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ANNUAL REPORT

PROGRAM: Enhancing Sustainable Utility Regulation (ENSURE)
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I. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The Enhancing Sustainable Utility Regulation (ENSURE) program creates a means and structure whereby regulators from the developing world can discuss mutual challenges and examine best practices with their counterparts from the U.S. This NARUC/USAID Cooperative Agreement serves the international regulatory community by offering the ability to interact with counterparts through information and peer-to-peer exchanges between regulatory bodies and associations from around the world and across multiple sectors: energy, water, and telecommunications. As the U.S. boasts a history of multi-sector regulators, NARUC's members are ideally suited to discuss complex regulatory practices with foreign regulators from each of the utility sectors.

In June 2013 President Obama announced the Power Africa Initiative, a five-year U.S. government program to support increased access to electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa. Work under the initiative will seek to:

- a) **Attract Investment in Africa's Energy Sector** - accelerate growth of an enabling environment for energy sector investment, by focusing on support for transactions.
- b) **Build Capacity for Project Delivery and Energy Sector Reform** - increase partner government capacity to develop, approve, finance and ultimately bring power projects on line.
- c) **Support Transparent Natural Resource Management** - promote sound legal and regulatory structures to manage discoveries of oil and gas in line with international standards of transparency and good governance.

The initial phase of Power Africa engages the governments of six countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Tanzania. Each country has set landmark power generation goals and is working towards power sector reforms on various levels. NARUC, as a USAID implementing partner, will support the Power Africa initiative through both new and continuing regulatory partnerships, including the following projects:

- Nigeria Regulatory Partnership (2008-present)
- Tanzania Regulatory Partnership (2013-present)
- Ethiopia Regulatory Partnership (launching 2014)
- East Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership (launching 2014)

NARUC's partnerships will provide regulatory capacity building for national and regional regulators, as well as stakeholders, including policymakers and utilities, as relevant. Activities will seek to share international best practices and provide a platform for regulatory dialogue to support sound legal, technical and regulatory frameworks. From providing technical assistance to support for privatization of the electricity sector in Nigeria to engaging regulators in regional discussions on harmonization to enable cross-border trade, NARUC's partnerships under Power Africa will, as always, be results-oriented and driven by our foreign partners. NARUC will collaborate closely with USAID, the U.S. Department of State, foreign partners, USAID implementing partners and other donors to ensure that partnership activities support energy sector goals and complement existing programs.

II. PROGRAMMING FOR RESULTS: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLANS

NARUC is committed to systematic and results-based project management in order to promote and capture important changes in operations and processes of the regulatory institutions with which it works. For its international programs NARUC has a Results Framework to which each

project is linked through a Logical Framework. The performance targets are developed on an annual basis with the foreign regulators and drive activity formats. Information sharing that takes place under NARUC's programs have a wide sphere of influence, often affecting other regulatory processes and/or energy sector stakeholders than the original targets. Therefore, NARUC also tracks and reports on secondary results related to enhancements in the regulatory agency's procedures or functions as well as overall energy sector progress. Both targeted results and secondary results can take place over multiple years, emphasized in the "if, then" causal relationship built into the Logical Framework. Individual country partnerships' work plans provide more detail, including the specific Logical Framework, and are available upon request. For the status of Performance Indicators see Annex 1.

III. TASK 1: BILATERAL PARTNERSHIPS

	<p style="text-align: center;">East Africa Regional www.naruc.org/USAID/EastAfrica</p>
<p>The <i>East Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership</i> supports the U.S. Government's <i>Power Africa Initiative</i>. It is a capacity building program to support energy regulators in East Africa in enhancing regulatory frameworks to support the Ethiopia-Kenya-Tanzania (EKT) transaction pilot project and regional electricity trade. Partnering with the national energy regulatory bodies from the Ethiopia Energy Authority (EEA), Kenya Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), Tanzania Energy and Water Utility Regulatory Authority (EWURA) and the Independent Regulatory Board of the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) the regional regulator, NARUC will facilitate training and dialogue to advance technical, economic and legal regulatory frameworks to support regional power trade. This regional partnership will coordinate with bilateral partnership with Ethiopia and Tanzania to maximize synergies and inform capacity building needs at the national level.</p>	

Forward Planning	
	<p>NARUC will continue to work with USAID and regional partners to build consensus on the workplan, goals of the partnership and to hold the first activity in October 2014 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The partnership is designed to provide a platform for information sharing and dialogue on harmonization of regulatory frameworks to support cross-border trade. Peer-to-peer exchanges under the partnership will seek to provide regional partners with practical guidance, lessons learned and recommendations.</p> <p>Partnership activities will engage partners in discussions on the development of transmission and wheeling regulations and tariffs, peer review of regulations and the development of regional monitoring. Activities will be designed in close coordination with USAID and partners as well as technical consultants under the Power Africa initiative.</p>



Ethiopia

www.naruc.org/USAID/Ethiopia

The NARUC/EEA Energy Regulatory Partnership will launch its first activity with the Ethiopia Energy Authority (EEA) in December 2014. As Ethiopia prepares a new energy policy and begins energy sector reforms, the EEA will play a key role in enhancing the production, supply and distribution of renewable and conventional energy alike. This partnership will be an institutional strengthening program to enhance the EEA's ability to oversee the country's energy sector. This partnership aims to strengthen EEA's technical capabilities to regulate electricity (including renewable energy). It will complement the *East Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership* by providing tailored capacity building support in key areas for the advancement of national level regulatory initiatives.

Forward Planning

The NARUC/EEA Energy Regulatory Partnership will launch its first activity in December 2014. This activity will support the following sub-purposes:

- Regulatory frameworks to encourage private investment enhanced
- Regulatory procedures to support energy efficiency established
- Ethiopia Energy Authority's institutional governance strengthened



Mexico

www.naruc.org/USAID/Mexico

NARUC and Mexico's Energy Regulatory Commission (CRE) have partnered closely since 2011, originally under the auspices of the [USAID/NARUC Regulating Clean Energy International Partnership Program](#), with funding initially provided by USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3). In 2013, USAID/Mexico provided funding for a bilateral partnership to continue and expand CRE's human and institutional capacity building efforts on a wide range of energy regulatory topics, with a particular emphasis on clean energy. In 2014, the Mexican government opened its oil, gas, and electricity sectors to private and foreign investment for the first time since 1938 with energy sector reform legislation. On August 11, President Enrique Peña Nieto signed secondary legislation related to the energy reform into law that resulted in the significant expansion of CRE's regulatory role. The partnership focuses on information sharing in timely and priority to help CRE meet its new responsibilities. Topics include transmission tariffs; smart grid; renewable energy certificates; reliability and quality of supply; general terms and conditions for transmission, distribution, and retail services; contract design; regulatory and legal framework for electricity imports and exports; and market monitoring and enforcement. The lead U.S. partner organization is the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT).

