This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX 2**

of the Commission Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 for Tanzania to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</th>
<th>Implementation of the Tanzania Energy Efficiency Action Plan CRIS number: TA/FED/40102 Financed under the 11th European Development Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
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<td>4. Sector of concent./ thematic area</td>
<td>Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Amounts concerned</td>
<td>Total estimated cost: EUR 10 000 000 Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 8 000 000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: - German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for an indicative amount of EUR 2 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Aid modality and implementation modality</td>
<td>Project Modality Indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 a) DAC codes</td>
<td>231: Energy generation, distribution and efficiency – general 232: Energy generation, renewable sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Main Delivery Channel</td>
<td>Other - 52000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</td>
<td>General policy objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participation development/good governance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aid to environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gender equality (including Women In Development)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Trade Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health</td>
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<td>RIO Convention markers</td>
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<td>Biological diversity</td>
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<td>Combat desertification</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Climate change mitigation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
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9. GPGC

10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

| SDG 7 (universal access to energy, renewable energy and energy efficiency) | SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action) |

SUMMARY

Energy is one of the focal sectors in the 2014-2020 National Indicative Programme for Tanzania, with an indicative allocation of EUR 180 million. This action is in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and SDGs 7, 11 and 13 and Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) objectives, the Paris Climate Change Agreement, the Council Conclusions on energy and development (Nov 2016) and EU development policy engagement with Tanzania, based on the European Consensus for Development. The Planet component of this policy promotes energy as a critically important development enabler and central to solutions for a sustainable planet. The EU and its Member States will increase cooperation with all relevant parties, including the private sector, on energy demand management, energy efficiency, renewable energy generation and clean technology development and transfer. Within this global objective, the Delegation proposes an action to implement the Tanzania Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEAP).

The Tanzania National Energy Policy 2015 outlines priorities for the energy sector, including Energy Efficiency and Conservation. It recognises that Energy Efficiency measures have the potential of scaling down capital investment needed to provide additional energy. Insufficient energy supply and poor reliability of electricity hinders the country’s socio-economic transformation agenda. Power demand is expected to grow rapidly as the economy grows and rural electrification programmes continue to be accelerated and grid-connected electrification of rural areas is rolled out. Rapidly ageing infrastructure coupled with TANESCO's ("the power utility") weak financial position is expected to exacerbate the problem in electricity supply. Energy Efficiency measures can make the energy industry more efficient and gender inclusive, competitive, and improve delivery of public services through reduced electricity costs, especially for large consumers. Investing in gender responsive energy efficiency creates jobs, fosters inclusive economic growth and is key in mitigating climate change. However, so far implementation of Energy Efficiency projects has been pursued in a fragmented fashion. Opportunities to capitalize on recent commitments through support for the implementation of the Tanzania Energy Efficiency Action Plan are therefore significant.

This action is set to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy in Tanzania by improving efficiency supply and consumption of energy. The streamlined Energy Efficiency actions will make the energy sector in Tanzania more sustainable, gender inclusive and climate smart. This will result in quantifiable energy savings, promote gender inclusive skills development, job creation, investment in energy efficient infrastructure and clean energy technology. The legal, regulatory and institutional set-up, including administrative actions, will be strengthened to support Energy Efficiency (Result 1), investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy measures identified in the Energy Efficiency Action Plan will be implemented (Result 2), skills will be developed, jobs created and employability increased, particularly for women and youth, in the Energy Efficiency and renewable energy and technology sector (Result 3), public awareness, access to information, stakeholder dialogue and visibility of financial, economic and societal benefits of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy will increase (Result 4).
The action complements existing and planned EU funded programmes in Tanzania, including the Rural Electrification programme with the Rural Energy Agency (REA), the Integrated Approach to Sustainable Cooking Solutions, ElectriFI and the Energy Sector Reform Contract, particularly as Energy Efficiency is one of the pillars that will ensure financial sustainability of TANESCO alongside cutting down costs and tariff adjustments.

1 CONTEXT
1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Tanzania has experienced high economic growth throughout the past decade, with average annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth above 7%. However, challenges remain to translate this growth into development impact. Despite modest progress in poverty reduction moving Tanzania up to 151 on the Human Development Index (HDI Report 2016), millions of people still live below USD 2/day. Women are the largest group among the poor due to the gender pay gap (earning 0.66% of what men earn), lack of ownership of resources (land, finance, housing), and under-representation in well-paying sectors such as manufacturing industries, construction and utilities.

To eradicate poverty, Tanzania recognizes the need for sustainable industrialization to stimulate economic growth. However, inadequate electricity supply has hindered efforts of attain this objective. The Power System Master Plan of 2016 update acknowledges the challenges of Tanzania to meet current demand both in urban and rural areas. Grid-connected electrification of rural areas, without adding more capacity to the grid and lacking demand side management interventions, is expected to exacerbate the problem of insufficient power supply. Lack of modern energy and related efficient technologies are among the potential barriers for women to move out of poverty. In Tanzania most women are employed in agriculture, where they depend on inferior energy technologies which lower their productivity. This also impedes their economic transformation due to lack of value addition on what they produce, time and effort used to provide family care services, including energy for cooking, water and child rearing. All this constrain them from other productive activities, while also damaging their health, hence bringing them deeper into poverty (GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit), Gender analysis, 2015).

