Ref. no. (to be filled out by CISU)

1. COVER PAGE

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT FUND
LONGER-TERM INTERVENTIONS
(budget between DKK 500,000 and 5 million)

Title of the intervention		**Accelerating Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa**			
Danish applicant organisation		SustainableEnergy (SE)		E-mail address: ve@ve.dk	
Other Danish partner(s), if any		INFORSE			
Contact person		Name: Maria Graversen		E-mail address: mg@ve.dk	
Local partner organisation			Country		GNI per capita
ENDA Energy			Senegal		USD 1002,4
MFC			Mali		USD 657,8
CEAS Burkina			Burkina Faso		USD 643,7
Commencement date	01.01.2016	Completion date	31.12.2018	Number of months	36 months
Amount applied for (DKK)		**4.999.944**			
Is this a re-submission?		[X] No [ ] Yes, please note the ref.no.(j.nr.):			
Is this a	[X] New intervention [ ] An intervention in extension of another intervention or project previously supported by the Climate and Environment Fund or others. Please note the ref.no. (j.nr.): *13-1385-LI-okt*				
Do you want the response letter in				[ ] Danish or [X] English	
Do you want the Assessment Committee's notes about the application in (choose one)				[ ] Danish or [X] English	

Synthesis (maximum 10 lines – must be written in Danish, even if the rest of the application is in English):

Projektets formål er at bidrage til at styrke implementeringen af regionale politikker omkring fattigdomsbekæmpelse og klima mitigation inden for adgang til vedvarende energi i Vestafrika. Projektets mål er styrke implementeringen ved at øge viden og ejerskab for disse politikker blandt civilsamfundsaktører, privatsektoraktører og beslutningstagere nationalt og regionalt i ECOWAS. Projektet vil fokusere på 3 dimensioner: **1**) gennemføre en analyse af nationale praksisser og dokumentere 'best practices' i 7 forskellige ECOWAS lande. **2**) styrke nationale CSO'ers viden og kapacitet til at gennemføre fortalervirksomhed inden for dette område herunder styrke nationale koalitioner og deres samarbejde om at udvikle og gennemføre fortalervirksomhed. **3**) styrke og øge regional fortalervirksomhed rettet mod ECOWAS institutioner og beslutningstagere inden for fattigdomsorientering og adgang til vedvarende energi. Dette skal bl.a. ske ved at styrke regionale netværk af CSO'er og regioner erfaringsudveksling.

31.08.2015	
Date	Person responsible (signature)
Aarhus, Denmark	Maria Graversen
Place	Person responsible and position (block letters)

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2. APPLICATION

A. THE PARTNERS

A.1 The Danish organisation - SustainableEnergy

SustainableEnergy (SE) was founded in 1975 and has since worked for a society free of fossil fuels, substituted by sustainable energy before 2030. SE has since 1992 worked on an international agenda inspired by the course laid out by inputs and decisions coming from UN's Conference on Environment & Development.

SE participates in international fora on climate change and promotion on sustainable energy and living. SE follows the global climate negotiations as part of both International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) and the Danish 92-group, and SE advocate nationally for sustainable solutions with involvement of local populations and civil society organisations (CSOs).

SE has been a frame organisation with Danida since 2014. Supplemented by funding from EU and other public and private donors, SE currently supports CSOs in the global south in the following countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. SE's approach in the South is to concentrate on development of mutual partnerships that make it possible for people to utilize their local resources better, and thereby generate employment and income. SE's experiences show that it is possible to create sustainable change with little money.

SE's approach is to (i) mobilise the underprivileged through CSOs, (ii) capacity build them to take ownership and plan their own development, (iii) support them in implementing projects that serve as service delivery, as well as platforms for advocating sustainable solutions, and (iv) opt for policy changes.

SE's previous and current engagement in advocacy activities and campaigns for sustainable solutions regarding climate change are closely linked to this proposed project. In West Africa, SE currently have three engagements:

- In Mali, SE supports a program for more participatory local governance in natural resource management that is creating sustainable solutions on the ground. This project offers a chance to link these experiences to national and regional climate change and energy policy.

- In Mali and Burkina Faso, SE supports a network and advocacy-project where a network of youth groups campaign for a green future; thus a project that mobilises and create ownership within civil society.

- Lastly, this project builds on experience and the close partnerships developed in in the CISU funded "*Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies"* project. Where SE, in this project, supports civil society in Senegal and Mali (among other countries) to promote low-carbon development strategies, the current project enforces the ownership and commitment of civil society, private sector, and national and regional decision makers to strategies for sustainable energy agreed upon on a regional level.

A.2 Other Danish Partners – INFORSE/INFORSE-Europe

International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) is a global network of 175 CSOs worldwide that work for sustainable energy. INFORSE is organised around regional networks and INFORSE-Europe is registered as an CSO in Denmark and has SE as one of its founding members. INFORSE-Europe has hosted INFORSE's global secretariat since 2002. ENDA Energy is another founding

member of INFORSE and is INFORSE coordinator for West Africa and network within INFORSE-Africa. INFORSE-Africa has members in 11 of the 15 West African ECOWAS countries.

Since 2002, INFORSE has been partner or leader of CSO-cooperation projects supported by a broad range of donors e.g. EuropeAid, SIDA, AirClim in Sweden, Norad, EU FP7, the Swiss Government and CISU. INFORSE participated in the "Southern Voices on Climate Change" project (2011-14) coordinated by five Danish CSOs (including SE), IIED and Climate Action Network (CAN) and involving the West African INFORSE members ENDA Energy and MFC. INFORSE is also involved in the ongoing project '*Promoting Pro-Poor Low-Carbon Development Strategies*' with support from CISU. This project builds directly on experiences and results from these projects.

INFORSE has consultative status at the UN ECOSOC since 1998, and UNFCCC since 2002. INFORSE has participated in the UN Climate COPs since 2008 with side events, exhibitions, and a delegation of 5-15 members. INFORSE also participated in the Rio+20 conference in 2012 and in numerous other UN negotiations. INFORSE is also active in the "NGO Major Group" at UN negotiations and cooperates with the group coordinator for climate negotiations.

A.3 Local partners

A.3.1 Environment and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA) (Senegal)

ENDA was established as a Senegalese non-profit organization in 1972. During the years, ENDA evolved to have activities globally. In 2008, ENDA reorganized itself to become a global network, ENDA Tiers Monde. ENDA Energy is a thematic entity within ENDA Tiers Monde that works for sustainable energy solutions for the poor, climate justice and civil society development. ENDA Energy is based in Dakar, Senegal, and coordinates INFORSE activities in West Africa and CAN West Africa.

Ever since the Rio de Janeiro Summit, ENDA Energy has been extensively involved in the implementation of the climate convention and climate related work in relationship to environment, renewable energy, biodiversity and sustainable development.

Access to energy for the poor is one of ENDA Energy's top priorities. ENDA Energy's approach focuses on 1) addressing the challenges related primarily to the integration of energy in national strategy documents for Poverty Reduction, 2) search for alternative policies and financing plans, 3) achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and 4) the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency for business.

Based on a large number of activities, ENDA Energy has the experience and capacity to be regional coordinator of this project, to work on capacity building, do national campaign and support of national campaigners, and to do advocacy on regional and global level for pro-poor climate mitigation solutions. Some of ENDA's activities are:

- Lighting Africa Programme in collaboration with the World Bank
- Climate Change Capacity Development (C3D) project funded by the EU with the partnership of UNITAR
- Technology Need Assessment (TNA) in collaboration with UNEP with the financial support of GEF; ENDA Energy as the Regional Center
- Adaptation Fund NGO Project funded by Germanwatch to observe the design and implementation of the Adaption Fund (AF)
- Supporting Energy Efficiency for Access in West Africa (SEE-WA Project in collaboration with ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREE) with the financial support of the EU
- Regional facilitator in West Africa for the "Southern Voices on Climate Change" project with support from DANIDA
- Think Local and Act Global Project in the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) perspectives

- Start-up Clean Development Mechanism as part of the ACP Countries project sponsored by the EU (2000-2002)

A.3.2 Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer Burkina Faso

"Centre Ecologique" Albert Schweitzer of Burkina Faso (hereafter CEAS Burkina) is an independent non-profit organization established in Burkina Faso in 2009 taking roots on the representation in Burkina Faso of the Foundation CEAS Burkina Switzerland founded in 1980. CEAS Burkina is an independent member of the global CEAS Network and has been member of INFORSE since 2012.

CEAS Burkina has three technical departments: Department of Appropriate Technologies and Renewable Energy (DTA), Agro Ecology and Environment Department (DAE) and Agro Processing Department (DAT).

The overall mission of CEAS Burkina is to participate in the fight against poverty and desertification for sustainable development in Africa in general and specifically in Burkina Faso. The means are technical support in research and development (applied research, training, monitoring and counseling) in the area of renewable energy and appropriate technology, solar and agricultural equipment, agro-ecology and environment, agro-processing, water and sanitation (management and use of waste). The overall vision is to become a sustainable center of excellence in the areas of appropriate technologies and renewable energy**,** agro ecology and environment, agro-processing, transfer of skills to the people and other partners.