Logical Framework Sub-purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory framework to support the reform of the electricity sector established • Regulatory mechanisms to support low emissions development energy sector enhanced • CRE institutional governance strengthened
Regulatory Progress and Results	<p>Energy Reform Secondary Legislation</p> <p>Via the partnership’s first activity — a February 17-21, 2014 exchange visit to PUCT and the Electricity Reliability Council of Texas — NARUC facilitated dialogue between representatives from CRE, the Ministry of Energy (SENER), and the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), and provided technical expertise to policymakers on regulatory issues. CRE, which has advisory power to SENER, made a number of recommendations for incorporation into the proposed reform legislation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SENER should, in close consultation with the independent market operator and CRE, be in charge of infrastructure and market development planning. • CRE should have the authority to enforce penalties on all violators of market rules, including the CFE’s generation business unit. • An independent Market Monitoring Unit should be developed which is responsible for monitoring and mitigating, if necessary, the market power of all pivotal generation suppliers in the Mexican electricity market. • A bilateral contracts market (both capacity and energy should be permitted in Mexico. • A competitive capacity market administered by the Independent System Operator should be developed. • In the interest of full transparency and as a means of building consumer trust, CRE should be authorized to convene open meetings with stakeholders and the general public during which regulatory proposals and decisions can be freely debated and discussed, including those pertaining to rate-setting.

Summary of Activities	
Facilitated Dialogue: Market Restructuring & Renewable Energy*	<p>From October 14-16, 2013, NARUC organized a Facilitated Dialogue with CRE in Mexico City to provide further assistance as Mexico moved forward with preparations for unbundling within the electricity market. This activity was designed to share information on market reform options and corresponding mechanisms for the protection of renewables and renewable energy investments. Within that context, the following priorities were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine an action plan to aid in the design of a market scheme that ensures the protection of small users against market price volatility. • Present recommendations on providing correct economic signals for users to manage their demand while encouraging overall new investment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide elements to aid in the construction of a proposal for the distribution segment of the electricity value chain in the market, based on an overview of competitive retail electricity markets. • Evaluate lessons learned from the U.S. regulatory experience on providing the necessary signals for promoting new investments in generation to maintain reliability and adequate reserve margins. <p>The dialogue also aimed to provide further consensus building among the key players of the reform – the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, SENER, and CRE – on the objectives and necessary criterion for implementing effective energy reform.</p> <p><i>*under E3 funding</i></p>
<p>NARUC-CRE 1st Partnership Exchange**</p>	<p>NARUC organized a partnership exchange with CRE February 17-21, 2014, in Austin, Texas. Four CRE staff from the economic, legal and renewables departments visited PUCT to examine Texas’ electricity and renewable energy regulatory frameworks. Representatives from SENER and CFE joined the delegation (under their own funding), to participate in roundtable discussions, as well as meetings at the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), the State’s independent system operator (ISO). The activity’s objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate lessons-learned from the Texas experience regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ necessary steps for market restructuring and ensuring sound regulatory autonomy and practices, ○ roles and powers of different stakeholders in regulating and operating electric systems and markets in assuring competition and open access to transmission facilities, and ○ key criteria for the development of an efficient electricity sector, specifically in incentivizing renewables. • Identify mechanisms for incentivizing renewable participation, based upon cost-benefit analysis and appropriate allocation costs. • Explore pricing methodologies. • Identify key principles to ensure success in both short and long-term transmission planning. • Present recommendations on other key issues associated with the design and implementation of reform by providing information on successes, lessons learned and challenges of U.S. State and regional markets. <p>The opportunity to interact with counterparts and learn from the U.S. experience in electric power markets produced immediate results, specifically edits and additions to the secondary legislation which were being written by SENER for the reform (see “Regulatory Progress and Results” above).</p> <p><i>**going forward all activities were funded by USAID/Mexico</i></p>
<p>Workshop on Best Practices and Approaches</p>	<p>The July 8-10, 2014 workshop in Mexico City involved the participation of three NARUC experts from PUCT and between 18-20 CRE commissioners and staff. The three PUCT representatives shared</p>

<p>in Setting Regulated Tariffs</p>	<p>experience and expertise in electricity sector issues with their CRE counterparts, especially in the areas of transmission policies, transmission cost methodology, ratemaking proceedings, assessment of transmission costs, determination of allowable and non-allowable costs, and incorporation of renewable energy into the power grid. This workshop provided a forum for Mexican and U.S. regulators to compare and contrast different experiences as they consider on-going adjustments to their own practices.</p> <p>The objectives of the workshop were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share best practices and lessons learned from the U.S. regulatory experience on the assessment of transmission costs through specific methodologies and terms and conditions of transmission services, including open access obligation enforcement, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reviewing the regulatory frameworks for transmission in Texas and Mexico; and ○ presenting key considerations and recommendations based on lessons learned during implementation of transmission regulatory assessment of transmission costs, enforcement of open, non-discriminatory access to the grid • Discuss mechanisms and methods which will support CRE for the development of regulation in transmission in accordance with its new powers • Present recommendations based on lessons learned, including during the transition to a liberalized market in the U.S.
<p><i>CRE representative talking about the changing electricity market landscape in Mexico</i></p>	
<p>Workshop on Best Practices and Approaches in Implementing and Working with Smart Grids</p>	<p>Among other new functions under secondary legislation of the reform passed in August 2014, CRE is now expected to have full regulatory power over Smart Grid upon its implementation. The September 23-24, 2014 workshop in Mexico City involved the participation of between 10-12 CRE commissioners and staff, one NARUC expert each from PUCT, California Public Utility Commission (CPUC), and the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), two representatives from SENER, two from CFE, one from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), and one from USAID/Mexico. The three NARUC experts shared their experience and expertise on Smart Grid-related</p>

