

Report of the Planning Meeting on the Rapid Assessment and
Gap Analysis for the Regional Energy Programme for Poverty
Reduction (REP-PoR) 10 – 12 August 2005
Bangkok, Thailand

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Abbreviations

A2E	Access to Energy
APGMP	Asia Pacific Gender Mainstreaming Programme
CBO	Community based organization
CC	Climate Change
CD	Capacity development
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CR	country reports
EBE	Energy based Entrepreneurship
EE&EC	Energy Efficiency & Energy Conservation
GA	Gap Analysis
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoI	Government of India
GVEP	Global Village for Energy Planning
HDR	Human Development Report
ICT	Information Communication & Technology
ICT4D	Information Communication & Technology for Development
KM	Knowledge Management
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Millennium Environment Assessment
MFI	Micro Financial Institutions
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
P	Policy
PF	Program framework
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PV	Photovoltaic
R&D	Research & Development
RA	Rapid assessment
RE	Renewable energy
RE&CC	Renewable Energy & Climate Change
REP	Regional Energy Programme
REP	Rural Energy Programme
REP-PoR	Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction
RET	Renewable energy technology
SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
SSI	Small Scale Industries
TERI	The Energy & Resources Institute
UNDP RCB	United Nations Development Programme Regional Centre Bangkok
WB	World Bank
WEO	World Energy Outlook
WSSD	World Summit for Sustainable Development
WTP	Willingness to pay

Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis Planning Meeting for the Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction (REP-PoR) in Asia and Pacific

Opening Session

The "Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis Planning Meeting for the Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction (REP-PoR)", organised by Regional Centre Bangkok (RCB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was held on 8 to 10 August, 2005 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The objectives of the meeting were to provide an overview of REP-PoR; identify gaps in relation to energy services that exist in terms of policy, capacity development and knowledge management; agree on the methodology, framework and structure for the gap analysis; and discuss the management and implementation issues for the gap analysis. The meeting was attended by 16 UNDP Country Offices energy focal points and national experts (except for Timor Leste, India, Maldives).

1. Introduction to the Meeting

Mr Thiyagarajan Velumail, Programme Specialist, REP-PoR, UNDP RCB welcomed all the participants to the planning meeting in Bangkok. He discussed the objective of the REP-PoR and the need to conduct this exercise at the initial stages of Rep-PoR's inception activities. Noting the importance of this exercise to bring clarity to the national experts, who would be preparing the country reports and he urged all participants to make the meeting interactive and participatory in nature.

Mr Kamal Rijal, Sustainable Energy Policy Advisor, UNDP RCB briefed participants about the conceptualisation of the Programme. He mentioned the earlier workshop held two years ago where this Programme idea was conceived by the UNDP. Highlighting the objectives of this programme, he urged participants to share views and make the sessions more interactive and informal. He requested the national experts to highlight the problems they encountered while working on given framework for the country reports. Describing briefly about the expected outcomes of this Programme, he hoped this meeting to bring more clarity to each participant for this exercise.

Mr Stephen Browne, Head of Policy and Programmes, UNDP RCB made a presentation on "Regional Centre in Bangkok: Sharing knowledge, building capacity, and forging partnerships". He presented an overview of UNDP RCB's focus of the practice areas,

which the Centre is engaged in: democratic governance, energy and environment, crisis prevention and recovery and the cross-cutting areas of gender, Asia Pacific Information Development Programme (APIDP) and capacity development.

He said that the recent oil price increase all over the world was an acid test for various countries- some countries were able to survive this test, while other countries realized the lacunae in their planning processes and the importance of quality, agility and versatility of the policy environment in a country for its' development. Reference was made to the geopolitics being driven by the energy agenda and provided an example of China and India running out of energy and hence building new friendships now. He also referred to the efforts made by India and Myanmar to build relationship for meeting their energy needs.

He urged the participants to focus on the process related to the delivery of energy services and advocacy in the country reports and highlighted the importance of monitoring energy situation of a country regularly and sending alarms for an urgent action in the energy planning process. He concluded his remarks by requesting the participants to think out-of-the-box for solutions to manage energy issues in a country with focus on poverty reduction goals.

2 Overview of the Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction (REP-PoR) in Asia and Pacific

Mr Thiyagarajan Velumail, Programme Specialist, REP-PoR, UNDP RCB spoke about universal access to cleaner, affordable and reliable energy. He highlighted the importance of energy needs as a prerequisite to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). He presented UNDP's approach: "if there is no energy, there is no MDG".

He presented the overall objectives of the REP-PoR, as to enhance equitable access to appropriate, reliable and affordable energy services to reduce human and income poverty were discussed. The Programme's three thematic areas of priority including improvement in access to energy services, promotion of efficient use of energy and increasing the access to financing were also mentioned. REP-PoR's three strategic services to achieve are: policy advocacy, capacity development and knowledge management. He then described the Programme with regard to energy poverty linkages as being focussed on covering key aspects related to rapid assessment and gap analysis of the energy sector at the country level; policy advocacy modalities and tools; policy studies; productive uses of renewable energy (PURE) ; and clean development mechanism (CDM).

3. Framework for the Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis

Mr Hafeezur Rehman, Lead Consultant for the gap analysis, made a presentation on “Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction: Framework for Country Overview and Gap Analysis”. He explained the differences between energy- poverty and energy and poverty linkages were explained. It was emphasized that it is necessary to understand these issues in the broader context of poverty alleviation and to meet sustainable development goals. He elaborated on all the thematic areas and the service lines the national experts have to address in the Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis reports for their respective countries.

3.1 Thematic Area 1: Institutional Arrangements

It was emphasised that the country papers need to focus on mapping, assessment and identification of gaps in existing institutional arrangements at the national, sub-national and local levels in the energy sector. As the institutions engaged in energy planning in each country are well known, it is easy to document the roles and responsibilities of these institutions; however, the cross-cutting issues amongst various institutions are not documented properly and should be highlighted. An example of a project implemented by the State Electricity Board for rural development in a country was given to show case that if one department implements a project, normally even if it is related to several other departments, there was a lack of coordination amongst these departments. The need to document the successes and failures of institutional coordination mechanisms was also reiterated.

The need to map the transition from centralised to decentralised institutions for delivery of energy services was highlighted. It was also proposed to assess issues related to setting up institutions to develop rural energy policy (REP) and role of the government, parliament (wherever applicable), civil society and NGOs in this process.

If energy as an agenda has been evolved from the grassroots level in a country, the micro and macro linkages with poverty reduction goals should also be brought out in the report. Resource crunch and capacity augmentation of public institutions vis-à-vis private institution/ Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the delivery of energy services should also be considered. This would help in assessing the need for development of institutions at local/national levels-suggested.

Review of the roles of multilateral and bilateral organizations was emphasised, since most of the multilateral organizations were represented in several committees and it was therefore important to review their roles/contributions with focus on energy and poverty linkages in the gap analysis. Gap identification between energy and poverty linkages with respect to institutional

contributions to meet the objectives of programme would be important and should be highlighted in the country reports.

The institutional framework should also cover aspects of policy mapping/advocacy, capacity building and Knowledge Management (KM). It was reiterated that there was a need to document the lack of information or if possible, best practices pertaining to institutional coordination mechanisms existing under various programmes in different countries. If decentralisation efforts are there in a country, whether the same are being utilized for mainstreaming energy for poverty alleviation should be assessed.

It was suggested that with respect to capacity development (CD), there is a need to review various modern tools available for planning, implementation, and M&E process. The importance of these tools to promote synergy across sectors should also be reviewed in the context of developing capacity.

For KM, the reports should indicate the knowledge with regard to poverty reduction programmes and involvement of various institutions dealing with energy in the same. Effort should be made to identify and inventories existing knowledge repositories (documented/not documented).

3.2 Thematic Area 2: Programme Framework

The lead consultant emphasized that the programmes being undertaken by public/private institutions, NGOs and bilateral/multilaterals, at the country level should be assessed for gaps. The issue to focus on is finding out impacts of the programmes for poverty reduction. For example, it is necessary to identify the impact of electrification programme on key parameters such as poverty and living standards of people.

In this context, the programme framework assessment would require review of various areas of the programme such as regulator's role, planning and monitoring and Evaluation (M & E). It was highlighted that mapping of all aspects with respect to one fuel/technology in each programme (such as solar, wind and biomass) should be looked at with respect to a certain time frame.

The importance of capacity development in each programme for energy provision was highlighted and it was suggested that programmes should also be reviewed in terms of institutional strengths/weaknesses, setting up of priorities for capacity development and financial support.

With regard to documentation, the focus needed to be on the importance of identifying successful practices or programmes which provide micro level data to build knowledge repositories linking the energy and poverty issues. An emphasis was laid to

cover aspects of KM with the objective to review existing documentation of successful programmes at national and local level and to determine the modalities for knowledge sharing and transfer within the country at the local levels and with other countries in the region. The national experts were advised to follow a framework based on existing successful programmes (such as off-grid electrification by using solar PV, micro/pico hydro and improved diesel generator set in remote areas, rental solar PV system and capacity on small hydro power development) on modalities of knowledge sharing and transfer (through national seminar, local training, website publication, training local small entrepreneurs, etc.). The need to review and document each of these activities at national, sub-national and local levels and to understand the future trend of knowledge management was highlighted for coverage in the country reports.