According to the Energy Access Situation Report 2016, in Tanzania mainland1 about 67% of the population has access to electricity with an overall electricity connection level of 32.8%. Electricity connection levels in urban and rural are 65.3% and 16.9% respectively. The per capita power consumption is 153 kWh which is below the regional average of approximately 500 kWh. Power demand is expected to grow on average by 10-15 % a year. This growth is mainly due to accelerated productive investments, increasing population and increasing access; the challenge remains in meeting this growth rate. Biomass in the form of wood and charcoal is currently the main source of energy in rural Tanzania, accounting for almost 80% of total final energy consumption in the country. Wood-based fuels are expected to be replaced by electric power, gas and petroleum products as the country urbanizes in the future.

The National Energy Policy of 2015 recognizes Energy Efficiency as a critical cost effective component to realizing Tanzania’s Sustainable Development Goals. Energy Efficiency can reduce the state-owned utility’s commercial and technical losses, reduce input costs to make industry more competitive, and improve delivery of public services through reduced

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1 Zanzibar depends 100% of on TANESCO from the mainland to cover its electricity demands. Electricity accessibility is estimated to be 43%.
electricity costs. Support is needed to strengthen policies and regulations and institutional capacity to promote energy management and auditing, enhance TANESCO Demand Side Management programmes, stimulate market activity and gender-inclusive job creation by building a strong group of professional Energy Efficiency Specialist (EES) and Energy Auditors (EA).

Tanzania is a member of the East African Community (EAC), which at present does not have a common energy policy. The member states have embarked on harmonizing their policies and strategies. Recently, the EAC established the joint Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) which is hosted in Kampala (Uganda). EACREEE aims at complementing and strengthening the ongoing EAC Partner States’ initiatives in the areas of policy and capacity development, knowledge management and raising awareness and investment. Tanzania is currently importing electricity from Uganda (8MW), Zambia (5MW) and Kenya (0.85MW). In order to meet current and future demand of power, and improve the security of power supply, the country participates effectively in integrating its power sector infrastructure via regional power pools: Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) as well as the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP).

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The national development framework currently consists of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17 – 2020/21 (FYDP 2016). The Vision 2025 charts Tanzania’s path to become a "diversified and semi-industrialized economy with a substantial industrial sector comparable to typical middle-income countries". The FYDP 2016 furthers the theme "Nurturing Industrialization for Economic and Human Development", by focusing on industrialization, human development and implementation effectiveness. The FYDP 2016 identifies the need for additional resources to implement most energy projects. To realize an industrialized efficient economy, additional resources should go hand in hand with efficient supply and consumption of energy that must include activities for improving competitiveness of industries through energy management; enhancing energy management practices of industries; training industry players to adopt the practices and energy efficient technologies; and energy management skills development.

The National Energy Policy 2015 outlines policy priorities for the energy sector, including Energy Efficiency and conservation. The National Energy Policy is gender responsive by promoting gender equality and equity in employment and training opportunities in the Energy Sector and supporting women's groups to participate in the provision of goods and services required in the Energy Sector. The National Energy Policy recognizes that energy efficiency measures have the potential of scaling down capital investment needed to provide additional supply of energy. In the industrial sector, the policy recognizes a necessity to promote energy efficiency and conservation as well as integrate energy audits in the energy management system. In the residential and commercial sectors, the policy aims at mainstreaming energy efficiency measures into housing policies, building codes and practices. It also aims at establishing energy performance standards, creating awareness and capacity building. The Electricity Supply Industry Reform Strategy and Roadmap 2014 (ESI RSR) further specifies activities to improve performance in the electricity industry. The strategy highlights the need to continue improving the state-owned utility’s financial performance through demand side management and energy efficiency.

Tanzania’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to combat climate change specify energy efficiency as critical for both adaptation and mitigation efforts. Specifically, Tanzania recognizes the need for "promoting energy efficient technologies for supply, transmission/transportation and demand side as well as behavioural change in energy use".
The Ministry of Energy and Minerals reported in its Budget Speech to Parliament in May 2017 that the Government, in collaboration with GIZ, has developed the Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Designated Consumers during the financial year 2016/17. This plan is expected to cost EUR 10 million and will be executed in the financial year 2017/18 up to 2020/21.

Both the EU and Germany support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 7, and the global SE4All initiative, and promote energy efficiency in the development agenda. Furthermore, the Council Conclusions on Energy and Development (Nov 2016) stress the need for an EU strategic approach for cooperation and development in energy, with interlinked objectives to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy generation to achieve a sustainable balance between energy production and consumption.

In the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) National Indicative Programme for Tanzania 2014-2020, energy has been identified as a focal sector. Almost a 1/3 (EUR 180 million) of the NIP has been earmarked for the sector, with a focus on broader energy sector reforms and access to electricity (rural electrification) and modern energy services, including the promotion of energy efficiency. Past and ongoing EU support has seen promotion of innovative approaches for decentralized solutions to energy supply based on renewable sources, as well as grid development and new connections in rural areas. Support has also entailed activities to strengthen capacities of key stakeholders in the sector, in rural electrification planning and policy, as well as regulatory reforms. The EU continues to work closely with the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Rural Energy Agency (REA), the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), and TANESCO. While energy efficiency presents significant additional opportunities as an energy resource in Tanzania, little has been done to date to develop the policies and regulations or develop the energy efficiency specialists and energy audit expertise needed to realize the savings from energy efficiency technologies.

The Energy Efficiency Action Plan promotes gender-inclusive development by ensuring job creation and capacity building for both women and men in line with the National Energy Policy 2015, the country laws and the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2010 (GAP-II), objectives 13 and 14. A performance assessment and monitoring and evaluation framework is not yet in place. However, progress towards relevant gender-sensitive output indicators referring to units of energy and energy costs saved and financial benefit/costs impact will be supported and institutionalized as proposed by the Energy Efficiency Action Plan.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

In strengthening the legal, regulatory and institutional set-up, including administrative actions, for Energy Efficiency, the main counterparts of this action will be the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) and the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA). MEM is the relevant policy maker with responsibility for the energy sector, and EWURA is the independent regulator with authority over electricity. MEM and EWURA both have participated actively in the Development Partners Energy Efficiency Stakeholders Working Group and have demonstrated ownership of the national energy efficiency policy and regulatory framework components, respectively. Additionally, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation is a key counterpart addressing energy efficiency in water utilities.

