

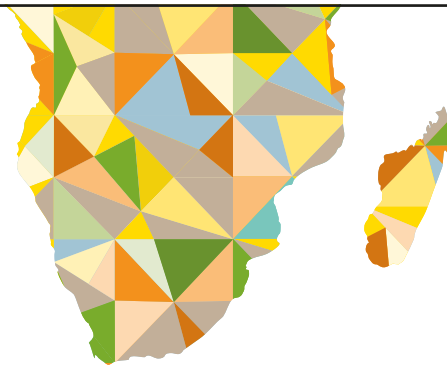
SUMMARY REPORT

AREI REGIONAL CONSULTATION FOR EAST AFRICA



AREI

Africa Renewable Energy Initiative



Nairobi, Kenya, 10-11 July 2018

AFRICA RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVE



SUMMARY REPORT

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NAIROBI, Kenya, 10-11 July 2018

In accordance with the approved AREI Work plan and budget for 2017-18, five regional consultations are organised by the countries representing the five regions in the AREI Board of Directors (Chad, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya and Namibia) together with the AREI Independent Delivery Unit (IDU). The purpose of these consultations is to enable increased understanding of and engagement with AREI by governments and stakeholders in all African countries.

The second of these consultations was held at Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya on 11-12 July for the East Africa region, organised jointly by the Ministry of Energy, Government of Kenya and the AREI IDU. This preliminary report provides a summary of the meeting and its outcomes.

Background to AREI

The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) is a transformative Africa-owned and Africa-led effort to accelerate, scale-up and harness the continent's huge potential in renewable energy sources.

Endorsed by all African Heads of State and Government through the African Union, the initiative was launched at COP21 in Paris 2015. AREI will enable Africa to quickly move to modern distributed energy systems that are renewable, smart and able to both feed industry and reaching people currently without adequate access to modern energy services.

The initiative's primary power lies in supporting African countries move towards transformative national policies and vastly increased renewable energy ambition – and in helping mobilise the international public funding necessary to drive these efforts. AREI recognises that efforts must be country-driven, with involvement of all stakeholders. Policy programmes as well as renewable energy projects that are in line with AREI's ambitious people-centred, environment and development-oriented criteria can be attributed as AREI compliant. Currently, AREI does not have own means to directly finance such efforts.

Through AREI, African countries are taking the lead and charting a course towards Africa becoming the first renewable energy continent.

As AREI is now becoming fully operational, a top priority is to enhance direct engagement with all African countries.

Goals, objectives and programme

The East Africa regional consultation had multiple and interrelated goals and objectives:

- Ensure awareness of AREI by all countries in each region
- Build ownership and basis for broad-based participation in each country
- Provide direct links to key persons (AREI focal points) in each country and consolidate contacts and networks across countries, stakeholder groups, and professions.
- Pooling of information and enhanced mapping of renewable energy project pipeline in countries and in the region, including initial assessment of priorities on both country and regional basis.
- Provide opportunity for sharing of best practices and pioneering examples of policy interventions that other countries in the region may consider
- Contribute to mapping of barriers and needs, including public funding needs for accelerated renewable energy investments.

The programme (see Annex 1) was designed to meet these objectives, and to enable as much interaction and active participation as possible.

Participants

In line with the AREI Framework, the Consultations should ensure broad participation by multiple, and particularly African stakeholders. The East African consultation gathered in total 64 participants including:

- African government officials responsible for renewable energy at ministries, renewable energy agency directors, and others)
- Civil society (women, energy, environment, climate)
- Private sector (particularly domestic RE sector)
- Representatives of relevant African and international institutions (African Union Commission, East Africa Commission (EAC), and East African Centre of Excellence on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE).
- IDU and technical experts

The consultation included participants from 11 of the 14 countries in the region. 58 of the 64 participants were men (see Annex 2 for a list of participants).

Programme and summary of discussions

The Consultation agenda was designed to encourage participation and interaction among all participants, who were seated in groups of 6-8 at round tables. Participants were encouraged to continuously intervene with questions and comments.

Opening session

The Consultation was formally opened by Eng. Isaac Kiva, Secretary of Renewable Energy at the Ministry of Energy, Kenya and appointed technical expert for AREI by H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta, and Ambassador Seyni Nafo interim Director of the AREI IDU. They concluded that engagement at country level is key, that these regional consultations had been anticipated for a long time, and that they were thrilled that work was now progressing.

