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Folder Title: Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme [ESMAP] Donors - France – Correspondence

Folder ID: 30189635

Series: UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Program Management and donor coordination

Dates: 05/17/1985 - 12/17/1987

Fonds: Records of the Energy Development Sector

ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA ENGY-01

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

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PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

ESMAP DONORS ~~FRANCE~~

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30189635

R1992-178 Other #: 1

ESMAP Donors - France - Correspondence

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WORLD BANK MSS

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.NEWYORK (DP261) 2251 GRT 12/17/87

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248423 WORLD BANK AND ENERGY DEPARTMENT INS (-). 8, 9

9'LEARY INT/85/JOL ENERGY SECTOR ASSESSMENTS AND POWER AUTOBIOGRAPHY
SION BBB. EYE HAVE TODAY SIGNED THIS REVISION AND
RETURNING TWO COPIES FOR YOUR RECORDS. IN MEANTIME YOU
AUTHORIZED INCUR EXPENDITURES AGAINST THIS PROJECT. THE DRAFT

REVISIONS ON HOUSEHOLD ENERGY AND ENERGY STRATEGY AND EFFICIENCY
PTVETOBEMR. ERUSTAM LALKAKA FOR REVIEW AND
ENDORSEMENT. REGARDS AND BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON AN
D

A PRODUCTIVE 1988. ROTHERMEL
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NB/LP/Dir donor file.

We are now authorized to spend
the remainder of the existing French
tranche on

Cargo. Power

of the

12/28.

(2)

(3)

McKechnie

Mullen

S-405+

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(DF)

Donor files
9/17

AM 9/17

DATE: September 16, 1987

TO: Mr. Zia Kalim, Donor Coordinator (IEN)

FROM: C. Tager (IENHE)

EXT: 1045

SUBJECT: DONOR COORDINATION: Contacts with French Ministry of Cooperation

1. I refer to our conversation of today about my discussions with French officials participating in the International Conference on Household Refuse in Developing Countries held in Paris September 9-11, 1987.

2. I had a brief conversation with Mr. Michel Henry, Assistant Director, Infrastructure and Industry, Ministry of Cooperation, France concerning their activities in household energy. Mr. Henry told me that household energy was a priority sector for the French, but that they were coordinating their activity "within a francophone framework", as he put it. He informed me that an agreement was signed to this effect during M. Chirac's recent visit to Canada. I understood this to mean that a program had been developed with Canada to channel bilateral aid to household energy projects.

3. Mr. Henry did not attend the closing session of the conference and I was, therefore, unable to follow up as we had agreed. Nonetheless, I would suggest that he be contacted directly during your next round of donor mobilization efforts.

cc Messrs Saunders (o/r), Mullan, Meckehnie (IEN)

THE WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DF Donor files
9/17
AA 9/17

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cc Messrs Saunders (o/r), Mullan, Meckehnie (IEN)

French
Donor File

AM-O/R.
Info.

Pauline - JS 8/26
Please show attached
to Mr. Schmeitzle.
Anything you add
should be realistic
and on the verge
of being approved
or signed, etc.
Thanks,
Lmbs.

FORM NO. 75
(6-83)

THE WORLD BANK/IFC

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: August
NAME		
Mr. McKechnie	✓	16
Mr. Mullan		
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL	NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE	PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT	PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION	PREPARE REPLY	
INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL	SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE	URGENT	
REMARKS: Are there any other IPF disbursements for FY88 you want to include before I submit to Auriol Jackson. None I am aware of. 16 8/26		
FROM: S. O'Leary	ROOM NO.: S4057	EXTENSION: 31084

INDUSTRY AND ENERGY DEPARTMENT - OVERHEAD ACCOUNTS

Projected Disbursements
related to IPF Accounts
During FY88

657/34	ANG/85/005	Angola Assessment	\$190,000
	BOL/86/025	Bolivia National EGY Plan	\$30,000
	PAR/85/003	Paraguay TA	\$150,000
	SEN/85/007	Senegal Industrial EGI	\$42,440
	SYR/86/003	Syria Cement Industry	\$80,000
	TO BE SIGNED	Syria Fertilizer	\$180,000
657/32	TO BE SIGNED	Rwanda Kilns/Stoves	\$40,000
	UGA/85/003	Uganda Brick & Tile	\$40,000
		Total	\$752,440
		60% of Total Disbursements	\$451,464
		11% of 60%	\$49,661
	INT/85/J01 (French Donor Account)		
		French Government:	\$660,066
		Power Sector Efficiency	
		Studies in Benin/Togo,	
		Ivory Coast, Madagascar,	
		and Congo	
		Less 2% for UNDP costs	\$13,201
		Less 9% for Bank costs	\$59,406
		Net Available for esmap	\$587,459
		9% of Disbursements	\$59,406
		Total Overhead Due to ESMAP	\$109,067

26-Aug-87

ZCZC DIST5889 WBM3418
EGYOR EGYPA PHND3 EISVP EGYES PPOPR
REF : TCP SR

* EGYST *

MIT6525 UDP8397

DD IBFUS

.NEWYORK (DP261) 1334 GMT 05/16/87

.MISC188 CHURCHILL INFO KALIM INFO WEISSMAN INFO MONTFORT INFO
LASSEN ENERGY DEPARTMENT SUBJECT GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE CONTRIBUTION TO
ESMAP. WE PLEASED CONFIRM RECEIPT BY UNDP ON 29 APRIL 1987 OF FRANCES FOUR MILLION REPRESENTING FRENCH CONTRIBUTION TO
ESMAP FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1986, WHEN CONVERTED AT THE OFFICIAL
RATE OF EXCHANGE PREVAILING IN APRIL THIS CAME TO USDOLLARS 660,066, AS YOU MAY KNOW THE FRENCH CONTRIBUTION TO ESMAP AS

IN THE CASE OF THEIR SUPPORT TO THE ASSESSMENTS PROGRAMME IS
CHANNELLED THROUGH A GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE/UNDP TRUST FUND. UNDER THE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS TRUST FUND UNDP IS ENTITLED TO DEDUCT
TWO PERCENT OFF THE TOP INORDER COVER THE COSTS TO UNDP

OF
ADMINISTERING THE TRUST FUND. SIMILARLY IT WAS PREVIOUSLY AGR
EED

THAT THE BANK AS EXECUTING AGENCY FOR UNDP PROJECT INT/85/J
OL

WHICH HANDLED THE FRENCH CONTRIBUION TO THE ASSESSMENTS PROGR
AMME

COULD ALSO DEDUCT NINE PERCENT OFF THE TOP BY WAY OF AGENCY
SUPPORT COSTS. HENCE THE TOTAL AMOUNT ACTUALLY AVAILABLE
TO

ESMAP IS USDOLLARS 587,459. ACCORDING TO MONTFORT LETTER T
O

CASIELLA DATED 6 MAY 1987 ESMAP HAS ALREADY INCURRED EXPENDITU
RES IN

THE AMOUNT OF DOLLARS 409,314 AGAINST THE FRENCH CONTRIBUION
THUS

LEAVING A BALANCE OF DOLLARS 178,145 FOR USE IN 1987 PRESUMABL
Y FOR

THE CONGO STUDY. KINDLY THEREFORE PREPARE SOONEST A SUBSTANT
IVE

REVISION OF PROJECT INT/85/JOL REFLECTING INTER ALIA ACTUAL 1
986

EXPENDITURES AGAINST THIS PROJECT AND A COMMITMENT OF DOLLARS
587,459

IN 1987. REGARDS. ROTHERMEL

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UNATION 6801502

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=05161340

NNNN

Zia Kalim (O/R)

- ① From WAPG's estimate, \$178145 is not enough to finance the Congo Power Delp Plan.
- ② Is there a way we could keep the 9% in ESMAP?

5-18-87

→ prior
to Paris
donor meeting

5/18 5065

~~Montfort~~

cc: O'Leary, Walsh
Kalim, Perine
Bates

→ French donor



La « banque » du ministère travaille à fonds perdus



La Cour des comptes a encore fouillé les tiroirs de la Coopération.

Conclusion (secrete) : c'est un fromage plein de trous.

LA Cour des comptes garde secret, depuis quelques mois, un rapport sur les activités du Fonds d'aide et de coopération (Fac), organisme rendu célèbre par l'affaire Carrefour du développement.

Le Fac, c'est en quelque sorte la banque du ministère de la Coopération. Dans les 141 pages de ce rapport, on découvre que de 1959 à 1985 le FAC a brassé des milliards avec un art consommé de la haute voltige. Explication de la Cour : depuis 25 ans, on a tout simplement oublié de publier le décret définis-

sant les modalités de contrôle de ses dépenses. Une étourderie qui n'a empêché aucun ministre de la Coopération de dormir. Pas même Nucci.



Pendant un quart de siècle, précise le rapport, « une abondance nuisible » (sic) de fonctionnaires y ont sévi et ils se sont souvent livrés à des dépenses inconsidérées. Et, surtout, pratiquement sans contrôle. On croirait lire le rapport d'une brigade du fisc après son passage dans un tripot clandestin.

Fac de nœuds

Piteusement, les enquêteurs de la Cour des comptes avouent « la difficulté » qu'ils ont eue à « répondre à la question : qu'est-ce que le Fac ? » Simple, pourtant : le Fac est la petite tirelire constituée au ministère de la Coopération pour dépanner, quand besoin est, nos anciennes colonies.

Incapables de définir la fonction du Fac, les limiers de la Cour des comptes ont posé ouvertement la question : « Où va l'argent ? » Leur réponse n'est guère brillante : « Force est de constater, gémissent-ils, que ces questions (d'argent) ont été et demeurent sans réponse (...) faute d'un système d'information et de gestion approprié. »

Rapport castré

Deux pratiques ont bouleversé les enquêteurs. La première concerne la prise de « participations dans des sociétés outre-mer, privées ou d'économie mixte », alors que le Fac est dépourvu de « personnalité juridique » (à cause

du décret oublié). Conséquence : ces participations « ne sont pas incluses dans les inventaires (des propriétés) de l'Etat ». La seconde pratique qui a ému les enquêteurs porte sur un énorme parc de bagnoles que des fonctionnaires distraits ont égarées. Sur près de 1000 achetées en 1985, les inquisiteurs de la Cour n'en ont retrouvé que 485, pour la plupart elles aussi « inconnues » et non répertoriées « dans le domaine de l'Etat ». Le Trésor public économise au moins les frais d'entretien.

Les législateurs sont responsables, affirme le rapport. « Vingt-cinq ans après la date limite », ces nonchalants n'ont toujours pas trouvé le temps de pondre les textes de contrôle du Fac. C'est une « nébuleuse », assurent les enquêteurs et « il n'est que temps de mettre en vigueur une véritable comptabilité ». On allait le dire.