CEAS Burkina has projects all over the country with support from many partners e.g. CEAS Suisse, ICCO, HEKA – Swiss interchurch aid and Christian Aid. CEAS Burkina currently collaborates with MFC and SE on a youth network project for climate advocacy and has participated in capacity building initiatives between MFC and SE during the last 3 years. Through several projects, CEAS Burkina has gained a solid experience in how to approach, involve and cooperate with private sector actors. CEAS Burkina is a member of several networks and is well known in Burkina Faso. In the national network for CSOs in Burkina Faso, the SPONG, CEAS Burkina is a member of the Environment thematic group with other environmental CSOs in Burkina. This thematic group works with the Ministry in charge of the environment and the living environment.

A.3.3 Mali-Folkecenter Nyetaa

Mali-Folkecenter Nyetaa (MFC) is a Malian CSO, created in 1999, around the idea of making a paradigm shift towards renewable energies happen in Mali and in West Africa. MFC's vision is to ensure better livelihoods for Malians, through the diversification of economic activities, to contribute to the emerging of a citizen who is proud and capable of making innovation and entrepreneurship pillars of sustainable development, by bringing the whole population especially the youth and women to trust themselves and to take initiatives that will make them more resilient.

To accomplish that mission, MFC works to implement renewable energy projects, different adaptation initiatives to increase resilience of communities to climate change and lobbying & advocacy work in environment, climate change and renewable energy. MFC has led the way in the initiative and the advocacy process that allowed that Mali was the first country in West Africa to give tax exemptions of all import duties, including VAT, to renewable energy equipment, as the taxes were identified as one of the main barriers for the dissemination of renewable energy in the country. After Mali, countries like Burkina Faso, Senegal, Ghana, and Niger also adopted the tax exemptions on the imports of renewable energy equipment.

MFC has been working with a large number of international stakeholders on all of the topics it specializes in, especially the development of renewable energy for sustainable development. By doing so, it has become the reference point for many international interventions in the area of renewable energy for sustainable development in Mali. With this interaction with international partners, the organization has developed its own internal capabilities, which it has applied on the field and disseminated via trainings organized in the rural areas in order to spread the knowledge. MFC is member of several international networks including INFORSE.

From these achievements, MFC was awarded among other awards:

- The South-South Cooperation Excellence Award in the recognition of African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED) from 2000 to 2010 in Geneva by the United Nations.
- National Energy Globe award in 2015, in recognition of the work MFC has done with the electrification of 11 villages in the regions of Sikasso and Koulikoro using solar-thermal hybrid systems, thus positively impacting the lives of 60,000 people, contributing to the reduction of poverty, fighting against climate change, and protecting the environment.

A.3.4 Associated Partners

In addition to the 3 primary partners in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Senegal, at the regional level, this project will be working closely with four national CSOs based in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger and Togo.

Young Volunteers for the Environment - JVE BENIN is a nongovernmental organization working in Benin since 2010. It is part of JVE International that began in Togo in 2001 and presently has chapters in 25 countries in Africa. It is a member of INFORSE.

JVE-Benin's mission is to educate, support and strengthen the capacity of Benin's youth to be more involved in the process of sustainable development while ensuring social justice for all. Main areas of activity include Community Development, Social Justice, Economic and Socio-Cultural Rights, International and National Solidarity, Sustainability, Education on the environment and eco-citizenship, Climate Change, Entrepreneurship, and Renewable Energies.

JVE BENIN is a member of the National Climate Change Committee, the Francophone CSOs' Climate and Development Network (RCD), and the West African Climate and Development network where it collaborates with ENDA Energy.

Actions en Faveur de l'Homme et de la Nature (AFHON) is a nonprofit and non-governmental organization founded in November 2011 in Côte d'Ivoire. Its goal is to improve people's social and economic condition for sustainable development. In addition, it aims to promote environmental and social issues and sustainable development. Activities include capacity building of local communities, advocacy campaigns in towards national authorities, trainings, environmental impact survey, environmental education and technical support.

AFHON Côte d'Ivoire has collaborated with ENDA Energy since 2013 in a campaign of plea for access to renewables energies to the Ivorian parliament. AFHON Côte d'Ivoire is a member of the Climate and Development Network that ENDA has put in place with CAN France. AFHON showed strong interest in the "Promoting Pro-poor Low-carbon development Strategies" project when it was presented to West African NGOs in 2013 and took advantage of the project to design.

Collectif des organisations pour la Défense du droit à l'énergie (CODDAE) is a non-profit CSO established on 25 October 2005 in Niger. It is dedicated to defend of the rights and protection of economic and social interests of energy consumers and drinking water. In 2008, it received its credentials officially with its 20 member organisations. CODDAE's main objective is the recognition of the right to access energy as a basic human right and fights for the effectiveness of human rights.

CODDAE has relevant experience and proven professionalism in the areas of capacity building, advocacy and social mobilization. Indeed, it has organized several activities in this area including an awareness campaign on energy efficiency in collaboration with NIGELEC; a campaign to raise public awareness on environmental protection and care of trees.

CODDAE has collaborated with ENDA Energy since 2012 and has participated in workshops and activities organized by ENDA Energy and INFORSE West Africa. CODDAE is in a process of becoming a member of INFORSE.

The Organisation for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development (OPED-Togo) was established in 2011. Its mission is to initiate and support any action that contributes to improving the living conditions of the people and taking into account environmental concerns in all development processes.

OPED-Togo is an INFORSE member and has been partners with ENDA Energy since its beginning in 2011. It has a proven experience in the field of capacity building and advocacy in climate change and energy. Activities include: Project coordination of technical capacity building organizations of Togolese civil society on climate change; Organisation of training sessions in all regions of Togo on Climate Change; Contribution to the manual for decision-makers within the framework of the project "Information Processing for energy policies that promote eco-development" (TIPEE).

A.4 The cooperative relationship and its prospects

This project will strengthen SE's support to national and regional advocacy in favour of underprivileged people in West Africa in the areas of Climate Change justice and renewable energy. It will supplement the existing network advocacy-project that involves youth groups in Mali and Burkina Faso and the advocacy-component in the Malian program that is focussed on environmental governance and civicness natural resource management. SE has been partners with ENDA Energy, MFC and CEAS Burkina for many years and this project will help maintain and consolidate the existing partnerships as well as strengthen regional south-south partnership among these three independent national based CSOs and INFORSE-Africa members.

Collaborations between INFORSE-members are strengthening the global network and will further strengthen INFORSE by disseminate findings and best practices from this project in the global network and by using findings to advocate for greater coherence between international agreed targets and actual national policy in international fora e.g. UN Climate COPs.

As coordinator in West Africa for both INFORSE and Climate Action Network (CAN), ENDA Energy will use the project to strengthen these existing venues for civil society cooperation in the region. ENDA Energy has cooperated with all of the associated partners, mostly via the Climate and Development network of which ENDA Energy is also a member. Two of the associated partners are also members of the INFORSE network and contributed to the publication of INFORSE launched at COP 19 in Warsaw, Poland, as part of the Danida funded Southern Voices project.

Within Senegal, ENDA Energy will involve the Senegalese partner AMES also a member of INFORSE Both ENDA Energy and AMES have gathered a lot of experience on the ground and they will both contribute these experiences for the success of the project.

MFC has already gained local, national and international recognition as being an organisation that works to improve the lives of the most vulnerable layers of the society via its environment-oriented agenda. This intervention will help the organisation on the way to attaining that objective both in Mali and in the ECOWAS region.

CEAS Burkina has advocacy experience in the field of climate change towards the Burkina Faso authorities. CEAS Burkina has extensive experience in targeting and involving the private sector. This project will can benefit from these experiences in the attempt to get private sector actors on board and create local ownership for the regional policies. It is important to have the private sector on board in order to secure support to the implementation (investments in particularly). This project will also be an opportunity for CEAS Burkina to strengthen Burkina Faso's climate network and better connect advocacy efforts in the country with efforts on regional level. Experiences of CEAS Burkina will be shared with sub – regional CSOs.

B. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION

B.1 Background and context for the intervention

B.1.1 Background

The year 2015 is setting new agendas for the future of the international climate regulation, and more generally for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), two crucial agendas for the future of the planet. As far as the climate agenda is concerned, the international community hopes to sign in Paris in December a new climate agreement for limitation of greenhouse gases to sustainable levels. Without bold pro-poor policies and large renewable energy and energy efficiency deployment after 2015 these global goals cannot be achieved. In line with these global agendas the Economic Community of West African States comprising 15 countries (ECOWAS) have outlined targets to be achieved by 2030. This is currently done as West African contributions to the UN initiative *Sustainable Energy for All* (SE4ALL) agenda, but implementation is only progressing slowly. There is a need to act fast in the region in order to ensure a strong West African participation in the global climate and SDG agendas. The large potentials for local and regional renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions in the region must be better understood by decision-makers, as well as by users. This has been started in some countries and regionally with the current project of '*Promoting Pro-poor low Carbon Development Strategies'* which will be ending in March 2016. This new project provides an opportunity to build on its achievements and using the new situation with the 2015 climate agreement and SDGs.

