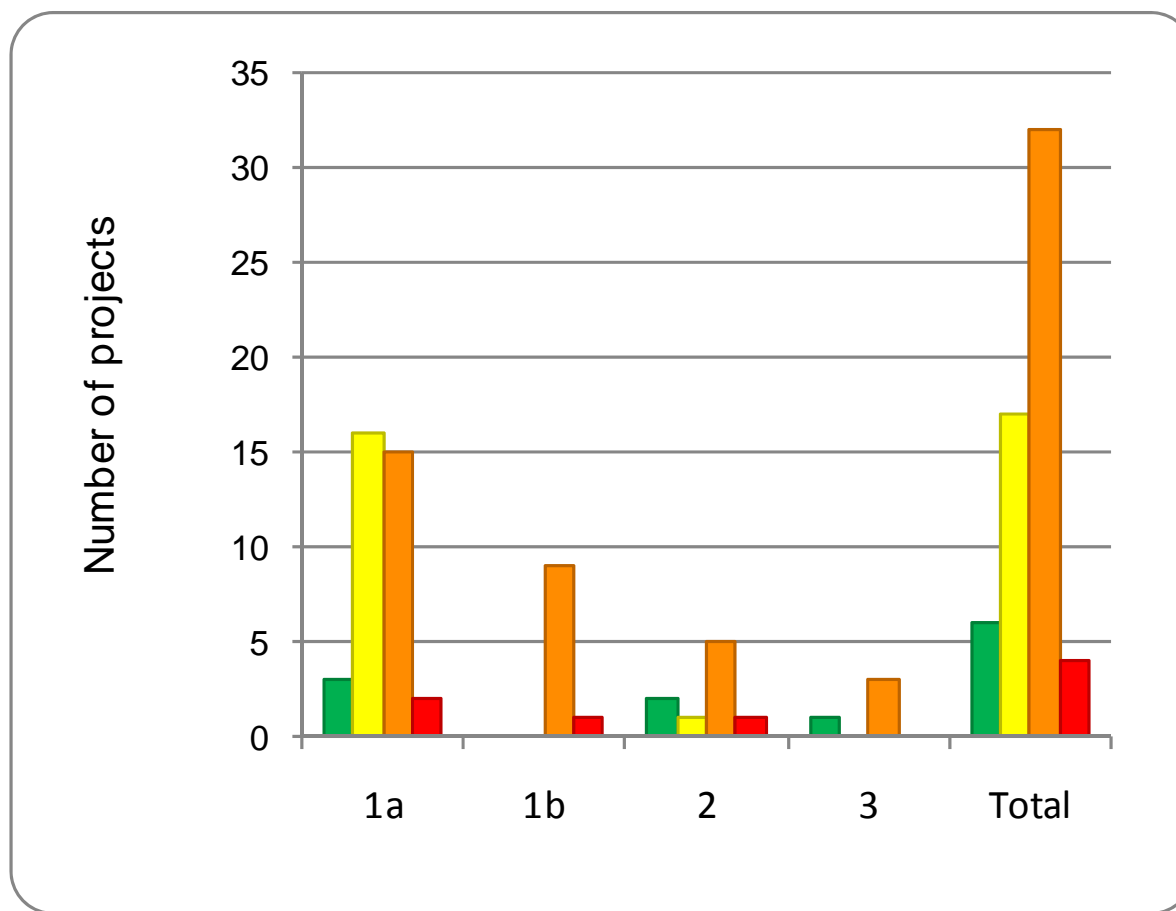
Points needing further attention

- In most cases the LogFrame matrix could still be improved, to the benefit of the implementers (and monitors as well):
 - OVI's have not been quantified
 - Assumptions/risks not sufficiently developed.
 - Risks management plans do not even exist
- Some tender dossiers which have been reviewed present some shortcomings:
 - Lack of adequate requirements for guarantees, after sales support and training.
 - Technical descriptions are unclear and/or ambiguous
 - Some specifications are unnecessary – e.g. specific named software, specific type of PV cells, - these should not be necessary as long as the performance and warranties satisfy the client
 - Some functional requirements are missing – e.g. minimum illumination levels, water-proof, etc.
 - It is unclear which set of standards should be applied
 - Rejection criteria are not clear



Distribution of EF projects scoring within the efficiency criteria - total and per component