Censés contrôler les années 1978 à 1985, les enquêteurs ont grossièrement snobé Robert Galley, ministre de la Coopération sous Giscard et actuellement trésorier du RPR. Ces fan-

taisistes n'ont épluché les comptes du Fac qu'à partir de 1982. Comme si toutes ces horreurs comptables avaient commencé avec les socialistes. Il est vrai que, des trois auteurs du rapport (Jean-Benoît Frèches, conseiller référendaire, Pierre Bolotte, conseiller maître, et Pierre Ory-Lavollée, auditeur), les deux premiers sont proches du RPR.

En somme, Nucci n'aurait fait qu'assurer la continuité de l'Etat. Avec un peu trop de zèle, peut-être.

André Rougeot

Une brochette de paniers percés

LES exemples « d'absence de rigueur dans l'exécution des projets financés par le Fonds d'aide et de coopération (Fac) » sont nombreux. La palme revient évidemment au Carrefour du développement et au sommet de Bujumbura. Mais il y en a à tous les prix et pour tous les goûts.

● Parmi les « subventions déguisées », la Cour des comptes cite une association humanitaire, Bois de feu, qui a reçu, en 1984, 1,5 million de francs pour développer la pratique du feu de bois dans le Sahel. Parmi les justificatifs fournis par l'association et qui « éveillent quelques doutes », un relevé de 20.000 km en voiture dans le Sahel. Pas facile d'y faire un fagot.

● En 1984, le Fac a décidé de financer une banque de données informatique en Afrique. Coût : 11,8 millions de francs. En dépouillant la comptabilité de cette opération, la Cour a

constaté qu'à la fin de 1985 33 % de cette somme rondelette avaient été dépensés en frais divers à Paris.

● Un long développement est consacré à ce que les enquêteurs appellent les « éléphants blancs », c'est-à-dire à des grands projets ruineux qui capotent. Exemple : l'étude, en 1983, d'un logiciel pour la modique somme de 3,8 millions de francs. La société Syséca a



empoché dans l'histoire près de 2,5 millions. Mais son génial bidule n'est utilisé nulle part, faute de matériel compatible.

● Les organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) prennent aussi une avinée. Ces associations humanitaires se font, paraît-il, tirer l'oreille pour présenter des rapports sur l'exécution des projets

que le Fac a financés et ne se malmènent pas trop les méninges pour fournir des justificatifs. La Cour a même poussé la perfidie jusqu'à suivre l'octroi d'une subvention de 600.000 francs à Frères des hommes. Subvention accordée sur la base d'un devis arrêté à 510.000 francs pour un projet (le rapport n'en dit pas plus) dont la réalisation n'a pas dépassé 210.000 francs.

Infatigable, la Cour des comptes a fouillé dans deux mille dossiers de prêts, subventions et achats divers. Certains sont heureusement limpides. Pour les autres, les enquêteurs stigmatisent « la dérive théorique qui voit les "acteurs" de la Coopération consacrer une part croissante de leur énergie et leurs ressources à l'écrit et au parler plutôt qu'à l'action ». Parce qu'en plus il faudrait aussi payer pour voir se réaliser quelques projets ?

Congo Energy Assessment	Parriaud	26490
Congo Energy Assessment	Mercier	20057
Guinea Energy Assessment	Maistre	2360
Niger Household Energy	Matly	54486
Niger Household Energy	Madon	49120
Senegal Industrial Egy Conserv	Trans Energ	248690
Sierra Leone Energy Assessment	Maistre	7796
Burkina Household Enegy	Madon	28080
 Total French		 437079
-----		-----

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

Le 6 mai 1987.

Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération

M. Castella
20, rue Monsieur
75007 Paris
France

Cher Monsieur,

Comme me l'a indiqué récemment M. Joo', nous devrions recevoir sous peu la contribution française au programme énergie PNUD/Banque Mondiale au titre de l'année 1986, l'ordre de transfert ayant été donné fin mars. Nous vous remercions pour cette contribution qui va nous permettre de couvrir les dépenses correspondant à certaines activités en cours et entreprendre de nouveaux travaux.

S'agissant de l'utilisation de cette somme, j'étais convenu avec M. Joo' d'en affecter une partie aux études d'audit électrique en Côte d'Ivoire, Maurice, Madagascar et Togo. Ces études ont été entreprises au cours de l'année 1986 et les quatre rapports correspondants devraient être publiés avant la fin juin 1987. L'autre partie de la contribution sera réservée à l'étude sur le plan de développement électrique au Congo, laquelle devrait être entreprise en septembre prochain. L'annexe 1 ci-jointe contient un état du coût des quatre études d'audit électrique. Ces états sont pratiquement définitifs puisque les études sont presque achevées. On peut donc estimer que cela laisse environ 200-250.000 dollars pour l'étude Congo, approximativement le chiffre retenu avec M. Joo' et cité dans ma lettre du 8 août 1986.

Vous voudrez bien trouver, par ailleurs, en annexe 2, un tableau général sur l'utilisation des consultants français et d'autres nationalités dans l'ensemble du programme ESMAP au cours de l'année 1986, ainsi qu'une liste des consultants français concernés.

Nous avons également préparé un tableau récapitulatif (annexe 3) de l'ensemble des activités ESMAP achevées ou en cours pour montrer quels ont pu être les résultats de ces études en termes d'actions/projets entrepris à l'aval.

Nous espérons que ces éléments d'information vous seront utiles. Nous serons heureux d'évoquer toute autre question lors de la prochaine réunion ESMAP à Paris les 11 et 12 mai prochain, à laquelle participeront notamment M. Churchill, Directeur de notre département Energie et M. Zia Kalim, responsable pour les relations avec l'ensemble des donateurs du programme.

Veillez croire, cher Monsieur, à l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.



Bernard Montfort
Chef
Division de Stratégie et Maîtrise
des Choix Energétiques
Département de l'Energie

P.J.

Copie : MM. Rothermel et Cox, PNUD New York;
MM. Churchill et Kalim, Banque Mondiale.

cc: Dosik, Bates (EGY)

BMontfort:hak

FRENCH CONTRIBUTION

	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>French Contribution</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Benin/Togo	126,211	93,623	32,588 a/
Ivory Coast	120,035	120,035	0
Madagascar	150,878	150,878	0
Mauritius	<u>115,160</u>	<u>44,778</u>	70,382 b/
	512,284	409,314	

a/ Italian Trust Fund

b/ IPF



Record Removal Notice

File Title Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme [ESMAP] Donors - France - Correspondence		Barcode No. 30189635		
Document Date [undated]	Document Type Chart / Table / Diagram			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Benin/Togo; Ivory Coast Power; Madagascar Power; Mauritius Power - Budget				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Shiri Alon</td><td>Date November 15, 2022</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022
Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022			

AND RATIO OF CONSULTANTS BY NATIONALITY 1/

Country Contributions		Consultant Fees and Travel	%
-----		-----	
Netherlands	1,144,595	223,936	8.4
Sweden	334,576	-	-
British	373,134	301,221	11.3
Danish	310,607	25,731	1.0
Norway	1,002,000	10,900	0.4
Finland	85,000	19,262	0.7
USA	9,000	374,251	14.0
Canada	1,232,160	626,311	23.4
Switzerland	750,634	81,102	3.0
France	-	437,079	16.3
Others		574,034	21.5
Total	5,241,706	2,673,827	100.0

1/ Excludes EEC Contribution



Record Removal Notice

File Title Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme [ESMAP] Donors - France - Correspondence		Barcode No. 30189635		
Document Date [undated]	Document Type Chart / Table / Diagram			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title French Consultants Hired in CY86				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Shiri Alon</td><td>Date November 15, 2022</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022
Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022			

COUNTRY	ESMAP ACTIVITY	Status of Activity (2) (C or O) 1/	FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITY				COMMENTS
			Type of Follow-Up Activity Generated by (2) 2/	Status of Follow-Up (4) 3/	Financing Donors for (4) 4/	Follow-Up Amounts for (4) ('000) (7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA							
Botswana	Pump Electrification Prefeasibility Study	C	INV & OTA	F			Led to electrification of Tuli Block Farms prefeasibility.
	Electrification of Tuli Block Farms Prefeasibility Study	O	INV	B	NIB	SDR 4,000	Project approved on basis of draft ESMAP report.
	Review of Electricity Service Connection Policy	O	PO				Green Cover Report has been sent to Government for review and clearance.
Burundi	Improved Charcoal Cookstove Strategy	C	INV,OTA,TR	E	IDA	\$254	Component of ongoing Urban Development Project.
	Peat Utilization Study	C	INV,OTA	F			After quality testing of peat, ESMAP recommended that project be discontinued.
	Petroleum Supply Management Study	C	OTA & TR	E	IDA	\$100	Consultancy and training in petroleum supply management funded under IDA power project.
	Presentation of Energy Projects for the Fourth Five-Year Plan	C	INV,OTA, TR & IB	E	Various	\$34,100	IDA & FAC Forestry II Project (\$15.4 mill). IDA, CCCE, Belgium & GTZ Power Transmission and Distribution Project (\$18.6 mill). USAID & IDA Peat Testing (\$100,000).
Ethiopia	Improved Cooking Efficiency Study	O	INV	D	IDA	\$1,600	Part of Energy I credit to Ethiopia.
	Briquetting of Crop Residues	C	INV	E	DANIDA & IDA	\$6,000	Part of Energy I credit to Ethiopia.
	Surplus Bagasse Potential	C	INV	E			
	Power System Efficiency Study	C	INV & OTA	C	IDA & Cofinancing	\$16,000	Part of Energy I credit to Ethiopia; Swedish interest expressed in vehicle component.
Kenya	Solar Water Heating Study	C	IB,OTA,TR	A	CIDA	\$300	
	Peri-urban Fuelwood Plantations Feasibility Study	O	INV,IB,PO,TR	B	NL, IDA/IBRD & Government	\$17,500	Proposed Kenya Forestry IV will include components prepared by ESMAP report.
	Coal Conversion Action Plan	C	INV,PO,TR	A	IBRD	\$5,000-10,000	May be included in IBRD Energy Project.
	Energy Efficiency in Tea Drying Industry Study	C	INV,PO,TR	A			
	Power Sector Master Plan	C	INV	B	IBRD & Others	\$1,100,000	Recommended power system investment program, 1987-2005.
	Power System Efficiency Study	C	INV & OTA	E	CIDA	\$16,800	CIDA financed the Kipevu Plant rehabilitation, a portion of the total project.

