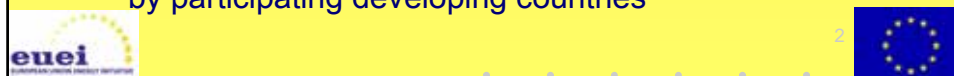




## EUEI....

- Was launched at World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2002 in as a joint initiative between EU Member States and the Commission
- Aims to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the provision of adequate, affordable sustainable energy services to the poor
- Intends to attract political attention and new resources to energy and poverty activities
- Is implemented in dialogue with and through ownership by participating developing countries



## EUEI....

- Involves a wide spectrum of stakeholders - donors, financing organisations, private sector, public sector, civil society etc.
- Works with a wide menu of institutional and technological options, tailored to specific needs and possibilities
- Works within existing EC and Member States mechanisms for development cooperation
- Has made progress since WSSD, in the dialogue with developing countries and in preparing specific actions. Time is now ripe for larger interventions



## WSSD....

- ...brought energy back to the international development agenda and established important links to the MDGs
- ...confirmed that improved access to reliable and affordable energy services is needed for the eradication of poverty
- ...stressed the need to effectively deal with Africa's energy problems, especially to ensure energy access in rural areas
- ...confirmed NEPAD objective of securing 35% of the African population access to energy within 20 years, especially rural area



## MDGs and Energy

Access to sustainable energy services facilitates achievement of MDGs on

- Poverty and hunger
- Health
- Education
- Water
- Environmental sustainability



Making things happen after  
WSSD

•  
EUEI dialogue with Africa



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- 
- After WSSD, EU Member States took the role as EUEI facilitators at the country level, establishing the dialogue on energy and poverty alleviation with the Governments, other donors etc. This dialogue is ongoing
- 40 African governments participated in the EUEI “Energy for Africa” conference in Nairobi, November 2003, adopting the Nairobi recommendations for the EUEI



## Nairobi recommendations

- Rural energy in general and in particular rural electrification
- Energy for households, biomass and substitutes
- Assistance in drafting strategies and policies for the sector, both at national and at regional level
- Capacity building at all levels



## Additional EUEI activities in Africa

- COOPENER aiming at creating the institutional conditions for improved access to energy. Projects envisaged in app. 30 African countries
- Dialogue with SADC and ECOWAS to develop regional projects
- Dialogue with the East African Community
- Renewable energy partnership for poverty eradication and sustainable development (Partners for Africa)



## Additional EUEI activities in Africa

- Energy in FP7 (DG Research)
  - A European priority research area opened up to research entities of INCO partner regions
  - A dedicated programme on energy needs aimed at the challenges and needs of the INCO partner regions



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## Time is ripe for a major EUEI instrument bec

- EU wants to deliver on WSSD Commitments
- Dialogue with ACP countries has identified focal areas, e.g. at the Nairobi conference
- ACP countries have requested support for energy
- Council has requested the Commission to take the lead in the follow-up of the Nairobi conference



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## In response, the Commission suggests an ACP-EU Energy Facility on the following principles

1. Ownership by Developing Countries
2. Ability to attract additional funds from banks and private sector
3. Close collaboration with Member States e.g. parallel financing
4. Innovative approach with focus on e.g.:
  1. productive uses of energy
  2. cross sectoral actions
  3. a wide menu of institutional and technical options



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## Activity area 1 Delivery of energy services

Targeting countries where an enabling policy framework is in place

- Provide financing to delivery oriented projects that improve energy access for people living in rural and peri-urban areas, and remote islands
- Leverage from public and private sources is needed
- Innovative approaches to address energy needs may be applied, e.g. in an integrated and cross-sectoral way



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## Activity area 2 Creating enabling environment

Targeting countries where enabling policy and governance framework need to be developed

- Support development of national energy policies and strategies, e.g. in the context of poverty reduction
- Improve institutional, legal and regulatory framework
- Strengthen key stakeholders
- Improve monitoring and evaluation capacity



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## Activity area 3 Facilitating large investments

Targeting mainly International Financial Institutions and Private Sector investors

- Preparatory activities to facilitate future investment in cross-border interconnections, grid extensions and rural distribution
- Addressing African Union/NEPAD priorities
- It is expected that the Facility in this way can mobilize significant additional investment for energy and development



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## Facilitation workshops

- Discuss and identify priorities and strategies on poverty alleviation and rural energy
- Identify specific pipeline actions that:
  - improves delivery and energy access
  - builds an enabling environment
  - attracts investment for cross-border initiatives



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## Policy dialogues

- Ensure national ownership and that the suggested actions are set in the overall development context
- Provide guidance and momentum for the follow-up process and further actions



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## Immediate follow-up

Additional country level support is available for

- Further development of specific proposals and partnerships for EUEI pipeline
- Awareness activities
- Facilitation of national dialogue



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What are the future options for action under the EUEI umbrella?



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## Commission

- Support for delivery from the possible ACP-EU Energy Facility (may be operational late 2005)
- COOPENER
- Budget line on Forests in Developing Countries, including themes to deal with energy related policies, technologies and market (first call 2005)
- Include energy in the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF (from 2008)
- Energy research under FP7



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## Member States

- Further development of energy in the bilateral cooperation, sectoral and cross-sectoral
- EUEI facilitation at the country level
- Further support to special EUEI actions such as the Burkina Faso and Mozambique events
- EUEI Partnership and Dialogue Facility (PDF). Will be able to provide support for policy development, capacity building, defining investment priorities, development of specific partnerships etc.



## To benefit, Developing Countries should..

- Give priority to energy in national policies, development plans and strategies, e.g. on poverty reduction
- Identify and develop specific actions to be taken at the national level - pipeline
- Give priority to energy in the future dialogue with Commission (e.g. 10<sup>th</sup> EDF) and Member States



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