3.3 Thematic Area 3: Technology Efficiency and Fuel Options

In this framework, the need to assess issues related to LPG availability leading to energy entrepreneurship and efficiency improvements in use of cooking fuels at the household level was stated. In this context it is important to identify locally available technology/capacity in each country and assess the capacity development needs for that country at the local level. Another important issue that needs to be incorporated in the country papers was that technology availability and fuel options are inter-related and they serve cross purposes. Apart from mentioning just the number of pump sets disseminated under a programme, it is important to highlight statistics on the number of pump sets provided to farmers under various categories- quantitative disaggregate information which would give some directions towards development of local people.

It was emphasized that mapping, assessing and identifying gaps related to:

- dissemination of modern technologies/fuels (their penetration levels in rural areas, efficiencies, level of decentralization in supply, demand and access);
- existing rural energy supplies chain, the rungs on the energy ladder; and
- technology provision versus development parameters (GDP, growth of SMEs and micro-enterprises, SSIs, energized pump sets, increase in agriculture yields).

3.4 Thematic Area 4: Access to Energy Services

On access to energy services framework, it was emphasized to highlight the importance to examine the energy end-use patterns. The purpose was to look at the multiple technologies and fuels available for meeting energy needs. Assess services than technologies *per se*. As an example, it was suggested that it is important to understand whether an organization that provide

technology, also provide finance and back up services or not? i.e. forward and backward linkages. There should be distinct focus on the service provision rather than just the technology provision.

With respect to capacity development the focus needs to be on new and emerging technologies, cross-cutting poverty related issues, application of technologies for meeting energy needs and development concerns.

3.5 Thematic Area 5: Energy Based Entrepreneurship

It was suggested that country papers need to map economic parameters (increase in agricultural production, growth in the number of micro-enterprises) and their linkage to rural energy provision. In this context the rural energy provision need to be assessed in terms of its impact on the other sectors of rural economy. The assessment of number of SMEs/SSIs that are required to come up in the rural areas should be made. In addition, the contradiction in secondary data for example, the growth of energy services in relation to population increase, could be analysed. It was mentioned that in this context it is important to identify locally available technologies/capacities in each country and the need for capacity development should emerge at the local level from the community participation.

3.6 Thematic Area 6: Access to Finance

Under the framework on access to finance, it was suggested to focus on assessing the gaps in terms of actual funds earmarked for a project by any funding organisation vis-à-vis actual funds made available for meeting the programme objectives. It was felt there needs to be a review of different credit, subsidy options made available to people for accessing energy efficient technologies/energy services. Assessment of actual benefits and problems related to subsidy and financing schemes was also suggested. Other issues on aspects of viable models in terms of energy service provision should be considered in this exercise. Whether or not these models form part of policy process or capacity development process or institutional models- need to be understood. If not, what the gaps should be identified. Mr Rehman stated the need to study the actual position/problems of these schemes which try to meet the objective of providing finance to people in the gap analysis. Issues related to subsidies, subsidy model followed by various countries and impact of these on the capacity development process should be studied in the gap analysis report.

In the above-mentioned context the need to assess issues related to public outlays, subsidies, micro credit (funded by government), community based micro finance (funded by end-users), donor contribution (international, bilateral, multilateral agencies) and financing through CDM, .

3.7 Thematic Area 7: Monitoring and Evaluation

It was suggested that for the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, indicators for energy services and its provision could be mapped- such as , growth of SMEs/people living below the poverty line. This would help in forming the baseline of existing situation in each country with respect to overall objective of this programme.

3.8 Thematic area 8: Access to Information

Under the framework on access to information, data gaps on energy related indicators should be identified. In this context, some of key issues that were highlighted include inconsistency of data from multiple sources, insufficient institutional memory, inadequate networking amongst stakeholders, lack of a feedback mechanism. It was suggested to look at the acts in other countries that promote information sharing on the energy services¹.

3.9 Summary of Discussions on Eight thematic Areas

Discussions were held on the scope of this project and on guidelines for the preparation of rapid assessment and gap analysis reports by each country.

Specifically, concerns were raised about the scope and scale of gap analysis with respect to resources and access to information for undertaking this exercise. Some participants highlighted it being very ambitious. It was agreed that it is important to identify key priority areas and provide value additions to already existing data in these reports which could provide clarity in gaps and also provide policy directions.

A suggestion was made by one of the participants to include corruption and issues related to local governance by giving an example of Parliamentary Energy Committee of Bangladesh. Some participants also raised concerns on the rapid assessment study turning out to be very detailed. It was agreed to develop some indicators that could be used in this report. This suggestion was taken into consideration for further action.

It was further suggested that the issues related to corruption would be taken up in the development of detailed case studies at the sub-regional levels in the later part of the study, where case study could be developed for three or four countries together. However, it was mentioned that for this phase of the programme, it is important to focus only on identification of key areas for the purpose of gap analysis.

Some participants also highlighted the problems related to accessing data for the frameworks proposed in the project. In order

to tackle this situation, it was suggested that if data gaps exist in a country, it is worthwhile to highlight it and suggest possible parameters that could capture such data. The missing links between energy and poverty issues were given importance to be covered in the reports.

Finally discussions were held on the formats that the national experts have to follow for the country reports. This issue was deliberated upon and it was agreed that during this meeting efforts would be made to develop an outline of country report that would provide clarity to all participants. It was suggested that a few selected national experts form a group to work with the lead consultant on this outline.

4. Thematic Presentations

Presentations were made by UNDP Regional Centre Bangkok, (RCB) practice areas. The key issues discussed in the presentations were: governance, gender, poverty, environment, capacity development, knowledge management.

4.1 Governance and Energy

Mr Arusha Stanislaus, Deputy Coordinator, Regional Democratic Governance Programme, UNDP RCB made a presentation on "Governance and Energy". He suggested that an attempt should be made to look at the issues of governance and energy linkages and the need to review the perspectives of social, political and institutional improvements for providing energy access.

He said that right to energy should be made similar to human rights and access to justice. It is important to assess, access to the electricity grid for each country, as provision of electricity is a major issue in all the countries. Suggestions on framing programmes at the local level (local governance) in order to remove the barriers to the electricity distribution by increasing local experience and knowledge on energy programme should also be made.

He remarked that decentralization was covered in earlier presentations, but rights-based principles could be applied and pilot tested. Participatory planning and communications of specific needs could be included. The local level pilot program to remove barriers to the distribution by increasing local experience and knowledge on energy program would also be needed.

Regarding corruption, he said creation of an ombudsman office locally which could document complaints from local people on energy resources/public fund diversion could also be considered. He stressed on the need to involve parliamentarians in debates related to issues such as cost of renewable energy systems, and methods to plan and implement them properly. The issue of

coordination between various sub-committees of Parliament was also highlighted. The involvement of local level legislators/state government in energy related planning and implementation was also brought to light.

He concluded by suggesting the following issues to be kept in mind while developing country reports:

- Need to look at energy policy as an holistic issue
- Need to promote human rights framework for access to energy (A2E)
- Better linkages between government energy lines and UNDP's has to be given sharper focus
- Review and revise these to promote legal access to energy services for the poor
- Build local capacity to manage energy systems and processes
- Access to information that is very important and integral
- More pilot projects in rights-based approaches in energy

4.2 Mainstreaming Gender in Energy: A Way Forward to Meeting the MDGs

Ms Roohi Metcalfe, Gender and Governance Specialist, Asia Pacific Gender Mainstreaming Programme (APGMP), UNDP RCB made a presentation on "Mainstreaming Gender in Energy: A way forward to meeting MDGs". She presented the views on gender mainstreaming which calls for positive action at different levels and requires commitment, capacities and resources. She highlighted the objective for rapid assessment with respect to integration of gender in decision making process and advocating gender concerns in energy sector to solicit suitable policy making. She emphasized the need to look at the social equity assessment in any programme of funding/government. Some key observations on rights-based approach should be followed for gender assessment. Suggestions were made to look at the aspects related to gender in any plans and programmes. Information on parameters such as women run enterprises and their strategic needs, lack of gender based data, and mechanism for women for involvements in decision making at local levels should also be collected along with other relevant information.

She suggested strengthening of the work already being undertaken in terms of collecting data on women's efforts and time spent to collect data, building more network capacities with membership deriving from women's groups/government/ donors. She discussed devising key indicators in consultation with communities for energy-poverty and gender linkages. Reference was also made to the gender responsive budgeting, a scheme introduced in Morocco to promote the participation of women in education.

4.3 Energy and Poverty

Mr Stephen Browne, Head of Policy and Programmes, UNDP RCB made a presentation on "energy and poverty". He defined poverty as defined by the World Bank: "the people living on below \$1 per day incomes". He further elaborated on parameters such as head count and intensity. The other definition of poverty from the Human Development Report, where poverty is defined in terms of Human Development Index (1990) and Human Poverty Index (1997) those take into account issues such as survival rate and standard of living. He mentioned that the third definition of poverty revolve around deprivation that may include exclusion, isolation and vulnerability.

He presented the nexus between energy and some aspects of MDGs. He mentioned that energy could safeguard health, save indoor pollution; give time for child care, tele-medicine facilities and so on. He referred the importance of energy in terms of offering opportunities to women (MDG- gender relationship). Some key general facts on energy were also presented by him such as 1.6 billion people having no access to electricity at present; 1.4 billion people still lacking electricity in 2030; and about half the world still relies on biomass for cooking and heating and this would increase to 2.6 billion by 2030.

The patterns of energy consumption by income levels were discussed. Household fuel transition was shown and a graph showed that with the increase in income, the usage of fuel moves from traditional/vital forms to the modern/advanced forms.