Assessment of the management of the availability/usage of means/inputs



Definition of the colors used in scoring

a: Very good

b: Good

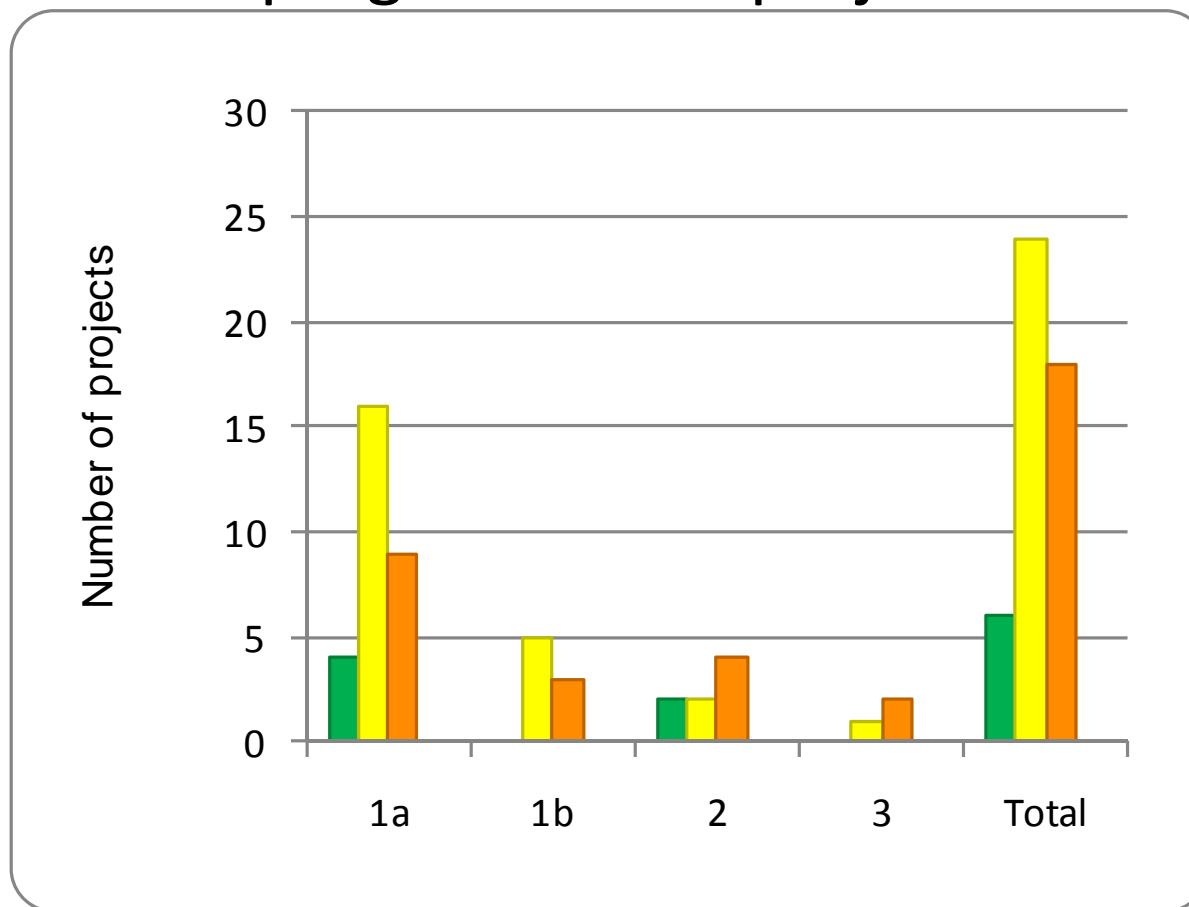
c: Problems

d: Serious deficiencies



Distribution of EF projects scoring within the efficiency criteria - total and per component