What is AREI?

The bulk of the first day was devoted to presentations and discussions on the AREI Framework and Work areas. Ambassador Nafo provided an account of the history of how AREI came into being, from idea seeded in the context of the UN Climate negotiations to the drafting of the AREI Framework, Action plan and Criteria, to the launch of the initiative at the climate summit in Paris, and the subsequent

deliberations to get the governance settled and the IDU fully operationalised and staffed.

Mr Hällström and Prof Agbemabiese, both members of the original drafting team, and presently IDU staff members, presented the overall AREI framework, as well as accounts of the current work on mapping, updating of the countries' priority interventions, and assessment of project and programmes for AREI attribution.

Mr Hällström explained how AREI outlines a vision of a new energy model that is fundamentally different from the past, centralised model of energy generation. Through renewable sources of energy, which can be harnessed by communities and other actors everywhere, the new model can involve a huge number of new entities as both producers and consumers of energy with broadened ownership and participation. As costs continue to fall rapidly, renewable energy is now in many cases the least cost option. The overview presentation also outlined the goals, objectives and criteria of AREI and its nine distinct work areas.

Participants understood and appreciated that AREI is not a funding mechanism and currently does not have resources for directly supporting project and programme interventions financially. The power of AREI lies in its potential to accelerate transformative policies and incentives through rapid learning and exchange across African countries, to help mobilise funding from other sources, and to work with multiple stakeholders and partners to facilitate and help align efforts to be in line with AREI's values and criteria ([link to powerpoint presentation](#)).

Prof. Agbemabiese guided participants through the recently developed web interface and database for the gathering of baseline data of renewable energy related projects, programmes and interventions. This mapping will provide a baseline understanding of the current pipeline, whether compliant with AREI Criteria or not, but also clarity on country priorities and needs. Participants were also informed of the advancements on procedures for assessment of projects for attribution against AREI criteria, and the plans to involve stakeholders in participatory processes to weigh criteria in the multi-criteria analysis tools under development ([link to powerpoint presentation](#)). He alerted participants that they would soon be receiving invitations to contribute to the filing of relevant information on projects and programme interventions.

In the rich discussions, it was clarified how AREI is a framework, not intended to replace other existing efforts and initiatives, and how it is a unique effort both in terms of being fully African initiated and African owned, and in terms of its high ambition. On questions on incentives and how AREI could concretely help efforts to commercialise certain promising technologies, the possibility of creating a small grants window for direct access by communities, womens' groups, CSOs, indigenous peoples and small private sector entities, similar to that currently existing in GEF, was highlighted. Ideas of bold country-wide incentives schemes that could for example enable payment guarantees for long-term investment security to all actors, and in particular smaller-scale, inexperienced developers such as communities, cooperatives and SMEs, had been part of the AREI vision since the beginning. The importance of the initiatives long-term dimension over many decades was also highlighted in regards to the potential of fostering genuinely African innovation and systematic building of African capacity over generations. The idea of an Africa Renewable Energy Institute as innovation and knowledge centre serving the AREI, as featured in the AREI Action Plan, was highlighted. While participants recognised the importance of avoiding repetition and the need to draw on existing data, they also acknowledged the relevance of the AREI ambition to create an African based comprehensive mapping database to keep track of all the initiatives, projects, policies, actors, networks and best practices.

Country contexts

Following the focused session on AREI, the consultation turned to a series of informal panels with countries sharing views on their current renewable energy situation, their countries' energy mix, and successes and barriers. The format was interactive with sets of 2-3 countries providing initial reflections followed by interaction from the floor by representatives of other countries commenting, asking questions of clarification and initiating discussion on key topics.

The great need and potential for increased regional collaboration was evident, as was the great diversity of conditions between countries. While one country has 99,9% access to electricity, other countries only have 15%. Populations range from 90 000 to 50 million. Dominant sources of energy range from hydropower to diesel. Across the board, however, the potential for new modern renewable energy in the form of solar PV, wind, geo-thermal, small-scale hydro and modern biomass is only marginally tapped.

A summary of key points from the presentations and discussions follows below.