4.4 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Findings

Mr Sergio Feld, Policy Advisor- Environment, UNDP RCB presented "Four main MEA findings". He highlighted the issues related to rapid change in ecosystem with irreversible biodiversity loss and development gains achieved at growing cost of degradation, and exacerbation of poverty for some and intergenerational problems. He remarked that the ecosystem services degradation could grow worse and is barrier to achievement of the MDGs and significant changes in policies, institutions and practices are needed.

4.5 Sustainable Energy: The Environment Dimension

Mr Gernot Brodnig, Policy Advisor- Natural Resources, UNDP RCB presented "Sustainable Energy: The Environment Dimension". His presentation focused on the indirect dimensions such as environment, water, health, biodiversity, and agriculture/land and he urged to link these issues in REP-PoR and bring energy issues in perspective. Highlighting the importance of policy advocacy and development of energy indicators, he suggested participants to go beyond the conventional wisdom and brainstorm on the issues which could show up some direction on conditional probability statements.

He wished the UNDP to develop some screening guidelines for capacity building. In KM, he pointed the need for UNDP to look at win-win situations between energy and environment. The publication on Energy Indicators for Sustainable Development - Guidelines and methodology was referred as a good reference to study these indicators. He remarked the energy poverty linkages to have very high potential to be published on similar lines of HDR.

4.6 Energy Services and MDGs

Mr Kamal Rijal, Sustainable Energy Policy Advisor UNDP RCB made a presentation on "Energy services and MDGs". Briefing on the major developments and challenges in the sector of energy and climate change over a period of time, he explained the reasons for people to have access to the energy services. The paradigm shift in access to energy services over time was also discussed. He then moved on highlighting the importance of energy poverty issues in various other forums such as WSSD, MDG and now a focus area of UNDP.

4.7 Capacity 2015- Platform for Capacity Development for the MDGs

Mr Robert G Bernardo, Programme Specialist, Capacity 2015, UNDP RCB made a presentation on "Capacity 2015- Platform for Capacity Development for the MDGs". He suggested the participants to refer to the capacity assessment grid adopted by McKinsey for undertaking planning for energy strategy. He said that the capacity assessment should be strategic and focused. In his presentation, he highlighted the work of capacity development (CD) group of UNDP, CD delivery methodologies and CD for sustainable energy development. This was discussed in light of possible focus areas of Capacity 2015 Asia--a global partnership mechanism assisting countries to develop the capacity of professionals, institutions, and systems to formulate and implement strategies for sustainable development to achieve local, national and international development goals

4.8 What Constitutes a Good Practice?

Mr Robert Juhkam, Knowledge Management Team Leader, UNDP RCB made a presentation on "What constitutes a Good Practice?" He outlined the basic definition and cycle of KM. He described KM component of energy and its relation with Rapid Assessment/Gap Analysis. He then moved on describing about the definition that UNDP has of 'KM'. He finally described the case of UNDP-internal Asia-Pacific Knowledge Fair organised in Bangkok during April 2005 and shared the outcomes of this Fair.

4.9 GEF Climate Change in UNDP

Mr Olav Lundstol, Regional Technical Advisor- RE&CC, UNDP GEF presented "GEF CC in UNDP". He outlined the history and present operations of GEF, its' framework and the status of GEF within the UNDP. He described about programming framework in climate change under GEF 3 which cover the time frame from the year 2002 to 2006 and spoke about the likely activities anticipated in the programming framework under GEF 4 which would be from the year 2007 to 2010.

4.10 Asia: BRESL

Mr Manuel Soriano, Regional Technical Advisor for Climate Change, Global Environment Facility, UNDP RCB, presented "Asia: Barrier Removal to the Cost-Effective Development and Implementation of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling Project (BRESL)". He highlighted the objectives and outcomes of BRESL project, its impacts and strategies and actions required to undertake similar project development activities.

5 Breakout Sessions for Thematic Areas of REP-PoR

Mr Hafeezur Rehman, lead consultant REP-PoR, introduced the participants to the breakout sessions. Briefly, introducing the five groups formed for the breakout sessions, he explained the objective of these sessions. He urged each group to develop as many formats as possible for their framework. He told that these frameworks would be presented on behalf of the group by one country.

In the breakout sessions, the following groups were formed for discussions on various frameworks.

1. Group A: Nepal (Facilitator), Afghanistan, Mongolia and Maldives
2. Group B: India (Facilitator), Bangladesh and Malaysia
3. Group C: Pakistan (Facilitator), Sri Lanka and Cambodia
4. Group D: China (Facilitator), Iran and Timor-Leste
5. Group E: Philippines (Facilitator), Lao PDR and Vietnam

5.1 Thematic Area 1: Institutional Framework

Introducing briefly about the institutional framework objective, he requested participants to cover all types of institutions related to energy sector- recognizing that all these institutions have some prime role to play in the development of local people. It was suggested to identify and map these institutions at the country, regional and local levels. He presented a few examples on institutional framework and mapping (Figure 1 and 2).

Each group was requested to make detailed tables on each of the frameworks and its linkages with energy and poverty. It was suggested to map institutions on the basis of energy type (renewable, electricity, fossil fuel). Mainly undertake review of

existing data and, if data is not available, map the gaps in institutions and its linkages with energy and poverty issues, was suggested.

Table 1 Framework for Institutional arrangements

Components	Overview (Rural energy scenario)	Policy mapping/ advocacy
Key Variables Institutional arrangements	<p>Map, assess and identify gaps related to:</p> <p>existing institutional framework (roles and responsibilities at national, sub national and local levels) for energy service delivery and its linkages with poverty alleviation related institutional arrangements;</p> <p>nature and extent of decentralization in institutional arrangements to cater to local development concerns;</p> <p>public-private partnerships (including civil society) for energy service delivery and determine incorporation of poverty and MDG related concerns in such partnerships ; and</p> <p>role of multi lateral and bilateral agencies related to energy services delivery (for incorporating poverty concerns).</p>	<p>A. Assess policies related to public-private participation (including civil society) and the reform of institutions involved in delivery of energy services.</p> <p>Map policies related to decentralization of energy agenda to local level (grassroots institutions)-and incorporate learning from micro to macro levels regulatory framework and identify mechanism facilitating or hindering the process of energy service delivery for meeting development (poverty) and gender concerns.</p> <p>B. Identify policy gaps and suggest modalities and tools for advocacy related to above mentioned issues.</p>
Institutional arrangements	<p>Map, assess capacities and identify gaps related to, modern tools and frameworks for planning, policy formulation, and implementation.</p> <p>Map and assess the capacities of public institutions for partnering with private sector and vice versa.</p> <p>Map and assess capacities related to developing cross-sectoral synergies.</p>	<p>Modalities for knowledge sharing and transfer related to institutional arrangements - within the country and with the countries in the region.</p> <p>Identify existing institutional good practices and knowledge of energy utilization at local and national levels (not necessarily documented).</p> <p>Modalities for developing consensus around institutional good practices and knowledge of energy utilization</p>

Components	Overview	Policy mapping/ advocacy
Key Variables	(Rural energy scenario)	
	Identify capacity gaps in the above mentioned issues and suggest modalities to address the capacity concerns.	(for meeting poverty concerns) at local and national levels.

Figure 1 Institutional framework for energy service delivery (for poverty alleviation)

Centralised ←-----→ Decentralised

Institution	Role	Specific activity	National	Sub-regional	Local level
NEA					
AEPC					

Figure 2 Institutional Mapping

E N E R G Y T Y P E ↑ ↓	↑ Fossil Fuels ↓						
	↑ Electricity ↓						
	↑ Renewable ↓						
	Forest						
	100% Government Owned	Ministry Department	Corporation State Owned Utility	Contract Partnership MoU's	Piece meal Privatisation	PPP	Private Ownership
	O W N E R S H I P	←-----→					

5.1.1 Breakout Session Group A: Institutional Framework

Group A worked on "Institutional framework". The group proposed to carry out this exercise at national, regional, provincial, district and

village levels for each service line in a country. The gender aspect would be separately covered and based on existing situation with respect to each service line, the group proposed to study gaps. Different frames were created for Maldives and Mongolia.

Suggestion was made for forming an institutional inventory for each country by the group. This would cover review of institutions at country, regional and local levels with respect to policy/advocacy mapping, capacity development and knowledge management. The various institutional frameworks were proposed to be looked at from the point of view of access to energy services, energy efficiency, financing and coordination. It was suggested by the group that various stages with respect to institution's involvement would be reviewed for the gap analysis. These would cover aspects of policy formulation, planning, implementation, M&E and coordination.

5.1.2 Breakout Session Group B: Institutional Framework

Group B worked on "Institutional framework". They discussed the goal of this programme as two pronged:

- Access to energy for "unserved"
- Energy for poverty reduction

The institutional framework would begin by looking at rural energy scenario of a country. They proposed to review institutions at national, regional and local levels for various aspects such as planning, policies, capacity, knowledge base, MDG and linkages with poverty, cross-sectoral synergies and gaps thereof.

Furthermore, for each activity such as planning, policy, knowledge base and capacity development, the review of existing systems would take place for the short, medium and long term and gaps would then be identified.

5.1.3 Summary of Discussions on Institutional Framework

In the discussions followed by two presentations by group A and B, participants sought more clarity on various definitions used for this analysis. The concept of energy- poverty linkages was discussed and it was mentioned that understanding of energy and poverty issues are important to understand the linkages between the two and it was suggested that a matrix, if developed, would help understanding these issues with respect to the various frameworks discussed.

