

CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT IN SEforAll PROCESSES

Survey findings 2016



Members of:



Introduction

Energy is at the heart of human development. Despite this more than a billion people still do not have access to reliable, affordable and clean energy. From its inception in 2012, the SEforAll initiative envisioned a multi-stakeholder approach to creating sustainable energy solutions. At the core of the initiative is diverse partnerships - with government, the private sector, and civil society as its three 'pillars'. Meaningful participation by civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) is widely recognized as being essential. However inclusion as full partners is still lacking in certain countries.

In July 2014, SEforAll celebrated its first global forum in New York. To coincide with this CAFOD, Hivos, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and Practical Action surveyed civil society partners in six countries (Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe) at different stages of national implementation. The aim was to provide a 'snapshot' of the civil society experience at that point.¹

Ahead of the 2017 SEforAll forum, ENERGIA, Hivos and SNV decided to conduct a second survey, [using the same methodology as was used in the first survey](#)², to see what progress had been made. The countries in the first survey were selected on account of trusted civil society partners locally who were involved in national SE4ALL processes. Together they formed a varied geographical range of countries from Asia, Central America, and Africa. The following findings are based on the survey carried out in Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Tanzania was added, as well as Burkina Faso, replacing Nigeria, as Hivos, SNV nor ENERGIA work in Nigeria, while partners of SNV are involved in SEforAll in Burkina Faso and Hivos and ENERGIA work closely with partner CSOs in Tanzania in the SEforAll process.

In all countries local civil society organisations have been involved in SEforAll processes. Together these countries provide experience and insights of civil society engagement in different regions in the world.

In the first survey the results were varied, but the clear trend was that the majority of respondents felt that they had not been adequately included, nor were they able to engage meaningfully in the SEforAll initiative. Overall, the survey findings showed that without increased and ongoing support for meaningful civil society participation the initiative would have limited impact – particularly in terms of reaching the goal of universal energy access.

In this follow up survey some countries are still lagging behind, however in others were CSOs have been embraced by the government as full partners the cooperation and results have been a lot more meaningful. The findings in this briefing reflect the reality in each country rather than the initiative as a whole. There is a large variation depending on how active government is, how much support is received, and how effective CSOs can be depending on openness of the national and governments.

¹ Civil Society Participation in the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative. *A survey of six countries*. <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03878.pdf>. This report was produced by Cafod, IIED, Hivos and Practical Action.

² <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03878.pdf>

Traffic light indicators

In order to gain a clearer understanding of exactly how inclusive the SEforAll initiative has been, the following eight principles were translated into indicators and used for both surveys.

1. Commitment by all actors to multi-stakeholder engagement and a clear lead or focal point for the process
2. Participatory and inclusive design of the consultation process
3. Timely engagement with stakeholders
4. Access to meaningful information by the stakeholders
5. Gender awareness and proactive outreach to vulnerable and excluded groups
6. Capacity building of stakeholders so that they can provide informed input
7. Participation of stakeholders in decision making
8. Participation in implementation and monitoring

Thirty-three indicators were then formulated into survey questions³ that could be used at a national level, with a 'traffic light' system of answers to reveal how well countries were doing (with red denoting weak engagement and green signalling a more inclusive process for an example of this). In addition to the 'traffic lights', the survey included further questions designed to elicit more descriptive answers from the participants⁴.

The scores are based on the frequency of ratings for indicators in each section and the further descriptive analysis provided by survey participants.

The traffic light table below Table 1 shows the main result per indicator. Table 2 shows a comparison of the five countries that were analysed in both surveys. The table showing all the results including all the scores per sub-question can be found in Annex 1.

³ NB the questions on gender in the second survey differ slightly from the questions in the first survey, as to gain more specific insight on this topic than in the first survey.

⁴ See annex 2 for a list of participants and CSOs that were involved in this survey.