1/ Status of ESMAP Activity:

C = Completed
O = Ongoing

2/ Type of Follow-Up Activity:

INV = Investment
OTA = Other Technical Assistance
IB = Institution Building
PO = Policy Analysis and Recommendations
TR = Training

3/ Status of Follow-Up Activity and Funding:

A. Donor interest expressed
B. Donor funding indicated
C. Donor funding committed
D. Project appraised
E. Project under implementation
F. Other

4/ Donors:

ADB = Asian Development Bank
CARE = Committee for American Relief Everywhere
CCCE = Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique
CIDA = Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA = Danish International Development Agency
EEC = European Economic Community
EIB = European Investment Bank
ESMAP = Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
FAC = Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation
FINNIDA = Finnish Department of International Development Corporation

GTZ = Gesellschaft fuer technische Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)
IBRD = International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA = International Development Association
JICA = Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MDC = Ministry of Development Cooperation, Norway
NIB = Nordic Investment Bank
NL = The Netherlands Government
ODA = Overseas Development Administration - UK
SIDA = Swedish International Development Agency
UNCDF = United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP = United Nations Development Programme

Page 2 of 3

COUNTRY	ESMAP ACTIVITY		FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITY				COMMENTS
	ESMAP Activity (2)	Status of Activity (2) (C or O) 1/ (3)	Type of Follow-Up Activity Generated by (2) 2/ (4)	Status of Follow-Up (4) 3/ (5)	Financing of Follow-Up		
					Donors for (4) 4/ (6)	Amounts for (4) ('000) (7)	
(1)							(8)

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (Contd.)							
Madagascar	Power System Efficiency Audit	O	INV & OTA	C	IDA, EIB, CCCE	\$37,000	Study served as Input to Energy Project.
Malawi	Technical Assistance to Improve the Efficiency of Fuelwood Use in Tobacco Industry	C	OTA, TR	E	IDA	\$340	IDA Technical Assistance II Project.
Mauritius	Bagasse Supply/Generation Study	O	INV, PO	E	IBRD & CCCE	Up to \$15,000	IBRD Sugar Project: Up to \$15 million available for mill Investments to Increase surplus bagasse for power. Additional funding of bagasse handling likely in IBRD/CCCE Energy I, Appraisal 6/87.
	Power System Efficiency Audit	O	INV, OTA, IB, TR	C	IBRD, CCCE	\$7,800	Study served as basis for cofinanced Energy project.
Rwanda	Charcoal Production	C	OTA & TR	C, B	NL, UNDP	\$300	Dutch and UNDP financing secured.
	Improved Charcoal Stoves	C	OTA	C, B	NL, UNDP	\$350	Dutch and UNDP financing secured.
Sudan	Solar Water Heating Project	O	INV	F			Green cover being revised in light of Government comments.
	Fuelwood/Forestry Supply Study	O	INV, OTA, IB, PO, TR	B	NL, IDA DANIDA, FINNIDA, MDC	\$50,000	Interest has been expressed by donors mentioned but will depend on results of ESMAP feasibility study for which main mission was fielded.
	Power Loss Reduction Study	C	INV	E	IDA	\$3,300	Power III Project.
	Management Assistance to the Ministry of Energy & Mining	C	PO	F	USAID	\$10,000	Policy/Institutional recommendations implemented in part, e.g., establishment of national energy planning capability.

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			Type of Follow-Up Activity Generated by (2) 2/ (4)	Status of Follow-Up (4) 3/ (5)	Financing of Follow-Up Donors Amounts for (4) for (4) 4/ (6) (1'000) (7)		
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (contd.)							
Tanzania	Peri-urban Fuelwood Project Identification (Phase I)	O	OTA	C	SIDA	\$600	Remote sensing survey underway; Phase II project will be defined shortly. Level of investment will be determined by the Feasibility Study.
Uganda	Energy Efficiency in Tobacco Curing Industry Study	C	OTA,TR	E	UNDP,IDA & Local	\$730	Local authorities have already begun to implement recommen- dations using local resources; foreign component will be funded through IDA Agriculture Rehabilitation Credit.
	Energy Efficiency in Brick, Lime and Tile Industries	O	INV, OTA				Field work not completed as yet.
	Energy Conservation in Industry	O	PO				Report under preparation.
	Institutional Strengthening In the Energy Sector	C	IB,OTA,TR,PO	E	IDA	\$800	Included under Power II Project - some of the main policy recommendations are being implemented, e.g., setting up of an energy planning capability.
	Fuelwood/Forestry Project Feasibility Project	C	INV,OTA,IB,PO,TR	D	IDA EEC DANIDA CARE Local	\$15,000 \$8,000 \$7,800 \$1,100 \$4,400	
	Power Sector Management Assistance	O	OTA	A			
Zambia	Energy Institution Review	C	IB	E			Government reviewing recommendations.
Zimbabwe	Power System Efficiency Study	C	INV & OTA	F		\$3,300	Project not funded yet due to emphasis on other priorities in the power sector.
	Power Sector Management	O	IB,TR & OTA	C	IBRD	\$3,900	Power II Project: design and installation of MIS. ESMAP project has: (a) accelerated ZESA unification; and (b) initiated establishment of ZESA corporate and power system planning capability.
				E	ODA	\$300	ZESA System Development Plan financed by ODA.

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					Donors for (4) 4/	Amounts for (4) ('000) (7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
WEST AFRICA							
Benin	Power System Reconnaissance	O	OTA & TR	F	IDA, CCCE		IDA funding approved for training. Caisse Centrale financing extensive system improvement.
Cote d'Ivoire	Improved Biomass Utilization Study	O	INV, PO	F	Local	\$5,000	World Bank Sector Loan will include conditionality to support project recommendations.
	In-Depth Study of the Regional Training Center for Power Engineers	O	OTA	A	CIDA, UNDP		Have expressed interest in any follow-up TA.
	Power System Efficiency Audit	O	INV & OTA	B	IBRD, UNDP	\$8,700	Report to be discussed with Government in February 1987. Funding being solicited for UPDEA Loss Conference.
Gambia	Solar Water Heating Retrofit Project	C	INV, OTA	F			Government has put project on hold due to restructuring of target industry (hotels).
	Solar Photovoltaic Applications	C	INV, OTA	E	UNCDF	\$600	
	Petroleum Supply Management	C	OTA	B	GTZ	\$300	
Ghana	Wood Residues Utilization Study	O	INV				Recommendations for Energy/Forestry investment are being prepared.
	Improving Energy Efficiency in Industrial Sector	O	INV	B	CIDA, NL	\$400	Phase I to be carried out under IBRD FY87 ESW. Phase II may be financed by CIDA.
	Improved Energy Efficiency in Transport	O	INV				
	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Marketing	O	INV	A	CIDA		
Guinea-Bissau	Technical Assistance to Power Sector	O	OTA	C B	SIDA SIDA, NL	\$64,000 \$130	Partially financed.

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WEST AFRICA (contd.)							
Liberia	Identification of Technical Assistance Projects	O	OTA				
	Power System Efficiency Audit	O	INV & OTA	B/A	DANIDA & others	\$31,400	Report recommends pattern of electricity sector and Government granting necessary authority. Recommended US\$1.4 million program has not yet been fully finalized.
Mauritania	Petroleum Supply Infrastructure Study	O	INV	B	IDA	\$100	Approximates to be financed under IDA Petroleum Rehabilitation Program Project. (Credit No. 1175MAU).
Niger	Improved Urban Cookstoves Project	O	OTA	A	NL, GTZ	\$55	Possible follow-up activity: Stove Dissemination Project.
	Household Energy Substitutes Study	O	INV,OTA,TR	D A	IDA DANIDA	\$9,000	Included in IDA Energy II Project.
Nigeria	Identification of Technical Assistance Projects	C	OTA	E	IBRD	\$800	Forestry II Project funding Household Energy Supply/Demand Analysis.
Sao Tome & Principe	Identification of Technical Assistance Project	O	OTA	C B	IDA IDA	\$2,200 \$175	Rehabilitation of Power Sector. Woodfuels Sector.
Senegal	Assistance in Preparation of Documents for Energy Sector Donors Meeting	C	OTA	F			Will be generating further funding of TA activities.
	Solar Water Heating Project	O	OTA	F			Government comments on Green Cover under consideration.
	Industrial Energy Conservation	O	OTA INV	C & E A	IDA CIDA CIDA	\$2,000 \$700	Funding of \$2 million is secured for further studies and audits through IDA Credit 17105E. This is a multi-phase ESMAP activity of which Phase I is completed. CIDA indicated interest in investments and further OTA.
	Household Energy Options	O	OTA	A			Study to be completed by June 1987, no donor. Project Implementation is a condition of World Bank Sector Adjustment Loan.
Togo	Power System Efficiency Audit	O	INV & OTA	C	IDA	\$1,400	Funds available from IDA Nangbeto Power Project Credit.

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EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC							
Indonesia	Power Generation Efficiency Study	C	INV & OTA	B	IDA with Cofinancing	\$27,000	Donors that have expressed interest are Nordic Investment Bank, ODA and Dutch. Approximate amount will be defined in the course of IDA project preparation.
	Power System Efficiency Study	C	INV	C	NL	\$412	
	Diesel Plant Operation	C	OTA	E	NL	\$425	Dutch Government has provided \$425,000 for further definition of rehabilitation for diesels.
	Diesel Plant Rehabilitation	O	INV & OTA	C	NL	\$20,000	Dutch government is willing to spend up to \$20.0 million on rehabilitation.
	Energy Conservation in the Brick, Lime and Tile Industries on Java	O	INV & TR	F		\$365	Report proposing technical assistance project to cost about \$365,000 including 80% FEX and 20% local was expenditure sent to GOI in November. Donor support sought for implementation in FY88.
Malaysia	Sabah Power System Efficiency Study	O	INV	B	IBRD	\$9,800	Will probably be included in a larger project for Malaysia.
Papua New Guinea	Institutional Strengthening in the Energy Sector	C	IB,OTA, PO,TR	B	UNDP	\$1,500	UNDP expressed interest in financing Technical Assistance Program defined by the study. Further action was held in abeyance by Government due to country-wide Public Sector Institutional Review.
	Power Tariff Study	C	PO				The study will be a model to structure electricity power tariffs in PNG.
South Pacific Regional Petroleum Supply Management Study		C	OTA	F			
Thailand	Rural Energy Issues and Options	C	OTA	E	ESMAP	\$250	
	Charcoal Kilns/Stoves Project	O	IB,OTA,TR		Government	\$3,000	Government will implement the program and finance part of it, and identify other donors.
	Fuelwood/Forestry Supply Study	O	INV,OTA,IB,TR	F			Report under preparation. Government to finance large share of identified project. Partial donor financing being sought.
	Lignite Study	O	PO				Project to be implemented together with Government of Thailand.

