

OVERALL INVESTMENTS & KEY BENEFACTORS:

An estimated USD\$ 20 million has been invested in energy access and energy access related work by WWF and partners between 2007 and 2014. The distribution of this investment is indicated below;

Figure 3: Overall Investment and Distribution (USD\$)

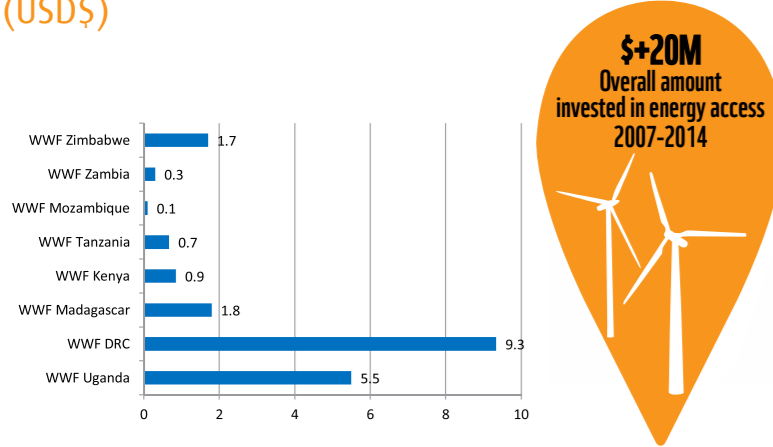


Table 1: Key benefactors to WWF’s energy access work (2007-2014)

• WWF Norway/Norad	• ATD Quart Monde
• WWF Sweden/Sida	• AngovoMaharitra »Association
• WWF DK/Danida	• Microcred
• European Commission (EC)	• Urban Municipality of Toliara,
• AfDB	• CIRAD
• CIFOR	• ONG Partage
• EU	• Atsimo Andrefana Region
• IFDC	• JIRAMA,
• Porticus	• WWF USA
• WWF Switzerland	• World Bank,
• Indian Government (ITEC Programme)	• Telma Foundation
• Open Circle Foundation	• Solarspar,
• GEF Small Grant Programme	• Trunz
• Barefoot College	• European Commission
• Electricité de Madagascar	• ADES,
• Local Communities	• Central and Local Governments
• GIZ	• MacArthur Foundation

FUTURE OUTLOOK:

WWF Regional Office for Africa – Energy Hub currently coordinates energy activities in 9 countries all based in East and Southern Africa. Over the next 5 years we would like to expand this work in at least 3 other

new countries while at the same time deepening and consolidating energy access initiatives in the 9 countries we were are currently involved. There are opportunities for facilitating enhanced exchange of lessons learnt

WWF’S POLICY ENGAGEMENTS ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACCESS:

It is important to recognize that WWF in Africa has been known to take a multi pronged approach on sustainable energy. Here field initiatives on sustainable energy are usually complimented by national, sub-national and international policy advocacy and lobbying on various sustainable energy issues. Below is a short outline of the various policy engagements WWF has had on sustainable energy issues in Africa between 2007 and 2014;

• **Policy advocacy and engagement on oil and gas development:** WWF has been working in cooperation with civil society organizations and government agencies to influence governments and oil and gas companies to undertake actions that ensure the oil and gas resources are effectively used to promote sustainable development, while affected ecosystems maintain their integrity and the services provided by these ecosystems, particularly to the vulnerable and the poor, maintain their value. To this end, WWF has supported the strengthening of CSOs and government agencies and developed new tools to enhance effectiveness of decision making.

• **Supporting multi-stakeholder sustainable energy partnerships:** we recognize that the sustainable energy development challenges Africa faces will not be solved by anyone stakeholder group working alone – we are therefore supporting a multi-stakeholder approach through facilitating the establishment of national and sub-national (district) level multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the Sustainable Energy Access Forum – Kenya which facilitate ongoing dialogue amongst various stakeholders and collaborative arrangements as well as joint engagements on energy issues.

• **Engagement in the UN Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL):** WWF has been directly involved in various activities around the SE4ALL process including during the development of the SE4ALL Action Agendas and Investment Prospectuses of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania

• **Others:** As a science-based organization, WWF has undertaken and indirectly supported various research on sustainable energy to support our engagement on sustainable energy. Among others this has included development of future scenarios, stakeholder capacity assessment, environmental sensitivity mapping, and energy resource evaluations among others.