Table 1: 2016 main result per indicator

Country	Indonesia 2016	Nepal 2016	Nicaragua 2016	Zimbabwe 2016	Kenya 2016	Tanzania 2016	Burkina Faso 2016
Commitment to multi-stakeholder engagement	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
Consultation design	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Timely engagement	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Access to information	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red
Gender and social inclusion	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red
Civil society capacity building	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Participation in decision making	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red
Implementation and monitoring	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red

Table 2: Comparison of the five countries analysed in both surveys

Country	Indonesia		Nepal		Nicaragua		Zimbabwe		Kenya		Tanzania	Burkina Faso
	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2014	2016	2016	2016
Commitment to multi-stakeholder engagement	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
Consultation design	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Timely engagement	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Access to information	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Red
Gender and social inclusion	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Red
Civil society capacity building	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Participation in decision making	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red
Implementation and monitoring	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red

Analysis of findings

The following section covers five of the above mentioned principles to provide an oversight of the most important elements of CSO involvement in the SEforAll processes, including key aspects like gender awareness.

Commitment by all actors to multi-stakeholder engagement

Respondents were asked to consider whether there was evidence of initial and ongoing outreach and statements of commitment to a multi-stakeholder process. Over half of the respondents were unsatisfied with the level of inclusion of CSOs, and felt that public statements were not always supported by government action. Inclusion was in many cases only achieved after the CSOs took the lead and lobbied to be included.

For instance in Burkina Faso CSOs were only involved in the validation of the action plan and had no input at the national level. At regional and local level the CSOs are lobbying to ensure that they can influence the SEforAll agenda to a much greater level. In Indonesia the government included a group of CSOs in its ongoing work on SEforAll. However there was some criticism that the group was limited and that the government had not done extra outreach to other a wider group of organisations.

In Nicaragua Renovables (an association formed by renewable energy SMEs, universities and CSOs) was consulted. Unfortunately, the government so far has not been open to civil society participation in consultation or decision-making processes regarding SEforAll or other energy access policies.

In contrast the process in Kenya was very inclusive enabling the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including development partners, other ministries and county governments, private sector players, civil society, the academia.

Access to information

The levels of access to information around the process, and its distribution appears to vary greatly depending on whether the governments have invited the CSOs into the process. In Tanzania, where civil society has good contact with its government counter parts, all draft documents were circulated for comments. But, some CSO became aware of the opportunities for providing inputs when it was too late, which led to key insights not being included.

In Zimbabwe documentation detailing the expected outcomes and activities was shared with all the partners involved in the project. The level of access increased during consultative meetings for the Action Agenda and Investor Prospectus, where comments from CSOs were incorporated. The survey respondent recognised that there is a cordial relationship between the government and the stakeholders, which has led to the consultation process being smoother than expected.

In Indonesia, despite SEforAll being mentioned on several occasions by government officials, efforts to communicate it to broader stakeholders is still very low. No information was disseminated. Likewise in Nicaragua the government made no substantial efforts to disseminate information, however, civil society through the Network for Advocacy on Gender and Energy (RIGE) has carried out events, research, workshops and dissemination of information amongst civil society groups (energy and non-energy) and other stakeholders.

Gender and social inclusion

The inclusion of gender and women's organisations overall continues to be very weak. There is a wide range of experiences from the total lack of inclusion, to thoughtful consultation. In countries like Burkina Faso, Nicaragua and Indonesia no specific outreach has taken place, nor is the topic specifically addressed in the country action agendas.

However in other countries, where CSOs have much better relations with the government, civil society was able to influence the process and ensure that gender has a much stronger presence. In Kenya thanks to an open policy by the SEforAll contact a few gender/women organizations had direct access, which lead to gender concerns in relation to energy and other nexus issues being incorporated in the Action Agenda.

Likewise in Tanzania, the National Gender and Sustainable Energy Network (NGSEN), participated in a number of meetings and workshops for SEforAll. This led to the inclusion in the Action Agenda for the need to mainstream gender, cultural practices and the nexus of energy, however there is as of yet no budget allocated for gender related work.

Participation in decision making

As with the other criteria, the governments that have taken CSO participation seriously since the beginning of the process, continued to do so during the later stages including during the creation of the national Action Agendas and Investor Prospectuses. However governments that have only minimally engaged have left no forum open for civil society to take part in concrete decision making.

In Kenya the government committed to facilitating CSO participation in the SEforAll decision making process. CSOs are well represented in the Technical Team and Committee that make decisions concerning the implementation of the initiative in Kenya. The CSO role has been highly valued by the government, on par with the private sector.