Comments were made on formats developed by the two groups. It was pointed out that past data needed to be reviewed while carrying out this analysis. It was suggested that transition mapping is required to be carried out under each theme to map four to five major gaps, four to five major achievements and four to five major roles. It was also emphasized that applicability of these issues with

respect to the energy sector should be studied. The discussion on designing action plan for each country was held with an aim to absorb unique experiences from other countries. It was deliberated that there is a need to identify issues and approaches for tackling energy problems in each country and, therefore, inputs for filling those gaps is also important.

5.2 Thematic Area 2: Programme Framework

Program framework assessment would require review of various areas of the programme such as regulator's role, planning and M&E amongst others (Table 2). It was highlighted that mapping of all aspects with respect to one fuel/technology in each program (say on solar, wind, biomass, etc.) should be examined at with respect to a certain time frame (Figure 3). The need to look at the secondary data, analyse and understand the impact of various programmes with respect to improvements in energy related data (say number of enterprises, etc.) was also proposed. It was suggested to map, assess and identify the gaps and clarification not to build any case studies or undertake field surveys in this phase of the project was also given. It was suggested that the secondary data should be linked to poverty aspects and, if the data is not available, gaps should be identified, thereof. Good numbers of frameworks were suggested in the groups on the two themes.

Table 2 Programme framework

Components	Overview (Rural energy scenario)	Policy mapping/ advocacy
Key Variables Program framework	Map, assess and identify gaps related to: past/on-going programmes, and fresh/innovative dimensions that the program or their development partners are adding to energy service delivery for meeting development (poverty) and gender concerns; programme conflicts and synergies and cross sectoral linkages (incorporating development and gender concerns).	Assess role of policies in resolving/compounding program related conflicts and synergies, cross sectoral linkages (incorporating development and gender concerns). Map and assess policies facilitating program innovation for incorporating poverty concerns.
	Map and assess capacities for designing, integrating cross sectoral programmes related to energy service delivery for meeting poverty and gender concerns.	Determine existing documentation of successful programs at national and local levels. Modalities for knowledge sharing and transfer within the country at local levels (also national) and with the countries in the region

Figure 3 Programme Framework (Timeframe analysis)

Regulator											
M&E											
Implementation											
M&E Programs (Partnerships, etc)											
Training & capacity building											
Planning											
Policy		Solar	Wind	Biomass	Generation	Transmission	Distribution	LPG	Kerosene	Petrol	Diesel
	Forest	← Renewable →			← Electricity →			← Conventional Fuels →			

5.2.1 Break out Session Group C: Programme Framework

Group C worked on “Programme Framework. They suggested that the national policies for energy (power, petroleum, renewable, hydro), sectors (including industrial, agriculture, commercial, households) and environment would be reviewed for its coverage (achievements/gaps), SME and income generation activities, corruption/losses/inequities, community participation/gender issues and ownership. After analysing the policies, the programmes (such as electricity/village electrification, grid expansion, decentralised solar options, natural gas/petroleum, biomass coal and others) would be studied from the point of view of its’ impact on the coverage (achievement/gaps), new entrepreneurship, community, poverty and sectoral usage. Furthermore each programme would be studied with respect to various components of programme planning such as coverage, linkages, sustainability and M&E. Programme would also be reviewed for its applications such as cooking, lighting and other purposes, with respect to the source of energy in use such as generator sets and grid. Finally capacity development and knowledge management aspects of this would be looked at each stage of programme planning.

5.2.2 Break out session Group D: Programme Framework

Group D worked on “Programme Framework” and three countries presented the group deliberations. Iran presented the national policies/programme framework covering major electrification programmes of their country. Programs for rural electrification and grid expansion, natural gas grid expansion, refined fossil fuel distribution, electrification of irrigation pump sets, expansion of diffused RE technology - biomass, solar, wind, mini hydro, geothermal and energy pricing, was suggested to be reviewed by them in terms of its impact on the poor. They proposed to study impact assessment for aspects such as employment generation/ enterprise development, financing of technological options (solar cookers –loans), cost of different energy carriers-subsidies, income

generation, health and mortality issue, gender dissection, environmental degradation and its relationship with other MDGs.

In the second presentation the group explained the steps to form the framework for programme analysis. From 1980 onwards (after a gap of five years) programmes with respect to each of the energy source would be looked, as per them. They suggested studying the mismatch in secondary data such as relationship between per capita consumption over years and population growth. The gap analysis would follow from the analysis of various parameters and the analysis of cross-sectoral linkages for the country. Furthermore, policy mapping would be undertaken program-wise with respect to the focus of the programs for capacity development and knowledge management.

The third presentation from this group presented the framework which would include baseline data on aspects such as types of Rural Energy Technologies (RETs) (solar energy, mini hydro energy, wind energy, others), percentage of adoption of the RETs by the rural households, percentage of increase of income generation per household, involvement of female groups in rural energy development programs, over a period from the year 2000 onwards. They also proposed to review the rural energy policy development activities such as setting up of institutions to develop the Rural Energy Policy (REP), role of the Government in developing the Rural Energy Policy, role of the national Parliament, role of the civil society and role of NGOs over a period of time. They highlighted importance of capacity development in each program of RETs and suggested that it would be reviewed over a period of time in terms of institutional assessment, staff assessment, setting up of priorities for capacity development and financial support.

5.2.3 Break out Session Group E: Programme Framework

Group E worked on "Programme Framework". They proposed to undertake overview of rural energy scenario of their country. They suggested mapping and assessment of ongoing programmes that lead to the energy service delivery for meeting the development (poverty) and gender concerns- which would also include programme conflict and synergies. They suggested key indicators to be reviewed to study rural electrification programme. The basic question on the relationship between certain policies and poverty reduction goals would be answered for each sector and its relationship with other sectors. It was suggested that policy mapping would be undertaken for each of the major energy programmes in the country with respect to its sectoral importance. Further comments/review of conflicts and synergies between/among sectors would be carried out- that would lead to identification of gaps in policy and advocacy.

They proposed to undertake capacity building exercise by way of mapping and assessing capacity for designing, and integrating cross sectoral programmes related to rural energy service, poverty reduction and gender. A few indicators were suggested for planning number of institutions working on rural energy development (state, R&D, NGOs, private SMEs), separate budget for rural energy in rural development programs/projects, level of community involvement in rural development program (provincial, district), implementation (level of participation of women's union in rural energy development, representation of women in implementing rural development program/projects, application of community-based planning) and M&E activities (poverty and gender indicators inclusive in program) for analysis of qualitative data (diversification of involved institution) and quantitative data (number of institutions) over a period of time.

The aspects of KM were suggested to be covered with the objective to determine existing documentation of successful programs at national and local level and determine the modalities for knowledge sharing and transfer within the country at the local levels (also national) and with other countries in the region. It was proposed that a framework would be followed based on existing successful programmes (such as off-grid electrification by using solar PV, micro/pico hydro and improved diesel generator set in remote areas, rental solar PV system and capacity on small hydro power development) on modalities of knowledge sharing and transfer (through national seminar, local training, website publication, and training local small entrepreneurs). The documentation for each of these activities would be reviewed at national, regional and local levels and future trend of knowledge management would be discussed in their country report.

5.2.4 Summary of Discussions on Programme Framework

It was decided that community access to electricity program could be looked at along with gender issues and its relation to energy-poverty linkages from the perspective of these two frameworks. A comment was also made on the gaps with respect to data/information that is required to be highlighted across all the formats presented till then.

5.3 Thematic area 3: Framework for Technology Efficiency and Fuel Options

Mr Hafeezur Rehman, Lead Consultant, REP-PoR elaborated on framework for technology efficiency and fuel options.

Table 3 Technology efficiency and fuel options

Components Key Variables	Overview (Rural energy scenario)	Policy mapping/ advocacy
Technology efficiency and fuel options	<p>Map, assess and identify gaps related to:</p> <p>dissemination of modern technologies/fuels (their penetration levels in rural areas, efficiencies, level of decentralization in supply, demand and access);</p> <p>existing rural energy supplies chain, the rungs on the energy ladder; and</p> <p>technology provision versus development parameters (GDP, growth of SMEs and micro-enterprises, SSIs, energized pump sets, increase in agriculture yields).</p>	<p>Map policy trends that facilitate leapfrogging the energy ladder from low efficiency and environmentally unfriendly technologies/fuels to highly efficient and environmentally friendly technologies/fuels.</p> <p>Map policies related to promotion of energy efficiency in SME, micro-enterprise and other sectors related to rural development, identify gaps thereof and give recommendations.</p> <p>Assess incorporation of forward (viz. energy use and application-improving efficiency and economy of production) and backward linkages (viz. factoring in potential/projected demand at local level for entrepreneurial activities) for energy provision at the policy (macro and micro) level.</p> <p>B. Identify policy gaps and suggest modalities and tools for advocacy related to above mentioned issues.</p>

Components Key Variables	Capacity Development	Knowledge management
Technology efficiency and fuel options	<p>A. Map and assess capacities - constantly expanding menu of technologies for meeting electricity requirements, thermal and motive energy needs (apart from electricity) that link to poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Map capacities related to fuel and technology procurement-management and maintenance; capacity with regard to services (local or relying on foreign expertise).</p> <p>Map capacities for energy based business development/ entrepreneurial opportunities (SMEs and micro-enterprises).</p> <p>Map trends and direction for development of capacities - fuel and technology procurement-management/ maintenance- gaps</p> <p>B. Identify capacity gaps in the above mentioned issues and give recommendations to address the capacity concerns.</p>	Identify experiences/good practices (not necessarily documented) related to introduction of modern technologies and fuels and their contribution to alleviating poverty.