Renewable energy and energy access targets

The countries in the region vary considerable in both whether they have explicit renewable energy targets as well as in what these goals and targets state. Such goals include:

- Djibouti: 100% RE by 2030 (but presently planning for 900 MW natural gas)
- Mauritius: 35% RE by 2025, 40% by 2040 (from currently 21%)
- [Madagascar](#): Vision 2015 says by 2030 there should be 70% access and an energy mix based on RE (85%) with 15% diesel, min-grids with 50% RE
- Kenya: Universal access by 2020

Successes

The country snapshots presented several achievements by the countries in the region:

- 20 MW solar plant under way in Mauritius
- GetFit – successful adjustment to the original feed-in tariff in Uganda
- Advanced renewable energy policies in Uganda, including removed taxes on solar products
- 'Last mile programme' in Kenya contributing to improvement from 15% to 70% access in rural areas (but now most low-hanging fruits taken).
- Advanced mini-grid roll out and policies in Tanzania [Link to report]

Barriers

Countries outlined several barriers to successful deployment of renewable energy:

- Land ownership, where in some cases such as Somalia all land is privately owned
- Lack of finance
- Lack of storage solutions
- Need to upgrade the grid to be able to handle increased share of renewables (e.g. all transformers need to be replaced)
- Capacity of system/grid to handle intermittent sources
- Weak companies

- Loss of energy in the system, which can amount to a fifth or more of the generation
- Natural gas extension and prioritisation (Tanzania)

Challenges/Concerns

Countries reflected on a several challenges and concerns they are faced with in their efforts to scale up renewable energy.

- Go through LMG as transition fuel?
- Private land ownership and hurdles to gain access for grid extension and renewable energy installations
- Quality and affordability of access
- Concerns over hydropower not reliable in a changing climate
- Sustainability and biomass. Major issues of forest depletion in countries in the region.
- How ensure feed-in tariffs optimised and financed.
- Collapsed state just starting to recover and issues relating to security (Somalia)
- Current dependence on very expensive diesel (South Sudan)
- How avoid corruption?
- Instability/blackouts
- Planning with foresight – fossil (coal) more expensive now; economic landscape changing fast (how avoid unnecessary lock-in)

Priority interventions

Several countries reflected on priority interventions. Most of these were programmatic rather than promotion of specific installation projects on the ground.

- Need to develop sustainable financing mechanisms
- Efficiency measures. Priority strategy to pull people off the grid to make them independent though stand-alone systems.
- Develop alternatives to air condition (Mauritius)
- Solar rooftop – no national grid. Need to pursue distributed solutions (South Sudan).
- Ability to provide interest free loans to promote sustainable businesses (Uganda)
- Standardisation to handle flood of non-standardised products from both East and West
- Need for harmonization of standards across the region
- Ensure mini-grid investments are safe when/if grid arrives (e.g. ensuring that the tariff level is guaranteed)
- Enhanced regional integration and interconnection of power systems for enhanced resilience.

AREI potential

In their presentations, countries highlighted several areas where AREI could play important roles (this part was also expanded in the last session of the Consultation – see below).

- Promote best practices as quick win
- AREI can play important role to help overcome institutional and regulatory challenges to be able to respond to 2030 vision of 100%

RE. This consultation relevant for helping us understand what we have to do (Djibouti)

- Share experiences and information: regional collaboration essential to realise our objectives
- Help link with and get inspired by other regions and continents such as India planning for 100 GW solar.
- Often difficult to take long-term planning perspective, but this is key. AREI can help countries look further and with more bold and concrete plans and visions.
- Encourage exploration of new innovative solutions – help explore and move forward, e.g. floating solar farms (Mauritius)
- Establish AREI Awards and innovation schemes (Mauritius)
- Here to learn how far other African countries have gone and realise we do not need to begin from scratch, but can coordinate and benefit from everyone (South Sudan)
- Capacity building and financing (Kenya)

Importance of multi-stakeholder engagement

AREI outlines a new model of engagement between African governments and multiple stakeholders, as formulated in the AREI Framework, Criteria and Action plan. The initiative recognises that AREI can only achieve its goals with full and genuine involvement of civil society organisations, indigenous peoples, women, the private sector, academia and other stakeholders. All these stakeholder groups have technical knowledge, ideas and operational capacity that need to be integrated with government action. Decision-making and formulation of new policies, rules and regulations, execution of implementation action, as well as monitoring and evaluation need to be based on participation in these processes.