In Zimbabwe the steering committee was also very open and created a participatory platform for all stakeholders in the committee to contribute to decisions. However the final decisions will be made by the supreme personnel in the ministry responsible and in most cases adopted positions taken in the steering committee meetings. However so far, most of the steering committee positions have been approved.

In Indonesia and Nepal there is some CSO representation in coordination groups, but in both countries the role and contribution of these members and the extent of their power in decision making is not defined. The government invites CSOs to provide inputs, but it is unclear whether inputs will be accommodated.

Implementation and monitoring

Similarly to the original survey, participation in implementation and monitoring scored significantly worse than other sections. As the initiative has faltered in various countries, this score reflects the high degree of uncertainty around the next stages of the process. Despite this Civil Society is presenting itself as a willing and able partner in all countries, governments have yet to set concrete plans.

For instance in Burkina Faso, the agenda is set at the national level, and the CSOs have positioned themselves as serious implementation partners at the regional level, but it is taking time to drop down to the local level. In Nepal, on paper there is a plan to engage CSOs in all stages of project implementation but clear roles, responsibilities and rights have not been formally documented. In Zimbabwe a review will be done in 2017 to plan the way forward.

Kenya is the only country where CSOs are almost at the stage to start monitoring. CSOs are still involved in Technical Teams supporting post Action Agenda and Investor Prospectus planning activities. Some of the roles have already been identified including monitoring/review of implementation and identifying and updating the projects. In Tanzania NGEN has been involved in the preparation of the 5 year implementation plan which is in the final stage of preparation.

Country Snapshots

The following section gives a brief snapshot of the current stage of development for the SEforAll in the countries surveyed.

Burkina Faso

The Government of Burkina Faso has adopted the SEforAll Action Plan and a General Direction for Renewable Energy has been created (before there was only a General Direction of Energy). An objective of 80% urban electrification rate by 2020 has been set and 95% by 2030. For rural areas, the target is 30% by 2020 and 50% by 2030. For access to modern cooking technologies and fuels a goal of universal access in urban areas by 2030 and 50% by 2030 in rural areas has been set. The SE4ALL Action Plan also aims to increase the share of renewables in the national mix to 50% by 2030.

The next step is to implement these goals, however the Ministry of Mines and Energy in Burkina Faso doesn't have decentralized representations in its regions. Therefore the implementation of the plan on the ground poses a serious challenge. To address this CSOs are lobbying in various regions to get SEforAll on the regional and local agendas. In each region a number of "communes" (municipalities in rural areas consisting of multiple villages) have been targeted where the CSOs have been advocating intensively in order to get the most significant Renewable Energy themes on the agenda.

Though the strategy differs from region to region, the final goal is to get targets (and budget) on sustainable energy access in the local development plans. These plans are local policy guidelines for the coming five years. Currently the rural communes do not have any energy policies in their development plans. The inclusion of energy issues in the local development plans will be a considerable step forward to reach SEforAll goals.

Indonesia

Indonesia is currently in the process of preparing the Gap Analysis/Rapid Assessment (GA/RA) report. The GA/RA preparation process has been taking much longer than the original planning, partly due to different expectations between UNDP and the Government of Indonesia (GOI) especially on budget availability.

On 26 April 2016, the Ministry of Mineral Resources hosted a multi-stakeholder consultation to discuss the progress of SEforAll in Indonesia. The consultation was attended by representatives from the government, private sectors, civil society organisations and international donor institutions. One of the outcomes was the need to finalise the GA based on inputs from stakeholders to be submitted to SEforAll Secretariat. On this meeting it was agreed that Asian Development Bank (ADB) would support the finalisation of GA/RA report.

On 8 September 2016, ADB circulated to stakeholders the revised draft of GA/RA. This was followed by a meeting on 23 September 2016 where stakeholders provided inputs and suggestions to the revised draft of GA/RA report.

The government is fairly welcoming of CSO involvement in the SEforAll discussion, so long the involvement is collaborative and seen as constructive and 'helpful'. However, to date only few CSOs have been engaged. This might be due to the limited number of CSOs working on the energy topic and/or their inadequate awareness of the importance of their contribution to the process, as well as the low effort at communication by the government to inform CSOs on SEforAll agenda in Indonesia.