Figure 4 Framework for Technology / Fuel options

↑ Fuel availability ↓	Coal			
	Oil & Gas			
	Renewables			
	Nuclear			
↑ Technology options (imported/indigenous) ↓	1			
	2			
↑ Policy options ↓	Any barriers			
	Incentives/ Promotion			
↑ Scope for efficiency improvements (Production, Distribution, Consumption) ↓	Type of Technology			
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
		1990	2005	2020

He spoke about considering modern technology/fuel options. For commercialized technology and fuels, there exist commercial supply chain- was proposed to be looked at. He suggested studying the issue of infrastructure, technology penetration versus development needs of each country. He suggested analysis to be largely on the gap analysis.

He said that policy mapping should be looked at from the point of view of incorporation of technology/multiple fuels. It should be seen in terms of horizontal transfer from one technology with low efficiency to high efficiency. Assessment of incorporation of forward and backward linkages and the analysis of gaps for technology dissemination from demand/poverty side was suggested. Need to understand capacity availability with respect to various technologies and with new technologies emerging was also suggested by Mr Rehman. Other points mentioned by him include mapping of trends and directions for development of technologies, flagging the programme which has potential to be analysed as a case study later and demarcation of energy based entrepreneurship with access to energy services.

5.3.1 Break out Session Group A: Framework for Technology Efficiency and Fuel Options

Group A worked on the framework on "Technology efficiency". They discussed the issues of availability of existing technologies, its' affordability, its' accessibility (access to knowledge management, finance, market), and its' adaptability. The gaps for these were also

discussed in terms of lack of benchmarks and standards, lack of testing facilities, lack of advocacy, promotion, lack of capacity and empowerment, lack of choices due to cartelling, lack of resources for research and development, lack of program with clear milestones, weak regulatory institutional settings, and lack of knowledge information on energy efficient technology.

5.3.2 Break out Session Group B: Framework for Technology Efficiency and Fuel Options

Group B worked on the framework on “Technology efficiency and fuel options”. The group discussed policy issues in terms of the following:

- Modern technologies and fuels
 - New energy extension and policy
 - Grid extension
 - Rules and regulation
 - Implementation strategies
 - Dissemination strategies
 - Incentive
 - Economic tools
 - R&D for new technologies
- Rural Energy Supplies
 - Micro-credit mechanism
 - CNG/LPG distribution
 - Financing RET
 - Service network for new energy system
- Technology Development
 - Sustainable development strategies
 - MDG goals
 - Gender & livelihood

The gaps were identified by the group on the RETs of each country. Similar analysis on the identification of issues and gaps were presented with respect to capacity development and knowledge management issues.

5.3.3 Break out Session Group C: Framework for Technology Efficiency and Fuel Options

Group C worked on the framework on “Technology efficiency and fuel options” The group presentation included analysis of energy consumption patterns, efficiency data, financial mechanism (micro finance, subsidies, loans, schemes, GEF funding, etc.), policy matters (standards for energy based development, community based operational management, need for grid and off-grid connected and that related to regulation, analysis of energy efficient enterprises and encouraging it), marketing and accounting skills that have to be developed (life cycle analysis and O&M) and issues related to KM

(possibility of documenting interesting case studies wherever possible).

5.3.4 Summary of Discussions on Framework for Technology Efficiency and Fuel Options

The key issues brought forward by the group exercise on the framework on technology efficiency and fuel options have been indicated below.

- Focus on modern and clean technology/fuel options; in case of technology and fuels that are in the commercial stream, understand and assess the supply chain.
- Focus on issues related to infrastructure, technology penetration vis-à-vis development needs should be considered.
- Focus on policy from the point of view of incorporation of technology/multiple fuels. If so, also view those in terms of horizontal transfer from one technology with low efficiency to high efficiency and assess incorporation of forward and backward linkages.
- Analyse the gaps as far as technology dissemination are considered from demand /poverty angle and assess capacity availability with respect to various technologies and with new technologies.
- Map trends and directions in technology development.
- Demarcate energy-based entrepreneurship with access to energy services as two key issues were:
 - entrepreneurship within energy sectors; and
 - energy based entrepreneurship in which energy helps in giving support for setting up of SME.

5.4 Thematic area 4: Framework for Access to Energy Services

Reviewing the group work of day one of the workshop, it was suggested that the national experts should feel free to form formats as convenient to them for their countries in the country reports. Mr Rehman clarified that the group work in the workshop is not a binding to follow exactly same formats and the consultants have the flexibility to adopt any framework as suitable to their country to be followed for the country studies. He elaborated on the idea to undertake this exercise in the workshop-mainly to make consultants understand the approach to develop frameworks for the country reports.

Under the framework on access to energy services, he mentioned the need to understand two fundamental issues. Firstly, access to energy services as largely demand driven with emphasis on the use of say electricity for lighting, agriculture and other uses. Therefore, he said it is important to define the energy services and not technological services. The other issue of services on the productive side was also explained. He suggested looking at the policies as elements of service provision. If gaps exist in that, it should be

identified. He suggested developing indicators for each country under this framework. He also suggested picking up a list of five or six indicators from a list of 148 odd indicators given in the MDG document for example, people living below poverty line who do not have electricity access, could be one indicator.

Table 4 Access to energy

Components Key Variables	Overview (Rural energy scenario)	Policy mapping/ advocacy
Access to energy services	Map, assess and identify gaps related to access to energy services (largely from a productive aspect) for meeting lighting, thermal, motive and related energy needs.	A. Assess policies related to energy service provision (largely from a productive aspect) for meeting lighting, cooking, motive and other sectoral/enterprise related needs B. Identify policy gaps and suggest modalities and tools for advocacy for improving energy service for different sectoral needs
	Map assess capacities related to provision of energy services (largely from a productive aspect) for meeting lighting, cooking, motive and other sectoral/enterprise related needs	Identify experiences/good practices (not necessarily documented) related to energy service access for productive purposes

Table 5 Grouping of five-member households according to energy access and levels of useful energy consumption

Useful energy services, which may be available in the given intervals of useful energy Access	Less than 15 watt/cap <i>Less than one Warm meal per day, a kerosene lamp, possibly a little hot water</i>	15 to 30 watt/cap <i>One to two Warm meals per day (for farmers and manual labourers below basic need), a few kerosene lamps or one electric bulb, some hot water</i>	30 to 60 watt/cap <i>Two Warm meals per day (group without electricity has "farmers portions"), hot water and lighting. Some small electric appliances (TV, telephone, fridge) for groups with electricity. Possibly a scooter</i>	More than 60 watt/cap <i>Two or more Warm meals per day, hot water, lighting, some space heating and – in case of groups with electricity, possibly some space cooling, as well as other electric appliances. Possibly a scooter or a car</i>
<i>Biomass and kerosene</i>	8.1% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 12% tap water 63% illiterate 93% rural HH-land holding: 0.55 ha expend./cap: 1101 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 46 watt, total 151 watt	26.2% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 10% tap water 58% illiterate 92% rural HH-land holding: 0.65 ha expend./cap: 1150 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 100 watt, total 211 watt	11.1% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 14% tap water 54% illiterate 95% rural HH-land holding: 0.88 ha expend./cap: 1381 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 182 watt, total 309 watt	1.3% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 14% tap water 49% illiterate 95% rural HH-land holding: 1.15 ha expend./cap: 1460 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 405 watt, total 599 watt
<i>Electricity, biomass and/or kerosene</i>	3.8% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 35% tap water 37% illiterate 67% rural HH-land holding: 0.75 ha expend./cap: 1493 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 51 watt, total 178 watt	17.8% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 44% tap water 35% illiterate 65% rural HH-land holding: 0.72 ha expend./cap: 1536 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 100 watt, total 232 watt	17.1% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 46% tap water 30% illiterate 69% rural HH-land holding: 1.0 ha expend./cap: 1873 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 174 watt, total 335 watt	2.1% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 46% tap water 31% illiterate 81% rural HH-land holding: 1.5 ha expend./cap: 2359 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 385 watt, total 587 watt
<i>LPG, electricity, and possibly kerosene</i>	Less than 0.1% of the 5-member-HH population	19% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 81% tap water 10% illiterate 14% rural HH-land holding: 0.27 ha expend./cap: 2590 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 76 watt, total 265 watt	8.1% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 81% tap water 4% illiterate 15% rural HH-land holding: 0.24 ha expend./cap: 2904 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 139 watt, total 368 watt	1.3% of 5-memb.-HH pop. 87% tap water 2% illiterate 12% rural HH-land holding: 0.39 ha expend./cap: 4764 Rs./m primary energy/cap: direct 311 watt, total 653 watt

5.4.1 Break out Session Group A: Access to Energy

Group A deliberated on the framework on “Access to Energy”. The indicators presented on energy access such as percentage of entity connected, per capita energy consumed, and investment per capita, and gross per capita expenditure on energy. It was proposed that information on these indicators would be recollected from people, schools, hospitals and similar institutions. The group decided to answer the following questions with respect to these sources in detail:

- School (need for lighting, refrigeration, heating, ICT)
- Hospital (same need as above)
- Households (need for heating, lighting, cooking, refrigeration, space conditioning, clean-up, household enterprises)
- Agriculture (irrigation, machinery, equipment)
- Public services (sewerage and sanitation, water supply, infrastructure)

They elaborated on the kind of data required to be collected, the source for it, and the methodology for data collection. The data on certain parameters- such as the amount of energy supplied to a household, the consumption by various economic sectors (demand), expenditure data on energy services, data on gender, poverty, MDGs, disaggregated data- was agreed to be collected. It was stated that the source of information for these would be mainly statistical offices, planning ministries, International/NGOs, local government bodies, industries, sectoral ministries, energy authorities and Chamber of Commerce. They discussed the way for data collection such as consultative workshops, interviews/meeting with authorities, literature news/ web sources, networking for getting the data- which would be further analysed for gap analysis also.