Sub-Saharan Africa has some of the largest populations living in poverty and without even a minimal access to adequate energy. More than one billion people, about 1/6 of the global population, live without access to adequate energy for cooking and lighting. Increased energy access is crucial in order to bring these populations out of poverty in a sustainable way. However, the accelerated deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency practices cannot be achieved without strong support by civil society organizations (CSOs). This is so, as the CSOs are close to the local populations and they know well the needs of the poor. This makes the CSOs in a position to help adjust the action plan to local needs and facilitate the implementation. The countries covered by this project are on one hand some of those with lowest access to adequate energy, on the other hand they have via regional cooperation a framework for rapid improvements.

The current development pathways that countries like Senegal are choosing in the region are closely related to fossil-fuel and carbon-intensive projects. These countries, need a new development paradigm that guide their development with a focus on access to sustainable energy, climate mitigation and poverty reduction. By facilitating and increasing access to sustainable energy, the development of the country will be enhanced and poverty reduction will accelerate. The effects of this is not only the creation of a new impetus to development, but also to climate mitigation and adaptation and sustainable development.

At the regional level in West Africa, the current actions for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency started in 2008 with the establishment of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE). In line with its efforts to mainstream RE and EE in its regional activities and policies, the ECOWAS countries have put in place this unique regional centre to promote RE and EE giving it a public mandate, with headquarters in Praia, Cape Verde. Its overall objective is to contribute to the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of West Africa by improving access to modern, reliable and affordable energy services, energy security and reduction of energy related externalities (GHG, local pollution).

ECREEE represents a regional policy response to the rising energy security concerns, continued lack of access to energy services as well as the need for climate change mitigation. It offers an important link between international climate, energy and development cooperation policy and for this project, the Centre constitutes an entry point for the mobilization and involvement of CSOs around regional energy challenges and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

In parallel with the creation of ECREEE, ECOWAS countries agreed a White Paper on energy access, which has become a benchmark for modern energy access in West Africa. Since then ECOWAS has been very active in developing and adopting energy related policies and programmes with the assistance of international cooperation. Thus, they have developed a number of policies and strategies. Following the introduction of SE4All in West Africa, this has become a framework for the implementation of these policies. The policies include the ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy (EREP); the WAEMU (West Africa Economic and Monetary Union) Regional Initiative for Sustainable Energy (IRED); and the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy (EEEP).

The EREP aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the region's overall electricity mix to 35% in 2020 and 48% in 2030. The EEEP aims to implement measures that will free 2000 MW of power generation capacity and in the long term, more than double the annual improvement in EE, in order to reach levels comparable to those of world leaders. These policies include also ambitious objectives for the rural and peri-urban populations. to be reached by 2015: 100% population to access modern, clean cooking service; 60% of the rural population to access productive services; 100% in urban and per-urban areas to access electricity and 36% in rural areas.

After the adoption of the SE4ALL initiative by the UN in 2011, the ECREEE was appointed the regional focal point for the initiative in the West Africa region. In 2013, the ECOWAS heads of state adopted the Energy Policy and the Energy Efficiency Policy, and commissioned the ECREEE to ensure the that implementation of the National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs), National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) and SE4ALL Action agenda was done by the end of 2014. However, to this date, not all actions plans and agendas have been included in national policies, and the civil society has not (yet) been involved in the setting of this agenda. It is one of the experiences gained during the ongoing project '*Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies'* that when policies have been passed, a solid effort to advocate for the implementation is often still needed.

In West Africa CSOs, including members and contacts of INFORSE West Africa and other contacts of ENDA and MFC have played key roles in bringing climate and sustainable development on the agenda in many countries. They have experience with local low-carbon solutions that reduce poverty. Thus, they have the potential to contribute to the strengthening of the implementation of the regionally agreed policies and strategies on pro-poor sustainable energy access and to take the promotion of ownership of these policies forward in the national agenda in many countries. They can also contribute to more constructive national and regional positions in climate negotiations and other international fora.

B.1.2 Context

Although a detailed assessment of the status of these ambitious objectives is needed, it is clear that the 2015 objectives have not been met and there is a need for countries to involve the civil society more in the organizational implementation to make adjustments to the local contexts and mobilize public support as well as a need to involve the private sector in the implementation e.g. in terms of investments. According to the 2015 Africa Progress Report on energy and climate, at the current trends, all Africans will be able to access electricity only in 2080 and to modern clean cooking by mid-22nd century. In the context of SDGs 7 and 13, ownership of the ambitious regional policies at the national level as well as experience sharing at the international level will therefore be crucial in order to see significant changes.

The current situation shows that the national status of implementation of the policies related to climate mitigation and involving sustainable energy access and energy efficiency varies a lot. The SE4All Action Agenda is a country-level umbrella framework for energy sector development with a long-term vision, ensuring overall sector-wide coherence and synergy of the accumulated efforts towards the three goals. These agendas offer the framework for the implementation of the regional RE and EE policies and strategies at the national level. It was envisaged that the SE4ALL Action Agendas as well as the RE and the EE Action Plans in the 15 ECOWAS countries would be

finalized by end of 2014. As of May 2015, only 5 ECOWAS countries have finalized their SE4ALL Action Agendas. These include Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia. The remaining ECOWAS countries are in the process have just completed data collection.

Moreover, a general tendency in most of the 15 ECOWAS countries is that national ownership for implementation of regional policies is lacking among both the politicians, the private sector, and the civil society. Many CSOs working in this area do not have sufficient knowledge and capacity to advocate for the pro-poor implementation of the regional policies, as above-mentioned strategies for RE and EE. However, to secure that needs of poor is incorporated into the implementation, it is necessary to involve CSOs that are closer to the realities of the poor communities.

As an example, in Mali, as in many other countries, the poor in the lower layers of the society are most affected in environmental issues. Mali is one of the poorest countries in Africa, and one of the countries that are most affected by climate change. The urban poor and the rural populations are affected in the sense that the lack of access to renewable sources of energy is affecting their resilience. Since the creation of the national rural electrification agency (AMADER) in 2003 in Mali, the promotion of rural electrification has increased and since the adoption of the national energy policy in 2006, a target has been set for a 55% rural electrification rate in 2015 from 1% in 2005. Unfortunately, the target has not been reached, but strong progress has been made. The implementation of the RE and EE action plans will play a role in making stronger progress in that regard. However, national ownership for implementation is lacking among both the politicians, the private sector, and the civil society. In the Malian case, the main reason for the lack of involvement of the civil society in the design of the national action plans has been financial. Neither the Malian government, nor the ECOWAS has been able to cover the expenses required to involve CSOs. However, it is crucial that the CSOs are involved in the process in order to incorporate the needs of the poor and take into account the local contexts which is necessary to create local ownership and public support. Thus, civil society has an important role to play in the implementation of these plans due to its close relation to the local populations and ability to provide locally adjusted solutions.

Another example is how the lack of access to modern energy services in Burkina Faso dramatically affects people, undermines their health, limit their opportunities for education and development. Fortunately, there is in the country an increased focus on the need for implementing the regional policies with a pro-poor focus can also facilitate to accelerate the implementation of the national sectorial energy policy 2014-2025 (adopted in 2013) which builds on the Accelerated Growth Strategy for Sustainable Development (SCADD) and the five-year program 2010-2015 “build together an emerging Burkina". CSO involvement in the implementation on this strategy, including integration of regional policies, is crucial to their success.

In conclusion, in order to strengthen the ownership and successful implementation of the regional policies, it is crucial to ensure that the implementation of the national action plans in the various countries are inclusive, pro-poor, and relate to climate change and sustainable development. Moreover, it is crucial to link these regionally agreed policies to other national more high profiled agendas in order to raise awareness, and promote ownership and implementation.

B.1.3 Relation to Framework Agreement

The current framework agreement between SE and Danida is not in conflict with this proposal. The framework agreement finances activities in Mozambique, Mali and Kenya. The activities in Mali are rural based and cannot be expanded to include the national and regional advocacy and capacity building activities this proposed project seeks to address.

In several ways this project complements the framework agreement as SE in a longer perspective aim at both stressing its network and advocacy elements at national, regional, and international levels. It is an important dimension of this long-term strategy to strengthen the regional cooperation amongst stakeholders whilst intensifying regional and international advocacy activities related to climate changes. The framework programme on the other hand will be able to indirectly support the project by making relevant experiences and tested advocacy approaches from the programme countries available.