Kenya

The Government of Kenya has adopted the objectives of the SEforAll Initiative and aligned the SEforAll goals with the national energy development blue print, Vision 2030. The Kenya Action Agenda (AA) and Investment Prospectus (IP), have been validated and adopted, through a consultative process. The development of the AA and IP was guided by the Africa SEforAll Hub Guidelines for developing national SEforAll action agendas and has led to the government committing to take concrete action toward ensuring 100% access to electricity and modern cooking appliances by 2030, ensuring 80% of the national energy mix from renewable energy by 2030.

The Technical Committee that supported the development of the AA and IP, includes representatives from the public sector, private sector, civil society and donor community, and meets regularly to provide support and advice to the Kenya SEforAll Secretariat hosted by the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP). CSO representatives have participated in SEforAll Technical Committee meetings convened by the MoEP to support the finalization of the AA and IP. In particular, the CSO inputs were instrumental in the inclusion of the decentralized energy and energy efficiency components, integration of gender as a cross cutting objective, and alignment of the AA to the County Governments energy priorities.

Civil society will continue to support the process, by participating in the implementation of the outcomes of the AA and IP. For instance the development of the SEforAll website is in process and will provide all the CSOs opportunity to post their project activities and results to enable the secretariat to track the status of implementation of the SEforAll.

Nepal

The Government of Nepal joined SEforAll in August 2012. The SEforAll Rapid Assessment/Gap Analysis Report and Country Action Agenda for Nepal has been published. The AA outlines the government's commitment to provide 75% of all households with grid electricity, 20% by isolated hydro systems and 5% by alternative energy and to make all Nepalese homes smoke free by 2017.

The preparation of SEforAll Investment Prospectus is the next step. The expectation is that the AA and the IP will provide the long-term vision needed to ensure sector-wide coherence and synergy towards achieving the three goals of SEforAll in the country.

The SEforAll CSO Forum that represents wider group of 35 CSOs, has been established and is working together to provide inputs into the SEforAll process. The Forum's Steering Committee participates in the SEforAll Coordination Mechanism and has supported sharing information, knowledge, experiences, good practices and initiatives on renewable energy and gender and social inclusion. The Forum will continue to monitoring and reviewing

progress towards achieving the SEforAll objectives to lobby for the integration of renewable energy and gender and social inclusion in the IP.

Nicaragua

Although Nicaragua was one of the first countries to join the SEforAll initiative and take the first steps of the implementation process through the gap analysis and the development of a draft Country Action Plan, since 2015 the process has stalled. This is in part due in to the change of authorities in the energy sector and new government policies that have hindered the work with external actors.

Renovables (an association formed by renewable energy SMEs, universities and CSOs) was consulted through interview and participation in the thematic groups' discussions at the gap analysis validation meeting, and three representatives of the association participated in the validation meeting. However civil society, was not included but disseminated information and organised events at national and sub-national levels, in order to reflect and get input for the SEforAll process.

Looking forward the advocacy and lobby work will continue in order to advance the process of implementing the SEforAll initiative in the country. The project will proactively engage, government institutions and other stakeholders (private companies, microfinance institutions, organizations in other sectors, entrepreneurs, farmers, etc.) to influence and collaborate to ensure an open and inclusive SEforAll process. One of the main objectives will be to establish a SEforAll national platform or committee with government leadership and representatives of civil society (RIGE) and private sector to work on the development and monitoring of the Country Action Plan and other related initiatives. However, Nicaraguan civil society is uncertain if government is still interested on continuing with SEforAll in the country.

Tanzania

The SEforAll process in Tanzania has been developed in line with the Guidelines for Developing National Sustainable Energy for All Action Agendas in Africa. In July 2016, the government launched the Action Agenda (AA) and Investment Prospectus (IP). The government also considers the AA as an implementation tool for the Sustainable Development Goal on Energy (SDG 7) and as part of its energy medium-term planning. The AA set the national energy goals of achieving more than 75% access to both clean cooking and electricity, while achieving at least 50% of RE in the power sector by 2030. Energy efficiency is also set to improve at 2.6% a year.