	<p>topics with the participants, in areas including implementation, cyber security, consumer privacy, and performance metrics.</p> <p>The objectives of the workshop were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share progress to date from CRE’s “Regulatory Roadmap” for Smart Grid development and implementation in Mexico • Share best practices and lessons learned from the U.S. regulatory perspective on Smart Grid implementation and regulation • Discuss and prioritize recommendations from the “Regulatory Roadmap” which will increase CRE’s capacity to regulate a Smart Grid
CRE Staff	<p><i>“We understand that Smart Grid is not a luxury, but a necessity. It is critical for Mexico’s continued economic development that we achieve energy security through a more reliable, efficient, safe, and environmentally-friendly power infrastructure which Smart Grid provides”</i></p>

Changes in Partnership Context & Assumptions	
	<p><i>Political Landscape</i> Steady progress toward a more competitive, open electricity market is predicated on the continued support of the Mexican government for the newly signed energy reform legislation. In order to safeguard against major market irregularities for the benefit of consumers, investors, and other stakeholders, it is critical that the government continues to support the expanded regulatory efforts of CRE.</p> <p><i>CRE Staffing</i> In order to effectively address all the added demands on its regulatory capacity, it is assumed that CRE will be able to quickly and successfully double or even triple the size of its staff, including the addition of two commissioners and the creation of a new Reliability Department.</p>

Forward Planning	
	<p>CRE will continue to rapidly increase its technical knowledge in other important regulatory areas. In close collaboration with CRE and PUCT, NARUC will organize additional technical workshops in FY15 focusing on areas the Commission identified as priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power quality and reliability 2. Generation interconnection 3. Market monitoring 4. Renewable energy certificates 5. Cost allocation criteria for determining electricity rates

	In order to maximize the number of CRE staff exposed to the technical knowledge being shared by their U.S. counterparts, NARUC will continue to conduct all of the workshops in Mexico City.
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	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Nigeria</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">www.naruc.org/USAID/Nigeria</p>
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Since 2008, NARUC and the Nigerian Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) have had a robust Energy Regulatory Partnership under the auspices of USAID. Through this partnership, NARUC supports NERC's capacity building efforts on a wide range of topics including tariff methodology, uniform system of accounts, system planning and demand, institutional transparency, and public education and outreach. The partners are collaborating closely to create a more sustainable electricity sector in Nigeria which will result in a more stable and reliable grid, thereby expanding economic opportunities for Nigerian citizens. This partnership supports the Power Africa initiative and the privatization of the energy sector in Nigeria.

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| <p>Logical Framework Sub-purposes</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory framework to support electricity sector reform drafted • NERC institutional governance strengthened |
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<p>Regulatory Progress and Results</p>	<p>Development of a Uniform System of Accounts (USoA)</p> <p>The ultimate goal of the Nigeria electricity sector reform is a sustainable, competitive and more efficient electricity market. Following privatization of the sector in late 2013, Nigeria is now moving towards a transitional electricity market (TEM), an interim stage for the market while gradually increasing the conditions necessary for a fully competitive market. The Commission, with NARUC's assistance, is working with utilities and consultants to ready the market by identifying losses, verifying revenues, and improving monitoring of utilities. Based on the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC) 2009 Uniform System of Accounts (USoA), which the NARUC introduced to its partners, NERC has developed its own USoA and adapted it to the Nigerian context to better streamline and standardize financial reporting requirements across newly privatized utilities in the Nigerian Electricity Supply Industry (NESI). This is an important step in the overall electricity sector reform in terms of ensuring greater accuracy, consistency, and transparency. During the June 2-4, 2014 Peer Review, the two participating NARUC experts who reviewed the document found it to be comprehensive, well-organized, and well-adapted for the Nigerian context. All participants agreed that a strong regulator and greater financial transparency and accountability are crucial for attracting foreign investors. NERC expects its USoA document to be fully approved and implemented as early as Fall 2014.</p>
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Summary of Activities	
Peer Review on Uniform System of Accounts	<p>Held June 2-4, 2014 in Accra, Ghana, this Peer Review on Uniform System of Accounts (USoA) brought together two NARUC experts, one from the Arizona Corporation Commission and one from the California Public Utility Commission, with seven NERC representatives, including two Commissioners, to exchange experiences and review NERC draft regulations. The specific objectives of this partnership's first Peer Review were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide targeted feedback and practical recommendations on draft documents produced by NERC related to electricity sector reform, including those on USoA and market rules; • Share experiences and lessons learned regarding USoA, implementation of the TEM, consumer safety and protection, and other important topics; and • Discuss future collaborative activities between NARUC and NERC.
NERC participants conferring on monitoring issues	
NERC Staff	<p><i>“NERC is very grateful for the partnership we have had with NARUC and USAID since 2008. As a result of the partnership activities NARUC has organized and implemented in conjunction with various regulatory commissions in the U.S., NERC is in a much better place in terms of regulatory capacity than we were before this partnership. We are especially pleased with our increased capacity in Uniform System of Accounts to better ensure consistent and accurate reports from the utilities, as well as consumer protection and outreach.”</i></p>

Changes in Partnership Context & Assumptions	
	<p><i>Political Landscape</i></p> <p>Continued steady progress towards TEM is predicated on the continued support of the Nigerian government for a fully open and competitive electricity market. In order to safeguard against market irregularities for the benefit of consumers, investors, and other stakeholders, it is critical that the government continues to support the</p>

	roadmap to electricity sector reform and the regulatory efforts of NERC according to international best practices.
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Forward Planning	
	NARUC will continue to collaborate closely with NERC to develop and implement additional activities to address other priority areas such as demand-side management, standards and procedures for handling customer complaints and consumer safety and health, smart grid, market monitoring, and compliance and enforcement.