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SOUTH ASIA							
Bangladesh	Small Uses of Gas Prefeasibility Study	O	INV				
	Power System Efficiency Study	C	INV & OTA	E	IDA, ADB UNDP	\$50,400	Many elements of the recommendations included in \$56 million Power T&D Project.
Sri Lanka	Transport Energy Conservation	O	INV,OTA,PO				Report under preparation, part of the transportation sector project being conducted by the Bank.
	Power Loss Reduction Study	C	INV & OTA	E	IDA,ODA	\$83,200	Partially financed under Sri Lanka 9th Power Project of \$108 million.
	Industrial Energy Conservation	C	INV & OTA	E	Local	\$9,100	
EMENA							
Morocco	Household Energy Study	O	INV & OTA				Study started early 1987.
Syria	Power System Efficiency Study	O	INV & OTA	F		\$57,600	Report in preparation, donors/financiers will be solicited.
	Energy Efficiency in Cement Industry	O	INV				Project proposal(s) will be available for canvassing.
Y.A.R.	Household Fuel Marketing Study	O	INV & OTA	A			Results of Phase I will be used by Gas Utilization Study for planning LPG marketing and ancillary investments.
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Bolivia	Energy Strategy	O	PO,OTA & IB	A	UNDP		
Colombia	Energy Strategy	O	PO,OTA & IB	B	CIDA Italy	\$150	Main basis for preparation of proposed IBRD Energy Sector Loan and Input for IBRD Power Sector Loan.
Costa Rica	Recommended Technical Assistance Project	C	OTA	B			Activities expected to be funded by Italian contribution.
Jamaica	Management Information System	O	PO	A	CIDA		
	Energy Efficiency Testing and Labelling	O	INV	A	CIDA		
	Energy Efficiency Building Code	O	INV	A	CIDA		
Panama	Power System Efficiency Study	C	INV	E	IBRD	\$5,600	Formed part of Sixth Power Loan \$59.4 million and Seventh Power Loan \$79.1 million.
Paraguay	Technical Assistance in Energy Planning to the Secretaria Tecnica de Planificacion	O	PO,OTA & IB	B	UNDP,GTZ, JICA	\$300	Phase II.
Peru	Cooking Efficiency Improvement Program	C	OTA	F		\$590	Donor support being sought.

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TELEX NR 1042 -A24-

MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION
BUREAU DES MINES ET DE L'ENERGIE
DIRECTION DU DEVELOPPEMENT
PARIS
=====

TO BANQUE MONDIALE
A L'ATTENTION DE M. MONIFORT
WASHINGTON

TXT

L'AVENANT NO 1 A LA CONVENTION PARTICULIERE CONCERNANT LE
VERSEMENT DE LA CONTRIBUTION FAC POUR LE PROGRAMME 86 PNUD/BANQUE
MONDIALE A ETE SIGNE VENDREDI 20 MARS, LE SERVICE DE L'ORDONNANCEMENT
A AUSSITOT TRANSMIS LE DOSSIER A LA CAISSE CENTRALE POUR LE PAIEMENT
QUI DEVRAIT S'EFFECTUER D'ICI TROIS SEMAINES./.

M. HENRY

=03260716

NNNN

ENERGY STRATEGY AND PREINVESTMENT DIV. I	
Dt. Recd.	<u>3/26</u> Log No. <u>4675</u>
For Action To:	<u>BM</u>
For Info. To:	<u>Kalim, Bates</u>
Action Taken On: _____	
Reference File: <u>French Donor</u>	

LE 26 MARS 1987

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2. HERE

ATTENTION MR. JOO', MINISTERE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES,
COOPERATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT, PARIS, FRANCE. VOUS SERIONS
RECONNAISSANTS NOUS INDIQUER DATE A LAQUELLE LA CONTRIBUTION
FRANCAISE A ESMAP SERA TRANSFEREE AU PNUD. SALUTATIONS, BERNARD
MONTFORT, CHEF, STRATEGIE ENERGETIQUE ET PREINVESTISSEMENT
DIVISION I, DEPARTEMENT DE L'ENERGIE. BANQUE MONDIALE.

END
OF
TEXT

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE **Telex**

TELEX NO. 270819

DATE 03/16/87

SUBJECT
ESMAP: Donors File - France

DRAFTED BY:
B. Montfort:hak

EXTENSION:
73996

AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature)
B. Montfort, chief, EGYS1

DEPARTMENT

Energy

SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION

CHECKED FOR DISPATCH



ENERGY STUDIES AND
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

Dt. Recd. 3113 Log No. 4567

For Action To: _____

For Info. To: readjust

File

Bates

Taken On: _____

Source Ref: French donor

With the compliments

of the

Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Mr. Montfort
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 999-5900

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: INT/85/J01

14 Janvier 1987

Monsieur le Directeur Adjoint,

Objet: INT/85/J01, Participation française aux programmes
PNUD/Banque mondiale dans le secteur énergétique

..... Suite à notre telex du 13 Janvier 1987, vous trouverez, ci-joint, deux exemplaires dûment signés de l'Avenant numero 1 à la Convention Particulière entre le programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement et le Ministère français de la Coopération signée le 13 décembre 1985. Je vous prie d'avoir l'obligeance de me faire parvenir, par retour de courrier, une copie de ce document dûment signée par votre Ministère.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Sous-Directeur, l'expression de ma très haute considération,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tim Rothermel".

Timothy S. Rothermel
Directeur

Division des Projets Mondiaux et Interregionaux

M. Jean Nemo
Le Directeur Adjoint
Chef du Service de la Coopération Technique
Direction du Développement
Ministère de la Coopération
20, rue Monsieur
75700 Paris
France

A V E N A N T N° 1

à la convention particulière conclue entre le programme des Nations Unies pour le développement et le Ministère français des Relations Extérieures

ARTICLE PREMIER

La dénomination de la convention initiale, objet du présent avenant, est modifiée comme suit :

Lire : "Convention entre le programme des Nations Unies pour le développement et le Ministère français de la Coopération".

ARTICLE II

L'article 1 alinéa 1 de la convention initiale est modifié comme suit :

"Le donateur mettra à la disposition du PNUD la contribution dont le montant est de huit millions de francs français....", la suite inchangée.

ARTICLE III

L'article 1 alinéa 3 de la convention initiale est complété comme suit :

"Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Sao Tome et Principe."

ARTICLE IV

Le document de projet en vue d'un financement par les autorités françaises annexé à la convention initiale est complété par le document de projet annexé au présent avenant.

ARTICLE V

L'article 11 de la convention initiale est modifié ainsi qu'il suit :

"La présente convention expire le 30 juin 1987. Elle pourra être renouvelée par voie d'avenant".

.../...

ARTICLE VI

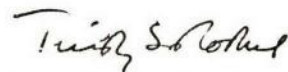
Toutes les autres clauses et conditions de la convention initiale, demeurent applicables en tant qu'elles ne sont pas contraires aux nouvelles dispositions contenues dans le présent avenant.

Fait à PARIS, le

Le Directeur du Développement
au Ministère de la Coopération

Fait à New York , le
14 Janvier 1987

Pour le Programme des Nations
Unies pour le Développement



Timothy S. Rothermel
Directeur
Division des projets interregionaux
et mondiaux

DOCUMENT DE PROJET
EN VUE D'UN FINANCEMENT PAR LES AUTORITES FRANCAISES

Introduction

La dotation française de 4.000.000 FF. destinée au financement, au titre de l'année 1986, du programme conjoint PNUD/Banque mondiale d'aide à la gestion du secteur de l'énergie (PAGE) sera affectée aux activités PAGE satisfaisant certains critères. Cette note précise les critères, propose une liste d'activités PAGE satisfaisant ces critères et susceptibles d'être exécutées en totalité ou en partie au cours de l'année 1986 et indique les modalités par lesquelles cette liste pourrait être amenée à subir des modifications.

Critères

Les activités PAGE considérées se rapportent aux pays appartenant à la liste du Fonds d'aide et de coopération (Page 4).

Les activités appartiennent de plus à l'une des catégories suivantes:

1. Maîtrise et planification de l'énergie. Il peut s'agir de maîtrise de l'énergie dans les usages industriels et du transport ou bien dans le domaine des usages domestiques. Leur but est d'assister les pays intéressés à définir les mesures à prendre en vue d'une meilleure utilisation ou d'une meilleure substitution des sources d'énergie.
2. Efficacité des systèmes électriques. Les composantes principales de ces études concernent (a) l'amélioration de la disponibilité des équipements de production; (b) la réduction des pertes techniques dans les réseaux de transport et distribution; et (c) la gestion du comptage des consommateurs et le recouvrement des factures.
3. La filière énergies rurales, comprenant des activités au niveau de l'offre et de la demande de combustibles ligneux; la production de bois (forêts), de la transformation (charbon de bois), l'utilisation de foyers améliorés, et les énergies renouvelables (solaire etc.).

Programme actuel

La liste ci-dessous comporte les activités PAGE en cours ou susceptibles de démarrer en 1986 et pour lesquelles un financement intégral n'est pas assuré. Certaines des activités proposées pourront bénéficier d'un co-financement partiel.

Evolution du programme

Il est concevable que la liste ci-dessus doive être modifiée en fonction de l'évolution des priorités dans les pays concernés ou bien de délais encourus pour parvenir au démarrage effectif des activités. Dans l'hypothèse où les programmes PNUD/Banque mondiale souhaiteraient ajouter des activités à la liste financée par la contribution française, cette modification ne deviendrait effective qu'après échange de lettres entre le PNUD/Banque mondiale et le MRE. En tout état de cause, les activités ajoutées satisferaient les critères géographiques et thématiques énoncés ci-dessus.

Utilisation des fonds

Le programme PNUD/Banque mondiale fournira au MRE au début de l'année 1987 un état financier indiquant le coût des activités concernées.