B.2 Preparation of the intervention

"How can we deal with the fact, that when regional advocacy efforts succeed, national ownership and, thus, implementation of regional policies can be lacking". This question sums up the discussions between ENDA Energy, SE, INFORSE, MFC and CEAS Burkina from March to August 2015. The discussion has sprung out of the experiences from the ongoing "*Promoting Pro-poor Low-carbon Development Strategies*" project whose regional coordinator, ENDA Energy, were the first to formulate the problem.

Three of the main partners in this project are part of the "*Promoting Pro-poor Low-carbon Development Strategies*" project. One of the lessons learned during this project is that increased capacity of civil society actors to develop and carry out advocacy actions positively affects the engagement dynamics within civil society and among decision-makers at national level and negotiators at international level. As an example MFC led the way in the initiative and the advocacy process that in 2009 allowed Mali to be the first country in West Africa to give tax exemptions of all import duties, including VAT, to renewable energy equipment. This was a pro-poor policy because the taxes were the main barrier for the dissemination of renewable energy in the country which is mainly in the rural areas where the electricity grid cannot reach. After Mali, countries like Burkina Faso, Senegal, Ghana, and Niger adopted the tax exemptions on the imports of renewable energy equipment for the same reasons. This key experience has formed the basis of the proposed project.

By strengthening the cooperation and coordination of civil society in the region and upscaling the advocacy activities taking into account local contexts and the need of the poor, this project will seek to bridge the gap between international and regional agreements and national implementation through a strong involvement of civil society. To create ownership among local civil society, the activities will be carried out through networks and alliances. Political endorsement and ownership by decision makers and private sector actors are also important and the participating partners in the project are poised to advocate for that.

ENDA Energy and SE have led the project design phase building on national inputs from ENDA Energy, MFC, CEAS Burkina and the 4 associated partners from other ECOWAS countries. INFORSE has provided input as well as quality assurance.

B.3 Problem analysis

The regional policies and international initiatives for increase of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy access lack impact on the population. One of the main problems is the weak and slow translation to the national level of agreed regional policies and strategies. These regional policies and strategies need to be better understood, have a pro-poor focus, integrated in strategic plans, and implemented nationally. Moreover, they need to be prioritized financially. Consequently, it is crucial to ensure that awareness is raised, ownership is attained and implementation is accelerated. Ownership at the national level is important both among decision-makers, the private sector, as well as in the civil society as it will boost access to sustainable energy for all, especially the poor, which is the ultimate objective sought by all stakeholders.

Although ECOWAS authorities decided to develop and implement their regional policies in a concerted and coordinated way at the national level, the national status of development and implementation of action plans differs widely. Some countries are in front and some others are lagging behind, including Mali and Senegal.

This lack of implementation is caused by mainly the following factors:

- No involvement of national governments, civil society, and private sector in the development of the policies has caused lack in ownership and low financial priority.

- Weak national focus on regional agreements for sustainable development, including low priority in ministries and among politicians to implement the agreements on sustainable energy in the national policies. And lack of knowledge and capacity in the relevant CSOs to push for a higher priority.

- Lack of involvement of CSOs in the development of national legislation and strategies, including in the implementation of regional agreements and in monitoring the implementation of the policies. Without the involvement of civil society, there is a democratic deficit as the policies are passed without consultation of the civil society on behalf of the populations. The policies lack an important societal support, and often miss the focus on local and pro-poor solutions.

- No involvement of beneficiary communities in identifying their local needs neither in the national policy implementation nor in the evaluation. Insufficient knowledge among people and CSOs about the regional policies and the benefits they will give, if implemented effectively on the national level

This project will give priority to address the lack of involvement of CSOs in the development of legislation and strategies at national level, in particular the implementation of regional agreements on pro-poor access to renewable energy. One of the means to increase participation of civil society applied by this project will be awareness raising and creating ownership of these regional agreements among civil society, and among private sector actors, politicians and other decision-makers. One challenge, is to convince the parties currently involved in the process of the implementation of the RE and EE action plans to give space for CSOs. To increase the level of participation and involvement of CSOs, there is a need to address the low capacity and low awareness both among CSOs and decision-makers as well as relevant private sector actors. In order to increase the interest and raise awareness, an important strategy will be to link these policies to other more high profiled political agendas. It will also be important to build stronger links between the national, regional and international levels in order to build further momentum for the national implementation of the regional agreements.

Finally, it is important to continue the dialogue on the regional level between decision-makers and civil society in order to push for regional guiding for civil society on the national levels, and to actively develop the regional policies in line with international developments, including the expected global climate agreement. The regional policies must continue to be developed as an enabling framework for inclusive national policies.

B.4 Stakeholder analysis

Several key stakeholders of relevance to this project have been identified in the participating countries and the region. These include governments, governmental agencies, and regional institutions. They also include national and regional CSOs and sustainable energy and climate change networks. Moreover, private sector actors will be important to bring on board in order to gain their support for the implementation.

The existing major power centres at the regional level are ECOWAS and the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) for its role in assisting ECOWAS member states to develop a coherent and aligned roadmap process. ECREEE's mission is to serve as a catalyst for the creation of favourable framework conditions and an enabling environment for renew-

able energy and energy efficiency markets by supporting activities directed to mitigate existing barriers. There is also the ECOWREX, the ECOWAS Observatory for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, another regional supporting organisation. In addition, some regional civil society organizations and networks can be considered as a power centre.

The various other stakeholders who might influence the intervention are:

- The government and the governmental agencies and the consultant appointed to assist in the elaboration of the action plan: the success of this intervention partly rests on their willingness leave room to and cooperate with the civil society in the conception and implementation of this action plans. Should they show a sizable willingness to involve CSOs now that the financial aspects have been taken care of, the action plans will have high chances of reaching their objectives once they have been approved, which should be in their advantage.

- National CSO networks: National CSO networks such as Reso-Climat Mali, with the number of member organisations they have, have a strong level on influence that can also impact the success of the intervention.

- Private sector actors: in some cases it will be very beneficial for the future of the implementation process to succeed in bringing strong and relevant private sector actors on board.

In addition to the ECOWAS and ECREEE, which are relevant at the regional level, the implementation bodies in the individual countries are very relevant. In the case of Mali, the main power centres that need to be influenced are the AER (Agence des Energies Renouvelables), the AEDD (Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable), and the Ministry of Energy. Moreover, the Multisectorial Group on Energy (MGE), which is supposed to represent the views of the energy practitioners, will also need to be targeted. At this point in time, the MGE is present in the process but it is represented at 95% by governmental actors. The spaces for influences will come under the shape of the various multipartite dialogue channels that exist. During the validation phase of the national action plans and during the Annual National Environment Forum that MFC will organise, lobbying and advocacy actions will be done in order for the CSOs to be involved as well.

In Burkina Faso, the aim is to reach the political and administrative authorities including the presidents of sub-regional institutions who have the strength for making decisions at local and international level and have responsibility for the implementation. In addition, the OSER, which represents the private sector energy practitioners, will also be a relevant body to work with.

In terms of institutional framework at the national level, in all of the countries, the ministries of energy or the ministries in charge of energy are responsible for the energy policy including policies for renewable energy and they are expected to ensure effective implementation of these policies. In Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso governmental agencies in charge of the promotion of RE and EE have established ANER in Mali and Senegal. The existence of such an agency is lacking in Burkina Faso.

In the power relation between regional bodies and national bodies, it is interesting to note that ECREEE has established in each of the member countries a National Focal Institution (NFI). These are mostly the ministries or directorates in charge of energy. However, a recent mid-term evaluation of the ECREEE has shown different levels of ownership in the countries. There is a low awareness of some NFIs about ECREEE, therefore a low sense of ownership whereas at regional level ownership is considered as very high, for example at ECOWAS.

The evidence suggests that ownership is constrained by (1) an unclear understanding as to what the NFI's responsibilities are, vis-à-vis ECREEE/country and; (2) a lack of effective coordination mechanisms between NFIs and national stakeholders, and/or formal relationship between different NFIs. With ECREEE avoiding to be in a competing position with national stakeholders, there is room for the project partners to position themselves as an interface.