	<p>Tanzania www.naruc.org/USAID/Tanzania</p>
<p>NARUC’s Partnership Program with the Tanzanian Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) began in August 2013, with the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) serving as the lead state. The NARUC/EWURA Energy Regulatory Partnership is a part of the Partnership for Growth (PFG) Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) agreed by the Government of Tanzania and the U.S. Government. PFG is aimed at accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth by putting into practice the principles of President Obama’s September 2010 Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development. This partnership also supports the Power Africa initiative and two main focuses of the Partnership are the development regulatory frameworks for natural gas and enhancing regulation for renewable energy.</p>	
<p>Logical Framework Sub-purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWURA’s institutional governance for regulating energy sector improved • Legal, technical and regulatory frameworks for energy sector strengthened • Regulatory framework to encourage private investment enhanced
<p>Regulatory Progress and Results</p>	<p>USAID has supported EWURA through a consultancy in developing a renewable energy feed-in tariff (REFIT) Program. A final draft was presented to EWURA on August 15, 2014. The same day, the Tanzania Minister of Energy and Minerals tasked EWURA with implementing the REFIT Program by issuing rules by September 30, 2014. NARUC members provided a very thorough review and vetting of the proposed rules, the calculation of the REFIT price as well as the implementation of the program. EWURA planned to publish the finalized rules by September 30, 2014 – this however has been postponed for now to make sure that the rules are vetted thoroughly. The rules as well as the method to calculate the REFIT price will be an important regulatory tool for EWURA to increase investment in renewable energy and consequently in increasing renewable energy generation, falling in line with the policy goals outlined by the Tanzania Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Additionally, increased investment</p>

	<p>supports Power Africa's goal to advance private sector energy transactions and thus increase electricity generation in sub-Saharan Africa. NARUC members together with EWURA staff also drafted a data request to the consultant to provide further information especially on the pricing of the REFIT. While EWURA had previously asked similar questions, putting the request in writing might help EWURA gain the requested information. Additionally, the data request can be used by EWURA as template for data request from TANESCO or an IPP in rate cases or other decision-making processes, providing them with an important regulatory tool.</p>
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Summary of Activities	
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<p>Partnership Exchange on Natural Gas and Renewable Energy</p>	<p>NARUC organized the second partnership exchange with EWURA from January 27-31, 2014, in Springfield, Illinois. Five EWURA staff from the economic, legal, electricity, and natural gas departments visited the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) to examine Illinois' natural gas and renewable energy regulatory frameworks. The partnership exchange focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining Tanzania's new Natural Gas Policy • Establishing guidelines for rules and regulations that EWURA will have to draft and implement following the adoption of the policy • Preparing EWURA to draft a methodology for tariff setting in the natural gas sector • Reviewing Illinois gas transmission and distribution codes • Examining the Tanzanian progress on renewable energy and EWURA's next steps in promoting renewable energy • Reviewing balancing of natural gas and renewable energy in Illinois
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<p>Planning Meetings with USAID and EWURA</p>	<p>NARUC staff traveled to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on May 29-30, 2014 to discuss the NARUC-EWURA Bilateral Partnership as well as the development of an East Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership with USAID/Tanzania and EWURA. NARUC staff discussed with EWURA the NARUC-EWURA Bilateral Partnership (next activities and</p>
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	<p>FY15 workplans) and a formal invitation for EWURA as partner to the East Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership. NARUC, USAID/Tanzania and EWURA discussed activities to supplement EWURA's more immediate goals within the following areas: renewable energy feed-in tariff, regulation of natural gas pricing, licensing, and safety standards, and developing net-metering rules. Activities over the next six months will begin to address all these issues, especially in anticipation of the Natural Gas Act 2014 which will outline EWURA's role in regulating natural gas further. In discussing the workplan for the next fiscal year (October 1, 2014 – September 30, 2015), additional topics that will be reviewed are demand side management and energy efficiency as well as tariff applications (e-filing). NARUC also formally invited EWURA to join as partners under the new East Africa Regional Partnership supporting regulatory capacity building at the regional level. This partnership in its first phase focuses on the Ethiopia – Kenya – Tanzania electricity transaction (see East Africa Regional Partnership for more details).</p>
<p>Peer Review on Renewable Energy Feed-in Tariff (REFIT) Program</p>	<p>To complement USAID's technical assistance in drafting the REFIT Program, NARUC organized a Peer Review of the draft REFIT Program report with EWURA from August 18-21, 2014, in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Three NARUC members from the Illinois Commerce Commission, the Washington Utilities & Transportation Commission and the Vermont Public Service Board provided a line by line review of the draft REFIT Program and engaged EWURA staff in discussing the implications of the REFIT Program. The peer-to-peer aspect of the activity put the report into a practitioner's context and provided valuable lessons-learned from the U.S. The rules as well as the method to calculate the REFIT price will be an important regulatory tool for EWURA to increase investment in renewable energy and consequently in increasing renewable energy generation, falling in line with the policy goals outlined by the Tanzania Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Additionally, increased investment supports Power Africa's goal to advance private sector energy transactions and thus increase electricity generation in sub-Saharan Africa. NARUC members together with EWURA staff also drafted a data request to the consultant to provide further information especially on the pricing of the REFIT. While EWURA had previously asked similar questions, putting the request in writing might help EWURA gain the requested information. Additionally, the data request can be used by EWURA as template for data request from TANESCO or an IPP in rate cases or other decision-making processes, providing them with an important regulatory tool.</p>
<p><i>EWURA Staff</i></p>	<p>"The Peer Review gave us great confidence that the suggested REFIT prices in the draft report are too high for the Tanzanian context and moreover provided us with tools to review and implement the REFIT Program more effectively."</p>

Changes in Partnership Context & Assumptions

	<p>There are potential changes to the 2001 law that established the regulatory authority, as Tanzania is currently undertaking a constitutional reform process. EWURA is lobbying to be firmly included in the Constitution to ward off any changes threatening its independence or existence. EWURA also faces pressures to reduce its budget. The Tanzanian government adopted the main legislation (Natural Gas Law) in late 2013 and is in the process of adopting the main policy document (Natural Gas Act). These documents will likely give new authorities to EWURA including the authority to set tariffs and transportation/distribution charges, but no decision on this has been made yet. Additionally, Tanzania will elect a new President in the fall of 2015. All these factors – a new Natural Gas Act as well as a new Constitution and a new President – could change the parameters of EWURA’s authority as well as the partnership’s focus.</p>
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Forward Planning	
	<p>In FY15, the partnership will focus on natural gas regulation as the new Natural Gas Act is expected to provide EWURA with increase authority over downstream natural gas issues. Topics to be covered will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural gas pricing (distribution, transmission, storage and processing pricing) • industrial and consumer rates for natural gas • safety standards for pipelines • licensing of natural gas companies