Activités de préinvestissement et de pré faisabilité
dans le cadre du PAGE 1986

Pays	Activité	Coût	Critères
		(\$ E.U.)	
Congo	Plan de développement 1986-1996	200.000	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	90.000	2
Sao Tomé et Principe	Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de combustibles ligneux	134.000	3
Madagascar	Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra	250.000	1
Haiti	Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois	85.000	3
Rwanda	Production de charbon de bois	31.000	3
Rwanda	Perspectives d'utilisation de la tourbe	325.000	3
		<u>1.115.000</u>	\$ EU

TSC/vh Copy to:
Mr. Rothermel (To see)
Mr. Cox
Mr. Kalim
Mr. Montfort

12 January 1987

T. COX/vh

FF1298

5854

ENERGY
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

UNDP/DGIP

INT/85/J01

Dt. Recd. 3/13 100 4568

For Action To

For Inc. In Montfort

Bates

For Inc. In

French donor

DP.261

MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION

DIRECTION DU DEVELOPPEMENT

20 RUE MONSIEUR

75700 PARIS

J. NEMO LE DIRECTEUR ADJOINT CHEF DU SERVICE DE LA COOPERATION
TECHNIQUE OBJET PARTICIPATION FRANCAISE AUX PROGRAMMES PRUD/BANQUE
MONDIALE DANS LE SECTEUR ENERGETIQUE. J'AI L'HONNEUR D'ACCUSER
RECEPTION DE VOTRE LETTRE DU 2 DECEMBRE 1986 Y COMPRIS LE TEXTE DE
L'AVENANT NUMERO UN ET JE VOUS EN REMERCIE VIVEMENT. ENTRETEMPS
VEUILLEZ NOTER QU'EN CE QUI CONCERNE L'AVENANT NOUS AVONS ACCEPTE LES
PROPOSITIONS QUE VOUS AVEZ FAIT ET JE VIENS D'APPOSER MA SIGNATURE SUR
LE DOCUMENT. COMME DEMANDE J'AI VOUS ENVOYE DEUX EXEMPLAIRES DE CET
AVENANT DUMENT SIGNEES. HAUTE CONSIDERATION.

TIMOTHY ROTHERMEL

DIRECTEUR DIVISION DES PROJETS MONDIAUX ET INTERREGIONAUX

NNNN

////

for T. S. Rothermel
T. S. Rothermel, Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects



ENERGY STUDY AND
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

Dt. Recd. 3/12 Log No. W559

For Distribution To: _____

For Review By: Montford File

ACTION TAKEN On: _____ As

With the compliments

Reference File: French donor

of the

Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

CABLE

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Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

For use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date : 4 March 1987	Drafter - Rédacteur : T. COX/vh	Room - Bureau : FF1298	Ext. - Poste : 5854
Dept.: UNDP/DGIP	Allotment - Compte :	File - Dossier : INT/85/J01	

M. Moulfort

DP.261

MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION

20, RUE MONSIEUR

75700 PARIS

FRANCE

MISC NEMO. INT/85/J01 PARTICIPATION FRANCAISE AUX PROGRAMMES

PNUD/BANQUE MONDIALE DANS LE SECTEUR ENERGETIQUE. REFERENCE NOTRE

LETTRE DU 14 JANVIER 1987 PRIERE DE NOUS ENVOYER EN URGENCE COPIE SIGNEE

DE L'AVENANT NUMERO UN A NOTRE CONVENTION. REMERCIEMENTS.

ROTHERMEL

NNNN

////

Cleared by: _____
Visé par : _____Authorized by: T. S. Rothermel, Director
Autorisé par : _____
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 10, 1987

TO: Mr. R. Saunders, Acting Assistant Director, EGYPS

FROM: Bernard Montfort, Division Chief, EGYPS1

SUBJECT: Paris - Meeting with Ministry of Cooperation

1. On February 27, I had a meeting with Mr. Joo' in Paris to brief him on the ESMAP program, and to update the list of activities financed by the French contribution.

2. Regarding the transfer of the FF4 million contribution to ESMAP, Mr. Joo' expressed surprise about the delay between the December 2 letter from the Ministry and the January 14 reply from Mr. Rothermel, which reached Mr. Joo' only late in January. I explained the reason for it, i.e. identification of a slight internal inconsistency in the document received from France. Mr. Joo' and I agreed that this inconsistency was minor and did not create a problem in the flexible programming of French financed activities. In any event, Mr. Joo' said that the transfer order had been sent to his accounting department, so that we should receive the funds in the very near future.

3. Bearing in mind that the FF4 million contribution was initially meant for calendar year 1986, I had Mr. Joo' agree to retroactively finance with it some of our 1986 work. For example, we can include the Madagascar Power Efficiency study, which up to now has been prefinanced out of core resources. Mr. Joo' also agreed to include the unfunded portion of power efficiency studies in the other FAC countries, i.e. Mauritius and Togo, providing we have sufficient funds left to contribute, as planned, towards the Congo power development study. Annex 1 shows the resulting proposed utilization of the French contribution. The advantage of this arrangement is to generate some \$400,000 of fresh core resources when the transfer is made.

4. I reviewed with Mr. Joo' the previous list of activities (annex 2) and we agreed on the following:

- Congo. Plan de Développement (\$200,000). Maintained in list.
- Côte d'Ivoire. Etude de l'efficacité du système électrique. Activity basically completed. Maintained in list. Actual cost is \$127,000.
- Sao Tomé et Principe. Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de combustible ligneux (\$134,000). Although EGYPS2 is still seeking funds for this activity, it has low priority for Mr. Joo', who asked that it be deleted from the list.

- Madagascar. Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra (\$250,000). Deleted from the list since this activity is now included in the upcoming IDA energy project (CCCE has expressed interest in co-financing).
- Haiti. Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois (\$85,000). Deleted from list since this project has been dropped by ESMAP.
- Rwanda. Production de charbon de bois (\$31,000). Deleted from list since funding has been obtained from the Dutch and UNDP/IPF.
- Rwanda. Perspectives d'utilisation de la tourbe (\$325,000). Deleted from list at Mr. Joo's request.

5. A letter should be sent to Mr. Joo' before the May 11-12 donor meeting to confirm the above and to report on the use of French consultants in the entire ESMAP program during 1986.

cc: Messrs. Churchill, Kalim, Dosik, Bates (EGY);
Rothermel/Cox, UNDP, New York

BMontfort:hak

April 3

Annex 1

DRAFT 1/

Proposed Utilization of 1986 French Contribution

<u>Country</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Unfunded Portion</u>	<u>French Contribution</u>
Côte d'Ivoire	Power efficiency	127,000	127,000	127,000
Madagascar	"	153,000	153,000	153,000
Mauritius	"	120,000	114,000	114,000
Togo	"	110,000	85,000	56,000 <u>2/</u>
Congo	Power development plan	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	200,000
TOTAL		----- =====	----- <u>3/</u> =====	----- 650,000 <u>4/</u> =====

1/ Draft table, to be double checked and adjusted before being sent to the French Government.

2/ Balancing amount, to keep \$200,000 for Congo.

3/ To be determined.

4/ Approximate value. Exact amount to be determined depending on exchange rate on the day of the transfer.

March 10, 1987

Activités de préinvestissement et de préfaisabilité
dans le cadre du PAGE 1986

Pays	Activité	Coût (\$ E.U.)	Critères
Congo	Plan de développement 1986-1996	200.000	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	90.000	2
Sao Tomé et Principe	Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de combustibles ligneux	134.000	3
Madagascar	Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra	250.000	1
Haiti	Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois	85.000	3
Rwanda	Production de charbon de bois	31.000	3
Rwanda	Perspectives d'utilisation de la tourbe	325.000	3
		1.115.000 \$ E.U.	

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WASHINGTON DC 13 FEB 87
PAGE 1

MANDARIN HOTEL, JAKARTA, INDONESIAS FOR YOUR GUEST MRS BERNARD MONTFORTS (ALPHA) RE YOUR NOTE TO ME ON THE TENTATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE AGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENTS (AAA) ACCORDING TO TERRADO AND VAN DER PLAS HAITI CHARCOAL PROJECT HAS BEEN DROPPED AND RWANDA CHARCOAL PRODUCTION HAS FUNDS COMMITTED BY THE DUTCHS THE UNDP IS ALSO LIKELY TO FUND PART OF THIS ACTIVITY. EGYS2 STILL SEEK FUNDING FOR SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE FOREST INVENTORY/LIGNITE STUDY AND RWANDA PEAT UTILIZATION STUDYS THEREFORE BOTH THESE ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE KEPT ON THE LISTS WITH REGARD TO LATTER, IF NECESSARY, CIDA COULD ALSO BE INTERESTED SINCE WE HAVE UNUTILIZED MONEY FOR RWANDA IN OUR CIDA ESMAP GRANT. (BBB) SCHMEDTJE INFORMS THAT MADAGASCAR LAC ALOATRA STUDY IS INCLUDED IN THE UPCOMING IDA ENERGY PROJECT IN WHICH THE CCCE, AMONG OTHERS, HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN COFINANCING, SO PRESUMABLY DOES NOT HAVE TO BE KEPT ON THE LISTS (BETA) RE YOUR NOTE TO ME ON THE SWEDISH FUNDING FOR LAO ENERGY ASSESSMENT, I DO NOT UNDERSTAND YOUR QUESTION REGARDING ADDITIONALITY. THE LAO ENERGY ASSESSMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE TENTATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES AGREED WITH SIDA AND IN THAT SENSE WOULD NOT BE ADDITIONAL TO THE USD2 MILLION BEING NEGOTIATED.

PAGE 2 OF 2

HOWEVER IT IS EARMARKED FOR THE ASSESSMENT AT PRESENT AND IN THAT SENSE WOULD NOT APPEAR TO DIMINISH FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PROJECTS BUT FRANKLY I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WORDING OF INCOMING DITULLIO TELEX. PLEASE CLARIFY IF NECESSARY. (GAMMA) MEETINGS IN CANADA WENT WELL AND REPROGRAMMING OF ALL UNUSABLE CIDA FUNDS TO OTHER MUTUALLY AGREED ACTIVITIES IN CIDA-INTEREST COUNTRIES SEEMS TO BE NO PROBLEMS WE HAVE MADE OUR PROPOSALS AND NOW AWAIT REACTIONS FROM CIDA ON SPECIFICSS FOR EXAMPLE, CHINA RURAL ENERGY AND GHANA ENERGY EFFICIENCY RECEIVED WITH CONSIDERABLE INTERESTS (DELTA) FOLLOWING MRS CHURCHILL'S MEETING MONDAY, MEMO TO ERNIE ON ESMAP FUNDING SEEMS TO BE GOING AHEAD URGENTLY AND WE MEET NEXT WEEK TO DISCUSS ITS EARLIER DRAFT LIKELY TO BE USED AS BASIS. REGARDS, ROBIN BATES, EGYS1, WORLD BANK

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OF

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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)

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2

EGYS1

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START
2 HERE

MANDARIN HOTEL, JAKARTA, INDONESIA. FOR YOUR GUEST MR. BERNARD MONTFORT. (ALPHA) RE YOUR NOTE TO ME ON THE TENTATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE AGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. (AAA) ACCORDING TO TERRADO AND VAN DER PLAS HAITI CHARCOAL PROJECT HAS BEEN DROPPED AND RWANDA CHARCOAL PRODUCTION HAS FUNDS COMMITTED BY THE DUTCH. THE UNDP IS ALSO LIKELY TO FUND PART OF THIS ACTIVITY. EGYS2 STILL SEEK FUNDING FOR SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE FOREST INVENTORY/LIGNITE STUDY AND RWANDA PEAT UTILIZATION STUDY. THEREFORE BOTH THESE ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE KEPT ON THE LIST. WITH REGARD TO LATTER, IF NECESSARY, CIDA COULD ALSO BE INTERESTED SINCE WE HAVE UNUTILIZED MONEY FOR RWANDA IN OUR CIDA ESMAP GRANT. (BBB) SCHMEDTJE INFORMS THAT MADAGASCAR LAC ALOATRA STUDY IS INCLUDED IN THE UPCOMING IDA ENERGY PROJECT IN WHICH THE CCCE, AMONG OTHERS, HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN COFINANCING, SO PRESUMABLY DOES NOT HAVE TO BE KEPT ON THE LIST. (BETA) RE YOUR NOTE TO ME ON THE SWEDISH FUNDING FOR LAO ENERGY ASSESSMENT, I DO NOT UNDERSTAND YOUR QUESTION REGARDING ADDITIONALITY. THE LAO ENERGY ASSESSMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE TENTATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES AGREED WITH SIDA AND IN THAT SENSE WOULD NOT BE ADDITIONAL TO THE US\$2 MILLION BEING NEGOTIATED.