Overall level of expenditure in relation to the progress of the project



Definition of the colors used in scoring

a: Very good

b: Good

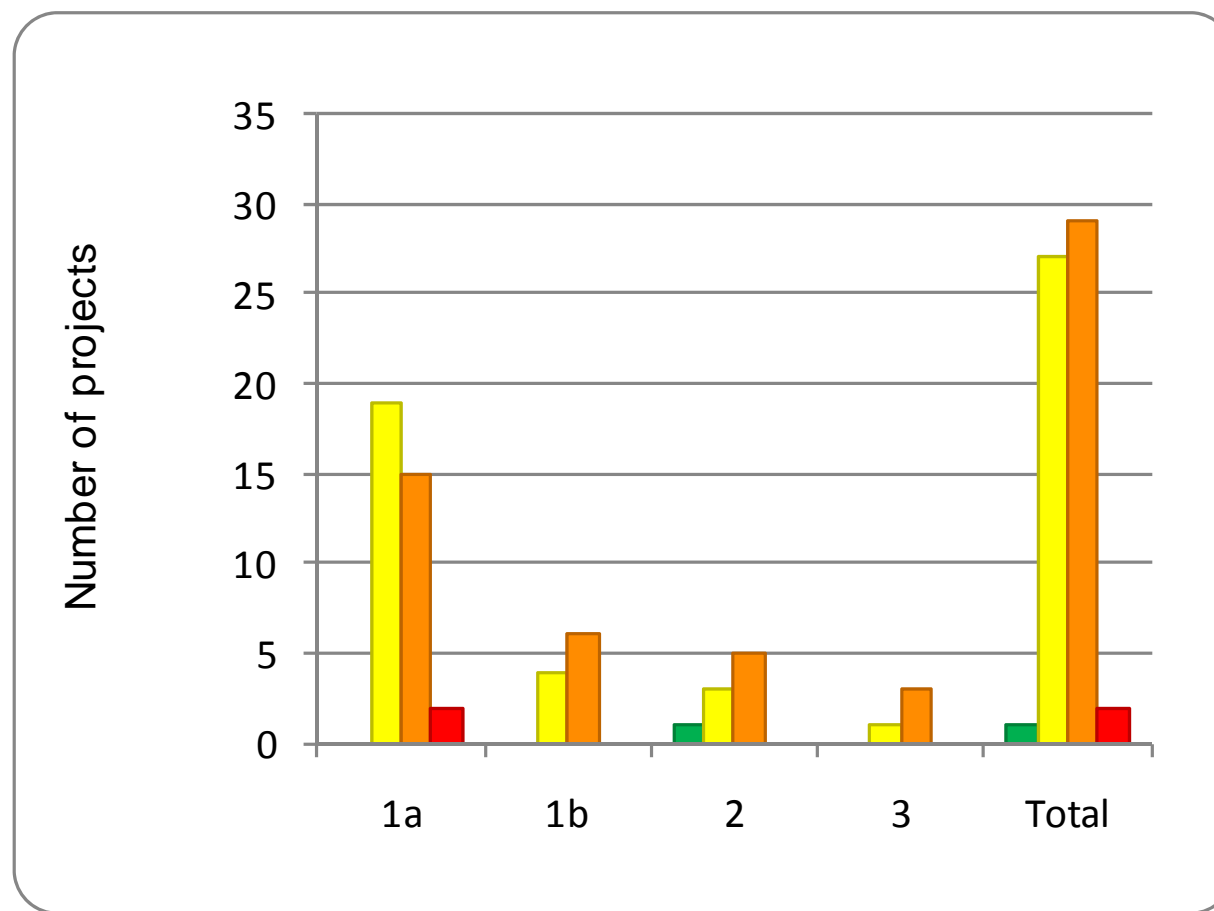
c: Problems

d: Serious deficiencies



Distribution of EF projects scoring within the efficiency criteria - total and per component