IV. Task 2: Training and Capacity Building for National Regulatory Agencies and Regional Regulatory Associations

	<p style="text-align: center;">West Africa Partnership www.naruc.org/USAID/WestAfrica</p>
<p>NARUC partnered with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) and the West African Gas Pipeline Authority (WAGPA) from 2011 to 2014. Through this partnership NARUC provided regulatory capacity building for both regional and national energy regulatory bodies in support of the development of more sustainable and efficient electricity and natural gas sectors in West Africa. From 2013 to 2014, the USAID/NARUC West Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership increased its focus on clean energy, welcoming the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to join the project. In 2013, ECOWAS introduced the development of renewable energy as an ECOWAS policy target and continued this focus in 2014.</p>	

<p>Objectives</p>	<p>The NARUC/USAID partnership supported the development of a well-regulated, functional, and sustainable electricity generation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting development of the harmonized enabling environment (policies, regulations and institutions) to strengthen utility regulatory and system planning capacities • Improving the understanding of the impact of clean energy sources on the national and regional energy sector • Introducing tools to develop clean energy regulation on the national and regional levels
<p>Regulatory Progress and Results</p>	<p><i>Principles of Regulating Clean Energy in the ECOWAS Region</i></p> <p>In 2013 and 2014, the regional and national regulators of the ECOWAS region came together to develop collaboratively the <i>Principles of Regulating Clean Energy in the ECOWAS Region (Principles)</i>. The document is based on the lessons learned and experiences of regulators from Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Senegal, The Gambia, and Togo. These regulators and experts examined issues in renewable energy and developed the <i>Principles</i> and the case studies contained therein, during three workshops held in Cape Verde (May 2013) and Ghana (October 2013 and April 2014). The <i>Principles</i> were also presented for feedback at the 4th Meeting of Regulators and Operators Committees of ERERA. The <i>Principles</i> provides regulatory agencies and policy makers an inventory of fundamental assumptions, approaches, mechanisms, tools, best practices, and country-specific lessons learned on key issues in the field of clean energy. Designed to be a resource for the entire ECOWAS region, the <i>Principles</i> incorporates best practices based on local context and takes into account energy markets, natural resources, social and environmental priorities, and other region-specific factors. The <i>Principles</i> is designed to help decision-makers in the energy sector in determining the appropriate regulatory framework for clean energy.</p> <p><i>Recommendations for National Renewable Energy Policies</i></p> <p>During the last workshop of the West Africa Regional Partnership, the attending regulators developed a set of recommendations for inclusion in the National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAP) and Policies (NREP). ECOWAS mandates its member states to develop these plans and policies by the end of 2014. NARUC forwarded these recommendations to ECREEE and ERERA as guidance during the consultation and review process of the NREAPs and NREPs. ECREEE also shared the recommendations with the ECOWAS member states and utilized a draft of the <i>Principles</i> as a policy building resource during their initial conference on NREAPs and NREPs.</p> <p>The West Africa <i>Regulatory Results</i> on Integrating Clean Energy provide more information on both results and is available upon request.</p>

Summary of Activities	
<p>Technical Workshop on “From Policy to Practice: Integrating Renewable Energy”</p>	<p>NARUC held the West Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership: USAID/ERERA/PURC/EC/NARUC Technical Workshop “From Policy to Practice: Integrating Renewable Energy”, October 16-17, 2013, Accra, Ghana, the second technical workshop on the <i>Principles</i>. Attended by approximately 25 people, the activity brought together regulators from the following ECOWAS member states: Cape Verde, The Gambia, Togo, Burkina Faso, and Ghana. Regulators from The Gambia and Ghana also presented case studies. Additionally, participants represented the regional institutions ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA), ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), and the West African Gas Pipeline Authority (WAGPA). The workshop’s objective were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advanced training on the regulatory treatment of clean energy, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ instruments for renewable energy incentives ○ tools for implementation and managing the stakeholder process ○ energy access issues and regulation • Review a draft of the <i>Principles of Regulating Clean Energy in the ECOWAS Region</i>. <p>ECOWAS is currently implementing many new initiatives in the energy and electricity sectors. In July 2013, the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government adopted the ECOWAS Policies on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, aiming to increase renewable energy in the region. Each member state is called upon to develop National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs) and policies (NREPs) by the end of December 2014. ECREEE is charged in assisting national governments in developing these plans. The NARUC partnership also provided technical training on many of the regulatory issues to be included in these plans.</p>
<p>Technical Workshop on Using the Principles of Regulating Clean Energy to Advance Renewable Energy in the ECOWAS Region</p>	<p>NARUC, ERERA, the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission Ghana (PURC), and the Energy Commission Ghana (EC) jointly hosted a technical workshop on regulation and policy of clean energy, under the West Africa Regional Partnership in Accra, Ghana, from April 24-25, 2014. The two-day technical workshop combined presentations on relevant experiences at the Idaho Public Utilities Commission and the Iowa Public Utilities Board with interactive discussion sessions and a mock consultation process. The workshop provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advanced training on the regulatory treatment of clean energy, specifically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ instruments for renewable energy incentives (focusing on rural electrification) ○ tools for implementation and managing the stakeholder process • Review the status of clean energy regulation in ECOWAS countries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and utilize the <i>Principles</i> • Understand the role of the regulators in developing NREAPs and NREPs <p>Regulators are key stakeholders in developing NREAPs and NREPs, but so far have not been involved in the process. NARUC and USAID have filled this gap to a certain extent by convening this partnership, but ECREEE would like to see the regulators more involved in the national policy processes. At this workshop, the attending regulators developed a set of recommendations for inclusions in the NREAPs and NREPs. NARUC forwarded these recommendations to ECREEE and ERERA as guidance during the consultation and review process of the NREAPs and NREPs. The project and the <i>Principles</i> thus already have had a very direct impact on regional and national clean energy policies and the regulatory framework for implementing them.</p>
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<p><i>Participants of the NARUC/USAID Clean Energy Technical Workshop, Accra, Ghana, April 24-25, 2014</i></p>	
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<p><i>Alagi B. Gaye, ERERA Council Member (Economist)</i></p>	<p>“The draft <i>Principles</i> have filled a big gap in our understanding of the regulatory framework to be in place to facilitate investments in clean energy within the ECOWAS region.”</p>
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Changes in Partnership Context & Assumptions