The government has also officially recognized that gender equality, women's empowerment, and inclusiveness are key components in making sure all (women, men, youth and other vulnerable groups) participate and benefit from the outcomes of achieving SEforAll and SDGs goals. The country is now preparing implementation plans and finalizing formation of the national secretariat

CSO participation in the SEforAll process has been relatively limited with exception of multi-stakeholder forums led by WWF Tanzania, that is formally leading CSO involvement in SEforAll, and UN Foundation. The National Gender and Sustainable Energy Network seeks to

address the gender awareness gap. The network's aim is to support the SEforAll Coordinator on integrating gender objectives in SEforAll national implementation frameworks; advocate for the establishment of indicators to track renewable energy and gender integration in the SEforAll AA and IPs. WWF and NGSEN together with other CSOs lobby for a formal platform for CSOs to engage with the GoT in the SEforAll process. It hopes to build on this going forward.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe has advanced in the SEforAll processes, its Action Agenda (AA) and Investment Prospectus (IP) are in the finalisation stage following on from extensive consultation with relevant stakeholders in the energy sector and non-energy sector. CSOs have also formed part of the SEforAll steering committee. The government recognised four areas of importance under the SEforAll AA; Renewable energy, Energy Efficiency, Energy Access and Transportation which will include issues around bio-fuels.

Going forward CSOs will continue to ensuring that the SEforAll targets are being monitored through various collaborations and engagement with the government. While many plans and policies have been established at the national level, they are not all coordinated through the SEforAll platform.

CSOs have set a pace, by involving nexus organisations (traditionally non-energy organisations) so that they understand about sustainable energy. Civil society plans on continuing to participate in the steering committee of the SEforAll process by meeting at regular intervals to allow for better planning and strategizing. CSOs will also focus more on gender by reviving the Gender and Energy Network of Zimbabwe.

Conclusions

From its inception in 2012 the SEforAll initiative envisioned a multi-stakeholder approach, including government, the private sector, and civil society as its three 'pillars'. The first survey concluded that CSO involvement was lagging behind. "Opportunities for civil society to participate in the SE4ALL initiative at the national level have been constrained or non-existent in the countries surveyed."⁵ This second survey again shows the failure of certain governments to fully involve CSOs in the SEforAll processes at national level, despite improvements in some countries.

CSO involvement differs greatly per country, depending on the alignment of government policy with SEforAll policy and goals. However in most cases the role of CSOs in the process has grown thanks to ongoing proactive action.

In Kenya and Zimbabwe the participation of CSOs became more meaningful. CSOs were able to participate in steering committees and were involved in the development of Gap Analyses, Action Agendas or Investment Prospectuses, with the advice of the CSOs being reflected in outcome documents. The participation of CSOs in these processes resulted in improved SEforAll documents. E.g. in Kenya Action Agenda became more gender inclusive. In Zimbabwe the rapid assessment was improved based on the comment of civil society.

Major challenges continue in countries where government action is not well connected to the SEforAll processes, or where the government is moving away from efforts to provide sustainable energy solutions. Indonesia and Nicaragua have been adversely affected. The Government of Indonesia did not have high expectation from the UN led SEforAll campaign and has its own policy with regards to access to energy efficiency and sustainable energy, with involvement of CSOs. Both the 2014 and 2016 survey show that the SEforAll process was not very successful, with little connection between the government policy and limited CSO involvement. In Nicaragua the formation of a new government turned out to have negative impact on the SEforAll goals and on the CSO involvement. However, CSOs remained active by reaching out to other stakeholders and providing input when possible. There was also increased cooperation with the private sector as a key stakeholder in the energy field.

The survey results also highlighted that government targets are not always aligned with SEforAll targets, that targets differ considerably between countries, and that higher ambition is universally needed. The most important point for all governments to fully embrace is the ambition of reaching the SDG7 goal, which is aligned with the SEforAll targets. The SEforAll process provides a framework to do this. The process should be considered as a tool by governments, private sector and civil society organisations to work together to meet these important energy targets to provide sustainable energy to those without.

⁵ <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03878.pdf>, page 18.