Since its launch in 2015 AREI has generated extensive interest among many stakeholder groups, who have engaged with the initiative and are already engaging both at the pan-African level and at country levels. A session on the second day provided opportunity for sharing of some of these experiences.

The **African Coalition for Sustainable Energy & Access (ACSEA)** was set up during 2016 as a direct response on the launch of AREI. Since then it has engaged with AREI as one of the key networks gathering civil society organisations as well as other stakeholders. Several position [papers and statements](#) have been formulated as input to AREI's operationalisation and governance processes. The coalition also held a one-day pre-meeting including CSOs, private sector, youth, indigenous groups and women in East Africa to discuss AREI the day before the consultation (9 July). Mr David Jesse, coordinator of the Kenyan chapter of ACSEA presented the main conclusions from this meeting in a Stakeholder statement.

Key points included appreciation for the process of consultation and spirit of participation by AREI, as well as recommendations in relation to the Board, the IDU, the establishment of multi-stakeholder forums, synergies with other initiatives, the importance of thorough assessment of projects against AREI Criteria and the suggestion to establish a small grants window for community led projects ([download statement here](#)).

A concrete example of **civil society – government interaction at country level** was presented by Sixbert Mwangi, CAN Tanzania, showing how civil society organisations have engaged with the government of Tanzania to establish national consultative processes with multiple stakeholders, and brought forward long-term studies on how Tanzania could develop into an industrialised society powered by 100% renewable energy by 2050. This country example showed how nationally based actors in government and other stakeholders can benefit from AREI as a

strategic framework, with an MoU now being established to advance this model of collaboration towards the AREI goals (presentation [available here](#)).

A third intervention was presented by Ms Titilope Akosa, coordinator of the **women and gender** constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. She recognised how inadequate access to modern energy and existing patterns of energy use, processing, and collection has been widely acknowledged to affect women and men differently. Women bear the heaviest burdens of unavailable energy services and inefficient energy use compared to men because of their socially determined gender roles and pervasive gender inequality. She emphasised the importance of not over-emphasising GW targets, but to ensure that provisions of energy ensures good quality education, healthy lives and livelihood security for the most vulnerable.

Recognising the need to improve gender balance in coming consultations, she conveyed a number of demands from African women including the need for continuous engagement beyond one-off consultations, engagement with broader major stakeholder groups as established under UNFCCC, promotion of energy democracy and moving away from top – down market based approaches, support communities including women to have control of their energy systems, inclusion of gender equality and human rights criteria into project approval criteria, establishment of women centered funds within AREI, and the need to conduct ambitious gender and energy assessments across Africa. She also highlighted a demand that AREI should only support biomass-related projects that are targeted towards improved health of bioenergy users, energy efficiency, and reducing the demand for biomass and that do not exacerbate imbalances in energy access and/or fail to specifically address and improve energy poverty.

Concluding session – way forward and recommendations

The concluding session of the consultation invited participants to discuss the following forward-looking questions in round table discussions.

- What can AREI/IDU do to support your work?
 1. What can you do to help advance AREI in your country, regionally, continentally?
 2. How do you see follow-up on this meeting? What would you like to do? Regional processes? Information exchange?
 3. Are there project and priority interventions that could be made happen through regional support or support/recognition from AREI? Does it make sense with regional coordination on prioritisation of interventions?
 4. What are ways and modalities for enhancing multi-stakeholder engagement in countries and in the AREI process? Suggestions?
 5. How can the AREI Framework and bold visions inform development planning and decision-making at all levels and across sectors?

Discussions were lively and generated a wealth of concrete and constructive ideas, as well as reflecting a thorough understanding of what AREI is and has the potential to become. Below follows a compilation of the key suggestions by participants.

1. What can AREI/IDU do to support your work?

- IDU as a repository for good practice and exchange of ideas and expertise
- Capacity Building/mobilisation/development across all AREI work areas
- Organising of support/study tours and exchange programmes on relevant themes, both within the region, across Africa and with other continents
- Development of partnerships and networks

- Link stakeholders with best practices from other countries and continents (such as China and India).
- Support development of incentives and regulatory frameworks
- Establish a forum for legislators and policy makers
- Support for project development, including programmes for training of trainers.
- Identification of bankable projects/proposals
- Support access to project finance and resource mobilisation, including support in formulating comprehensive proposals for e.g. GCF and other international funding
- Advice on policies and regulations
- Setting up of thematic/specific technical sub-committees and clubs
- Facilitation of Africa-relevant research on renewable energy and associated alternatives
- Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that can be applied at both country levels and for monitoring of progress and commitments at regional and continental levels, including of commitment for support by international partners
- Provide direct funding for targeted, catalysing work