	<p>While the West Africa Regional Partnership is coming to a close, NARUC will continue to monitor the use of the Principles document, particularly in the development of national action plans and strategies.</p>
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Forward Planning

	<p>After translating them into French, NARUC will release the <i>Principles</i> as a living document to be adopted by the ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) for continued update. The</p>
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	NARUC partnership concludes with a final report, which will be submitted in the next quarter and which will provide information on the partnership in its entirety. Additionally, per USAID's invitation, NARUC submitted a concept paper to USAID to continue its work on clean energy in West Africa in September 2014.
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<h2 style="margin: 0;">Regulatory Risk Training: A Scenario-Based Game Simulation</h2>	
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Implementing cost-reflective tariffs is a crucial factor in establishing financially viable electricity sectors and creating an environment that promotes private infrastructure investment. Tariffs provide a needed signal for investors who depend on steady revenue streams to manage stable energy supply and further modernize the sector. Independent Power Producers (IPP) are critical in providing renewable energy, however IPP's investments require a financially viable utility (off-taker); to achieve this cost-reflective tariffs are key. Energy regulators have the primary responsibility for setting tariffs. NARUC is creating a new scenario-based game simulation on designing and applying cost-reflective tariffs (this simulation will be available for implementation in late FY15/early FY16). Energy sector stakeholders participate in an interactive format – a game – that explores regulatory decision-making. Participants work in small teams, debating real-world challenges and analyzing the implications of different regulatory choices. Participants exchange perspectives with each other and learn the pricing and sustainability impacts of regulatory choices.

Logical Framework Sub-purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating regulatory bodies' institutional governance to support implementation of cost-reflective tariffs strengthened Principles of calculating cost-reflective tariffs in participating countries enhanced
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Summary of Activities	
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	NARUC developed the concept for this training. Through a competitive process, NARUC has selected the platform provider as well as the three technical content providers.
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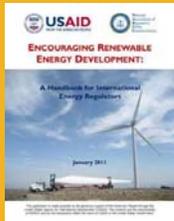
Changes in Project Context & Assumptions	
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	The project start has been delayed due to challenges in developing and finalizing the contracts as the contracts are different from NARUC's standard contracts with subcontractors. Furthermore, while funding is secured for the development of the training module, the implementation will have to be funded by the USAID Missions.
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Forward Planning	
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	<p>In the next quarter, NARUC plans to finalize the contracts and to host a kick-off meeting with the three technical content providers, the platform provider and USAID in Washington, DC. After the platform has been developed, NARUC will implement the training in selected partner countries. USAID Mission Nigeria has expressed great interest in using this training because of the liquidity and cost recovery issues Nigeria is facing under privatization. The training would provide a great opportunity not only for the regulator but other stakeholders (such as utilities, generation and distribution companies and government agencies) to understand the tariff setting process more thoroughly.</p>
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V. TASK 3: TECHNICAL WORKSHOPS

	<p>Encouraging Renewable Energy Development: A Handbook for International Energy Regulators www.naruc.org/USAID/REHandbook</p>
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Regulators and policymakers in the energy sector face new and exciting challenges presented by renewable energy. While not new to the energy mix, renewable energy's importance as part of the overall national and international energy supply is a relatively new phenomenon. Countries, their governments, regulators, and populations are only just adjusting to this recent change in the energy world. Thus, NARUC developed *The Encouraging Renewable Energy Development: A Handbook for International Energy Regulators*, which seeks to help international regulators as they navigate through the changing energy landscape. The Handbook is based on a review of best practices and consultation with energy regulators around the world. It focuses on countries for which RE development on a large scale is a relatively new priority, and applies best practices to the context of growth and expansion, taking lessons from countries (mostly in Western Europe and North America) where renewable energy frameworks have undergone years of reform.

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policy, strategy and legislative tools used to promote renewable energy, which regulators need in order to understand and implement and/or design • Give examples of support schemes or incentives that support renewable energy, what they are and relative advantages and disadvantages • Detail physical and structural advantages and limitations to renewable energy development, including the availability of infrastructure and natural resources in a particular country
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Summary of Progress	
	In FY14, NARUC developed and translated three new case studies for the Renewable Energy Handbook:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy Auctions (Peru) • Small Power Purchase Agreements (Tanzania) • Licensing and Interconnection (The Gambia) <p>Additionally, the re-released Renewable Energy Handbook includes updates on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed Generation in Guatemala • Bringing Renewable Energy to Market in Jordan • The New Feed-in Tariff in the Philippines <p>NARUC released the updated <i>Encouraging Renewable Energy Development: A Handbook for International Energy Regulators</i> in August 2014 in English, French and Spanish. The updated Handbook was shared with USAID, NARUC's international listserv and two listservs specializing on energy issues as well as sustainable development in Africa. The Energy Regulators Regional Association (ERRA) also shared it with its listserv, reaching a very broad and diverse audience of regulators and experts.</p>
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Forward Planning	
	Currently, NARUC has no plans to update the Renewable Energy Handbook further, but will continue to monitor all of its partnerships in case relevant case studies could be included at a future date.

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Regulating Clean Energy: An International Partnership – The Gambia</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">www.naruc.org/USAID/CleanEnergy</p>
<p>Building on NARUC's 2011 publication, <i>Encouraging Renewable Energy Development: A Handbook for International Energy Regulators</i>, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) has developed the Regulating Clean Energy International Partnership Program funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Since 2011, under the this program, NARUC has worked in partnership with the Public Utility Regulatory Authority (PURA) in The Gambia to strengthen regulatory capacity and improve quality of regulation, encourage private investment in the electricity sector and the integration of renewables and provide a venue for regulators and other relevant stakeholders to discuss the technical challenges they face while implementing new policies that incentivize renewable energy development. As of July 2014, NARUC has formally concluded this partnership but will continue to remain engaged in PURA's development.</p>	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted capacity building for national energy regulators with a goal to produce tangible progress toward clean energy goals and focuses on lessons learned in implementing clean energy projects. • Stakeholder policy dialogues to influence meaningful progress