END
OF
TEXT

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX		TELEX NO.:	DATE: 02/13/87
SUBJECT: French Govt. Agreement		DRAFTED BY: AFERNANDES/RBATES:AAF	EXTENSION: 73996/74219
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: cc: Messrs. Dosik, Kalim (EGY) Mrs. Owen (EGY)		AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): Robin Bates, Act. Div. Chief, EGYS1	
		DEPARTMENT: Energy	
SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION			
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EGYS1

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(FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY)START
HERE

HOWEVER IT IS EARMARKED FOR THE ASSESSMENT AT PRESENT AND IN THAT
SENSE WOULD NOT APPEAR TO DIMINISH FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OTHER
PROJECTS. BUT FRANKLY I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WORDING OF INCOMING
DITULLIO TELEX. PLEASE CLARIFY IF NECESSARY. (GAMMA) MEETINGS
IN CANADA WENT WELL AND REPROGRAMMING OF ALL UNUSABLE CIDA FUNDS
TO OTHER MUTUALLY AGREED ACTIVITIES IN CIDA-INTEREST COUNTRIES
SEEMS TO BE NO PROBLEM. WE HAVE MADE OUR PROPOSALS AND NOW AWAIT
REACTIONS FROM CIDA ON SPECIFICS. FOR EXAMPLE, CHINA RURAL
ENERGY AND GHANA ENERGY EFFICIENCY RECEIVED WITH CONSIDERABLE
INTEREST. (DELTA) FOLLOWING MR. CHURCHILL'S MEETING MONDAY,
MEMO TO ERNIE ON ESMAP FUNDING SEEMS TO BE GOING AHEAD URGENTLY
AND WE MEET NEXT WEEK TO DISCUSS IT. EARLIER DRAFT LIKELY TO BE
USED AS BASIS. REGARDS, ROBIN BATES, EGYS1, WORLD BANK

END
OF
TEXT

PINK AREA TO BE LEFT BLANK AT ALL TIMES

INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE:

TELEX NO.:

DATE:

02/13/87

SUBJECT:

DRAFTED BY:

EXTENSION:

AFERNANDES/RBATES:aaf

73996/74219

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature):

DEPARTMENT:

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 4, 1987

TO: Mr. Bernard Montfort, Division Chief, EGYS1

FROM: Robert Saunders, Acting Assistant Director, EGYPS

SUBJECT: Indonesia - Thailand - France - Terms of Reference

1. You should arrive in Jakarta on or about February 16. Your primary task will be to supervise the ESMAP mission of Messrs. Gulstone, Hay, Boroumand and consultants, with a view to initiate the Dutch-financed diesel rehabilitation study. While in Jakarta, you will also ascertain the status of the ESMAP Brick, Lime & Tile Industries green cover report, particularly if the report had not yet been cleared by the Government. You will visit the Bank resident mission, the UNDP resident representative and the relevant Government officials to exchange views on the above activities, as well as on the ESMAP program in general.

2. On or about February 23, you should proceed to Bangkok and spend about two days there, for discussions with the Bank representative and relevant Government officials on the following activities:

- (a) ESMAP Lignite Study. This has now been approved by the Government and it is necessary to prepare a calendar for its execution.
- (b) ESMAP Energy Sector Public Enterprises Restructuring Study. Particular caution should be exercised on account of the current internal debate within Thailand on this subject, and you should coordinate closely with regional staff and the Bangkok Bank resident representative.
- (c) ESMAP - Impact of Oil Price Reduction. You should join the Bank mission which will be in the field by then, to participate in the initial meetings.

3. While in Thailand, you should visit the Mekong Secretariat which Ms. Kathleen Di Tullio advised should be approached as a possible partner in a planned energy assessment of Laos.

4. You should then return to Washington through Paris. The French Government has confirmed its FF4 million contribution to ESMAP, and you should hold discussions with the Ministry of Cooperation regarding the use of these funds.

5. Upon return to headquarters, you will submit back-to-office reports, as appropriate.

cc and cl. with: Messrs. Nayyar (AEPEN); Ikram (AEAKO); Jordan (AEAIN).

cc: Messrs. Churchill, Kalim, Dosik, Bates (EGY);
 Rothermel/Cox (UNDP New York);
 Rao, Williams, Ford (Res. Rep. Jakarta, Indonesia);
 Jechoutek (Res. Rep. Bangkok, Thailand).

BMontfort:hak

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EGYDR EGYS1

REF : TOP FCA

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NEWYORK (DP261) 14/01 01143

MISC 006 KALIM INFO MONTFORT GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE SUPPORT TO
ESMAP. EYE HAVE TODAY SIGNED THE AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY COOPERATION
AND HAVE FORWARDED TWO COPIES TO PARIS. HAVE ALSO TELEXED MEMO TO
THIS EFFECT, ROTHERMEL

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food share ! Although
between december ~~best~~ and

January 14, a lot of

line went by ---

Bz

1/14

French donor
file



ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

Dr. Reed. 12/12 Log No. 3903

① ~~Montgash~~
~~Bates~~ (info)

② 2nd/Kalim Copy Sent

1. Action Taken On:

Reference File: French donor

With the compliments

of the

Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

*This should already be in the
French donor file.*

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

Le 8 décembre 1986.

M. Castella
Ministère des Relations Extérieures
20 rue Monsieur
75007 Paris
France

Cher Monsieur Castella,

De retour à Washington après la mission qui m'a permis de vous rendre visite au passage de Paris, je voudrais vous remercier d'avoir bien voulu passer quelques instants avec moi pour faire le point sur la collaboration entre vos services et le programme énergie ESMAP. Vous avez fait part de quelques inquiétudes auxquelles je voudrais répondre ici.

Vous estimez n'être pas suffisamment informé sur l'utilisation de la contribution française de 4 millions de francs transférée fin décembre 1985, considérant en particulier que l'un des diagnostics énergétiques prévus, celui du Mali, n'a finalement pas été exécuté. Je pensais avoir tenu M. Guillaud au courant de la situation, mais vous pourrez juger vous-même en examinant les tableaux ci-joints. Le coût total sur les quatre pays concernés représente environ 811.000 dollars, soit sensiblement plus que l'équivalent dollar de la contribution française (environ 523.000 dollars).

Le rapport final sur le Burkina a été imprimé en décembre 1985 et celui sur le Zaïre est sorti en mai 1986. Le projet de rapport sur Madagascar a été soumis au gouvernement dès le mois de décembre 1985 mais l'accord final sur sa publication n'a pas encore été reçu, bien que ce soit imminent. Etant donné votre qualité de cofinancier de ce travail, je vous transmets cependant, à titre officieux, un exemplaire du rapport. S'agissant du Mali, ce pays était effectivement supposé faire l'objet d'un diagnostic mais c'était il y a un certain temps et vous savez comme nous que la programmation de l'assistance technique aux P.V.D. est un processus rempli d'aléas et que l'on est amené à s'ajuster à l'évolution des situations et des priorités.

Enfin, je tiens à vous assurer que le programme ESMAP fonctionne avec des critères très stricts de sélection des activités et qu'une des idées directrices est d'aller vers une meilleure coordination entre les aides bilatérales et l'aide multilatérale de la Banque Mondiale.

J'espère que ces précisions auront pu vous confirmer notre souci, et le mien personnel en particulier, de travailler de manière la plus constructive possible avec vos services.

Je vous prie de croire, cher Monsieur Castella, à l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.



Bernard Montfort
Chef
Stratégie Energétique et
Préinvestissement Division I
Département de l'Energie

BMontfort/hak

cc: Messrs. Hume, Kalim, Dosik, Bates (EGY)

Ms. Owen (EGY)

Assessments Financed by the French Government

Costs as of June 30, 1986
(in US dollars)

	Staff weeks	Fees/ salary	Travel	Total
Burkina	107	115,986	60,982	176,968
Madagascar	188	191,055	81,969	273,024
Zaire	266	282,140	63,488	345,628
Mali	6	6,000	9,845	15,851
Total	568	595,181	216,284	811,471

prepared by rpo/asses
July 9, 1986
al..e25



Record Removal Notice

File Title Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme [ESMAP] Donors - France - Correspondence		Barcode No. 30189635		
Document Date July 7, 1986	Document Type Chart / Table / Diagram			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Zaire, Madagascar, Burkina: Energy Assessment - Total Cost as of June 30, 1986				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Shiri Alon</td><td>Date November 15, 2022</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022
Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022			

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La Banque Mondiale
et du
PNUD

A N'UTILISER QU'A DES FINS OFFICIELLES

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NOV 15 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Monsieur CASTELLA

*Pour votre information personnelle
le rapport final sera pro-
bablement identique à ce-
lui-ci. Je suis complé-*

PROJET DE
RAPPORT FINAL

CONFIDENTIEL

Rapport No. 5700-MAG

*par un addendum à la
demande au gouvernement.*

[Signature]

le 8 décembre 1986

MADAGASCAR

PROBLEMES ET CHOIX ENERGETIQUES

DECEMBRE 1936

BERNARD MONTFORT

DIVISION CHIEF
ENERGY, STRATEGY AND PREINVESTMENT DIVISION I
ENERGY DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD BANK
1818 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234

Division de maîtrise des
choix énergétiques I
Department de l'énergie

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Le présent document fait l'objet d'une diffusion restreinte, et ne peut être utilisé par ses destinataires que dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions officielles. Sa teneur ne peut être autrement divulguée autorisation officielle.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 1, 1986

TO: Mr. Ian Hume, Assistant Director, EGYPS

FROM: Bernard Montfort, Chief, EGYPS1

SUBJECT: Paris - Discussions with the French Government

1. On November 14, I met with Messrs Castella and Joo' (Service de la Coopération Technique). The former, Mr. Nemo's adviser, is again our main contact as far as principles and criteria are concerned, in lieu of Mr. Guillaud, who has transferred to another job. Mr. Joo' is dealing with detailed programming of the activities.

