Monitoring energy access The EU's experience

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1. Context

The EU pledge

Strong political commitment

"With today's strong pledge that we will assist developing countries in providing energy access for 500 million people by 2030, we are demonstrating our own commitment and hope that others will join us in making sure that by 2030, energy access is no longer a privilege but the right of all."

SE4all summit in Brussels, April 2012

Commissioner Mimica restated the commitment towards lifting 500 million people out of energy poverty by 2030.

Business as usual will not deliver these ambitious results!

Conclusion of Economic and social council UN, July 2016

“ We urge Governments and international institutions,…. to assist developing countries in further building and strengthening capacities for data collection, disaggregation, dissemination and analysis at all levels, taking into account that the global review of the 2030 agenda will be based primarily on national official data sources”

The EU result framework

The EU Results Framework, launched in March 2015 was developed to strengthen our ability to monitor and report on the results achieved, enhancing accountability, transparency and visibility of EU aid.

Commissioner Neven Mimica has said: "This is a big step forward as we are improving accountability towards EU citizens, as well as beneficiary countries and to other donors. It also means that the EU becomes even more transparent

2. Points of discussion

Key points of discussion

- **Which?**
  - methodology (binary or tier) or what else?
  - criteria/indicators to apply?
- **Who?**
  - should lead, coordinate, collect data?
- **How?**
  - to ensure coherence among the initiatives?
  - to finance (international/regional programmes, budget support, sector contribution,…)
- **When?**
  - which time frame?

Which approach?

Criteria	Binary approach	Multi-tier approach
Application	Basic methodology easy to apply	Sophisticated methodology difficult to use
Cost	Cheap as questions can be added to omnibus/HH survey	Require long specific questionnaire and trained staff
Time frame	Can be quick as questions can be added to other surveys	Take time as require a specific survey
Strength	Cheap Easy to implement Can provide results in short run	Quite comprehensive Helpful for policy design and implementation monitoring
Weaknesses	Provide basic information. Not very helpful for policy implementation monitoring	Expensive and difficult to be implemented at large scale will not be available in short run

Use of HH surveys to measure access to electricity

« Who uses electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa. Finding from household surveys »
http://documents.banquemondiale.org/curated/fr/967821470756082684/Who-uses-electricity-in-Sub-Saharan-Africa-findings-from-household-surveys

uses 5 criterias to measure access to electricity

1. People living in households that reported connection to the grid
2. Adding to 1 people living in households that reported using electricity—excluding generators and solar energy if they are separately counted—as the primary source of energy for lighting, cooking, or both
3. Adding to 2 people living in households that reported using generators or diesel as the primary source of energy for lighting, cooking, or both, or reported owning generators
4. Adding to 3 people living households that reported using solar panels as the primary source of energy for lighting, cooking, or both, or reported owning solar panels; or solar energy in the place of solar panels if only information on solar energy was available
5. Adding to 4 people who reported non-zero expenditures on electricity.