2. What can you do to help advance AREI in your country, regionally, continentally?

- Continuously interact and feed information and current status from our countries to REI and all other countries
- Partnering with AREI to support other member countries and actors
- Set up system of focal point persons for continuous interaction with AREI
- Establish AREI ‘ambassadors’ in our countries
- Mainstreaming AREI objectives into our national frameworks through MoUs
- Develop national efforts/strategies for awareness raising on AREI, including through social media
- Sharing information and best practices; establish AREI information dissemination systems within our countries (including mailing lists and information hubs).
- Organising of AREI-specific events
- Develop templates to share with other African countries (e.g. standards, project assessments, etc)
- Ensure financial commitments to work on AREI through our member countries

3. How do you see follow-up on this meeting? What would you like to do? Regional processes? Information exchange?

- Circulation of report, proceedings and recommendations
- Country reports sent to AREI for further dissemination
- Follow-up meetings and other activities to actualise the outcomes and ensure continuity
- Active maintenance of regional section of AREI website (building on and expanding the consultation website)
- Creation of regional platform on AREI
- Identify possible projects in our countries
- Country-by-country engagements/dialogues with AREI
- Mapping projects and helping in the acquisition of funds and project financing
- Form secretariats/chapters at national level
- Support the other regional meetings with suggestions that they:

- Actively ask countries and stakeholders to nominate more gender balanced delegations/participation
- Include dedicated session on gender dimension of energy in coming consultations, and that this session be organised in collaboration with the women and gender constituency

4. Are there project and priority interventions that could be made happen through regional support or support/recognition from AREI? Does it make sense with regional coordination on prioritisation of interventions?

- Establish a mechanism whereby AREI compliant projects can be placed to solicit for funds and other forms of project enrichment
- Mapping of projects to understand current renewable energy status from country/African perspective
- Establishment of country information database
- Country assessments
- Interconnector projects and needs assessments
- Establishment of standards across the region (and continent), including grid codes
- Power for productive use
- Off-grid electrification
- Studies for electrification
- Support unique renewable energy programmes in member countries where these do not exist
- Targeted innovation efforts (electricity cooking, solar pumping for pivot irrigation etc.)

5. What are ways and modalities for enhancing multi-stakeholder engagement in countries and in the AREI process? Suggestions?

- Ensure inclusive and extensive community engagement for all AREI projects building on best practice across the continent
- Small-grants financing for development of innovative ideas
- Establishment/signing of MoUs between AREI and stakeholders – Establishment of partnership arrangements
- Stakeholder access to all relevant AREI information
- Establishment of dedicated gender and renewable energy assessment process at national, regional and continental level
- Quarterly stakeholder meetings
- Focused/thematic workshops, forums and conferences (e.g. on utility standards, interconnections, refrigeration regulations etc. etc.)
- Yearly or biannual African continental meeting to harmonize ideas from across regions
- e-Newsletters and sophisticated mailing lists based on interests, geographies, expertise etc.
- Facilitation of more dialogues through meetings and on-line platforms
- Development of AREI action plans for different stakeholder at different levels (local, national, regional, continental)
- Partner with research institutions like EACREEE, African Energy Commission etc to support their RE research
- Creating/strengthening linkages with existing processes and initiatives (such as GCF, SE4ALL, Adaptation fund...)

6. How can the AREI Framework and bold visions inform development planning and decision-making at all levels and across sectors?

- Mainstreaming AREI objectives into national policy frameworks through domestic legislation, renewable energy strategies, and MoUs with AREI and relevant stakeholders
- Development of and adopting participatory, bottom-up approaches from inception to implementation of projects and policies
- Heads of State should appoint alternate members to the board; Boardroom discussions and decisions at top level only for key overriding issues while effective and regular Board processes through alternates. Ensure field visits in connection with Board (alternates) meetings.
- Establishment of an Africa Renewable Energy Institute
- Awareness raising for policy makers in inter-sectoral processes facilitated by country focal points and IDU
- Make AREI a political programme where politicians are mandated to pledge their support
- Undertake needs assessments as guidance for development planning
- Dedicated Research, Development and Deployment efforts aligned with AREI Framework and Action Plan at both country, regional and continental levels.
- Enhanced systems for sharing of research data across Africa.