	<p>on clean energy projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The phases of the program aim to progressively build regulatory capacity on renewable issues through customized technical trainings and policy dialogues.
<p>Regulatory Progress and Results</p>	<p>In December 2013, The Gambia approved an ambitious Renewable Energy (RE) Law that mandates the introduction of a feed-in tariff system and supports investment in clean energy resources. PURA helped review and edit the draft law, providing critical technical expertise and building stakeholder consensus on the implementation of the Law. PURA is now in the process of implementing the necessary regulations under the Law and continuing to support the development of clean energy resources. To this end, PURA has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborated with the Ministry of Energy and consultants in the drafting of a RE law (the Draft Renewable Energy Bill) • Proposed to include energy efficiency as part of the overall national clean energy strategy, based on U.S. models • Coordinated with other government agencies on labeling and standards needed to promote energy efficiency (note: this recommendation was ultimately not reflected in the RE law) • Contributed to grid interconnection guidelines • Reduced transactional costs by improving timelines for government approvals and further streamlining license application procedures • Collaborated with the Ministry of Energy on developing a new feed-in tariff initiative based on Forum recommendations • Developed and publically announced a FiT as mandated by the December 2013 RE Law. • Strengthened their licensing and permitting process for FiT and developers by creating a timeline and defining roles and responsibilities for key stakeholders in the licensing process. They have also taken a leadership role in negotiation of timelines for review with NEA, GEIPA and the Ministry of Energy. • PURA has recently created a line item in their budget to support a Consumer Protection Advocacy Group (CPAG). This concept originated through PURA's internship opportunity with the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin who implements a similar support scheme for consumer groups to ensure their full participation and sustained advocacy on behalf of customers. PURA's goal is to support the adequate participation of a consumer advocate in the tariff process and to support the growth of consumer advocacy groups in The Gambia.

<p>Summary of Activities</p>	
<p>Internship: Renewable Energy</p>	<p>In March 17-21, 2014, NARUC organized an internship for two senior PURA staff with the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (DPU). The goal of this internship program was to facilitate the</p>

	<p>exchange of practical expertise between regulators to develop tangible steps that promote the deployment of renewable energy in The Gambia. This Internship opportunity, enabled by NARUC member's expertise at the DPU was a targeted interactive training to give The Gambia Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) interns the tools and knowledge to tackle policy issues that will ultimately help enable renewable energy investments.</p> <p>The Internship monitored and continued to support progress on renewable energy (RE) regulation and policy in The Gambia. The objectives of the Internship were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and provide recommendations on net-metering program design and implementation • Review and provide recommendations on Feed-In Tariff (FIT) implementation • Evaluate lessons learned from the U.S. experience on wind energy permitting procedures as well as environmental procedures in the overall regulatory process. • Evaluate lessons learned from the U.S. experience on implementation of regulatory frameworks for RE • Assist on various regulatory framework objectives as discussed (power purchase agreements (PPAs), tariffs, subsidies, monitoring utilities, etc).
<p>The 3rd National Gambia Forum: Policy for Small Scale Renewable Energy Regulation</p>	<p>June 18-19, 2014, NARUC held the 3rd National Forum on Renewable Energy in Banjul, The Gambia. The June 2014 Forum was designed to facilitate dialogue on national level policy on small scale renewable energy regulation and to increase stakeholder collaboration (i.e. regulatory commission, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment, utilities, academics, etc.) on implementation of new RE frameworks. With new technical knowledge and skills learned under the NARUC/USAID assistance, PURA has played a leadership role in revising or adopting legislation/regulatory frameworks to support RE and energy efficiency. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of RE friendly interconnection standards • streamlining licensing procedures • developing net-metering guidelines • collaborating on drafting Feed-in Tariff (FiT) guidelines • collaborating on drafting a new Renewable Energy Law. <p>The Forum built on previous partnership activities, including national renewable energy forums in 2012 and 2013. Jointly organized by NARUC and PURA, the main objectives of the Forum were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess progress made on Renewable Energy (RE) Regulatory Framework since the first forum • Promote national-level discussion on clean energy policy including legal and regulatory frameworks with particular focus on implementing the recently enacted RE law • Introduce The Gambia's first Feed-in Tariff (FiT) to the public • Provide regulatory expertise in developing support schemes for

	<p>renewable energy that promote investment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency and energy conservation; and • Share international and regional best practices and lessons learned in clean energy regulation especially the United States' experience
<p><i>PURA and NARUC experts discuss grid reliability and increasing penetration of renewable resources</i></p>	

Changes in Partnership Context & Assumptions	
	<p>During FY14, The Gambia experienced a volatile political landscape that resulted in a conflict of land rights for wind farms. PURA will try to resolve this by working diligently with the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Lands to develop renewable energy zones that allow developers to use designated land for wind projects while also allowing adequate land use for tourism and hotels.</p>

VI. TASK 4: INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Program Outreach	
<p>4th Meeting of Regulators and Operators Committees of ERERA</p>	<p>At the invitation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA), NARUC attended the 4th ERERA Regional Regulatory Forum in Banjul, The Gambia, from November 20-21, 2013. NARUC staff also participated in the 4th Meeting of Regulators and Operators Committees of ERERA, which took place on November 19, 2013. NARUC presented the <i>Principles for Regulating Clean Energy in the ECOWAS Region</i>, which NARUC is developing within its West Africa Regional Regulatory Partnership, for consultation and input.</p>
<p>Power Africa</p>	<p>NARUC continues to speak with Power Africa representatives from USAID, U.S. Department of State and implementing partners to coordinate on regulatory capacity building projects development in</p>

	East and West Africa. NARUC has set up regular conference calls with Nexant and the United States Energy Association (USEA) and will coordinate with USAID on PATRP implementation.
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VII. IN-KIND SERVICE FOR FY14

The total in-kind service for ENSURE totaled \$ \$93,753.42 for FY14.