In training energy efficiency specialists and energy auditors and implementing the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, MEM will work closely with institutions such as Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), the Vocational and Educational
Training Authority (VETA), Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT), the University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), The Confederation of Tanzanian Industries (CTI) and gender-relevant stakeholders among others.

In implementing Demand Side Management initiatives and investments, TANESCO will be the critical counterpart. TANESCO is a state owned vertically-integrated utility company with effective monopoly position in the electricity generation, transmission and distribution subsectors. At present, the company experience inadequate power generation capacity, high production costs resulting from use of diesel generation for off grid substations, accumulation of financial losses, and an ageing transmission and distribution infrastructure. Therefore, it is in TANESCO’s financial interest to reduce financial and technical losses through improved customer efficiency.

Development Partners active in the Sustainable Energy sector coordinate their actions through the Energy Development Partners Group (EDPG) and various subgroups, including on Energy Efficiency. The choice of focal areas for this action was refined after various consultations with key EDPG members, particularly USAID (US Agency for International Development), Norway, and SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), all active in supporting Energy Efficiency actions. Finally, through dialogue platforms which will include media and advocacy groups to ensure transparency, the EEAP plans to have representation of women among the main stakeholders.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Grid-supplied electricity in Tanzania is generated roughly half from hydropower and half from thermal plants (diesel, heavy fuel oil, natural gas). Existing hydropower is clean and cheap but recent droughts reduced the output of Tanzania’s hydroelectric dams. Climate change impacts are expected to exacerbate the problem. Thermal plants are owned by TANESCO and Independent Power Producers which are relatively expensive. Areas not connected to the grid are served by expensive diesel generators. Coupled with non-cost reflective tariffs, TANESCO operates at a loss, which in turn leads to frequent supply interruption and quality degradation. As a result, many customers choose to mitigate the shortage using expensive and polluting diesel generators. The use of diesel generators raises industry’s costs of production, reduces competitiveness, and forces other service providers such as water utilities to pass high energy costs to the public (directly or indirectly). Energy Efficiency should be inherently attractive to many industrial and commercial consumers. However, financial constraints to marshal the needed awareness campaigns and acquire Energy Efficiency technologies have resulted in suboptimal results so far.

Reduction in demand through Energy Efficiency savings and shifting demand through other Demand Side Management actions can help TANESCO significantly reduce its financial and technical losses and attain the desired financial turnaround. The Energy Efficiency savings will also be sustained even if TANESCO is unbundled as envisioned in the Electricity Supply Industry Reform Strategy and Roadmap (ESI RSR). The efficiency gains realized now will increase competitiveness in the resulting generation, and distribution markets. Furthermore, large energy consumers have an inherent financial incentive to pursue Energy Efficiency cost savings, through acquiring the needed energy efficiency technology cheaply, and access to high-quality energy audit and energy management professional support.

Gender-inequalities are seen at both the demand and the supply side of the energy sector. At the moment, the gender-gap in the energy sector is substantial with only 20% of those employed in the sector being female. Through the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, and with the help of gender-relevant stakeholders and TANESCO, women will not only be encouraged
and educated but also empowered to take up high quality jobs in the energy sector. The Project will facilitate undertaking of a gender-audit at TANESCO to identify constraints and opportunities within the company and the energy sector. This audit will then be used to construct a Gender Action Plan which shall conform to the laws of the country as well as the UN’s Women Empowerment Principles (WEP).

Furthermore, lack of modern energy and related efficient technologies is among the potential barriers for addressing poverty among women, particularly in rural areas. Through capacity building and training, the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan will prepare and engage Energy Efficiency Specialists and Energy Auditors to facilitate implementation of energy efficiency practices, including awareness raising. These initiatives will increase the available technical capacity in the country to enhance multiple solutions in the framework of the National Energy Policy. This broad gender sensitive training will also increase the long-term employability of Management Specialists and Auditors in the energy sector.

2 **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk level H/M/L</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tariffs not timely determined and adjusted by Government to cost reflective levels.</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>1. Shift focus to Energy Efficiency measures that will reduce losses of TANESCO in an efficient and transparent way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Insufficient human and financial resources for implementing the EEAP at MEM.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2. Project support for an initial period, including capacity building and training of trainers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. TANESCO management not able to manage demand side management activities.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3. Support from the project to assist in implementation of demand side management actions and support entities in charge of managing buildings. Engage TANESCO in Women’s Empowerment Principles, and enhance gender diversity in management and at decision making levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The EEAP is not endorsed or published by MEM in 2017/2018.</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>4. Continuous consultation with MEM for timely approval and link actions of the project to the EEAP to allow for advanced implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Job creation and capacity-building will not be gender-inclusive.</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>5. Facilitate MEM/TANESCO to undertake a gender Audit and to implement a Gender Action Plan.</td>
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Assumptions

1. MEM continues to support Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiatives while the programme contributes financial and technical resources, including supporting appropriate legal and institutional frameworks.
2. TANESCO and designated consumers are facilitated to manage demand side actions under the EEAP.
3. TANESCO continues implementing the DSM Strategy.
4. EWURA has adequate financial resource to provide EE regulatory oversight.
6. MEM coordinates responsible authorities for education to manage training and examination of Energy Efficiency Specialists and Energy Auditors.
7. Designated Consumers are willing to procure Energy Audit services and employ EMSs.
8. MEM is committed to ensuring gender-equality while implementing the EEAP.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

So far, implementation of energy efficiency projects has been pursued in a fragmented and mainly donor-driven fashion. Earlier efforts have been conducted through TANESCO and bilateral cooperation, and not centrally coordinated. The thematic area has only recently received heightened attention through the National Energy Policy 2015 and in Tanzania’s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions of Climate Action under the Paris Agreement.