To create the necessary regional and national awareness and accelerate implementation of the RE and EE policies and strategies, there is a need to harness these national stakeholders. Through the project '*Promoting pro-poor low-carbon development strategies'*, the participating organizations have been advocating for pro-poor renewable energy options for the populations. In this proposed project, in order to create greater awareness at different levels, CSOs and networks will be the main target group. They can influence both decision-makers as well as the populations they work with. They will need to better know the policies and strategies in question, and be capacitated to advocate for accelerated implementation of RE and EE policies and strategies at the national level. Experience shows that in Africa, the introduction and success of renewable energy beyond smaller demonstration projects, depend largely on the existing policy framework. Regional and national policies are important for their ability to create an enabling environment to mobilize resources and encourage private sector investment and uptake by the populations. The example from Mali of duty free import of renewable energy equipment - to set this on equal footing with duty free fossil fuel (mentioned above) - has been replicated with success in other West African countries including Senegal. The Senegalese strategy of improving mini-grids with solar is another example of a successful policy, where local renewable energy have been favored over central solutions and fossil fuel use. Examples from other regions also show how national policies and programmes have improved livelihood on large scale, as the introduction in Sri Lanka of the "Anagi" improved cook stove that is now used by millions of Sri Lankans. The parallel programme in Senegal for improvement of household cooking with subsidies for fossil bottled gas have been mostly a failure, as most users went back to firewood when the subsidies were cancelled due to budget constraints. CSO's and their networks, as INFORSE, have an important role of bringing these experiences to the attention of policy makers nationally and regionally.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

C.1 Target group and participants

The primary target group and participants in this project is the CSOs working with climate change and access to clean energy in Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso and to a lesser extent Benin, Cote D'Ivoire, Niger and Togo. The project will work with networks and CSOs directly in these countries. The primary target group has national and regional linkages, contacts, and goodwill experience in development and implementation of community development projects as well as dedicated staff. The primary target group is selected based on its power to influence the implementation of the policies and involving the needs of poor communities. The project is based on the Theory of Change that once CSOs are more involved in the process of the national RE and EE actions plans, more initiatives will come in the direction of the poor and underrepresented groups.

INFORSE-WA has members in 9 of the 15 ECOWAS countries, and ENDA Energy, as the regional coordinator, has contacts in the remaining. INFORSE-WA members receive news, information, etc. at least on a bi-monthly basis via a mailing list, and receive Sustainable Energy when published once or twice a year. INFORSE-WA and ENDA Energy will use their contacts to involve CSOs outside the 7 countries.

The secondary target group is national and regional decision-makers mainly ministries and government agencies involved in energy, climate and biomass production (biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal is the main energy source in the ECOWAS-countries). Also ECREEE which assists the ECOWAS member states to develop a coherent and aligned roadmap process belong to this group.

The tertiary target group is decision makers present at global climate negotiations where INFORSE will disseminate results. In the long run, local communities of the ECOWAS-region are to benefit from the project and the project will ensure the needs of poor and underrepresented groups as well as both men and women are advocated for.

C.2 The intervention's objectives and success criteria (indicators)

Development Objective: *Contribute to strengthen the implementation of regional agreed policies and strategies on pro-poor climate mitigation in sustainable energy access in West Africa.*

Intervention Objective: *By the end of the project, the political agenda in ECOWAS concerning the implementation of regionally agreed pro-poor climate- and energy-policies has improved.*

Indicators and Means of Verification

Objective/Expected outputs	Indicators/success criteria	Means of verification
0: By the end of the project, the political agenda in ECOWAS concerning the implementation of regionally agreed pro-poor climate- and energy policies has improved.	**0.A** Increase of public statements and proposals on pro-poor sustainable energy access by decision-makers in the 7 countries	• Review of statements and proposals in baseline and at the end of the project
	0.B Increased national prioritization (budget and resources) of the implementation of pro-poor sustainable energy access in Senegal, Mali, and BF	• National budgets and budget allocations, cooperation agreements/MoU' at project end compared to baseline
1: By December 2016, the extent of national implementation of regionally agreed policies on pro-poor sustainable energy access in relation to climate mitigation is documented from 7 ECOWAS countries.	**1.A** A report summarizing the findings from the 7 studies is available online	• Partner websites including INFORSE.org • Websites of ECOWAS and ERECC
	1.B Increased knowledge on the national and regional processes among all 7 partners	• The 7 reports on the national studies • Minutes from project meetings/workshops
2: By December 2018, civil society in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Mali advocated more effectively for – and participate more in – the implementation of the regional agreed pro-poor policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency related to climate mitigation.	**2.A** At least 20 CSOs in each of the 3 partner countries participate in CB workshops	• Minutes and participants lists from CP workshops
	2.B: At least 15 of the CSOs in each country subsequently engage in relevant advocacy	• Participants in planning meetings for advocacy • Signatories at advocacy strategy/campaign
	2.C: Strategic alliance building: relevant CS networks are strengthened in each country	• Number of planning meetings • Participants in planning meetings including relevant national networks • Number of subscribers and feedback to the INFORSE email list in West Africa
	2.D: Increased involvement of CSOs in the implementation process	• Number of CSOs and networks involved at the end of the project compared to baseline • Reports from CSO advocacy activities with descriptions of activities and results compared to baseline
3: By December 2018, regional policy advocacy initiatives for pro-poor sustainable energy access as related to climate mitigation are strengthened.	**3.A** regional decision-makers and/or institutions address the problem of national implementation of RE and EE targets and highlight CSO engagement	• Appearance in media and regional institutions' websites and newsletters compared to baseline • Minutes from workshops and final conference

	3.B Increase in number of CSOs participating, in representativeness, and activity level in relevant regional advocacy initiatives networks	• Participant lists and reports from regional meetings with CSOs and decision-makers – end of project compared to baseline • Number of INFORSE members in West Africa • Regional CS positions and CSOs supporting them

C.3 Outputs and activities

Regarding objectives	Expected outputs	Activities
In pursuit of the intervention objective	**1**: By December 2016, the extent of national implementation of regionally agreed policies on pro-poor sustainable energy access in relation to climate mitigation is documented from 7 West African countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, and Benin).	**1.1.** Development of design for baseline analysis to assess the status of policy implementation and identify best practice.
		1.2 Inception workshop: Introduction to the project and the baseline study to local partners and associated partners.
		1.3 Conduction of the baseline analysis and compiling the findings: documentations of national status and best practices in relation to the ratification and implementation of the regional agreed policies (the lack in implementation, sharing best practices, and providing solutions to how to accelerate the implementation of pro-poor climate mitigation in energy access)
		1.4 Workshop: sharing the results with all national partners and networks
		1.5 Support to national study
	2: By December 2018, civil society in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Mali advocated more effectively for – and participate more in – the implementation of the regional agreed pro-poor policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency related to climate mitigation.	**2.1** Mobilizing and forming national coalitions of CSOs
		2.2 National capacity building workshops
		2.3 Development of national advocacy strategies based on the baseline studies
		2.4 Implementation of national advocacy strategies
		2.5 Support to national capacity building and advocacy including dissemination of materials
	3: By December 2018, regional policy advocacy initiatives for pro-poor sustainable energy access as related to climate mitigation is strengthened.	**3.1** Development of regional advocacy strategy
		3.2 Implementation of regional advocacy involving relevant national partners strengthening networks, development of regional positions, interactions with regional decision-makers
		3.3 Regional communication and dissemination of materials in all ECOWAS countries via INFORSE (INFORSE regional email lists, newsletter, website)
		3.4 Completion Conference and final project meeting – disseminating results and sharing lessons learned among civil society organizations and networks (the regional networking will start with 1.4).

C.4 Strategy: how does the intervention cohere?

In order to accelerate implementation of regional policies on clean energy with a pro-poor focus, a 3 steps strategy is proposed for this project:

1) Valid documentation and increasing knowledge → analyse and document the state of implementation and identify best practice in a representative amount of ECOWAS countries.

2) The national dimension → as the policies need to be implemented nationally, it is crucial to create ownership and commitment nationally among civil society, private sector actors, and decision makers. This will be done by hosting capacity building and awareness raising workshops and developing the advocacy strategy in cooperation among the civil society and stakeholders based on the national practices and challenges identified in the national studies.

3) The regional dimension → increase the regional cooperation and knowledge sharing of experiences and best-practices, and to strengthen regional advocacy towards ECOWAS institutions and the national representatives to ECOWAS.

C.4.1 The Methods of Implementation

To keep all the participants and stakeholders involved in the implementation of this intervention motivated, enthusiastic, focused and active at all times, and the project will engage an integrated participatory approach that integrates socio, cultural, political, economic and environmental considerations that are crucial to the success of this project at all stages of implementation. This is particularly important in order to build a critical mass of sufficiently motivated CSOs, ensure high level of local ownership of the project, promote easy conformity to quality and environmental standards while ensure government involvement. The partners in the project will be responsible to develop, plan and carry out capacity building in advocacy of national and regional civil society, develop and implement campaigns to create ownership and commitments among authorities, decision makers, the private sector, and the civil society with a view to strengthening the implementation of the targeted policies. This strategy will include the following method:

Conducting analysis and documentation of the state of implementation, challenges, and best practices of the regional adopted policies: this will involve studies in 7 ECOWAS countries. In order to make legitimate advocacy campaigns based on valid and well documented analyses, it is important to involve a representative number of countries to give a realistic impression of the state of implementation in the different countries. Moreover, the national study will serve as a baseline which the indicators of the project intervention objective and outputs will be compared to at the end of the project.

Raising awareness and building capacity of the identified national and regional CSOs and networks to effectively advocate for the implementation of the regional policies: this will include capacity building at two levels. Nationally, capacity building workshops focusing on strengthening the national cooperation on advocacy campaigns, raising awareness among the CSOs on the current stage of implementation and the possibilities of influencing nationally and regionally. There will also be regional advocacy building in relation to the 3 regional project workshops. In addition, to building capacity, the workshops brings the different partners, participants, and stakeholders together and facilitate to strengthen the cooperation.