5.4.2 Break out Session Group B: Access to Energy

Group B also worked on the framework on “Access to energy” . The main outcome of this group’s discussion was to develop a methodology to address the issues such as gender, MDGs and SMEs under this framework. They proposed to develop a methodology to assess the current and future scenario based on some criteria before final overview table would be made for each country. The group suggested that capacity needs would be highlighted for all the sectors with specific stress on meeting energy needs and services.

5.4.3 Summary of Discussions on Framework of Access to Energy

The classification of four basic energy services were decided. It was suggested that the sectoral services should not be mixed with energy services. On issue of sectors and services, the focus should be on the issues of end-use application only. The energy price/ price of energy service should be part of programme framework itself. Equity issue was highlighted as important and suggested to be brought into the right perspective. The affordability of energy

services and willingness to pay (WTP) concepts were proposed to be included. In this exercise, the group suggested to identify parameters related to WTP. The differentiation between urban versus rural poor was also suggested to be kept in mind while developing the frameworks.

5.5 Thematic area 5: Energy Based Entrepreneurship (EBE)

The issues on entrepreneurship within energy sectors and energy based entrepreneurship in which energy help in giving support for setting up of SME were explained.

Table 6 Energy based entrepreneurship

Components	Overview (Rural energy scenario)	Policy mapping/ advocacy
Key Variables Energy based entrepreneurship	Map, assess and identify gaps related to: growth of SMEs and micro-enterprises in relation to energy service provision and use, profiling SMEs (including micro-enterprises), determining energy efficiency in SMEs (and micro-enterprises), growth of energized pump-sets and increase in agriculture yields, decrease in population below poverty line with increasing rates of electrification, increase in women's entrepreneurial activities with electrification, etc.; and determining financial mechanisms related to incorporation of entrepreneurial and business concerns in rural energy service delivery	A. The trends of national policy need to be assessed critically to evaluate its enabling and disabling features in meeting the objectives of promoting decentralized energy based entrepreneurship B. Identify policy gaps and suggest modalities and tools for advocacy related to above mentioned issue
	Identify critical local level capacities related to promoting energy entrepreneurship Identify capacity gaps in linking energy provision to entrepreneurship development and recommend strategies for overcoming the same.	Identify experiences/good practices (not necessarily documented) related to energy service use for entrepreneurship and livelihoods enhancement

5.5.1 Break out Session Group D: Energy Based Entrepreneurship

Group D worked on the framework on "Energy based entrepreneurship". They started with mapping of rural energy scenario. They suggested following an assessment and gap analysis of rural energy scenario for each country. Further aspects of mapping, assessment and gap analysis would be followed for policy advocacy, capacity development and KM. The issues and gaps presented by the group were general and covered aspects of

energy and poverty with little detailing on energy based entrepreneurship².

5.5.2 Break out session Group E: Energy Based Entrepreneurship

Group E worked on the framework on “Energy based entrepreneurship (EBE)”. They presented an overview status in terms of:

- Rapid increase of energy consumption among a majority of SMEs
- High energy cost per unit of production
- Low concern of energy cost among entrepreneurs
- Financing mechanism for EBE not readily available in rural areas

The gaps were identified for the following:

- Outdated technology/equipment, limited management capacity
- Lack of knowledge/awareness about EE&EC among EBE, creditors

A similar format was followed to develop the present status of energy based entrepreneurship with respect to the policies of a country, its’ capacity building needs and situation of knowledge management issues.

5.5.3 Summary of Discussions on Framework of EBE

In the discussions, the participants sought clarifications on the energy based entrepreneurship to be included or excluded from the access to energy services? It was suggested that there could be overlap and in certain context, it could be included with energy based services but it was suggested to demarcate these two frames clearly in the country reports and include it in a framework where the consultant find it more relevant. The framework of EBE on productive uses of energy, the group exercises indicated that apart from mentioning just the number of pump sets disseminated under a programme, highlighting statistics on number of pump sets provided to each category of farmers, which gives more quantitative information towards the direction of development. In the above-mentioned context some of the key issues that were discussed were related to increase of energy consumption among a majority of SMEs; high energy cost per unit of production (or the issue of energy intensity); low concern of energy cost among entrepreneurs; financing mechanism for Energy Based Entrepreneurship (EBE)- that is not readily available in rural areas. Gaps were also presented on outdated technology/equipment, limited management capacity, and lack of knowledge/awareness about energy efficiency. It was suggested that a similar checklist could be developed highlighting the status of energy-based

entrepreneurship with respect to the policies of a country, capacity building and knowledge management.

It was suggested to classify SMEs in terms of energy intensity. Cause-effect framework could be used for identifying issues and gaps.

It was suggested that firstly mapping of policies would be done, then capacity development issues should be discussed. An assessment should show critique and not just highlighting of the advantages of SMEs.

5.6 Thematic Area 6: Access to Finance

The Lead Consultant briefed the participants on thematic area on access to finance.

5.6.1 Break out Session Group B & D: Access to Finance

Group B and D (two groups were merged) worked on the framework on "Access to finance". It was expressed by the group that access to finance is an important issue but time spent was not adequate. They spoke about some examples where good kind of financing arrangements/opportunities for renewable technologies were made accessible. It was felt if funds were made available, a lot many things in terms of economic development of a society could be done - hence a need for funding was also deliberated upon and was agreed to be discussed in this framework. The group also touched upon various types of micro credits in place and showed concern about those which are not used properly.

5.6.2 Break out Session Group C: Access to Finance

Group C worked on the framework on "Access to finance. They discussed the mechanisms of finance which include the following aspects:

- Government revenue
- Micro credit (funding from government)
- Community based micro finance (contribution from end- users)
- Donor contribution (international, bilateral, multilateral agencies)
- Financing program such as CDM

The issues in terms of the following were also presented and discussed:

- Limited budget allocation to energy in government revenue
- Micro finance: high interest, short loan period
- Donors:
 - Reluctance to fund small projects (transaction cost is high)
 - Funds to project that link to national priorities

They highlighted the gaps existing for Policy (P), Capacity Development (CD) and Knowledge Management (KM) and proposed to cover those in their country reports.

- P: Mainstream energy into national strategy
- P: Linkage between energy and other focal areas (gender, health, education)
- CD: analysis of focal area of donor
- CD: awareness raising on micro finance
- CD: skill development of proposal writing
- KM: access to information on good experience of financing mechanism
- P: mechanism to get large amount of money from MFIs (Micro Financial Institutions)³

5.7 Thematic Area 7: M&E

On the M&E framework, it was emphasized that the data would help in establishing the baseline for energy poverty indicators. Composite energy index as given in World Energy Assessment (WEA) 2004 could be referred by the participants to develop a similar kind of composite energy index for their country that could later be compared across various countries. A suggestion on the UNDP, World Bank and GVEP working together on these case studies and these countries getting information from their respective UNDP country offices was also made. Most of this information should already be available for the gap analysis in these reports- was remarked.

Table 7 Monitoring and evaluation framework

Components	Overview (Rural energy scenario)	Policy mapping/ advocacy
Key Variables Monitoring and evaluation framework	Map and assess existing monitoring and evaluation framework- tools for undertaking the same. What is being monitored (and also what is not monitored) and who is monitoring the same? Determine energy use indicators in the context of development concerns in general and MDGs in particular. Some of the examples of indicators are, share of household income spent on fuel and electricity, household energy use for each income group and corresponding fuel mix, accident fatalities per energy produced by fuel chain, economic energy use per unit of GDP, efficiency of energy conversion and distribution, Reserves-to-production ratio, resources-to-	A. Map policies related to incorporation of decentralized M&E tools for assessing impact of energy services, identify gaps thereof and give recommendations. B. Identify policy gaps and suggest modalities for improving the M&E policies

Components Key Variables	Overview (Rural energy scenario)	Policy mapping/ advocacy
	production ratio, etc. Identify benchmarks for improvement in energy service delivery with respect to poverty alleviation. The benchmarks need to be collated with the key baseline data	
	Map institutional capacities related to undertaking M&E and incorporating poverty and gender concerns Recommendation for taking forward the capacity development	Identify experiences/good practices (not necessarily documented) related to M&E for energy service delivery for meeting poverty concerns

5.7.1 Break out Session Group C: M & E

Group C worked on the framework on “M&E”. They highlighted the importance of a few indicators such as percentage of people living without electricity, per capita energy use, percentage of energy use for cooking, heating and cooling and percentage of fuel mix that exist for various classes of people (such as extreme poverty with less than one dollar income per day). The group considered parameters such as education, nutrient level, child mortality, and adult morbidity, for monitoring energy services, as important. They suggested data to be collected from the local government, CBOs and NGOs and efforts to be made to understand the linkages between R&D for the sharing of information and right to information.