Why We Are Here

To stop the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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USD 20M

Amount invested in energy access and energy access related work by WWF and partners between 2007 and 2014.

8000 HA

More than 8000 ha of sustainably managed wood-fuel forest was planted and maintained by WWF DRC through the Eco-makala imitative.

100% RENEWABLE

15,000 individuals

A total of 15,000 individuals benefited from WWF’s solar interventions 2007-2014

75%

Energy saved by more than 130,000 homes than benefited from energy-saving bulbs distributed by WWF Madagascar in Antananarivo

BROCHURE

ROA

2015

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACCESS INITIATIVES

By WWF in Africa 2007-2014

WWF

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACCESS INITIATIVES

BY WWF IN AFRICA 2007 - 2014 PANDA.ORG/ENERGY

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACCESS INITIATIVES

By WWF in Africa 2007-2014

In Summary:

The access to clean, affordable, modern and sustainable energy services is at the centre of WWF Regional Office for Africa Energy Hub. Since 2007, the regional office has been supporting nine (9) WWF Country Offices on numerous sustainable energy access and energy access related initiatives. Together these offices have enabled over 1 million people (more than 200,000 homes) to overcome energy poverty. Our work has been focused on the energy poor and has focused largely on providing basic sustainable energy services i.e. clean lighting, clean cooking, energy efficiency, as well as supporting sustainable bioenergy value chains among others.. Below is a summary of the key initiatives and outcomes from the various initiatives by WWF and key partners on energy access between 2007 and 2014.

PURPOSE:

This is a first time attempt to highlight the key results related to energy access and energy access related initiatives supported by the various WWF Offices in Africa.

This is expected to provide WWF and its partners a common overview of the key results and activities WWF has directly and indirectly support on sustainable energy access and energy access-related initiatives in Africa between 2007 and 2014.

This summary is by no means exhaustive but rather seeks to provide a birds’ eye-view of what WWF has so far achieved, in which sectors and how this has been supported by the various benefactors and beneficiaries.

SCOPE:

The thematic scope of this report is on sustainable energy access and sustainable energy access activities by WWF in Africa. Geographically the

report has placed a specific emphasis on East and Southern Africa WWF Offices where much of the sustainable energy work between 2007 and 2014 was undertaken.

EXPECTED AUDIENCE OF THIS BRIEF:

The brief is expected to be used internally by WWF Country Offices as a quick reference summary document to see what and how WWF is engaging in the sustainable energy access agenda. This provides a snapshot overview of the spread and content of WWF sustainable energy access work in Africa.

Note on the methodology: The data and figures below were



compiled by brief synthesis reports from the various WWF Country and Programme offices working on sustainable energy issues in Africa.

These country office reports were compiled based on the periodic project monitoring activities which WWF projects undertake regularly using WWF Project Monitoring and Evaluation standards. In a few instances external monitoring and evaluation has been undertaken by some of the projects.

It is important to note that some projects, are experimenting with data collection tools using mobile phone technology, for example the Kasese Clean Energy Champion District supported by WWF Uganda. This is expected to bring down the costs of monitoring enormously as well as making external validation all the much easier.