Annex 1: Full table 2016

	Burkina Faso 2016	Indonesia 2016	Nepal 2016	Nicaragua 2016	Tanzania 2016	Zimbabwe 2016	Kenya 2016
Commitment to multistakeholder engagement							
Government expresses commitment to a multistakeholder consultation process (in national energy access policy making processes including the SEforALL process)	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Yellow
Broad-based outreach by government to relevant CSO and private sector partners to engage in the SEforALL process	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green
Existence of clear points of contact within government for civil society engagement	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Outreach resulted in a good level of general awareness about the SE4ALL process among relevant civil society, private sector and other stakeholders	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Outreach resulted in awareness among the broader public about SE4ALL	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Consultation design							
Involvement of CSOs and other key stakeholders in the initial design of the consultation process: its goals, agenda, participants, location, and timing	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green
Diversity of groups of civil society actors included in designing the consultation process, including international organizations, local organizations, and energy poor and vulnerable communities	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Clear guidelines exist for how civil society input will be used in the SE4ALL decision making	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
CSOs and other stakeholders are planned to be involved in future stages of the process: design, GA, and investment prospectus development	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Timely engagement							
Invitations to consultations and stakeholder platforms received in sufficient time to participate meaningfully	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green

Stakeholder engagements take place before critical decision-making points in the SE4ALL process	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Access to information							
Documents that explain the goals of the national SE4ALL process, timeline, and key decisionmaking moments made widely available	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Important information on the SEforALL consultation process disseminated as early as possible	Red	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Key documents resulting from the SE4ALL process, such as the GA or action agendas (where they have been completed), and investment prospectus are shared widely	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Translation of consultation and programme materials into main local languages (if relevant)	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow
Dissemination of information to the wider public	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Gender and social inclusion							
Invitations extended to independent women’s organizations and community-based associations	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Green
Government commitment to provide budgetary & technical support to gender/women organisations and CBOs’ participation in activities under SEforALL from government or donors	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Gender/ women organisations and CBOs participation in SEforALL Steering Committees or other decision making bodies	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Green
Gender/ women organisations and CBOs participation in developing SEforALL gaps analysis, action agenda and investment prospectus	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
GSI dimensions of energy written into SEforALL gaps analysis, action agenda and investment prospectus	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Specific budgetary allocations made to support civil society and community participation in project design & implementation and monitoring under SEforALL	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green
Civil society capacity building							
Government/donor response to civil society need for capacity building (where relevant)	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green

Commitment to provide budgetary and technical support to civil society for participation in SE4ALL activities from government or donors	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Ongoing outreach to civil society for SE4ALL rollout	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Participation in decision making							
Government/donor commitment to facilitating civil society participation in SE4ALL decision making	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green
Civil society participation in developing national GA, action agenda, and/or investment prospectus	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green
Civil society's voice reflected in outcome documents such as the national GA, action agenda, and/or investment prospectus	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Civil society participation on any national-level SE4ALL steering committees or other decisionmaking bodies	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green
Implementation and monitoring							
Plans made for the involvement of a range of stakeholders in SE4ALL implementation and monitoring	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	Green
Specific budgetary allocations made to support civil society and community participation in project design and implementation	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Agreements with governments and/or donors made for implementation partnerships	Red	Red	Red	Red	Not yet know	Yellow	Yellow

Annex 2: List of organisations that provided input

Burkina Faso:

- SNV
- Association Jeunesse Culture et Développement (AJCD)
- OCADES Caritas -Dédougou
- AGEREF C/L

Indonesia:

- Hivos Southeast Asia
- Kopernik

Kenya:

- Practical Action
- GIZ
- WWF Sustainable Energy Access Forum (SEAF)
- SNV
- Hivos
- Sustainable Community Development Services (SCODE)

Nepal:

- Association of District Development Committees of Nepal (ADDCN)
- Center for Micro-finance
- Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal (CRT/N)
- National Association of Community Electricity Users-Nepal (NACEUN) NBPA
- Nepal Micro Hydropower Development Association (NMHDA)
- People, Energy & Environment Development Association (PEEDA)
- Practical Action South Asia Regional Office
- Renewable World
- Water and Energy Consultants' Association, Nepal (WECAN)
- WINROCK

Nicaragua:

- Centro Humboldt
- Renovables
- Hivos

Tanzania:

- Tanzania Renewable Energy Association (TAREA)
- WWF
- SolarSister
- National Gender and Sustainable Energy Network

Zimbabwe:

- Zero Regional Environment Organisation
- Hivos Southern Africa
- Action 24
- Development Reality Institute
- ZIMNET
- Comprehensive Energy Solutions
- CAAF
- Environmental Management Trust
- Practical Action