Past Energy Efficiency efforts, including the ongoing EU Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) assignment to support Energy Efficiency in large buildings, have shown that energy management and more systematic pursuit of Energy Efficiency in industry, buildings and utilities present a large untapped opportunity. In the past, there has been a lack of post-implementation gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to quantify units of energy saved and avoided energy costs of earlier scattered interventions. Development of an Energy Efficiency Action Plan will address this through dedicated efforts towards designated (large) consumers, and capacity development for energy management specialists and energy auditors.

A recent USAID "Partnership for Growth—Energy Efficiency in Tanzania programme" funded study on demand side management (DSM) showed that DSM programmes in Tanzania could cost-effectively reduce system peak demand by 11.5% after five years. Such capacity savings would have significant positive impacts on grid reliability and system costs. It also concluded that a green building standard, which includes both design and technology features has the potential to produce energy bill savings ranging from over 10% to over 40% across six major building types.

The demand supply management unit of TANESCO has pursued some energy efficiency advisory services in the past but, in general, has not received the attention and priority it needs to achieve significant savings. Recently, with support from DANIDA, Confederation of Tanzanian Industries (CTI) has pursued an Energy Efficiency audit programme for industries and pointing out significant Energy Efficiency opportunities.
The GIZ "Sustainable Energy programme" has successfully piloted energy audits in water utilities and supporting Ministry of Water and Irrigation to introduce new technical energy efficiency criteria for electric motor-pump stations and application of life-cycle cost principles in the procurement processes. The recent efforts by GIZ in Energy Efficiency have demonstrated significant potential for energy savings, especially for heating, ventilation and cooling (HVAC), through a dedicated Energy Efficiency focus in the design of new buildings. Energy Efficiency in buildings will be especially important given the large amount of construction going on and expected in the future, including heightened expectations from the users for proper acclimatization of buildings (i.e. through increased deployment of HVAC and other energy intensive building services). The opportunities to capitalize on these developments through support for the implementation of Energy Efficiency Action Plan are therefore very significant. This action will inject additional momentum and resources to scale up and accelerate the process.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Following a request from MEM, the development of an Energy Efficiency Strategy for Tanzania is planned for second half of 2017 with support from the EU funded SE4All Technical Assistance Facility (TAF). The intention is to have the strategy developed as an umbrella for all Energy Efficiency actions in Tanzania by the end of 2017. This would anchor the proposed action into a high-level cross cutting strategy that would facilitate implementation of the Energy Efficiency action plan.

This action will focus on the implementation of an Energy Performance in Building (EPB) regulatory framework including the Energy Performance Certification, which is also being developed with support from the EU funded SE4All Technical Assistance Facility (TAF). The assignment will be completed in 2017 with recommendations ready for implementation under the proposed action. In particular, the proposed roadmap for implementation specifies the options for integration of the EPB into the regulatory and organizational framework which is currently in force. This includes the assignment of competent authorities and responsibilities of institutions for enforcement, compliance and monitoring the effectiveness of the EPB. The recommendations highlight the need for incentives and information campaigns for acceptance of EPB among stakeholders and public.

Complementary actions include the EU/AFD (Agence Française de Développement) funded SUNREF that provides support to private investment in green energy and energy efficiency and to local partner banks by supporting them in identifying green investment opportunities and in allocating green loans with favorable conditions for tailor-made debt.

Complementarity is also sought with future calls under the ElectriFI instrument and other regional and continental programmes (Africa Investment Fund (AfIF), Africa Renewable Energy Initiative, etc).

The action will also build further on the GIZ Sustainable Energy Programme, which focuses on improving policy-making, expansion planning, and expertise related to sustainable construction and operation of renewable energy facilities and energy efficiency investment projects. GIZ ongoing interventions include (1) supporting MEM with development of an Energy Efficiency plan; (2) supporting EWURA to establish conditions that motivate companies and institutions to generate savings from Energy Efficiency measures; and (3) providing information to public institutions, water utilities, hospitals and companies about the potential for saving money by reducing energy consumption.
Development partners most active in the sector (USAID, Sweden and Norway) have been consulted. While very few Energy Efficiency specific activities have been pursued in Tanzania to date, this action aligns well with current and planned donor activities. USAID’s ongoing support to TANESCO for Integrated Resource Planning and Norway’s planned support to TANESCO and EWURA for development of Time of Use (ToU) tariffs present opportunities to build Energy Efficiency as an energy resource into long-term planning and to utilize ToU tariffs as one tool in a TANESCO Demand Side Management programme. It is also fully in line with the planned roll-out of the SE4All Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus for Tanzania.

Close cooperation and alignment of actions with the envisaged programme of support from Sweden in the area of Energy Efficiency is being pursued. Sweden is currently developing a parallel initiative on labelling and minimum energy performance standards, which will contribute to work package 2 described in chapter 4.2.