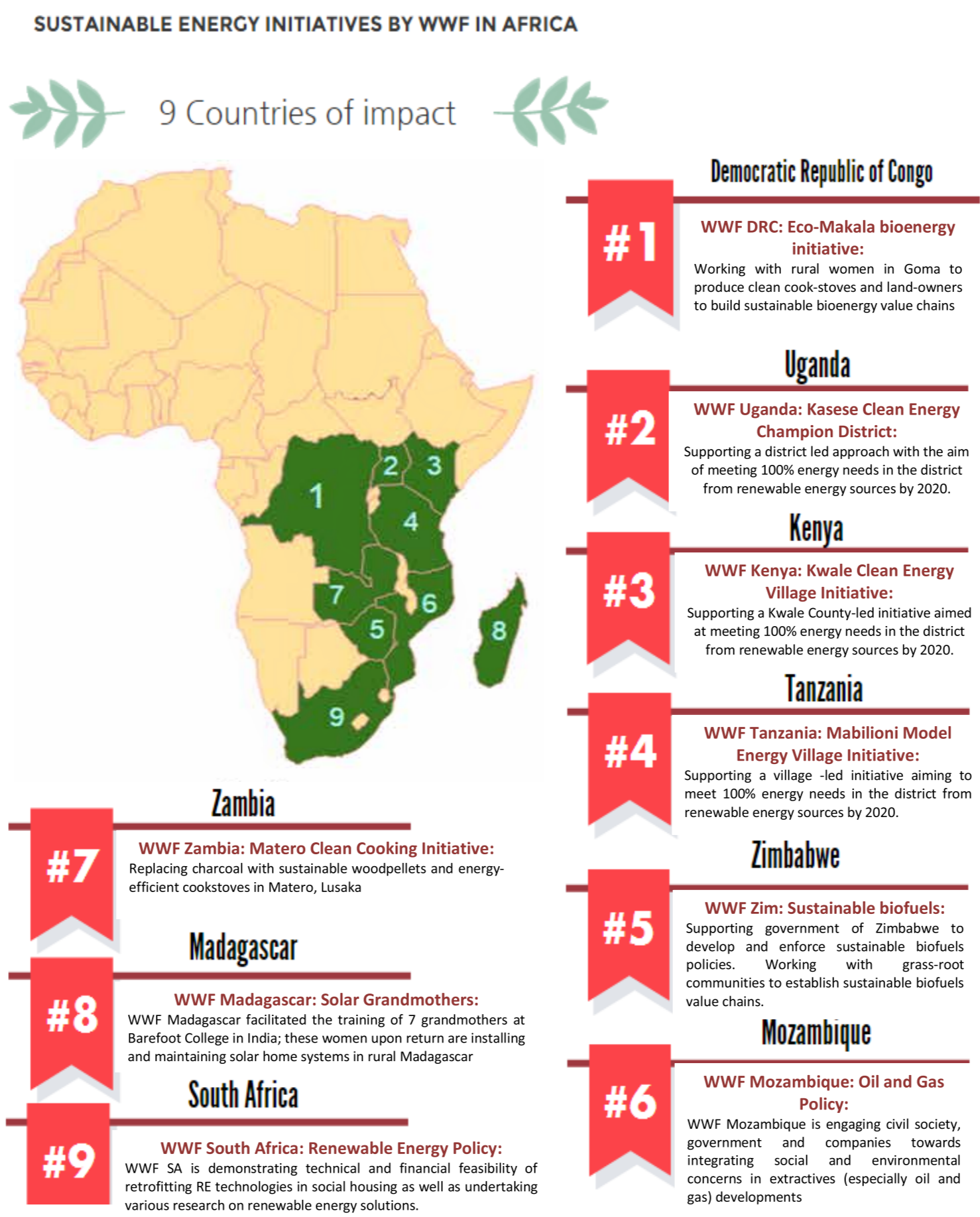
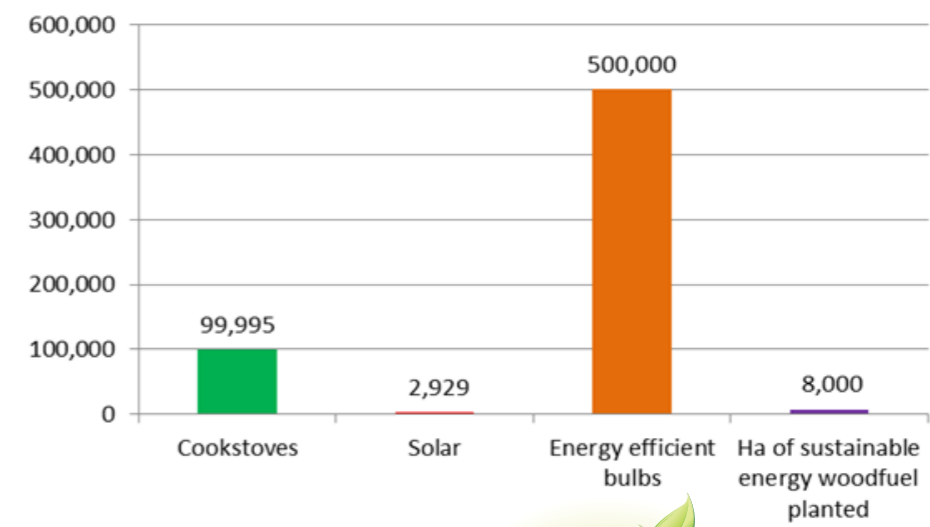
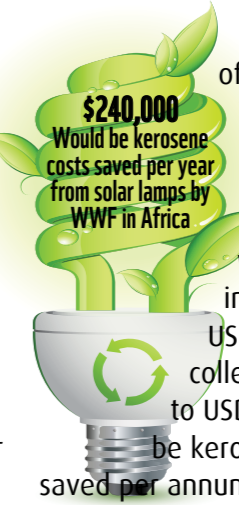