Assessment of the management of implementation of activities



Definition of the colors used in scoring

a: Very good

b: Good

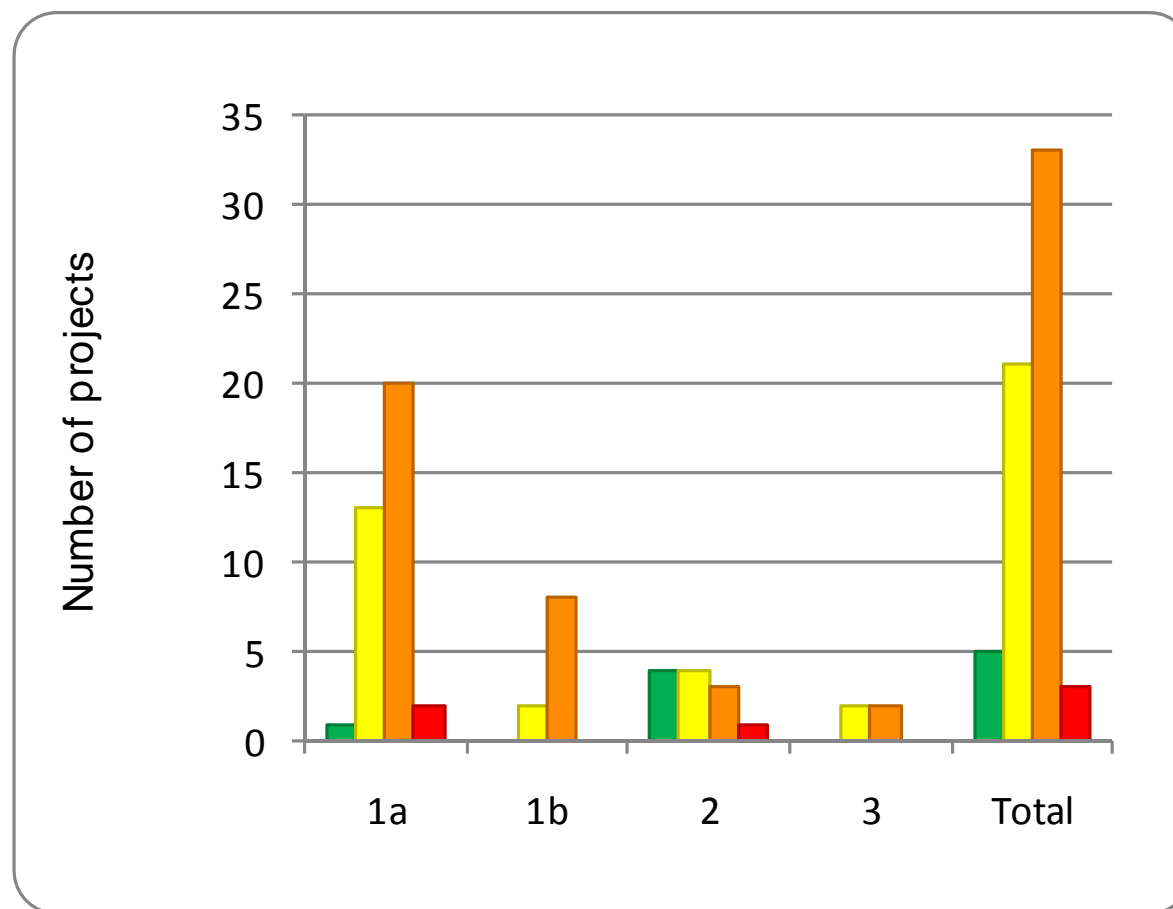
c: Problems

d: Serious deficiencies



Distribution of EF projects scoring within the efficiency criteria - total and per component

Achievement of outputs (as measured by Achievement of OVIs for Results in the LogFrame)



Definition of the colors used in scoring

a: Very good

b: Good

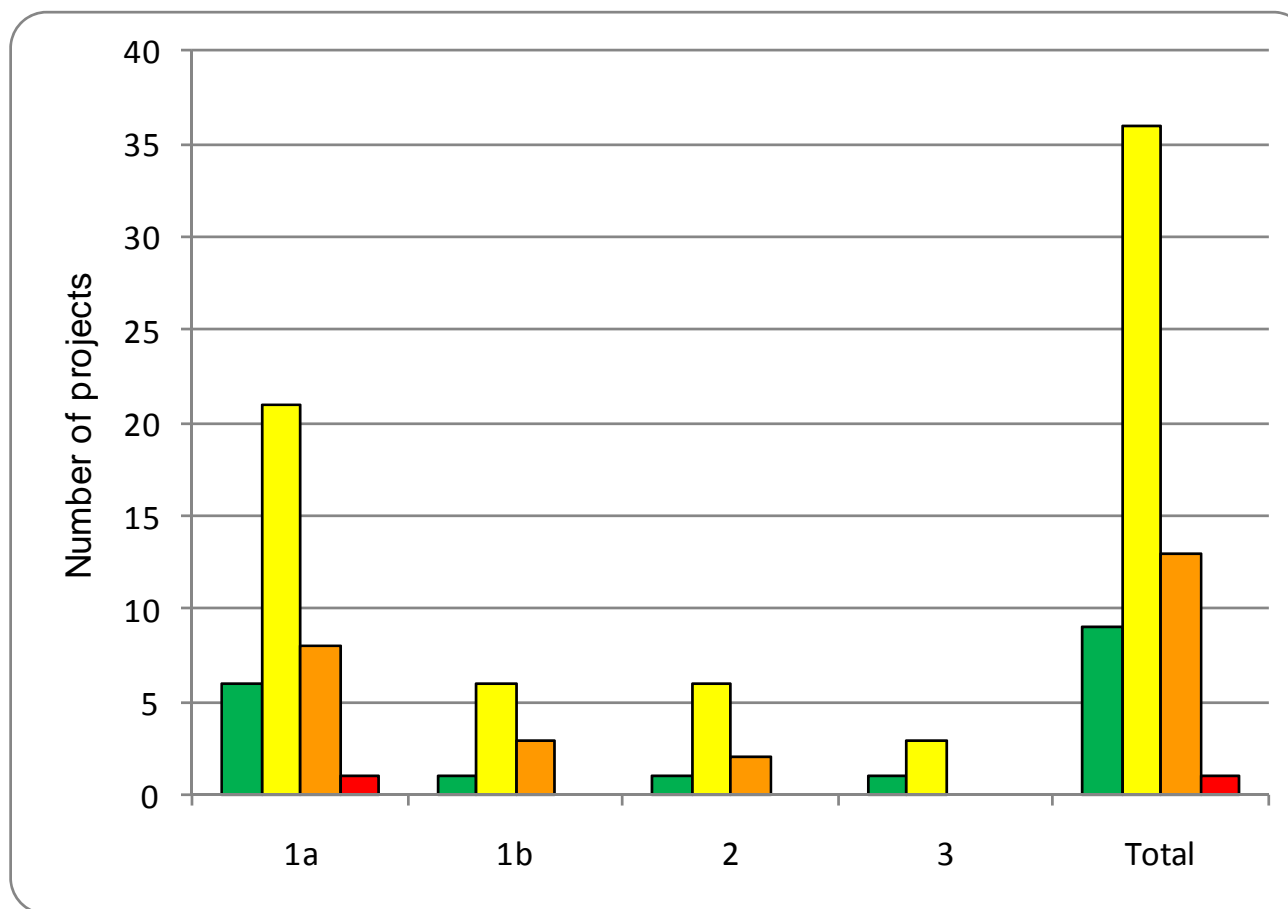
c: Problems

d: Serious deficiencies



Distribution of EF projects scoring within the efficiency criteria - total and per component