The Energy Efficiency Stakeholder Working Group, co-chaired by the Tanzania Ministry of Minerals and Energy (MEM) and GIZ, will be the platform for overall coordination of activities. Key members include EU, Sweden, US, and DANIDA and from the beneficiary side EWURA, TANESCO and the Confederation of Tanzanian Industries (CTI). A selected gender equality advocacy group will also be invited to become a stakeholder of this group.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

At national level, Tanzania has strong legal frameworks to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. This starts from the ways in which gender is explained and included in the Constitution, and in all major governing policies and strategies such as the MKUKUTA (the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty) and sector policies. The gender policy aims to ensure that a gender perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, programmes and strategies. There have been some notable achievements in closing gender gaps, especially in education and leadership issues, but many cultural and socio-economic barriers remain to realizing the full benefit for women in socio-economic development.

The 2015 National Energy Policy (NEP) promotes the participation of women in energy related activities and the sector is considered to be gender sensitive, though much has to be done to address gender and energy nexus in development sectors (agriculture, water, health, natural resources and trade). This action will promote gender equality in the energy sector including creating new job opportunities particularly for women and youth in the energy sector, specifically as Energy Efficiency Specialists and Energy Auditors. Additionally, a commitment by TANESCO to engage with the UN Women Empowerment Principles will further increase employment opportunities for women in the sector.

Another barrier is the failure of women and girls to compete for higher-paying jobs and high profit business opportunities due to among other things low education level as compared to men (SET, 2016)\(^3\) and there are few women in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (UNESCO, 2009). Much fewer women than men are employed in well-paying sectors such as manufacturing industries, construction and utilities (respectively 4.4%; 0.1% and 0.2%) (NBS, 2015). The Global Gender Gap Report of 2016 shows women in Tanzania earn considerably less than men, making it difficult to get above the poverty line.

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\(^3\) The report prepared by Supporting Economic Transformation (SET), 2016; Supporting the Preparation of Tanzania second Five Year Medium-Term Development Plan. Under the support of ODI and DFID.
The Energy Efficiency Action Plan will promote Energy Efficiency measures among the large energy consumer to reduce losses and encourage the adoption of renewable energy options. This will contribute to increased sustainable energy in the national energy mix, thereby accelerating access to modern energy. At the same time women will be empowered to acquire high quality jobs and businesses opportunities in the Energy Efficiency and renewable energy subsectors.

The action is fully in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. As an example, the most cost-effective investment in greenhouse gas mitigation will be Energy Efficiency because generation cost for one unit of electricity saved are between USD 0 c/kWh and USD 4 c/kWh, while all other fossil fuel or renewable energy based power generation technologies carry generation costs of between USD 6 c/kWh and USD 40 c/kWh. The action will become a relevant information source to prepare the mitigation chapter of the national determined contribution (NDC) of 2020.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION
4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 7, but also promotes progress towards Goals 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities and 13 - Climate Action. This does not imply a commitment by the country benefiting from this programme.

The SE4All and Sustainable Development Goal 7 are set to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, including doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency". Investing in Energy Efficiency creates jobs, fosters economic growth and improves energy security. Of the three objectives of SE4All and SDG 7, improving Energy Efficiency has the clearest impact on saving money, improving business results and delivering more services for consumers. Investing in efficiency is critical to meeting future energy demand and mitigating climate change. It reduces greenhouse gas emissions and enables other benefits, including gender equality, improved productivity and human health. Moving to sustainable energy and using it efficiently makes sense in a resource-constrained global economy.

Overall Objective: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all in Tanzania.

Specific Objective: Streamlined Energy Efficiency actions make the energy portfolio of Tanzania more sustainable, gender inclusive and climate smart.

Result 1:
The Legal, Regulatory, Institutional set-up, including administrative actions, will be strengthened to support implementation and introduction of Energy Efficiency actions (LRA-Actions).

Result 2:
Quantifiable Investments in Energy Efficiency and renewable energy measures identified and implemented by Designated Consumers (Q-Actions).
Result 3: Capacity and skills developed, jobs created, and employability increased, particularly for women and youth, in the Energy Efficiency and renewable energy services and technology sector (CD-Actions).

Result 4: Public Relations and awareness, access to information, stakeholder dialogue and visibility of financial, economic and societal benefits of Energy Efficiency and renewable energy increased (PR-Actions).

The above results will concretely contribute to the successful implementation of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan with quantifiable and tangible indicators measuring success, including a legal, regulatory and institutional framework developed to set a platform for Energy Efficiency implementation, number of regions engaging in spearheading Energy Efficiency actions and number of designated consumers adopting energy efficiency measures leading to savings through energy efficiency actions.

4.2 Main activities

The activities of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan are split into four different groups representing the four pillars of a successful national strategy to mainstream Energy Efficiency in society and corresponding to the four results outlined above:

(1) Legal, regulatory, institutional set-up, including administrative actions (LRA), that define the level of Government intervention and promote the Energy Efficiency Action Plan on all fronts (from central government, regulatory authority to municipal and district level) is introduced. Actions will include inter alia strengthening authorities and institutions to ensure effective enforcement, compliance and monitoring of the Energy Performance in Buildings (EPB) supporting energy suppliers in providing energy-saving technologies and recommending penalties for wasteful use of energy or not complying with agreed upon standards. Support for setting up and maintaining a register of certified Energy Efficiency Specialists and Auditors will be provided.

(2) Actions that will directly result in quantifiable units of energy saved to show the impact. These will include actions inter alia by designated consumers to (i) carrying out energy savings potential audit, (ii) employ certified energy management specialists, (iii) prepare a facility specific Energy Efficiency Action Plan (FEEAP), and (iv) report annually on implemented Energy Efficiency activities and energy savings to a relevant authority. As regards TANESCO, actions will appraise the most cost effective mix of energy-saving measures of TANESCO either at the supply side or at the demand side. Energy Efficiency measures in construction and retrofitting will aim at building resilience to climate change into the energy system, for example by dealing with the risk of droughts in relation to generation from hydroelectric dams.