FIGURE 1: Number of Energy Access Units by wwF Sustainable Energy Interventions 2007-2014:



Between 2007 and 2014 WWF in Africa has directly and indirectly facilitated the distribution of nearly one hundred thousand (100,000) energy-efficient clean cook-stoves. These clean cook-stoves will save 6.4 million trees per annum or the same area required to plant 35,000 ha of forest per annum. The cook-stoves were specifically distributed across Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar and DRC by the respective WWF



offices and partners. There were nearly three thousand (3,000), solar home systems distributed which will save each individual household USD\$80 per annum - collectively this amounts to USD\$ 240,000 of would be kerosene expenditures saved per annum over the next 5

years. These funds when reinvested can help poor households further climb out of income poverty. The solar lamps were distributed across Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and DRC by the respective WWF offices and partners.

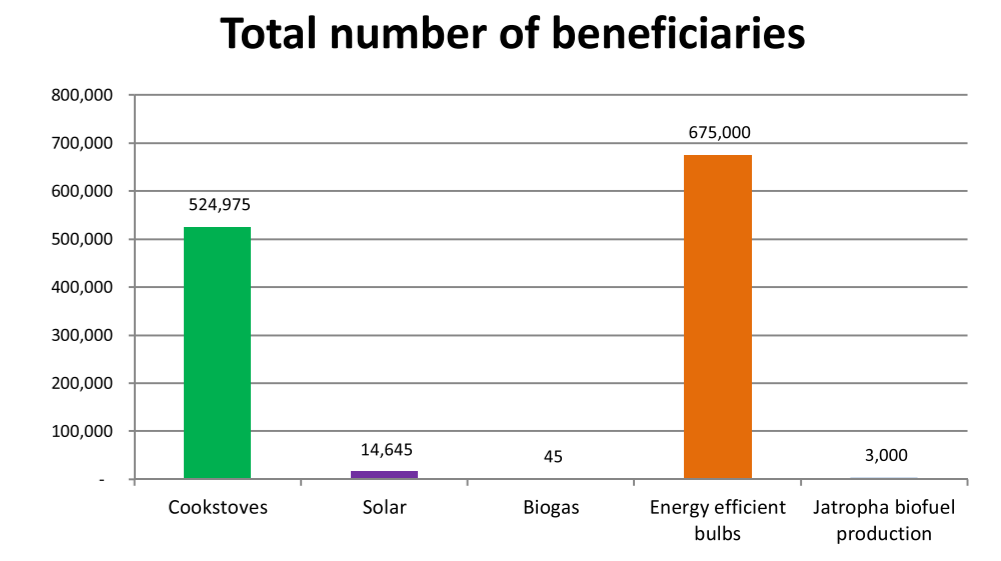


More than 500,000 incandescent bulbs were replaced with CFLs in Madagascar’s Capital Antananarivo by WWF MWIOP0 and partners. This led to energy savings estimated at 75% for the beneficiaries on light energy and associated expenditures..

More than 8000 ha of sustainably managed wood-fuel forest was planted and maintained by WWF DRC

FIGURE 2: Total Number of Individual Beneficiaries Per Intervention Category

through the Eco-makala imitative. Combined, these initiatives benefitted an estimated 1,014,665 individuals, which is illustrated in Figure 2 below;
Note: The estimated household size used in these estimates is 5 individual persons per household
Collectively WWF’s work across Africa directly benefited slightly more than 1 million people living in over 200,000 homes. The majority of people benefited by way of our interventions in cook stoves and replacement of incandescent bulbs with energy efficient CFLs.



However, though few people (about 15,000 individuals) benefited from our interventions on solar – this was a very important intervention as it completely eliminates the source of fire and health hazard in homes and leads to significant income savings up to USD\$80 saved per annum for each benefitting household.

John Bongaarts (2001), “Household size and composition in the developing world, Policy Research Division, Population Council, New York, USA.