Partner contribution



Definition of the colors used in scoring

a: Very good

b: Good

c: Problems

d: Serious deficiencies



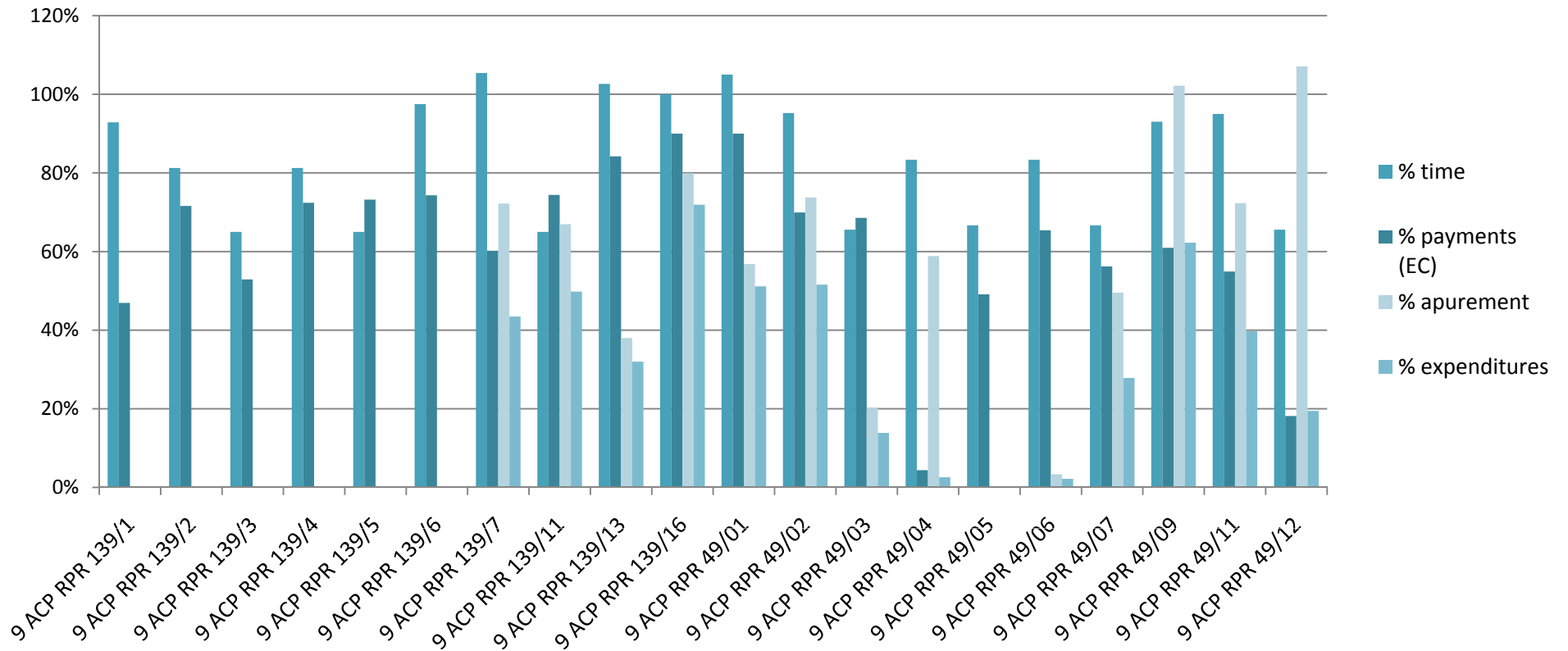
Summary of 74 EF Project Performance

Criteria	Overall	Comp 1a	Comp 1b	Comp 2	Comp 3
Efficiency	b	b	c	b	b
Effectiveness	b	b	c	b	b
Impact Prospects	b	b	b	b	b
Potential Sustainability	b	b	b	b	b
Visibility	b	b	b	b	b