5.7.2 Break out Session Group D: M&E

Group D worked on the framework for “M&E” They briefed the audience about the methodologies that would be adopted by the group for

- Data Collection: Publication, official documentation, interviews/consultation
- Data Review/Analysis: issues identified, gap analysis
- Report Preparation: outline

Mainly issues and gaps related to the rural energy scenario of each country were discussed. The formats of identifying issues and gaps with respect to policy advocacy, capacity building and knowledge management were also presented.

5.7.3 Break out Session Group E: M&E

Group E discussed the framework on “M&E” that was presented by Lao PDR. The objectives of this exercise including mapping and

assessment of the existing M&E framework and tools to be used were discussed. Based on various categories of end-users of energy, indicators were defined along with the sources of obtaining this information.

For policy mapping/advocacy, the objectives were defined as mapping of policies related to incorporation of decentralized M&E tools for assessing impact of energy services, identify gaps, thereof, and give recommendations. It was suggested to identify policy gaps and suggest modalities for improving the M&E policies. The key questions proposed to be answered include:

- If there is a policy to support M&E or regular surveys from where rural energy and poverty linkage could be derived? Who are supposed to do it? What is the process?
- If there are policies supporting M&E in sectoral programs that use energy as inputs to their activities?
- What is the level of advocacy of M&E systems?

In a similar way, the detailed formats were presented to undertake assessment of capacity building and knowledge management tools for energy poverty linkages in each country.

5.8 Thematic Area 8: Access to Information

5.8.1 Break out Session Group A: Access to Information

Group A worked on the framework on "Access to information. They presented an overview of the following issues:

- Unavailability of right type of required data
- Inconsistency of data from multiple sources
- Insufficient institutional memory
- No documentation/use of Best practices
- No network amongst stakeholders
- No feedback mechanism in place

Gaps in terms of the following were also discussed:

- No funding /allocation for data management
- Missing joint planning or working sectors
- Organisation/personal attitude on managing data

They spoke about the gaps existing in data coordination mechanism amongst various institutions in each country. The issue of lack of clear policy on managing data and focus/linkage to poverty issues in rural areas was highlighted. For capacity development, the issues related to networking problems to collect primary data and the gaps in meeting the capacity development needs at the local level, and lack of committed institution for data management, were also discussed. For KM, lack of proper documentation/transfer system was also discussed. With respect to the management issue, KM is a new area and hence the KM groups

have no advocacy- were some of the points that came up during the discussions.

5.8.2 Break out Session Group E: Access to Information

Group E worked on the framework on "Access to information" and Philippines made the presentation on the overview of access to information with respect to energy issues in a country. They categorized the overview in three sections:

- Availability and reliability of information
 - Ineffective information management system at national level
 - No coordination mechanism among information provider
 - No networking
- Dissemination of information
 - Limited number of channels to bring information to users
 - Poor information process
- Resource to generate information
 - Resources to update
 - Technological aspects: insufficient
- Policy gap was analysed in terms of looking at
 - Policy to promote connectors/coordination mechanism, knowledge sharing among information providers, data collector and process
 - Policy to promote decentralization of information management system
- Capacity gap was also highlighted as
 - skill and knowledge about information management among key information providers
 - tools for effective information management
 - Skills to transform information into user friendly format/types
 - Information infrastructure

The knowledge gap assessment by them showed limited number of channels to disseminate information, poor information packaging and weak network for knowledge sharing.

Concluding session

6.1 Management Arrangements and What Next?

Mr Thiyagarajan Velumail, Programme Specialist, REP-PoR, UNDP RCB made a presentation on "Management arrangements and what next?" He highlighted that the frameworks for the REP-PoR should involve partnerships with government, NGOs, private sector, bi-laterals/ multi-laterals and research institutions. It should focus on formation of a steering committee/advisory committee that would provide directions related to information sources, data verification, modalities for advocacy, and way forward.

The outputs of the meeting as described by him include:

- Consensus on the framework for analysis for the country reports;
- Finalisation of outline for developing the country reports;
- Formulation of indicative formats and frameworks for country papers;
- Finalisation of comments on the inception reports;
- Consensus on developing the action plans;
- Consensus on the need for setting up of advisory/steering committees for developing the country paper and taking forward the REP-PoR; and
- Identification of specific support needed by some of the countries for formulating the country papers.

At the end of three day workshop, Mr Kamal Rijal and Mr Velumail presented the outcomes of this meeting as::

- Achieving broader understanding on the issues of energy poverty linkage;
- Understanding and consensus on incorporating gender and governance related issues;
- Understanding on bringing forth the process and tools for advocacy for pushing energy poverty linkage agenda at the country level; and
- Agreement on providing cross-country support for formulation of country papers (UNDP RCB to provide support to Timor Leste, Maldives, Lao PDR, and Afghanistan).

Mr Velumail requested all the participants to adhere to the timelines agreed upon for future course of action on the project, which include

- Development of action plans by the country consultants and UNDP country focal points;
- Provision of support to some countries for formulation of country papers (resources and schedule were decided in the meeting);
- Finalisation of the first chapter by the end of August;

- Finalisation of first draft of country papers by mid September;
- Synthesis reports on the country papers by end of October; and
- Organization of workshop to discuss and finalize the synthesis report.

6.1.1 Outline for Country Papers

A group of five experts formulated the outline for the country reports. The lead consultant was also involved in assisting this group to provide an outline of the country report for the consideration of all experts who would be involved with preparation of these reports. The general points/guidelines of this exercise on "outline for the study" included focus on following the framework to facilitate synthesis and include discussions on productive uses of energy, micro-enterprises and informal sectors, cross-cutting issues on gender and governance. It was also emphasized to include process description when discussing about programmatic approaches. The other important aspect that was highlighted focused on including description of policy/advocacy mechanisms that could be integrated into the regional level.

6.1.2 Summary of Discussions

- It was suggested that charts /process description of each country should form part of the annexure.
- The methodology should move to appendix or other possibility could be to include methodology in the foreword/along with the objectives. Hence, a foreword could be prepared.
- On having standard formats for frameworks, it was decided that countries should decide tables and formats more relevant to their countries. The exercise undertaken in various group sessions was just indicative and people could refer them to develop tables for their countries. However, these do not need to be followed exactly as was discussed in the groups.
- It was suggested that recommendations could be provided at the end of each individual section as well as in the way forward section (last section)
- It was also suggested to look at the short, medium and long-term recommendations separately in the last chapter of each country report.

6.2 Reflections on Three Day Meeting

Mr Kamal Rijal, Sustainable Energy Policy Advisor, UNDP RCB presented "Reflections on three day meeting". He complemented the national experts for preparing good quality inception reports. He also acknowledged the inputs received from various practice team members of RCB (e.g., governance, gender, capacity development, knowledge management), including Energy & Environment to be extremely useful to expand scope of work to build sectoral synergies.

He suggested that the framework and format should be used as a guide to undertake the rapid assessment, provided clear and common understanding on methodologies and modalities for the implementation of gap analysis exist. The paradigm shift from energy supplies and technologies to energy service provisions recognised as appropriate for mainstreaming energy in the poverty reduction agenda. Emphasising the importance of gender with regard to access to energy services for the poor and unserved, he commented that the energy practitioners have failed to convince/articulate/ argue the important role of energy services for poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs. Hence, proactive engagement and focus at the local /national and regional level on policy advocacy, capacity development and knowledge management are key factors for success of the program.

Access to energy services (modern fuels and electricity) as human-right issues was emphasized. Energy cuts across all sectors of economy, therefore, holistic approach and cross-sectoral synergies are key to the success of energy programs. The governance issues (transparency, accountability, corruption, decentralization and devolution of power) relating to access to energy services including energy supply chain are key in terms of equity, efficacy and cost reductions and expansion of access to energy services, was suggested by him. The linkage between energy and poverty needs to be considered beyond income poverty and must embody the concept of human development (expansion of opportunities and choices, increase in capacities, better health and equal opportunities to education, etc.).

He concluded the presentation saying that the way the three day planning meeting was organised (with breakout sessions with shared responsibilities) encouraged active participation (shared responsibilities and helped to arrive at common understanding on the framework). He hoped that the consultative process during the rapid assessment and gap analysis in each country and continuous technical backstopping support by the lead consultant and policy advisors and specialists of all the participants.

6.3 Concluding Remarks

In the concluding remarks, Ms Elizabeth Fong, Regional Manager of UNDP RCB mentioned the regional programmes turning out to be country specific and becoming more demand driven. She reiterated that the UNDP encourage the country governments to endorse these programmes so that coherency could be built to take these up further for development of various countries. She urged all consultants to clearly identify the gaps in programme planning and recommend the requirements of support for various programmes related to energy and poverty issues in their country reports, as part of the recommendations- which could be taken up by the RCB for further action.