(3) Capacity development actions (CD) to introduce well-trained and licensed professionals - particularly women and youth - to Energy Efficiency services and technologies. These will include actions to (i) support authorities responsible for education to develop professional qualification for Energy Efficiency Specialist (EES) and Auditors (EA) (ii) facilitate authorities responsible for education to prepare prospectus trainings and examination of EES and EA, (iii) facilitate authorities responsible for education to develop syllabus for training courses, focussing not only on Energy Efficiency but also raise awareness about sustainable energy solutions (including decentralised), (iv) facilitate authorities responsible for education to prepare course books for training of EES and EA, and (v) facilitate MEM to establish and
maintain web portal for EES and EA, (vi) facilitate MEM train staff responsible for EES and EA management.

(4) Public relations actions such as targeted gender sensitive awareness campaigns and high-profile public events to present and discuss progress and impact of Energy Efficiency Action Plan implementation. These will include a mix of actions to reach a diverse group of stakeholders to promote Energy Efficiency and associated renewable energy technologies that reduce fossil fuel consumption. An annual Energy Efficiency Action Plan conference organised by MEM shall be an opportunity for stakeholders to come together and discuss the State-of-Play of the Plan and its successes and short-comings and to discuss and recommend revisions for the 2nd edition of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2021-2023.

The scope of the EEAP is divided into 12 thematic work packages (WP) typical for most but not all EEAPs implemented in other countries depending on level of Government intervention that will define the relative weight of the required (DC) versus a voluntary (Non-DC) market for EE services and technologies.

4.3 Intervention logic

This action will address the identified problems to realizing the Energy Efficiency potential in Tanzania by supporting the implementation of the first edition of the 3-year Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEAP 2018-2020). This will include strengthening the legal, regulatory, institutional set-up, including administrative actions, necessary to promote investment in Energy Efficiency measures, in particular notification of designated consumers under the Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM). It will also support the implementation and sustainability of Energy Efficiency measures through gender-inclusive capacity building of a professional market of Energy Auditors and Energy Management Specialists and by developing a TANESCO-administered Demand Side Management programme for designated consumers. Raising awareness amongst key stakeholders, including the public, regarding the benefits of and opportunities for Energy Efficiency as a most cost-effective energy resource will see Energy Efficiency actions implemented by the wider public. Finally, by complementing the Energy Efficiency activities with renewable energy measures, consumers will leverage the climate change mitigation effects of this action and maximize its contribution toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The assumptions under this intervention is that MEM continues supporting the Energy Efficiency initiatives, EWURA prepares relevant rules pertaining to Energy Efficiency once the Energy Efficiency Action Plan is endorsed by MEM.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.
Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component
N/A.

5.4 Implementation modalities for an action under project modality

5.4.1 Indirect management with a Member State Agency

This action will be implemented in indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323. This implementation entails to spearhead and implement the Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Tanzania including all aspects of operational management, coordination with other initiatives and procurement of services and supplies in collaboration and leadership of MEM. This implementation is justified by building on ongoing work with support from the German cooperation / GIZ implemented actions in the energy efficiency sector. EU support will allow scale-up and accelerating ongoing actions.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: concluding, managing and enforcing the contracts (making payments, accepting or rejecting deliverables, carrying out checks and controls, recovering funds unduly paid), and running the procurement and grant award procedures preceding the conclusion of such contracts, including the award and rejection decisions.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 5.4.2

5.4.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances

In case negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, given the scope of the activities to be carried out under the project, the alternative implementation modality will be procurement of services and supplies by the Commission under direct management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject in generic terms, if possible</th>
<th>Type (works, supplies, services)</th>
<th>Indicative number of contracts</th>
<th>Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Q2-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software, hardware</td>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Q4-2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.
The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EU contribution (in EUR)</th>
<th>Indicative third party contribution (in EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1. Indirect management with Member State Agency</td>
<td>7 750 000</td>
<td>2 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9 Evaluation, 5.10 Audit</td>
<td>250 000</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>8 000 000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2 000 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

MEM will oversee, spearhead and coordinate the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan in all its aspects. It will be supported in this endeavour by the project and GIZ. A Steering Committee (SC) shall be set up to oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the project, composed by one representative of each of the main governmental counterparts (MEM, EWURA, TANESCO, NAO / MoF and PO-RALG), one representative of each co-fancer (EU, BMZ), one representative from the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Section of MEM and GIZ acting as secretary. The SC will strive to become gender-balanced and will ensure that gender experts and/or gender focal persons will be included and/or consulted. The committee will meet every six months. It will be responsible for reviewing the overall policy and strategic directions of the programme, monitoring the overall performance and coherence between the different components, and will provide guidance as appropriate. It will also review and endorse work plans. GIZ, together with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Section of MEM and other Tanzanian implementing partners, shall provide a report to the committee on a bi-annual basis. The final composition of the SC will be confirmed once the programme is operational.

The project will assist MEM in strengthening existing institutions responsible for Energy Efficiency in Tanzania. The main government institutions and other key stakeholders of this project include but are not limited to:

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Section of MEM will implement the Energy Efficiency Action Plan. The project will co-finance the operation of this Section during the duration of the project. As and when required, consultant(s) may be procured to assist in preparing necessary legal and regulatory instruments and provide recommendations on appropriate institutional set up.

A TANESCO Demand Side Management Unit will be responsible for supervising the implementation of the supply side (SSM) or the demand side (DSM) activities in the project.