a: Very good
 b: Good
 c: Problems
 d: Serious deficiencies

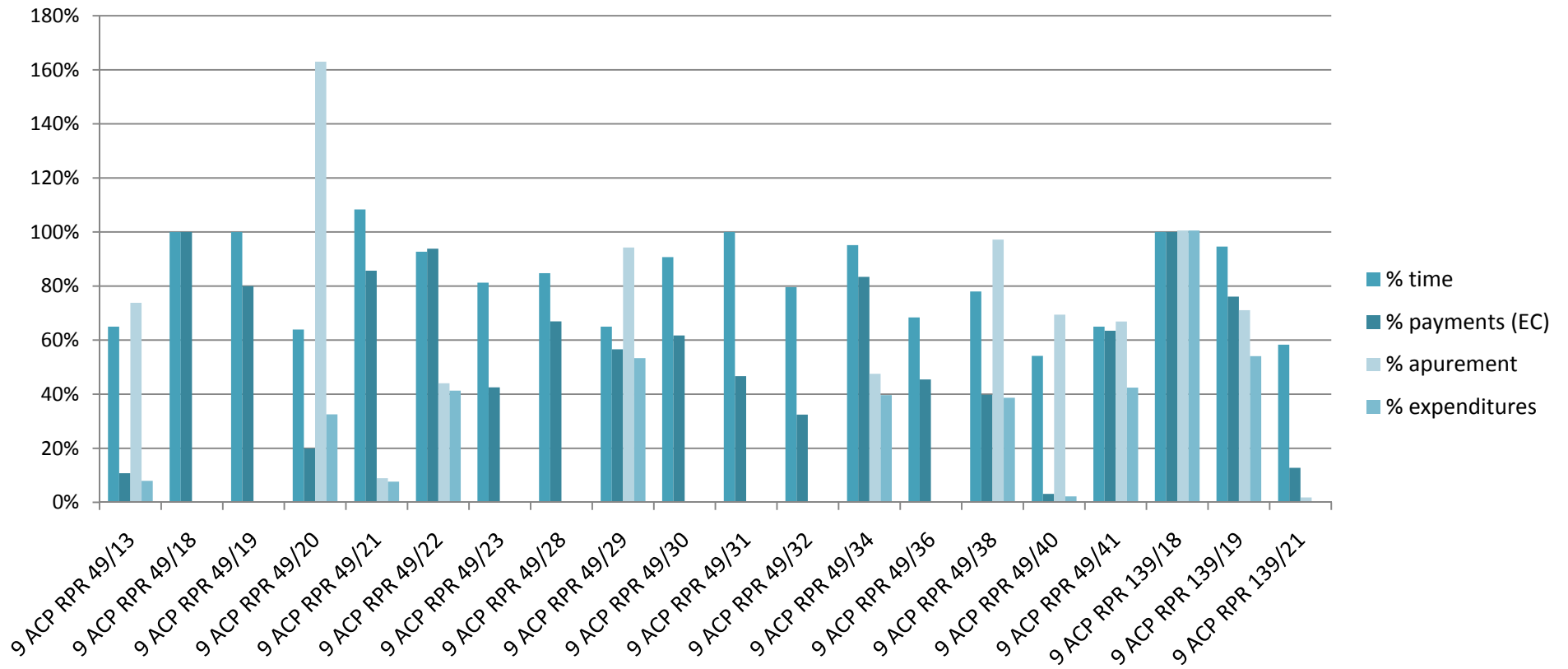


Component 1a



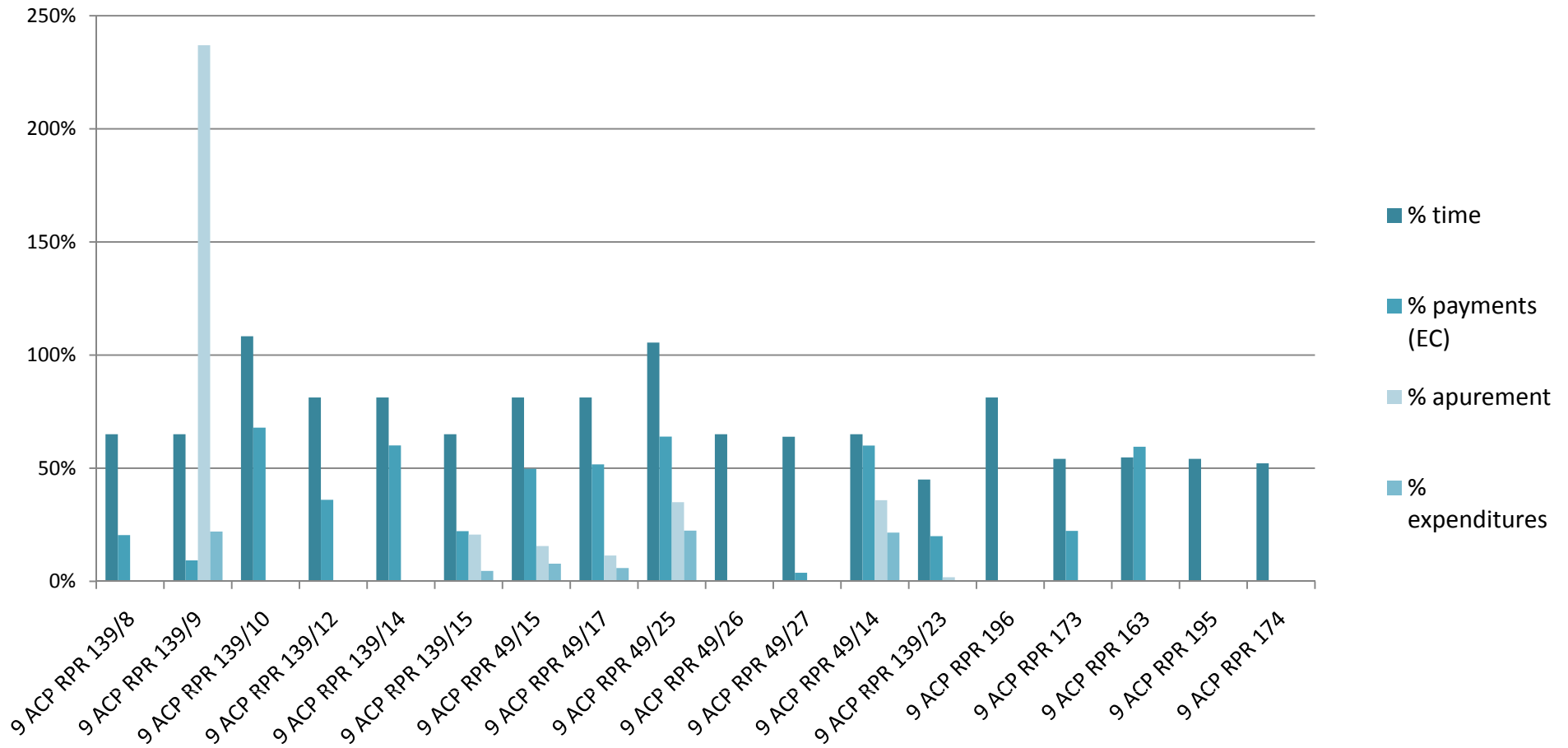


Component 1a



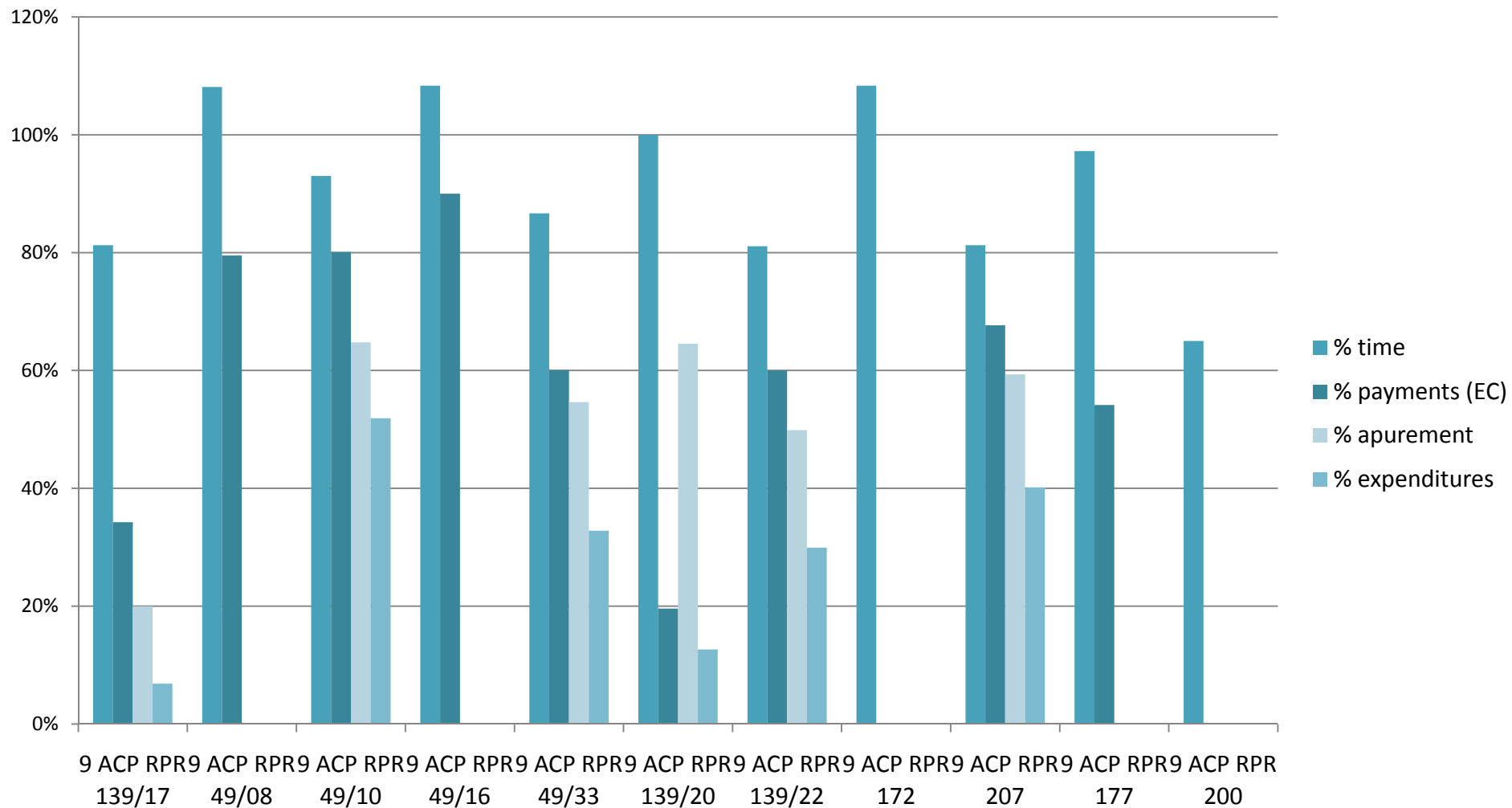


Component 1b



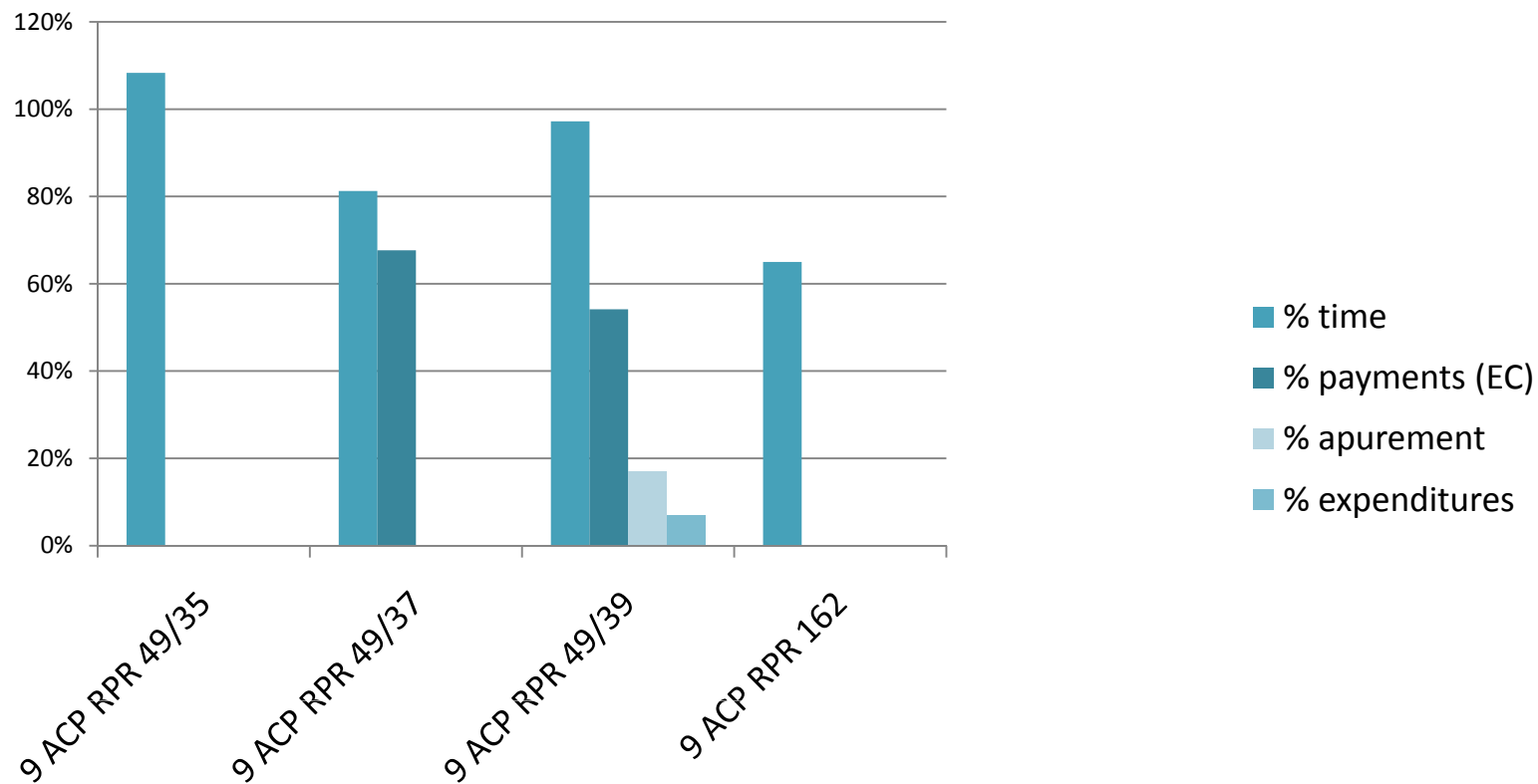


Component 2





Component 3





Some recommendations

- Establish good quality indicators, allowing for a good internal or external monitoring of the project implementation and progress towards achieving the goals
- Take into account potential risks which can impact on the project implementation and possibility to reach expected outcomes, and subsequently develop a risk management plan
- It is important that issues of sustainability be taken into consideration when dealing with financing constraints, e.g. if a subvention scheme is being set up within the project
- When subcontracting the project management must develop terms of reference which describe clearly and in detail the product wanted, and thus include for example capacity to deliver, considerable experience in the field concerned, guarantee, etc.
- The EC contribution should not only be visible through the use of logos, but also by mentioning it at each gathering and community mobilisation/awareness meeting



ACP - EU Energy Facility
Monitoring

Thank you

Asante Sana