ANNEXURE 1**Energy prices (in cents per litre)**

S No.	Petrol prices	in Cents per litre
1	Iran	8
2	Sri Lanka	80
3	Lao	65-70
4	Philippines	60-65
5	Vietnam	50
6	Cambodia	90
7	India	>100
8	Maldives	32.50
9	Mongolia	60
10	Pakistan	about 90
11	Timor-Leste	68-70
12	Afghanistan	50
13	Malaysia	40 (petrol); 30 (diesel)
14	Austria	1.30
15	Nepal	90
16	Thailand	60-65
17	Bangladesh	50

ANNEXURE 2**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME****REGIONAL CENTRE IN BANGKOK****RAPID ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS PLANNING MEETING
FOR THE REGIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(REP-PoR)****8 – 10 August 2005****Krungthep Room, 4th Floor, the Amari Watergate Hotel
Bangkok, Thailand****Objectives of the meeting:**

- Provide an overview of the REP-PoR
- Identify the gaps that exist in terms of policy, capacity development and knowledge management
- Agree on the methodology, framework and structure for the gap analysis
- Discuss the management and implementation issues for the gap analysis
- Discuss ESL-GEF

Tentative Agenda

AUGUST 8, 2005

Session Timing	Topic	Resource person	Remarks
8.00-8.30	Registration and tea		
8.30 - 9.30	Opening, welcome and introduction of participants	Stephen Browne (Welcome Address)	
9.30-9.45	Overview of REP-PoR	Rajan Velumail	
9.45-10.00	Group photo		
10.00-10.30	Coffee/tea Break		
10.30-11.15	Outline and Content for Country Papers	Hafeez Rehman	Half an hour for presentation/15 minutes for clarifications and questions
11.15-11.30	Governance and Energy	Arusha Stanislaus	
11.30-11.45	Mainstreaming Gender and Energy	Roohi Shoaib	
11.45-12.30	Introduction to the breakout sessions on institutions and programme framework	Hafeez Rehman	<p><u>Five groups will be formed</u></p> <p>Group A: Nepal, Afghanistan, and Maldives</p> <p>Group B: India, Bangladesh, and Malaysia</p> <p>Group C: Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Cambodia</p> <p>Group D: China, Iran, and Timor-Leste</p> <p>Group E: Phillipines, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam</p> <p>Two groups will discuss on institutions and the other three groups will discuss the programme framework. One selected country will present to the group on the process (CO focal point) and the theme (National consultant), for each topic.</p>
12.30-1.30	LUNCH (The Promenade Coffee Shop, 4 th Floor)		

Session Timing	Topic	Resource person	Remarks
13.30-15.30	A. Breakout session on institutional framework B. Breakout session on programme framework		Two groups on institutional framework: Nepal and India will present (Group A,B). Three groups on programme framework. : Pakistan, China and Philippines will present (Group C,D, E).
15.30-15.45	Coffee/tea Break		
15.45-16.30	Presentation to the plenary on the institutional framework		Each group will select one presenter for the plenary. Each group will be given 10 minutes followed by 30 minutes of discussion.
16.30-17.30	Presentation to the plenary on the programme framework		Each group will select one presenter for the plenary. Each group will be given 10 minutes followed by 25 minutes of discussion.
17.30-18.30	Bilateral Meetings		
19.00	Welcome Reception		Pool Bar on 8 th floor

AUGUST 9, 2005

Session Timing	Topic	Resource person	Content
8.30-8.45	Energy and Poverty	Stephen Browne	
8.45-9.00	Four Main MEA Findings & Sustainable Energy: The Environment Dimensions.	Gernot Brodnig/Sergio Feld	
9.00-9.15	Energy Services and MDGs	Kamal Rijal	
9.15-9.30	Introduction to breakout sessions on energy services and monitoring and evaluation (energy use indicators)	Hafeez Rehman	Two groups will discuss access to energy services and monitoring the other three groups will discuss monitoring and evaluation.
9.15-10.15	A. Breakout session on access to energy services B. Breakout session on monitoring and evaluation (energy use indicators)		Two groups on access to energy services: Afghanistan and Bangladesh will present. (Group A,B) Three groups on monitoring and evaluation: Sri Lanka, Iran and Lao PDR (Group C,D,E)
10.15-10.30	Coffee/tea Break		
10.30-11.30	A. Breakout session on access to energy services B. Breakout session on monitoring and evaluation (energy use indicators)		
11.30-12.30	Presentation on breakout session on access to energy services.		Each group will select one presenter for the plenary. Each group will be given 10 minutes followed by discussion.
12.30-13.30	LUNCH (Thai On 4 Restaurant, 4 th Floor)		
13.30-14.15	Presentation to the plenary on breakout session on monitoring and evaluation (energy use indicators).		Each group will select one presenter for the plenary. Each group will be given 10 minutes followed by discussion.
14.15-14.30	Capacity 2015—Platform for Capacity Development for the MDGs”	Bob Bernardo	

Session Timing	Topic	Resource person	Content
14.30-14.45	Introduction to breakout sessions on technology access and efficiency and energy based entrepreneurship	Hafeez Rehman	Two groups will discuss on technology access end efficiency and the other three groups will discuss energy based entrepreneurship.
14.45-15.30	A. Breakout session on technology access and efficiency B. Breakout session on energy based entrepreneurship.		Two groups on a technology access: Maldives and Malaysia will present. (Group A,B) Three groups on energy based entrepreneurship: Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and Viet Nam will present. (Group C,D,E)
15.30-15.45	Coffee/tea Break		
15.45-17.00	A. Breakout session on technology access and efficiency B. Breakout session on energy based entrepreneurship.		
17.00-18.00	Bilateral Meetings		

AUGUST 10, 2005

Session Timing	Topic	Resource person	Content
8.30-9.00	Presentation on to the plenary breakout session on technology access and efficiency		Each group will select one presenter for the plenary. Each group will be given 10 minutes followed by discussion.
9.00-9.30	Presentation on breakout session energy based entrepreneurship		Each group will select one presenter for the plenary. Each group will be given 10 minutes followed by discussion.
9.30-10.15	KM and Good Practices	Robert Juhkam	
10.15-10.30	Coffee/tea Break		
10.30-10.45	Introduction to the breakout session on access to finance and access to information services	Hafeez Rehman	Two groups will discuss on access to finance the other three groups will discuss on access to information services.
10.45-12.00	A. Breakout session on access to finance B. Breakout session on access to information		Two groups on a finance access: Nepal and China will present. (Group B,C) Three groups on access to information: Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Philippines will present. (Group A,D,E)
12.00-12.30	Presentation on breakout session on access to finance		Each group will select one presenter for the plenary. Each group will be given 10 minutes followed by discussion.
12.30-13.30	Lunch (Grappino Italian Restaurant, 5 th Floor)		
13.45-14.15	GEF/ESL	Noel Soriano/Olav Lundstol	
14.30-15.00	Management arrangements and implementation strategy	Rajan Velumail	
15.00-15.30	Structure of the report/outline		
15.30-15.45	Coffee/tea break		
15.45-16.15	Wrap-up session	Rajan Velumail	

Session Timing	Topic	Resource person	Content
		Hafeez Rehman Kamal Rijal	
16.15-16.30	Closing	Elizabeth Fong	

ANNEXURE 3**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME****REGIONAL CENTRE IN BANGKOK****RAPID ASSESSMENT AND GAP ANALYSIS PLANNING MEETING
FOR THE REGIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME FOR POVERTY REDUCTION (REP-PoR)****8 – 10 August 2005, the Amari Watergate Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand****List of Participants – Monday 8 August 2005****Afghanistan**

1. Mr. Massoom Farhad
2. Mr. Zemarei Baqi

BANGLADESH

3. Ms. Shireen Kamal Sayeed
4. Mr. Subir Nathak
5. Mr. Iftikhar Hussain

CAMBODIA

6. Ms. Miho Hayashi (afternoon session only)
7. Mr. Pascal Seng Thaug

CHINA

8. Mr. He Ping
9. Mr. Fang Yan

INDIA

10. Ms. K. Usha Rao

IRAN

11. Mr. Mehdi Kamyab
12. Mr. Morteza Sabetghadam

LAO PDR

13. Ms. Sirixai Phanthavongs
14. Mr. Khamphone Nanthavong

MALAYSIA

15. Mr. Asfaazam Kasbani
16. Prof. Chamhuri Siwar

MALDIVES

17. Ms. Elbegzaya Batjargal

MONGOLIA

18. Mr. Jargalsaikhan Sodnomdorj
19. Mr. Bandi Ganbaatar
20. Mr. Batbayar Chadraa

NEPAL

21. Mr. Tek Bahadur Gurung
22. Dr. Govind Nepal

PAKISTAN

- 23. Mr. Arif Alauddin
- 24. Mr. Ch. Liaq Ali

PHILIPPINES

- 25. Ms. Imee F. Manal
- 26. Mr. Rogelio Z. Aldover

SRI LANKA

- 27. Ms. Darshani de Silva
- 28. Mr. Gamini Kulatunga

TIMOR – LESTE

- 29. Mr. Filipe Mesquita

VIET NAM

- 30. Mr. Le Van Hung
- 31. Mr. Huynh Thi Thu Ba
- 32. Mr. Nguyen Van Hanh

LEAD CONSULTANT

- 33. Mr. Ibrahim Hafeezur Rehman
- 34. Ms. Megha Shukla

Regional Centre in Bangkok

- 35. Mr. Stephen Browne (morning session only)
- 36. Mr. Thiyagarajan Velumail
- 37. Ms. Bhava Dhungana
- 38. Mr. Kamal Rijal
- 39. Mr. Tetsuo Kondo, Sr. Advisor for Resource Mobilization & Strategic Partnership
- 40. Ms. Sooksiri Chamsuk
- 41. Ms. Rebecca Roberts
- 42. Mr. Arusha Stanislaus
- 43. Mr. Manuel Soriano
- 44. Ms. Roohi Shoaib
- 45. Ms. Hye Ran Kim
- 46. Ms. Chandra Roy
- 47. Ms. Panida Charotok