President's Office – Regional Authority and Local Government (PO-RALG) will be responsible for supervising the implementation of a local Energy Efficiency Action Plan (LEEAP) for a geographic or administrative region, with financial and technical support from the project.
To gather experiences and disseminate the benefits and challenges of this new Energy Efficiency framework, the project will support the establishment and operation of various **Energy Efficiency and renewable energy networking and Capacity Development platforms.** Work has already started and includes the Energy Efficiency Stakeholder group, Tanzania Renewable Energy Association (TAREA), CTI PMAYA⁴ Energy Efficiency Award, private sector associations, Tanzania Green Building Council and professional networks for Energy Efficiency Specialists / Energy Auditors. All networking and capacity development platforms supported by the project need to be agreed by MEM, including its mode of operation and budget.

The **Energy Efficiency stakeholder sub-group** under the framework of the wider Energy Development Partner Group (EDPG) will be responsible for the coordination with other development partners and related programmes.

### 5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The overall Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the Tanzania Energy Efficiency Action Plan will be undertaken by MEM with support from GIZ.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous gender-responsive process and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every implementing partner shall provide an accurate report on implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators including gender related issues using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final narrative and financial report will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The European Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the European Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the European Commission for implementing such reviews).

### 5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants or through a joint mission contracted by the European Commission or via the implementing partner.

The mid-term review will be carried out for problem solving, learning purposes, in particular with respect to guiding the intervention, to assess its gender responsiveness and sustainability of the action.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that Energy Efficiency actions and the gender-sensitive Energy Efficiency Action Plan is at the start-up phase in Tanzania.

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⁴ Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI) President's Manufacturer of the Year Awards (PMAYA).
The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts and, inter alia, provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, one contract for evaluation services shall be concluded in early of year 2 of the action.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the European Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits (including gender audits) or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, one contract for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in year 3 of the action.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain gender-sensitive communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the European Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.
APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Objective (Impact)</th>
<th>Indicators, Baseline and Targets</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all in Tanzania. | 1. Percentage of energy efficiency resources contributing to the national energy balance (disaggregated by urban/rural areas and sex).  
Baseline: 0% of non-biomass energy (2015)  
Target: x% of non-biomass energy (2020) | Drawn from the partner’s strategies, policy papers, masterplans, blue prints and any other document of relevance such as the IEA-published national energy balance and integrated resource plan (IRP) treating energy efficiency as a source. |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Objective (Outcome)</th>
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</table>
| Streamlined Energy Efficiency actions make the energy portfolio of Tanzania more sustainable, gender inclusive and climate smart. | O1) DCs and Non-DCs accept and follow EEAP regulatory requirements  
Baseline: 0 (2017)  
Target: 200 (2020)  
O2) Actions implemented under the EEAP and LEEAP resulted in life cycle energy savings  
Baseline: 0 MWh (2017)  
Target: x MWh (2020)  
O3) RE actions of EEAP or LEEAP result in life cycle RE electricity generation  
Baseline: 0 MWh (2017)  
Target: y MWh (2020)  
O4) Higher qualification jobs for both men and women created (GAP-II 13.10 Ratio of female to male who have benefitted from Vocational Education and Training / Skills development and other active labour market programmes with EU support (EURF) | a) Appraisal report of progress made under National Energy Policy (NEP)  
b) Appraisal report of progress on National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17 – 2020/21  
c) Data from EWURA’s License and Order Information System  
d) Official register managed by EWURA of certified EM and EA  
e) Annual EEAP progress report  
g) Facility Energy Efficiency Action Plan (FEEAP) of DCs  
h) Annual progress reports of the FEEAPs of DCs  
i) Annual EEAP impact report  
j) Energy audit reports  
a) MEM continues to show political interest in RE and EE and provides sufficient human and financial resources for the power and energy sectors  
b) TANESCO and DNOs are managing power DSM Actions under the EEAP  
c) TANESCO financial losses are partially compensated  
d) TANESCO unbundling and restructuring commences 2018  
e) TANESCO EE unit is involved  
f) EWURA is willing and mandated to provide regulatory EEAP support |  |
### Outputs