Participatory approach: It is crucial that all relevant national and regional CSOs and networks regularly are involved from the beginning in order to create ownership. The national and regional capacity building and advocacy activities will be carried out though a coalition or network to create ownership among local civil society and not by one actor. Moreover, the project will seek to involve private sector actors as the private sector has an important role to play in supporting the implementation of the national action plans.

Strengthening the regional cooperation in networks: in order to secure support from important stakeholders and have a greater emphasis nationally and regionally – this intervention seek to work through network. The project will strengthen networking among CSOs at both the national and regional level. While ENDA Energy and a few other CSOs in the region has the capacity to work on climate advocacy on both national and regional level, there is in general a need to strengthen the capacity in the region to work on advocacy on climate and sustainable energy, also among CSOs. This will start with dialogues with and within networks working on RE and EE in the region. This networking will build on existing platforms and involve capacity development of civil society partners to effectively advocate and promote sustainable energy and the fight against climate change in the region. With the current project proposal this will be done by the partner CSOs in the three participating countries, as well as with the associate partners in the four countries. For other ECOWAS countries, as much as possible, one INFORSE-WA member from each of the countries will be invited to the regional advocacy workshop in the middle of the project and for the final conference that is planned to be in connection with a relevant ECOWAS meeting, to use the occasion to liaise with their national representatives to ECOWAS. The project will, among others, use the existing channels of INFORSE West Africa to disseminate information and results from the project, including email list, Sustainable Energy News, and website (currently a shared INFORSE Africa website, also involving Eastern Africa). In this process, also strengthening of the network with more members and more contacts will be a focus. We expect to increase INFORSE membership to cover more ECOWAS countries. In this way, the project will enable civil society to approach ECOWAS and other regional activities with coordinated inputs to regional policy processes, based on national processes involving civil society. The project will also develop new links regionally between CSOs and decision-makers on sustainable energy for energy access, including email lists with decision-makers involved in relevant regional processes. This regional networking activity also seeks to support ECOWAS in the project's fields with a view to contribute to strengthen its role on these issues both in the region and in international negotiations.

Advocacy Campaigns – relating the policies to other high-profile topics to reach the national and regional agenda: based on the analyses and the increased knowledge on the state of implementation, the partners in cooperation with the target group will develop advocacy strategies on how to create ownership among the national governments to strengthen the implementation of the policies. Here, it is crucial to pay attention to that in general, the RE and EE policies and national action plans lack interest and interest nationally both among the decision-makers, private sector, civil society, and the populations. Better access to sustainable energy among the poor and climate change are not the highest priority at the political level in the targeted countries. Therefore, it is crucial for the success of this project that the advocacy activities manage to link these themes to other more high-profiled items at the agenda – e.g. integrate sustainable pro-poor energy solutions into higher prioritized policies such as employment, agriculture, and economic growth in order to make it relevant for the populations, politicians, and to attract private sector investments.

Gender responsive approach: As involvement of both men and women is crucial for the success of many local energy solutions, gender focus will be an integral and continuous part of the project at all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This will involve ensuring that gender expertise is available within the implementing staff, developing the capacity of all implementing parties to work with gender approach, ensure gender tools are included in the baseline, monitoring and evaluation indicators and methods, ensuring that all promotional materials and dissemination activities include gender responsive content.

Reasons for the proposed methodology

The reason for selecting this approach is based on ENDA Energy's and SE's experience in carrying out advocacy campaigns with multiple stakeholders. ENDA Energy has used this approach in its advocacy work with good degree of success. The methods enable a project to quickly win confidence of stakeholders, facilitate open and interactive communication at all levels and instill a sense of ownership and responsibility among all actors involved in the implementation of the project. It is based on a widely shared view that involving stakeholders in the planning, implementation and validating

of interventions aimed at benefiting them, provides the best opportunity for a project to provide the best solutions to meet peoples' needs. Finally, in the context of recent religious tensions and armed conflicts in West Africa, this project is expected to contribute with a positive signal value to the reconciliation process through its participatory approach involving both Muslim and Christian CSOs in dialogue.

C.4.2 Reaching the Objective

Intervention Objective	Outputs	Cause and Effect
By the end of the project, the political agenda in ECOWAS concerning the implementation of regionally agreed pro-poor climate- and energy policies has improved.	**1**: By December 2016, the extent of national implementation of regionally agreed policies on pro-poor sustainable energy access in relation to climate mitigation is documented from 7 West African countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo, Cote Ivoire, and Benin).	Compiling documentation for the status and best practices in implementation from a representative amount of ECOWAS countries. By focusing on the best practices, pro-poor focus, and level of national ownership among both civil society, authorities, decision-makers, and the private sector, this analysis will be a valid basis for raising awareness and creating solid advocacy strategies. The work on compiling these analyses, will initiate the regional cooperation and knowledge sharing as the study is introduced for all at the same time and the findings will be shared with all partners. Based on these analyses, the primary target group will be able to formulate advocacy strategies on how to create ownership among the decision-makers and authorities and accelerate the implementation of the policies taking into accounts the needs and vulnerabilities of various segments (women, youths, disabled, elderly, poor communities etc.).
	2: By December 2018, civil society in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Mali advocated more effectively for – and participate more in – the implementation of the regional agreed pro-poor policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency related to climate mitigation	By focusing on building capacity within advocacy, raising awareness on the possibilities of being involved in the process of implementation, and strengthening the cooperation among civil society actors in national networks, the foundation for a strong and efficient advocacy campaign is established. This approach will facilitate a stronger more united civil society capable of developing and conducting advocacy activities. Moreover, the early and active involvement of the target group by working through the existing national networks will increase the ownership and participation in the implementation of the civil society. The influence of the CSOs (the primary target group) in the process of the national RE and EE actions plans and policies, will lead to more policy initiatives that will benefit the poor and underrepresented groups with energy access and poverty reductions.
	3: By December 2018, regional policy advocacy initiatives for pro-poor sustainable energy access as related to climate mitigation is strengthened.	The regional cooperation in ECOWAS and its agency ECREEE have shown a large interest in sustainable energy for energy access, but have challenges with national implementation of the regional decisions. In the coming years, the regional cooperation can play key roles with implementation of the 2015 climate agreements and SDGs. However, the likelihood that it will focus on this depends on the inputs it gets, including advocacy from civil society on regional level. The civil society involvement on the regional level is important as advocates for involvement of civil society on national levels. If the inclusion of civil society is well integrated in regional

		strategies and decisions, CSOs are much more likely to be included in the national implementation. The regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing are crucial in order to use the best practices across the borders and to advocate regionally for a broader involvement of the civil society and a more pro-poor focus in the implementation. Moreover, the strengthened regional cooperation will include increased regional advocacy efforts for sustainable energy for energy access.

C.4.3 Linkages to interventions in the North

The North has a special responsibility and a special obligation, because they have principal historic responsibility for the climate crisis. The learnings from this proposed project will feed into SE's advocacy work lobbying Danish politicians and other stakeholders and decision-makers for sustainable solutions in Denmark, EU and globally. Moreover, the activities will feed directly into SE's information work and awareness raising work in Denmark targeting the Danish public with the message that it is important to take action against climate change and that everyone can make a difference.

With a strong engagement in Denmark and in developing countries within the environment and energy sector, SE has a unique opportunity to advocate for the linkages between North and South. The overall communication strategy of SE is based on better utilisation of existing platforms and the creation of better synergies between what people can do in their own lives and what can be done for the world's poorest people. The activities in Denmark comprise of policy work, information campaigns, educational work and information services. SE uses its position and credibility as platforms for disseminating its agenda to the Danish public. This means that the global perspectives whenever relevant in communication with Danish end-users and school pupils are included.

In the three target countries, the increased coordination among the civil society is expected to create a stronger and more organized pressure on the decision-makers. This pressure and joint demand pro-poor implementation of the regional policies on sustainable energy access are expected to feed into the climate negotiations' regional bodies such influencing the priority of strengthening the focus on implementation of the pro-poor sustainable energy access at the agenda of ECOWAS.

C.5 Phase-out and sustainability

The project will create awareness, and increased ownership primarily in the three main countries, and this will be an important contribution to the implementation of regional climate policy for sustainable development. Even though the problems addressed in this project are vast and complex, the potential impact in the long term should not be underestimated.

Sustainability in an advocacy project circles around building meaningful relationships between actors and leaving behind a web of connections, that governments, private sector, or external donors find worthwhile supporting after the project ends. Climate change problems in the region will still after two years of implementation be vast and complex but new alliances between regional actors will have been build. The quality and meaningfulness of these alliances and their ability to influence the regional agenda and attract private sector investments will ensure elements of sustainability.