VIII. ANNEX 1: USAID Performance Indicators

	ENSURE		E3	Nigeria	West Africa	Tanzania	Mexico
Indicator 1 - Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations, addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Current actuals to date	2	0	0	1	1	0
	Q1 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Q3 - Actuals	2	0	0	1	1	0
	Q4 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 2 - Number of climate mitigation tools, technologies and methodologies developed (or drafted), tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance (e.g., model updates, reports, analyses, software, principles documents, MRV questionnaires)	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Current actuals to date	2	0	0	1	1	0
	Q1 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Q3 - Actuals	2	0	0	1	1	0
	Q4 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 3 - Number of policy reforms/ regulations/ administrative procedures drafted and presented for public/stakeholder consultation to enhance energy sector governance and/or facilitate private sector participation and competitive markets as a result of USG assistance	Target	5	1	2	0	1	1
	Current actuals to date	7	2	4	0	1	0
	Q1 - Actuals	3	2	1	0	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	3	0	3	0	0	0
	Q3 - Actuals	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Q4 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 4 - Number of policy reforms/ regulations/ administrative procedures adopted or implemented to enhance energy sector governance and/or facilitate private sector participation and competitive markets as a result of USG assistance	Target	4	0	2	0	1	1
	Current actuals to date	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Q1 - Actuals	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Q3 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Q4 - Actuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 5 - Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance (e.g., DSO's and TSO's, ministries and statistical agencies [including those participating in interministerial LEDS groups], regulators, homeowners' associations, etc.)	Target	11	1	0	8	1	1
	Current actuals to date	49	22	0	20	2	5
	Q1 - Actuals	11	0	0	11	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	2	0	0	0	1	1
	Q3 - Actuals	32	22	0	9	1	0
	Q4 - Actuals	4	0	0	0	0	4
Indicator 6 - Number of energy agencies, regulatory bodies, utilities and civil society organizations undertaking capacity strengthening as a result of USG assistance	Target	22	2	10	8	1	1
	Current actuals to date	76	29	19	20	2	6
	Q1 - Actuals	35	7	17	11	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	2	0	0	0	1	1
	Q3 - Actuals	34	22	2	9	1	0
	Q4 - Actuals	6	0	0	0	0	6

Indicator 7 - Number of people receiving training in climate change supported by USG assistance	Targets	204		107		0		50		5		42	
	M:F	184	16	97	10	0	0	45	5	4	1	38	4
	Current actuals to date	149		85		0		45		13		6	
	M:F	122	27	69	16	0	0	37	8	10	3	6	0
	Q1 - Actuals	66		42		0		24		0		0	
	M:F	54	12	33	9	0	0	21	3	0	0	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	11		0		0		0		5		6	
	M:F	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	0
	Q3 - Actuals	72		43		0		21		8		0	
	M:F	58	14	36	7	0	0	16	5	6	2	0	0
	Q4 - Actuals	0		0		0		0		0		0	
M:F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 8 - Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	Targets	8128		2600		0		800		48		4680	
	M:F	7312	348	2340	260	0	0	720	80	40	8	4212	468
	Current actuals to date	2951		1783		0		688		240		240	
	M:F	2424	527	1432	351	0	0	568	120	184	56	240	0
	Q1 - Actuals	1447		1095		0		352		0		0	
	M:F	1168	279	856	239	0	0	312	40	0	0	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	288		0		0		0		48		240	
	M:F	280	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	8	240	0
	Q3 - Actuals	1216		688		0		336		192		0	
	M:F	976	240	576	112	0	0	256	80	144	48	0	0
	Q4 - Actuals	0		0		0		0		0		0	
M:F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 9 - Number of people receiving USG supported training in energy related policy and regulatory practices	Targets	204		45		25		50		42		42	
	M:F	181	19	40	5	20	5	45	5	38	4	38	4
	Current actuals to date	244		85		59		45		13		42	
	M:F	188	44	69	16	42	17	37	8	10	3	30	12
	Q1 - Actuals	113		42		47		24		0		0	
	M:F	89	24	33	9	35	12	21	3	0	0	0	0
	Q2 - Actuals	11		0		0		0		5		6	
	M:F	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	0
	Q3 - Actuals	84		43		12		21		8		0	
	M:F	65	19	36	7	7	5	16	5	6	2	0	0
	Q4 - Actuals	36		0		0		0		0		36	
M:F	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	12	
Indicator 10 - Person hours of training completed in USG supported training in energy related policy and regulatory practices	Targets	8157		45		1120		800		1512		4680	
	M:F	7380	309	40	5	896	224	720	80	1512	0	4212	468
	Current actuals to date	5857		85		2248		688		1944		892	
	M:F	3173	2464	69	16	1600	648	568	120	264	1680	672	220

Q1 - Actuals	2274	42	1880	352	0	0
M:F	1745 529	33 9	1400 480	312 40	0 0	0 0
Q2 - Actuals	392	0	0	0	152	240
M:F	360 32	0 0	0 0	0 0	120 32	240 0
Q3 - Actuals	939	43	368	336	192	0
M:F	636 303	36 7	200 168	256 80	144 48	0 0
Q4 - Actuals	652	0	0	0	0	652
M:F	432 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	432 220
Indicator 11 - Number of people receiving training in technical energy fields supported by USG assistance						
Targets	109	0	25	0	42	42
M:F	96 9	0 0	20 5	0 0	38 4	38 4
Current actuals to date	172	43	59	21	13	36
M:F	128 32	36 7	42 17	16 5	10 3	24 12
Q1 - Actuals	47	0	47	0	0	0
M:F	35 12	0 0	35 12	0 0	0 0	0 0
Q2 - Actuals	5	0	0	0	5	0
M:F	4 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 1	0 0
Q3 - Actuals	84	43	12	21	8	0
M:F	65 19	36 7	7 5	16 5	6 2	0 0
Q4 - Actuals	36	0	0	0	0	36
M:F	24 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	24 12
Indicator 12 - Person hours of training completed in technical energy fields supported by USG assistance						
Targets	8552	1240	1120	0	1512	4680
M:F	7736 348	1116 124	896 224	0 0	1512 0	4212 468
Current actuals to date	4356	688	2248	336	432	652
M:F	3128 1008	576 112	1600 648	256 80	264 168	432 220
Q1 - Actuals	1880	0	1880	0	0	0
M:F	1400 480	0 0	1400 480	0 0	0 0	0 0
Q2 - Actuals	152	0	0	0	152	0
M:F	120 32	0 0	0 0	0 0	120 32	0 0
Q3 - Actuals	1584	688	368	336	192	0
M:F	1176 408	576 112	200 168	256 80	144 48	0 0
Q4 - Actuals	652	0	0	0	0	652
M:F	432 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	432 220