**Result 1:**
The Legal, Regulatory, Institutional set-up, including administrative actions, will be strengthened to support implementation and introduction of Energy Efficiency actions (LRA-Actions).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators, Baseline and Targets</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline: 0 (2017)</strong> Target: 300 (f) and 300 (m) (2020)**</td>
<td><strong>O5) More jobs in energy sector in higher qualification jobs/management positions/overall particularly for women</strong></td>
<td><strong>k) Progress report based on adapted WEF gender gap index</strong></td>
<td><strong>a) MEM continues to show political interest in RE and EE (incl. EEAP) and provides sufficient human and financial resources for the power and energy sectors</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>l) Assessment report of associated CO₂ mitigation of quantifiable EE savings and RE power plant additions.</strong></td>
<td><strong>l) Assessment report of associated CO₂ mitigation of quantifiable EE savings and RE power plant additions.</strong></td>
<td><strong>b) EWURA is charged to draft relevant rules and manage EM EA and DC registers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>m) collect sex-disaggregated data on employment in energy-sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>m) collect sex-disaggregated data on employment in energy-sector</strong></td>
<td><strong>c) EEAP is approved by MEM.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>a) EWURA notified DCs register at EWURA website</strong></td>
<td><strong>d) Entities to manage training and examination of EMs and EAs have sufficient resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>d) Entities to manage training and examination of EMs and EAs have sufficient resources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>b) MEM website</strong></td>
<td><strong>e) EWURA is provided with sufficient resources to manage the DC, EA and EM registers</strong></td>
<td><strong>e) EWURA is provided with sufficient resources to manage the DC, EA and EM registers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>c) Gazette of Tanzania</strong></td>
<td><strong>f) Capacity building for gender-responsive implementation, monitoring and verification is ensured</strong></td>
<td><strong>f) Capacity building for gender-responsive implementation, monitoring and verification is ensured</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>A1) LRA Framework for certification, of EMs, EAs, accreditation of EA firms and notification of DCs is approved</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline: 0 (2017)</strong> Target: 1 (2019)**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>A2) LRA Framework for Capacity Development (CD) of EMs and EAs and for staff in government institutions is approved</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline: 0 (2017)</strong> Target: 1 (2020)**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>A3) Institutional framework for gender-responsive monitoring, reporting, evaluation and verification of EEAP, LEEAP and FEEAP progress, benefit/cost and ES impact is operational</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline: 0 (2017)</strong> Target: 1 (2020)**</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>A4) Gender audit implemented to assess institutional capacity for gender mainstreaming of MEM and TANESCO.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline: 0 (2017)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Result 2:</td>
<td>Quantifiable Investments in Energy Efficiency and renewable energy measures identified and implemented by Designated Consumers (Q-Actions).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B1)</strong> FEEAPs reviewed by independent experts and jointly improved by EM and EA Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 50 (2020) B2) SSM and DSM actions by TANESCO listed in the EEAP are being implemented Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 5 actions (2020) B3) Percentage of the estimated total energy savings listed in the LEEAP realized Baseline: 0% (2017) Target: 60% (2020)</td>
<td>a) DC’s communication with EWURA concerning completion of energy audit report b) Submitted FEEAP reports to EWURA c) Annual DCs progress reports on FEEAP implementation d) FEEAPs Annual statistics of EWURA e) Annual financial report of TANESCO f) TANESCO submitted Tariff review and order of EWURA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result 2:</strong> Quantifiable Investments in Energy Efficiency and renewable energy measures identified and implemented by Designated Consumers (Q-Actions).</td>
<td>a) The M&amp;V entity is in place to process and analyse FEEAPs submitted by DCs b) DCs are willing to procure EA services and employ Ems c) TANESCO DSM cell enabled and charged to manage and incentivize DSM projects at end-user site d) TANESCO SSM cell enabled and charged with reduction of cost effective technical system losses in generation transmission and distribution</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result 3: Capacity and skills Developed, jobs created, and employability increased, particularly for women and youth, in the Energy Efficiency and renewable energy services and technology sector (CD-Actions).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| C1) Energy Manager and Energy Auditor trained and took the exam  
*Baseline: 0 (f) and 0 (m) (2017)*  
*Target: 180 (f/50% youth) and 180 (m/50% youth) (2020)*  
C2) Lifelong learning seminars (3L) attended by relevant stakeholders (DC’s, EA, EM, private and public institutions, institutes of higher learning and research, SE technology providers)  
*Baseline: 0 (2017)*  
*Target: 12 (2020)*  
C3) Local government staff trained to jointly prepare and implement the LEEAP  
*Baseline: 0 (2018)*  
*Target: 10 (f), 20 (m) (2020)*  
C4) Training, examination, certification of women to become EPC assessors for DC and Non-DC larger buildings.  
*Baseline: 0 (2018) - Target: 100 (2020)*  
C5) TANESCO accomplishes 5 targets of the WEPs, as reflected in the company’s gender action plan.  
*Baseline: 0 (2017)*  
*Target: to be defined in TANESCO’s gender action plan.*  
| a) Training modules produced for Energy Managers/Auditors, to create gender responsive skills and knowledge for promoting a sustainable energy sector, including on-grid and off-grid energy efficiency and renewable energy services and technology in urban and rural areas.  
| b) Annual report of entity in charge of training and examination of EA and EM candidates.  
| c) Published annual event calendar by MEM  
| d) Seminar presentations on PE website  
| e) Annual EEAP progress report by MEM  
| f) Intergovernmental records between MEM and local Government authorities  
| g) Local energy efficiency action plan (LEEAP) published by MEM  
| h) Certified EPC assessor register of EWURA  
| i) Course material, prospectus and examination results on CD entity webpage  
| j) Progress reports on implementation of TANESCO’s gender action plan.  
| a) MEM has charged a public entity (PE) training EM and EA and to conduct annual exams based on approved legal framework  
| b) TANESCO willing and provided with resources to address end-consumer efficient use of electricity and its conservation  
| c) Local Government provided with financial resources and staff training to manage LEEAP  
| d) Exit strategy to make CD actions financially sustainable  
| e) TANESCO willing to implement the Gender Action Plan.
**Result 4:**
Public Relations and awareness, access to information, stakeholder dialogue and visibility of financial, economic and societal benefits of Energy Efficiency and renewable energy increased (PR-Actions).

| D1 | A gender-sensitive communication strategy for promoting EE and RE to key target groups, including women in poor urban and rural areas, adopted by several relevant institutions  
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D2 | Numbers of visitors at the EEAP website  
Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 50,000 (2020) |
| D3 | Non-DC enterprises pledging to participate in EEAP or LEEAP with FEEAP  
Baseline: 0 (2018)  
Target: 100 (2020) |
| a) | List and profile of institutions that adopted communication strategy on EEA webpage (D1)  
b) Annual event calendar and public relation material of campaigns (D3)  
c) Set of promotional materials produced on EEAP webpage (D1 and D3)  
d) EEAP webpage visitor profile analytics and statistics  
d) Dedicated Non-DC pledging corner on EEAP webpage  
a) There is an exit strategy to cover and distribute future public relations costs among public and private sector SE market actors  
b) A public or private sector host to establish, maintain and operate EEAP webpage found  
c) Financing of establishment and 3-year maintenance and operation of EEAP webpage is ensured |