In the three main countries – Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso – national civil society will be capacity build to advocate for RE and EE targets that benefit the underprivileged. Networks and alliances have been selected to insure that these efforts are broadly anchored in a range of CSOs and therefore most likely to continue after the project.

In the four countries with associated partners, capable CSOs have been selected to provide the analysis and to participate in three regional workshops. These CSOs are all active members of the INFORSE network and other national and regional networks and they will disseminate information and knowledge through these channels.

Ownership is expected to become greater in the three main countries compared to the four countries with associated partners, but within the time and budget limitations of this project, this division of roles was found to be the most effective and sustainable project setup.

Civil society actors in the remaining 8 ECOWAS countries will know of the results of the project through the dissemination of results and lessons learned in regional networks and platforms. This task is mainly carried by ENDA Energy as regional coordinator for this project and for INFORSE-WA. In addition, all partners share the obligation to disseminate results in all relevant spaces for civil society collaboration where they are active.

The INFORSE network will play a crucial role in advocating for sustainable energy regionally and internationally. ENDA Energy is regional coordinator in both the INFORSE-WA and Climate Action Network in West Africa. Thu, ENDA Energy is in a good position to reach regional decision makers. With the project INFORSE will be strengthened, in particular in West Africa, but also internationally and will gain better opportunities to continue effective advocacy based on civil society. This will be via better recognition both within civil society and among decision-makers, better established network structures, and as an effect better access to funding.

The INFORSE network participates as a global network in international climate negotiations and will use inputs from regional INFORSE networks for its advocacy for better implementation of climate agreements. The strength of the international advocacy depends on the activity of the regional networks, and how well they are linked to the civil society in the countries of the region.

C.6 Assumptions and risks

Activity/Output	Assumption	Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Outputs 1, 2 & 3	CSOs are motivated to cooperate nationally and regionally	That the relevant CSOs cannot agree on being in a coalition and work for the achievement of project results.	The selection of CSOs to involve in the project must be very meticulous and efficient monitoring plans will be put in place and recovery possibilities of the situation at all time will be provided.
Outputs 1, 2 & 3	Political stability - no major political events will occur in the project countries; elections will take place safely and the institutions will be stable	That the political situation in one of the participating countries will be unstable.	The political situation is expected to be stable enough for the implementation of this project. Should the political situation in one of the countries become too unstable, the intervention will adjust the national activities and if needed move the national activities to one of the countries of the associated partners.
Outputs 2 & 3	It is possible to develop political ownership for the regional policies, SE4ALL, and the action plans	That the decision makers do not agree with the project objective	The project objectives and implementation need to be clearly explained to all stakeholders for their endorsement
			The advocacy activities will relate the objectives to other more high-profiled agendas in order to gain the interest of the politicians.

Outputs 1, 2 & 3	Civil society is motivated to participate more in these processes.	That the relevant CSOs and networks are not interested in participate in the project activities	Enhanced collaboration through an inclusive process, capacity building and outreach efforts
Output 2	Civil society is motivated and willing to cooperate and interact with the authorities and decision-makers on the implementation of regional policies	Low level of awareness of the processes	Raise awareness through advocacy campaigns linking these policies to other more high profiled agendas.
		Failure of governments to implement due to lack of resources and low prioritization	Lobby government to prioritize and allocate resources of the regional policies
Output 2&3	Increased cooperation and participation of CSOs nationally and regionally is possible		Outreach efforts will be well coordinated and enough time and capacity will be invested by the project partners to mobilize and civil society to participate and to follow up on commitments made

D. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

D.1 Division of roles in implementation of the intervention

SE is overall responsible for the project including administration, financials, monitoring, reporting, systematization of experiences, and contact to CISU. SE is also responsible for information, awareness raising, and advocacy in Denmark.

ENDA Energy is regional coordinator, responsible for compiling the status and best practice analysis from the seven countries (Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Togo) as well regional cooperation, including hosting regional seminars, and regional advocacy.

ENDA Energy, MFC, CEAS Burkina, JVE-Benin, AFHON, CODDEA, and OPED-Togo are responsible for delivering the baselines on the status and identification of practices regarding the national implementation of ECOWAS-targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency and national examples for best practices in these seven ECOWAS-countries.

ENDA Energy, MFC and CEAS Burkina are responsible for strengthening knowledge, capacity and ownership among national decision makers and civil society for the ECOWAS-targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency in Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso

INFORSE/INFORSE-Europe functions as technical adviser and support SE in quality assurance and it is responsible for disseminating results in the international debate creating attention to the problem of national implementation of international agreements.

SustainableEnergy
Maria Graversen is overall coordinator. She has worked in SE as a project coordinator for nearly 5 years and is currently overall coordinator in the CISU-funded *Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies* and the networking-project *#YouthBaton – Youth takes the Baton for a Green Future*. Mrs. Graversen is cand.scient.pol in Political Science.

Kresten Kjær Sørensen is responsible for quality assurance and will assist Maria Graversen in the overall project coordination. Mr. Sørensen has been SE's programme coordinator for West Africa during the last 8 years. Mr. Sørensen is cand.mag in Anthropology and Economics.

INFORSE/INFORSE-Europe
Gunnar Boye Olesen is responsible for international advocacy. Mr. Olesen has been head of INFORSE-Europe since its beginning and general secretary in INFORSE since 2002. Mr. Olesen is also advocacy coordinator in SE and has extensive experience in advocacy and networking. Mr. Olesen is cand.polyt in civil engineering.

ENDA Energy
Djimingue Nanasta is the regional coordinator for this project. Mr. Nanasta has been working at ENDA Energy as Programme Manager for more than 10 years and is currently the INFORSE WA coordinator and the regional coordinator for the CISU-*funded Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies.* He has extensive experience in advocacy and networking. Mr. Nanasta has a MBA in Corporate Social Responsibility and has a specialized certificate in Energy, Environment and Development Planning and Policy.

Abdou Ndour is the national coordinator for the project activities in Senegal. He is currently the national coordinator for the CISU-*funded Promoting Pro-Poor Low Carbon Development Strategies.* He holds a Master's degree in Energy and he is Energy Program Officer with 8 years experience at ENDA Energy. His works to promote and enhance the access of local communities to modern energy services, the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Abdou has a solid experience working with local organizations, SMEs, local decision-makers and rural populations in energy issue, and organizing energy training and workshop and networking.

Abdou Diop is the regional advocacy and capacity building coordinator for this project. He is a mechanical engineer and has been working at ENDA Energy since 2011 as a project officer, participating at the regional level in the West Africa SEEA project on support to energy efficiency and the development of the ECOWAS White Paper.

Jean-Pascal Correa is national advocacy and capacity building coordinator. He has master in Sociology and a diploma in Sustainable Management. He is in charge of projects relating to energy access, climate change and gender. Mr. Correa will contribute to the development and implementation of the national advocacy strategy as well as the CB training.

Jean Pascal Correa is the national advocacy and capacity building coordinator for the project. He is a sociologist and also graduated in Sustainable Management. He has been working on issues relating to energy access, climate change and gender, notably in approaches aiming to mainstream those aspects in development policies. As an expert in energy enterprise development contributed to the implementation of several energy access projects and feasibility studies of energy projects and programs.

Mrs. Affoué Nathalie Koffi also act as the Political coordinator, mainly for information dissemination and communication, knowledge management using ENDA and INFORSE WA platforms. Mrs Koffi has 10 years of solid experience and she will extensively use social media to disseminate the results and lessons learned and to mobilize civil society members at large around the project and its objectives.

Mali Folkecenter – Nyetaa
Nopenyo Dabla is national coordinator for the project activities in Mali. Mr. Dabla has been Capitalisation and Energy Project Officer with MFC since March 2015 and comes with experience as Policy Research Analyst at the World Wind Energy Association in Bonn. Mr. Dabla has a degree in Political Science.

Diakaldia Traoré is capacity building officer and responsible for capacity building of Malian civil society as well as assisting in reporting. Mr. Traoré has been Energy Project Coordinator with MFC since 1999.

Assitan Sanogo is Project Assistant Communication & Advocacy and responsible for outreach activities, dissemination and advocacy activities. Mdm. Sanogo has been Communication Assistant with MFC since 2014.

Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer – Burkina Faso
Charles Didace Konseibo is national coordinator for the project activities in Burkina Faso. Mr. Konseibo is Head of the Department Research Action and Innovation and Technology in CEAS Burkina and has been in the organization since 1997 and has coordinated many projects. Mr. Konseibo has a master's degree in engineering.

Yamako Soungalo Soulama is Capacity Building Officer and responsible for capacity building of Burkinabè civil society and will assit in the implementation of national advocacy. Mr. Soulama has been with CEAS Burkina in 4 years as Reasearch and Innovation assistant. Mr. Soulama is a bachelor in industrial maintenance.

Clarisse Nebie is responsible for communication and national advocacy strategies. Mrs. Nebie has been with CEAS Burkina for 10 years and has a master's degree in evaluation and project management.