Principles and criteria

2. Mr. Castella did not appreciate the tone of the reminder telex, which was sent out recently under Mr. Rothermel's signature. For one thing he did not feel that he had sufficient evidence on the use of the previous French contribution of FF4 million, particularly since the Mali assessment has not been carried out. This is unfair since we had kept Mr. Guillaud informed; I shall nevertheless write a letter to Mr. Castella with the relevant numbers. The fact is that the contribution has indeed been fully used, as it represented \$522,876, which compares with a total cost of \$811,471 as of July 1986. Secondly, he felt that the FAC has been used too much as a "teller's booth". In this context, our efforts to work out a mutually acceptable work program in the Congo were appreciated and this is the kind of relationship that he would like to see replicated. In other words, we are progressively moving away from the concept of "untied" funds. Based on this, and feeling he had sufficiently "lectured" me, he told Mr. Joo' that the conditions were met for a transfer of the new FF4 million contribution.

3. All this means that (i) we should have a donor reporting system which keeps them more regularly informed about what we are doing; (ii) the "untied" French contribution is going to be somewhat more tied than we had hoped. On this point, however, there remains substantial flexibility, i.e. we still have a list of activities supposed to be financed with French money, but it is clear that the list can be amended by mutual agreement with Mr. Joo', without having to clear modifications with Mr. Castella.

Actual transfer of funds

4. All what is needed is an agreement between Messrs. Cox and Joo' on whether a simple exchange of letters is sufficient, so that the funds can be transferred. Since the situation appeared, at last, ripe to the point of harvesting, I called New York/Washington after the meeting to try to arrange for Mr. Cox to contact Mr. Joo' that very afternoon of November 14 and settle the matter. Unfortunately, this did not work out. On my way back from Rome, I called Mr. Joo' on November 26, but he was away on a mission. In the meantime, Mr. Rothermel had sent a telex on November 21 which will hopefully trigger the transfer.

5. Regarding the additional contribution of FF400,000 specifically earmarked for the Congo power study, we should claim it only after the "untied" contribution of FF4 million has been secured.

cc: Messrs. Dosik, Bates, Kalim (EGY); Rothermel/Cox (UNDP, NY)

BMontfort/hak



Record Removal Notice

File Title Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme [ESMAP] Donors - France - Correspondence		Barcode No. 30189635		
Document Date November 21, 1986	Document Type Cable			
Correspondents / Participants To: Ministere des Relations Exterieures Cooperation et Developpement From: Timothy Rothermel, Director, DGIP, UNDP				
Subject / Title Objet INT/85/J01 Participation Francaise aux programmes PNUD/Banque Mondiale dans le secteur energetique.				
Exception(s) Financial Information iv				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Shiri Alon</td><td>Date November 15, 2022</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022
Withdrawn by Shiri Alon	Date November 15, 2022			

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 10, 1986

TO: Mr. Bernard Montfort, Chief, EGYS1

FROM: Ian Hume, Assistant Director, EGYP5

SUBJECT: COTE D'IVOIRE - Ecole Supérieure Interafricaine d'Electricité (ESIE)
African Development Bank (ADB)
PARIS - Meetings with French Government and Consultants
ROME - Meeting with Italian Government

Côte d'Ivoire

1. You will arrive in Abidjan on or about November 17 to hold meetings with the parties interested in the future of ESIE, including the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Union des Producteurs, Transporteurs et Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique en Afrique (UPDEA), the Energie Electrique de la Côte d'Ivoire (EECI) and the ESIE management. You should discuss with them the recommendations of the RCA consultants, with the objective of preparing for the ESIE donor's meeting to be held in the second half of January.
2. While in Abidjan, you should visit the ADB to follow up on previous discussions held by Masood Ahmed in October 1985 on the possibility of ADB cofinancing ESMAP activities in its member countries.
3. You should also visit both the Bank and the UNDP resident representatives and discuss with them the status of ESMAP activities in Côte d'Ivoire.

Rome

4. You should be in Rome on November 24 and 25 for discussions with the Department of Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the joint UNDP/World Bank ESMAP activities. The Italian government has pledged US\$1.5 million for calendar 1987 and it is now time to follow up on this. You should bring them up to date on the evolution of our product lines, and on the planned activities for 1987. You should also ascertain the next steps required in order to secure a formal agreement and the actual transfer of funds to UNDP in New York.

Paris

5. On the way out to Côte d'Ivoire (November 13 and 14) and, if necessary, on the way back from Rome, (November 27-28) you should stop in Paris to meet with (i) Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperative (Messrs. Castella and Joô) on the status of the French contribution to ESMAP for calendar 1986; (ii) FAC (Mr. Raison) and Electricité de France to discuss the ESIE issues; (iii) Electricité de France to ensure proper coordination and avoid duplication of efforts in those countries where their work and ESMAP activities in power efficiency coexist, including Guinea Bissau and Morocco.

Reporting

6. Upon return to Washington, you will prepare a back-to-office report on your mission.

cc and cleared with: Messrs. Benbrahim (WA2); Bauer (WAP)

cc: Messrs. Churchill, Ahmed, Saunders, Iskander, Dosik, Ferroukhi,
Kalim, (EGY); Wilton (WAP);
Rothermel (UNDP, New York)
Ms. Perine (o/r) (EGY)

BMontfort:aaf

7/6

3481

ZCZC DIST1868 WRW0306
EBYS1
REF 1:ICP FCA

~~Montfort~~
~~Almeida~~

MIT1601 UDP0254
DD JRFUS

.NEWYORK (DP261 05/11 23120

.MISC427 MONTFORT INT/85/JOI FRENCH CONTRIBUTION TO ESMAP MANY
THANKS FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE IN PREPARING THE TELEX TO THE
FRENCH WHICH WAS DESPATCHED TODAY. REGARDS
ROTHERMEL

UNDP
Branch (unclear)

11052221

=11060643

ALT RID FROM:YS1M

NNNN

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Date : 5 November 1986	Drafter - Rédacteur : T. COX/vh <i>T. Cox</i>	Room - Bureau : FF1298	Ext. - Poste : 5854
Dept. : UNDP/DGIP	Allocation - Compte : 	File - Dossier : INT/85/J01	

M. Montfort

DP.261

TO:
A:
M. JEAN NEMO

DIRECTEUR ADJOINT DES POLITIQUES

DU DEVELOPPEMENT, MINISTERE DES RELATIONS

EXTERIEURES COOPERATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT

20 RUE MONSIEUR, 75700 PARIS, FRANCE

OBJET: INT/85/J01 PARTICIPATION FRANCAISE AUX PROGRAMMES
PNUD/BANQUE MONDIALE DANS LE SECTEUR ENERGETIQUE. AAA PRIERE DE VOUS
REFERER A LA VISITE DE MESSIEURS COX DU PNUD ET MONTFORT DE LA BANQUE
MONDIALE AU MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION EN MARS 1986, A MA LETTRE DU 12
MAI, A LA VISITE DE M. MONTFORT A PARIS LE 11 JUILLET ET A MON TELEX DU
17 JUILLET. M. MONTFORT NOUS INFORME QUE LORS DE SES ENTRETIENS DU 11
JUILLET AVEC MESSIEURS GUILLAUD ET JOO', LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANCAIS ETAIT
D'ACCORD POUR TRANSFERER AU PAGE (ESMAP) LA DOTATION DE 4.0 MILLIONS DE
FRANCS FRANCAIS COMME CONTRIBUTION AUX QUOTE ACTIVITIES DE
PREINVESTISSEMENT ET DE PREFAISIBILITE DANS LE CADRE DU PAGE 1986
UNQUOTE (ANNEE CIVILE). VOUS VOUS RAPPELerez PEUT-ETRE QU'EN ATTENDANT
LE TRANSFERT AU PNUD DE LA PREMIERE TRANCHE DE 4.0 MILLIONS F.F. NOUS

Cleared by:
Visé par :Authorized by:
Autorisé par :

Signature

Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à écrire)

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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AVIONS ETE OBLIGES PAR LE PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DE PRELEVER SUR D'AUTRES SOURCES LES FONDS NECESSAIRES POUR PREFINANCER LES EVALUATIONS ENERGETIQUES DESIGNÉES PAR VOTRE GOUVERNEMENT. A CETTE OCCASION-CI LES RESSOURCES LIMITEES DU PAGE NOUS EMPECHENT DE PREFINANCER CERTAINES DES ACTIVITES QUE VOUS AVEZ ACCEPTE DE FINANCER DANS VOTRE LETTRE DU 17 SEPTEMBRE. ETANT DONNE QUE L'ANNEE 1986 APPROCHE DE SA FIN, JE VOUS SERAIS TRES RECONNAISSANT DE BIEN VOULOIR ASSURER UN TRANSFERT RAPIDE AU PNUD DE LA DOTATION DE 4.0 MILLONS F.F. BBB NOUS AVONS BIEN NOTE PAR AILLEURS QUE LES TERMES DE REFERENCE POUR LE VOLET ELECTRICITE DU PLAN DU DEVELOPPEMENT ENERGETIQUE DU CONGO FONT L'OBJET D'UNE CONCERTATION AVEC NOS COLLEGUES A WASHINGTON. NOUS VOUS INVITONS A EFFECTUER AU PNUD LE TRANSFERT DES 400,000 F.F RESERVES A CET EFFET DES QUE CETTE CONCERTATION SERA SUFFISAMMENT AVANCEE POUR PERMETTRE LE LANCEMENT DE CETTE ACTIVITE. HAUTE CONSIDERATION

TIMOTHY ROTHERMEL, DIRECTEUR,

DIVISION DES PROJETS GLOBAUX ET INTERREGIONAUX

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

NNNN

////

Cleared by:
Vise par :Authorized by:
Autorise par :

T. S. Rothermel, Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylogr.)

1 OF 2

EGYSI

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START
HERE

TO TOM COX, UNDP NEW YORK. THE FOLLOWING IS THE DRAFT TELEX TO
THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WHICH WE FAXED TO YOUR OFFICE LAST WEEK BUT
WHICH YOU DID NOT RECEIVE.