Closing of the consultation

Engineer Joseph Oketch, appointed technical expert by H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta for the East Africa region, and Ambassador Seyni Nafu, interim Director of the AREI IDU closed the meeting by thanking all participants for their engagement and enthusiasm, and concluded that the consultation was an important step towards making the bold visions of AREI a reality in East Africa and the continent at large.

Programme

AREI EAST AFRICA REGIONAL CONSULTATION Nairobi 10-11 July 2018



TUESDAY 10 JULY

9:00 AM - 9:30 AM

Registration

9:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Opening and welcome

Eng. **Isaac Kiva**, Secretary of Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy, Kenya
Ambassador **Seyni Nafo**, Interim Director, AREI Independent Delivery Unit

Introduction to the meeting

(including round of individual introductions)

10:00 AM - 10:30 AM

Refreshments

SETTING THE CONTEXT – WHAT IS AREI?

Presentations on the core features of AREI by Independent Delivery Unit members.

Discussions and interaction with all participants.

10.30-13.00

AREI from idea to operationalisation – Setting the context

Amb. **Seyni Nafo**, Interim Director

11.30-13.00

AREI – Overview, goals framework and work areas

Mr **Niclas Hällström**, interim IDU staff member/original AREI Drafting team

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM

Lunch

2:00 PM - 3:30 PM

AREI mapping, criteria and project/programme attribution

Prof **Lawrence Agbemabiese**, interim IDU staff member/original AREI Drafting team

3.30 PM-5.00 PM

THE CURRENT RENEWABLE ENERGY SITUATION IN THE REGION

Panel discussions: Perspectives from the countries in the region on the renewable energy pipeline and current barriers and needs

Examples of issues to present/discuss:

- What is the current renewable energy situation in your country? What is the current energy mix? How does the balance on and off-grid look?
- What level of energy access does your country have (rural/urban/overall)?
- What are the biggest hurdles for renewable energy in your country?
- What are the biggest successes in deployment of renewable energy in your country?
- What are your countries current priority interventions (policies, projects other)?
- How are your different stakeholder engaged in the renewable energy transition in your country?
- Does your country have long-term plans for renewable energy?
- How are you organised across sectors, ministries, stakeholders in your country?
- How could your country benefit from enhanced cooperation within the region?
- How could your country benefit from AREI and continental efforts?
- Is there any discussion about 100% renewable energy in your country?
- Are you involved in the formulation of Nationally Determined Contributions?
- What are assessments of financial needs for renewable energy in your country?
- Do you have analyses of likely costs vs cost-savings in relation to the renewable energy transition?
- What is the situation in terms of social and environmental safeguards and assessments in your country?
- How can civil society and private sector actors work more closely with the government?

Panel 1:

Representatives from **Sudan, Seychelles and Rwanda**

5.00 PM-5.30 PM

Conclusion of the day

Dinner

WEDNESDAY JUL 11

9:15 AM - 9:30 AM

Introduction to the day

9:30 AM – 11.:30 AM

People-centred energy and the importance and potential of multi-stakeholder engagement

Presentations by **David Jesse** and **Augustine Njamnshi**, African Coalition of Sustainable Energy and Energy Access (ACSEA), **Gbemisola Akosa**, Women and gender constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and **Sixbert Mwanga**, CAN Tanzania.

Discussion

11:30 PM - 12:00 PM

Refreshments

12:00 AM – 5.00 PM

**THE CURRENT RENEWABLE ENERGY SITUATION IN THE REGION
(Continued)**

Continued panel discussions: Perspectives from the countries in the region on the renewable energy pipeline and current barriers and needs

Panel 2:

Representatives from **South Sudan, Somalia** and **Uganda**

1:30 PM - 2:30 PM

Lunch

Panel 3:

Representatives from **Djibouti, Madagascar** and **Mauritius**

Panel 4:

Representatives from **Tanzania** and **Kenya**

4:30 PM - 5:00 PM

Refreshments

5:00 PM - 6:15 PM

Practical steps forward for AREI and working together as a region

How can the countries in the region enhance cooperation and joint efforts? What are priority tasks and recommendations?