D.2 Monitoring and evaluation in implementation of the intervention

Measuring the impact of advocacy interventions is difficult and requires a long-term perspective. The focus of this project on increasing advocacy capacity and strengthening cooperation of national and regional civil society actors, requires that the project is followed closely and that monitoring is carried out continuously with room for support and adjustment during the implementation as it is a learning process. Consequently, the monitoring of this project is not designed as a long-term evaluation or impact assessment of the effects of the advocacy on the poor over the long run. The monitoring approach follows a 'real-time' monitoring approach concerned with measuring the progress during the implementation of the project. Thus, the monitoring system is designed to ensure that individual steps are being measured and act as a quality assurance tool and guide for the project partners on where to strengthen capacity and their efforts. The focus is primarily on monitoring partners' advocacy capacity and their ability to build strategic alliances. The capacity is crucial as an essential prerequisite for advancing towards the advocacy goals. Moreover, there will be continuously monitoring of the process focusing on measuring the progress such as the involvement and participation of CSOs at the short-term output level.

A cornerstone in the monitoring of the project will be regular contacts between the project partners via email and regular monthly Skype meetings (both SE, ENDA Energy, INFORSE, MFC, and CEAS Burkina will participate in the monthly Skype meetings) as well as physical support visits. In addition to the inception workshop, there will be two project meetings for all project partners followed up with support visits by ENDA Energy and SE to MFC and CEAS Burkina. The project meetings as well as the in-country support visits will be used to discuss project progress, challenges, possible improvements, and changes needed, as well as the remaining project activities and possible follow-up. When adjustments need to be made, SE and the partners involved will discuss the adjustments. If the adjustments include changes to the agreements with other partners or to the contract with CISU, they will be involved at an early stage in the discussions of the adjustments. Moreover, the final project meeting will be used to discuss the final overall project report as well as continue planning of follow-up activities and dissemination of results after the project period.

In addition to the project meetings and the frequent communication, the experiences and learning's of this project will be gathered continuously in the progress reports conducted by the local partners. The progress reports function as both a tool of 'self-assessment' for the local partners as well as a way to continuously gather project learnings. Moreover, the progress reports will serve as a basis

for discussion during the project meetings and support visits. There will be 5 narrative progress reports all followed by a financial report stating the actual expenses for the past period as well as indicating the forecast budget for the next period explaining any possible variances from the original budget.

1. The first narrative progress report will focus on the start-up and introduction of the project as well as output 1: the national studies. It will monitor the first 8 months of the project from inception to the start-up of the national studies (indicator 1.A). The report will be submitted by the partners to SE September 1st 2016 and function as a basis for the support visit in September 2016.

2. The second narrative progress report will focus on the data collection and findings for the national studies (indicators 1.A and 1.B). The report will be submitted March 1st 2017 prior to the second project meeting scheduled in March 2017.

3. The third progress report will cover the following 6 months from March to August 2017 and will focus on the national advocacy capacity building, development of national and regional advocacy strategies, as well as the cooperation of national and regional CSOs (indicators: 1.B, 2.A, 2.B, and 3.B). The report will be submitted prior to a support visit tentatively scheduled in the fall (October/November 2017) and will be used as foundation for discussion on the progress, possible challenges and adjustments during the visit. The dates of the visit is flexible to be changed if needed.

4. The fourth progress report will cover the 6 months from September 2017 to February 2018 and will focus on the capacity in implementation of the national and regional advocacy activities as well as the national and regional cooperation. This report will especially focus on assessing output 2 & 3 (indicators: 1.B, 2.B, 2.C and 3.B). It will closely assess identified challenges and need for adjustments in implementing the advocacy activities. The report will be submitted prior to the support visit tentatively scheduled in the spring 2018 (March/April 2018) and will be used as foundation for discussion on the progress, possible challenges and adjustments during the visit. The dates of the visit is flexible to be changed if deemed needed.

5. The fifth and final progress report will cover the last period of the intervention focusing on measuring the increased participation nationally and regionally as well as the results in terms of increased ownership among decision-makers. Moreover, the final progress report will compare the indicators to the baseline study (indicators 2.D, 3.A, 0.A, and 0.B). Finally, there will be a section on how the learnings from this project will be used after project completion.

SE is the overall responsible for the financial and technical monitoring, which will be done locally by each of the 3 partners; ENDA Energy, MFC, and CEAS Burkina. If there is any irregularities found i.e. in the financial reporting SE's controller will support in making the partners meet CISU's requirements and standards. SE will report on a regular basis to CISU following CISU's reporting requirements, including the status report to be submitted March 1, 2017, March 1, 2018 and the final report to be submitted early 2019 after the completion of the intervention.

E. INFORMATION WORK

E.1 Has intervention-related information work in Denmark been planned?

There is planned to be intervention-related information work in Denmark. The objective of the information work is to raise awareness in the Danish public on the importance of climate change action and how civil society has an important role to play in advocacy work lobbying governments and regional and international institutions to take action against the climate changes.

Focus in the external communication will be on the experiences, challenges, and lessons learned during the project on how West African countries have passed policies on improving access to sustainable energy regionally and how these policies are being implemented.

The message will focus on the importance for civil society to take action, cooperate, and advocate for climate actions – not only in West Africa but globally. Thus, the information work is expected to have two main effects. Firstly, to raise awareness on the issue of climate change and how the consequences of climate change affect poor people. Secondly, to contribute to a strengthened sense of motivation and engagement among the Danish public and decision-makers to take action against climate changes and poverty.

The information work will follow SE's communication strategy and be included in SE's continuous external communication targeting members of SE and UngEnergi, stakeholders, decision-makers, and the public. This will include updates and stories from the project in SE's newsletter, website, and social media as well as one or two longer articles in SE's magazine 'Råstof'. In addition to this regular continuous communication, as part of the information work related to this project, there will be an event (might be part of a bigger public event), or linked to one of SE's communication projects as an extra dimension. During the first year of the project, the scope, content, and target group of the event will be defined in more details. However, we expect the event to involve a visit from one of the local partners and that the target group will be mainly young people, which SE has worked intensively with as a main target group during the last 3 years.

The project coordinator in SE in cooperation with SE's communication manager, as well as the department for public support, members, and volunteers will be responsible for preparing and carrying out the information work.

3. BUDGET SUMMARY

A detailed budget with budget notes must be submitted in Annex C 'Budget scheme' and enclosed the application. NOTICE: Remember to open all tabs in order to fill in each of the relevant five spreadsheets.

See also 'Guide to budget preparation for the Climate and Environment Fund' at www.cisu.dk/pkm.

Below please fill in a summary of the main budget items as follows:
Fill sheet 1-4 in Annex C 'Budget scheme' - the budget summary will then automatically appear on sheet 5. This should be copied from Annex C and pasted below.

Budget summary		**Currency**
Indicate the total cost (i.e. including contributions from the Climate and Environment Fund as well as others)	**4.999.944**	DKK
Of this, the Climate and Environment Fund is to contribute	**4.999.944**	DKK
Of this, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any.	**0**	DKK
Indicate total cost in local currency	**43.999.502**	CFA
Indicate exchange rate applied	**CFA 1,14 (1:88)**	

Main budget items		Full amount	Financing plan	
			Of this, from the Climate and Environment Fund	Of this, from other financial sources
1.	Activities	2.328.900	2.328.900	-
2.	Investments	42.000	42.000	-
3.	Expatriate staff	-	-	-
4.	Local staff	1.105.535	1.105.535	-
5.	Local administration	283.165	283.165	-
6.	Project monitoring	456.900	456.900	-
7.	External evaluation	-	-	-
8.	Information in Denmark (max. 3 % of no. 1 - 7)	77.800	77.800	-
9.	Budget margin (min. 6 % & max 10 % of no. 1 - 8)	343.544	343.544	-
10.	Project expenses in total (no. 1 - 9)	4.637.844	4.637.844	-
11.	Auditing in Denmark	35.000	35.000	-
12.	Subtotal (no. 10 + no. 11)	4.672.844	4.672.844	-
13.	Administration in Denmark (max. 7 % of no. 12)	327.099	327.099	-
14.	Total	**4.999.944**	4.999.944	-

4. ANNEXES

OBLIGATORY ANNEXES

The following annexes must be submitted both in print by post and electronically by e-mail:

Annex A. Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation (must be filled in and signed by the Danish organisation.
Annex B. Fact sheet on the local partner(s) (must be filled in and signed by the local partner(s). The fact sheet may be submitted in a copied or scanned version)
Annex C. Budget scheme

The following annexes about the Danish organisation must be submitted in print by post:

Annex D. The organisation's statutes
Annex E. The latest annual report
Annex F. The latest audited annual accounts (signed by the auditor and the management/board of the organisation)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES (max. 30 pages):

Annex no.	Annex title
1	**Project Implementation Plan**
2	**Logframe**

***Notice**: All annexes should be submitted in print in three copies (no magazines, books, newspaper cuttings or ring binders, but copies of relevant excerpts thereof).*