



Project Fact Sheet

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SIE-Afrique Phase II

www.sie.iepf.org

Programme area:	COOPENER, <i>energy policy chain & energy planning</i>
Target countries:	<i>Niger, Senegal, Togo</i>
Status:	<i>Completed</i>
Coordinator:	<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF) Tel: +1 418 692 57 27</i>
Partner:	<i>ECONOTEC, Belgium</i>
International Steering Committee:	<i>African Energy Commission (AFREC) – Regional organisation Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l’Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) – Regional organisation Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – International organisation Institut de l’énergie et de l’environnement de la Francophonie (OIF/IEPF) – International organisation International Energy Agency (OCDE/AIE) – International organisation Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA) – Regional organisation</i>
Websites:	www.sie.iepf.org www.sie-energie.gouv.sn www.sie-niger.ne www.sie-togo.tg
Objective:	<i>Develop and structure national efforts in setting up energy information system (EIS) in Niger, Senegal, and Togo</i>
Benefits:	<i>Coherent and structured energy policies whose impacts can be assessed. Increased transparency of energy markets. Dialogue framework for energy stakeholders.</i>
Keywords:	<i>Energy information system Energy policy decision-making tool Increased transparency in energy markets</i>
Duration:	<i>01/2005 – 06/2008</i>
Budget:	<i>€ 999 288 (EU contribution: 50%)</i>
Contract number:	<i>EIE/04/236/S07.38671</i>

SIE-Afrique



Short description

Although many countries have energy sector data and information, participating countries did not have a true Energy Information System (EIS)¹. Data and information were either missing or scattered amongst national institutions, which made it hard to have a real grasp on the energy sector. By implementing EIS within the Energy Departments, the SIE-Afrique reinforces the comprehensive overview of the energy sector giving data and information an operational value while reaffirming the central role of the Department within the sector.

Niger, Senegal, and Togo have been selected, among 11 candidate countries, through a rigorous process under the auspices of the International Steering Committee.

The national teams have become autonomous in 3 years, as Benin team did during the pilot phase (1999-2001). This is possible using the SIE-Coaching method combined with performance assessment of the team, method developed by ECONOTEC during the pilot phase. With such an approach, the team is at the core of the project, ECONOTEC supervising the work and playing the role of catalyst.

Obtained results

Management and maintenance of a national energy information system (EIS) are a usual but important task of the Ministry in charge of energy.

- the 3 national teams have the capacity : (1) to autonomously maintain and manage the national EIS;
(2) to identify national priorities in terms of energy policy;
(3) to design, assess, and monitor energy policies.
- the EIS is a reference regarding information on the energy sector;
- the EIS allows a comprehensive view of the energy sector;
- the EIS offers a national dialogue framework for energy stakeholders.

Energy data, indicators, and analysis hosted on: www.sie-energie.gouv.sn www.sie-niger.ne www.sie-togo.tg.

Lessons learnt

Teams were invited to evaluate the SIE-Afrique Phase II Project and its impact in their country:

The Ministry is strengthened by the SIE-Afrique Phase II project	89% agree with this statement ² .
I recommend to others countries to participate in the SIE-Afrique project	93% agree.

- The project was beneficial for the strengthening of institutional capabilities and human resources, particularly for the upscaling of the coordination role played by the Ministry in charge of Energy, through its Energy Department.
- Reliable techno-economic information, analysis skills and increased transparency for the sector, three benefits brought by the EIS, are essential to ensure an efficient allocation of financial resources. An operational EIS is a prerequisite for planning significant investments in the energy sector, such as the ones related to Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Rural Electrification Programmes, network interconnections, and additional power capacity.
- The overall impacts of the project are broader than expected: The SIE-Coaching method combined with team management based on performance transformed the way people work. As one team member writes: « The EIS experience is giving us a length ahead in terms of structure and strength of the ideas and analysis and in terms of work methods that favour teamwork », while another said: « The EIS built me ».

¹ EIS is the set of techno-economic information essential for the implementation of an efficient energy policy.

² Team members were asked to rate each affirmation on a 0 (fully disagree) to 10 (fully agree) scale. Overall agreement is the mean of responses.