6:15 PM - 6:30 PM

Closing session

AREI EAST AFRICA REGIONAL CONSULTATION

Nairobi 10-11 July 2018



PARTICIPANTS

First Name	Last Name	Organisation/Intitution	Country
Fouad	Abdourahaman	Ministry of energy	Djibouti
Aisha	Abdulaziz	Consultant	Kenya
Abdulkadir Mohamed	Abdulle	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Somalia
Marlene	Achoki	Institute of Environment and water management	Kenya
Olivia	Adhiambo	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance	Kenya
Lawrence	Agbemabiese	University of Delaware	Ghana/USA
Michael	Ahimbisibwe	East African Center of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE)	
Abdiraham Sid	Ahmed	Ministry o Energy	Somalia
Titilope Ngozi	Akosa	Centre for 21st Century Issues	Nigeria
Barreh Adaweh	Ali	Ministry of energy	Djibouti
Mickaël	Apaya	Business Mauritius	Mauritius
Raherinantenaina	Barnia Flowernysd	Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons of Madagascar	Madagascar
Steven	Bihinda	Ministry of Infrastructure	Rwanda
Magoub Eisa Khalil	Boshara	Renewable Energy	Sudan
Abdirahman	Dahir	Alliance for care foundation	Kenya
Beck Awan	Deng	South Sudan Electricity Corporation	South Sudan
Daniel Atem	Deng	Ministry of Energy	South Sudan
Yasir	Elhag	Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and EElectricity	Sudan
Kimbowo	Emmy Sempeebwa	Uganda Solar Energy Association	Uganda
James	Gitonga	Ministry of Energy	Kenya
Semaganda	Henry	Rural Electrification Agency	Uganda
Rabenjamina	Herivola Hasinarivo	Agence de Développement de l'Électrification Rurale Madagascar	Madagascar
Niclas	Hällström	IDU	Sweden
Benson	Ileri	Christian Aid/ACSEA	Kenya
Patrick	Irungu	Ministry of Energy	Kenya
Olonde	Jacob	ECAS	Kenya
David	Jesse	Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access	Kenya
Mithika	Joseph Mwenda	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance	Kenya
Geofrey	Kamese Nansove	CAN Africa/National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)	Uganda
Samuel	Karanja	Kengen	Kenya
Fidelis	kavita	Aecom	Kenya
Vivienne	Kigondu	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - Kenya	Kenya
Isaac	Kiva	Ministry of Energy	Kenya
Joseph	Lelon	Biforab Kenya	Kenya
Winfred	Lichuma	tional Gender and Equality Commission(NGEC)	Kenya
Cosmas Manase	Loboso	Ministry of Energy and Dams, Republic of South Sudan	South Sudan
John	Maina	MINISTRY OF ENERGY	Kenya
Dan	Marangu	Ministry of Energy	Kenya

Theodore Michael	Marguerite	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Seychelles
Jonathan Kimeu	Mbutu	REA	Kenya
Khaduyu	Michael	Kenya Youth Climate Network (KYCN)	Kenya
Ibrahim	Mohamed Hamid Gurani	Ministry of water resources, irrigation and electricity	Sudan
Rebecca	Muna	FORUMCC	Tanzania
Alvin Tofler	Munyasia	Oxfam International	Kenya
David	Mutisya	Ministry Of Energy	Kenya
Benson	Mwakina	Ministry of Energy	Kenya
Sixbert	Mwanga	Climate Action Network Tanzania	Tanzania
Augustine Bantar	Njamnshi	African Coalition for Sustainable Energy and Access (ACSEA)	Cameroon
Stephen	Nzioka	Ministry of Energy	Kenya
Isaac	Oindo	African Youth Initiative on Climate Change	Kenya
Joseph	Oketch	Energy Regulatory Commission	Kenya
vincent	Ondieki	SusWatch Kenya	Kenya
Soonil	Rughooputh	MARENA	Mauritius
Estomih	Sawe	TaTEDO	Tanzania
Sumeya	Sheikh	Alliance for care foundation	Kenya
Daniel	Shikumu	Ministry of Energy, Kenya	Kenya
Andriamparany	Stéphanie	Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons	Madagascar
Elsam Byempaka	Turyahabwe	East Africa Community (EAC)	Uganda
George	Uzice	Seychelles Meteorological Authority	Seychelles
Wilson	Wafula	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	Uganda
Lucy	Wangai	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)	Kenya
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