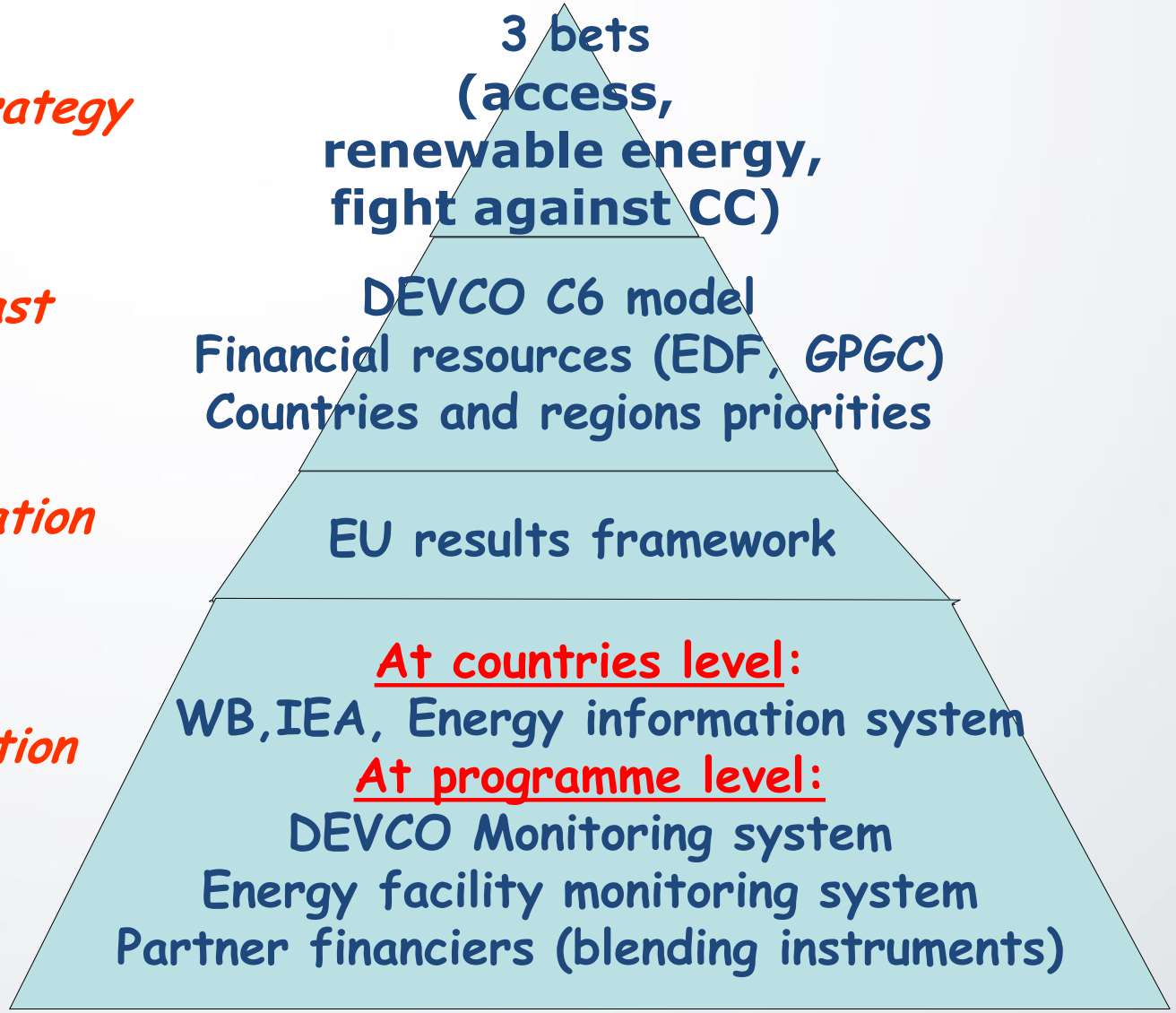
need to develop standardized approaches for HH questionnaires and data analysis and to combine them with multi-tier surveys

Who?
Data collection , leads the process

- At project level: (municipalities, local actors, donors, utilities,…)
- At countries level: energy and natural ressources ministries, national utilities, regulators,….
- At regional level: specialised organisations such as powerpools, regional organisations,
- Global level: IEA, WB, SE4all,…?

3. The EU's answer

The EU various instruments



EU Strategy

3 bets in sustainable energy …

Acces to modern energy services

- Affordable modern **electricity** solutions: all scales, on-grid and off-grid, from solar lamps to big interconnections
- **Productive** and **social** uses of energy
- Clean **cooking**

Renewable energy generation

- **Electricity** generation only from renewable sources

Contribution to the fight against climate change

- Smart energy use in poor **urban** and semi-urban communities
- Energy efficiency
- Reduction in grid losses

EU result framework
Main sources of information

The 3 levels and their main sources of information

EU result framework

	Level 1 – Development progress	**(data provided by IEA, WB,…)**
Level 1 11	Percentage of the population with access to energy services (SDG 7.1.1)	Electricity comprises electricity sold commercially, both on grid and off grid. It includes self-generated electricity (solar photovoltaic, hydro, thermal generators, wind turbines)
Level 1 12	Renewable energy as a proportion of total energy production (SDG 7.2.1)	Electricity produced from renewable sources (includes hydropower, geothermal, solar, tides, wind, biomass, and biofuel) - percentage of the total electricity produced.
	Level 2 - Results of development aid	**(Data provided by EU projects monitoring systems)**
Level 2 11	Number of people provided with access to sustainable, modern energy services with EU support (SDG 7.1.1 et 7.1.2)	Additional number of people having access to sustainable, modern energy services as a result of an EU funded intervention. "Access to modern energy services is defined here as household access to electricity and to clean cooking facilities.
Level 2 12	Renewable energy production supported by the EU (SDG 7.1)	Additional quantity of electricity expressed in MWh per year produced from renewable sources (hydro, solar, wind, geothermal) thanks to EU funded interventions.
Level 2 13	Kilometres of transmission/distribution lines installed or upgraded with EU support (SDG 7.b)	Sum of km of transmission, sub-transmission and distribution lines which have been installed or upgraded through EU funded interventions including sub-stations and transformers

EU result framework
Projects data collection

PREPARATORY PHASE (ROM Coordination Unit/ROM Contractor/ROM focal point/OM)

DESK PHASE (ROM Expert/ Operational Managers)

FIELD PHASE (ROM Expert/ Operational managers)

QUALITY CONTROL PHASE (ROM Expert/OM/ROM Contractor/ROM coordination Unit 06)

DISPATCH of RESULTS (Head of Cooperation/ Head of Unit)


Thank you for your attention