QUOTE A M. JEAN NEMO, DIRECTEUR ADJOINT DES POLITIQUES DU
DEVELOPPEMENT, MINISTERE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES COOPERATION ET
DEVELOPPEMENT, 20 RUE MONSIEUR, 75700 PARIS, FRANCE.

OBJET:INT/85/J01, PARTICIPATION FRANCAISE AUX PROGRAMMES
PNUD/BANQUE MONDIALE DANS LE SECTEUR ENERGETIQUE.

(AAA) PRIERE DE VOUS REFERER A LA VISITE DE MESSIEURS COX DU PNUD
ET MONTFORT DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE AU MINISTERE DE LA COOPERATION
EN MARS 1986, A MA LETTRE DU 12 MAI, A LA VISITE DE M.MONTFORT A
PARIS LE 11 JUILLET ET A MON TELEX DU 17 JUILLET. M.MONTFORT
NOUS INFORME QUE LORS DE SES ENTRETIENS DU 11 JUILLET AVEC
MESSIEURS GUILLAUD ET JOO', LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANCAIS ETAIT
D'ACCORD POUR TRANSFERER AU PAGE (ESMAP) LA DOTATION DE 4.0
MILLIONS DE FRANCS FRANCAIS COMME CONTRIBUTION AUX QUOTE
ACTIVITES DE PREINVESTISSEMENT ET DE PREFAISIBILITE DANS LE CADRE
DU PAGE 1986 UNQUOTE (ANNEE CIVILE).

VOUS VOUS RAPPELerez PEUT-ETRE QU'EN ATTENDANT LE TRANSFERT AU
PNUD DE LA PREMIERE TRANCHE DE 4.0 MILLIONS F.F. NOUS AVIONS ETE
OBLIGES PAR LE PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DE PRELEVER SUR D'AUTRES

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TELEX	TELEX NO	DATE
PARTICIPATION FRANCAISE AUX PROGRAMMES PNUD/BANQUE MONDIALE DANS LE SECTEUR ENERGETIQUE	125980	11/3/86
DRAFTED BY: K. Sharkey/ht		EXTENSION
AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature) B. Montfort, EGYSI		
DEPARTMENT: Energy		
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ENERGETIQUES DESIGNEES PAR VOTRE GOUVERNEMENT.

A CETTE OCCASION-CI, LES RESSOURCES LIMITEES DU PAGE NOUS
EMPECHENT DE PREFINANCER CERTAINES DES ACTIVITES QUE VOUS AVEZ
ACCEPTE DE FINANCER DANS VOTRE LETTRE DU 17 SEPTEMBRE. ETANT
DONNE QUE L'ANNEE 1986 APPROCHE DE SA FIN, JE VOUS SERAIS TRES
RECONNAISSANT DE BIEN VOULOIR ASSURER UN TRANSFERT RAPIDE AU PNUD
DE LA DOTATION DE 4.0 MILLIONS F.F.

(BBB) NOUS AVONS BIEN NOTE PAR AILLEURS QUE LES TERMES DE
REFERENCE POUR LE VOLET ELECTRICITE DU PLAN DU DEVELOPPEMENT
ENERGETIQUE DU CONGO FONT L'OBJET D'UNE CONCERTATION AVEC NOS
COLLEGUES DE WASHINGTON. NOUS VOUS INVITONS A EFFECTUER LE
TRANSFERT DES 400,000 F.F. RESERVES A CET EFFET DES QUE CETTE
CONCERTATION SERA SUFFISAMMENT AVANCEE POUR PERMETTRE LE
LANCEMENT DE CETTE ACTIVITE. HAUTE CONSIDERATION. TIMOTHY
ROTHERMEL, DIRECTEUR, DIVISION DES PROJETS GLOBAUX ET
INTERREGIONAUX, BANQUE MONDIALE. UNQUOTE.

BEST REGARDS, BERNARD MONTFORT, DIVISION CHIEF, ENERGY STRATEGY
AND PREINVESTMENT I, ENERGY DEPARTMENT, WORLD BANK.

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FORM NO. 1884
(5-85)

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DATE: October 9, 1986

NUMBER OF

PAGES: 21 (Including this page)

FROM: Bernard Montfort, Chief, EGYS1

Extension 73996 Dept/Div., No. 352/50

TO: COMPANY/ORGANIZATION: United Nations Development Program
CITY AND COUNTRY: New York, New York
FOR ATTENTION OF: Mr. Thomas Cox

FAX NUMBER/
MACHINE TYPE: 2127509315

SUBJECT: UNDP/Bank Energy Projects in Congo - letter from M. Henry of
Ministere de la Cooperation, Paris, France.

cc:

Transmission Authorized by: Bernard Montfort, Chief, EGYS1

Original to be returned to: Angelica Fernandes

Room No.: D-629

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THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

ENERGY STRATEGY AND
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

Dt. Recd. 8/8 Log No. 1741

For Action To: Blumentfort

For Info. To: Floor

Sharkey

Action Taken On: _____

Reference File: Donor - France

DATE: August 8, 1986

TO: Mr. Richard Dosik, Division Chief, EGYS2

FROM: for JCS
Noel King, EGYS2

EXTENSION: 73604

SUBJECT: ESMAP: Activities to be Submitted for French Financing

1. As discussed, I reviewed the EGYS2 work program to identify non- or under-funded activities which might attract French financing. Specifically, I look for activities in FAC target countries which pertain to: (a) energy planning (including fuel substitution analysis); (b) power system efficiency; or (c) rural energy (including woodfuels supply and demand). Three activities meet these criteria. On our "definite" list, US\$31,000 are required to complete an ongoing activity in Rwanda, Improved Charcoal Production. Also, on the "definite" list, and in Rwanda, Peat Utilization (total cost US\$325,000) involves fuel substitution analysis. On the "probable" list, no financing has been secured for a Power Efficiency Study in Zaire (total cost US\$46,000).

2. In addition, there are two projects in Rwanda which are not on our work program, but which meet the French criteria. Both involve implementation of programs formulated in completed or nearly completed ESMAP activities. They are the Charcoal Production Action Program (US\$300,000), which follows up on the improved charcoal production work mentioned above, and Improved Charcoal Stoves (US\$345,000). We are currently seeking Dutch funding for both these projects and may wish to present them to the French as well. Because these projects constitute follow-up work to ESMAP activities, however, they are inherently different from the other proposals being submitted for French consideration. In any case, we need to clarify what role ESMAP staff will play in them (full implementation, promotion/minor supervision only?) and amend the work program to reflect the resources required.

cc: Messrs. Gulstone, del Buono, Floor, Broadfield (EGY)
Ms. Sharkey (EGY)

CNKing:rs1

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

Ministère des Relations Extérieures
A l'attention de Monsieur Guillaud
20 rue Monsieur
75007 Paris
France

le 8 août 1986

Sharky
File France.

Objet: Programme conjoint PNUD/Banque Mondiale concernant l'énergie (ESMAP). Activités au Congo. Dotation française au programme.

Cher Monsieur,

Suite à notre réunion du 11 juillet dernier à Paris en compagnie de Monsieur Joo', nous avons réexaminé les possibilités de co-financement entre le gouvernement français et le programme ESMAP en ce qui concerne le Congo. L'enveloppe envisagée avec vous pour ce pays serait de US\$ 200.000 environ, dont l'équivalent de FF 400.000 proviendrait du reliquat de l'étude TRANS ENERG, tandis que le reste serait apporté par ESMAP.

Compte tenu de votre intérêt pour le secteur électrique, nous vous proposons l'une des deux variantes suivantes (termes de référence en annexe 1).

La première porterait uniquement sur le secteur électrique. Il s'agirait d'un projet pour la préparation d'un plan de développement à moyen terme (1986-1996), réalisé en quatre étapes (\$175.000 à \$200.000 au total):

- (a) Projection de la demande et définition du niveau de sécurité à atteindre à Brazzaville et à Pointe Noire.
- (b) Définition d'une séquence d'installation optimale des moyens de production et transports requis.
- (c) Détermination des spécifications techniques et sélection des sites d'implantation des moyens de production thermiques.
- (d) Définition des études de faisabilité à entreprendre sur les sites hydrauliques.

L'autre variante comprendrait:

- (a) la définition des études de faisabilité sur les sites hydrauliques (\$45.000); et
- (b) l'étude sur le charbon de bois dont je vous ai entretenu à Paris (\$150.000).

Je suppose que la première variante réponds davantage aux priorités que Monsieur Joo' et vous-même avez exprimées à Paris. Cette variante constitue en fait le dernier volet d'une série d'activités successives présentée au gouvernement congolais, et dont le financement des premiers volets est envisagé par la Banque à l'intérieur du deuxième projet d'assistance technique, actuellement en préparation. ESMAP coordonnerait de toute façon le calendrier d'exécution de l'activité qui vous est proposée avec celles qui seraient financées par la Banque, et assurerait l'initiation des premières étapes avant la fin de l'année 1986. L'activité en question a été ajoutée à la version modifiée de la liste qui avait été communiquée à Monsieur Nemo sous couvert d'une lettre de Monsieur Rothermel en date du 12 mai 1986. Vous trouverez cette liste ci-jointe, en annexe 2.

Si cette proposition vous agréee, je vous serais reconnaissant de vous mettre directement en relation avec Messieurs Rothermel et Cox à New York pour la signature des documents appropriés (échange de lettre ou avenant) et le transfert de la dotation de FF 4 millions destinée au financement de nos programmes.

J'adresse copie de la présente à Monsieur Joo' ainsi qu'à Monsieur Rothermel (UNDP, New York) et à Monsieur Richard Dosik dont je vous ai indiqué qu'il dirige la Division de Stratégie et de Préinvestissement Energétique 2 depuis le 1er juillet.

En vous remerciant de l'opportunité de travailler ensemble sur les études énergétiques du tiers monde, je vous prie d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.



Bernard Montfort
Directeur Adjoint par intérim,
Département d'énergie,
Banque mondiale

Copie: M. Julien Joo'
Chef du Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie
Ministère des Relations Extérieures
Coopération et Développement
1 bis, Avenue de Villars
75007 Paris

M. Timothy Rothermel
UNDP
304 East 45th Street
New York, NY 10017

P.J.: Liste d'activités ESMAP

cc: Messrs. Bouhaouala, Bauer, Ouahes, Davis, Menezes (WAP);
Churchill, Hume, Ferroukhi, McCarthy, Iskander, Dosik,
Ahmed, Gulstone, Sharkey, Perine (EGY);
Palein, Homsî, Kranjec (WA2DC); Singh (WA2DR);
Mme. Leach (WAP)

BMontfort:dap

REPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DU CONGO

Société Nationale d'Electricité - Plan de Développement à Moyen Terme
Termes de Référence
(Version abrégée)

Le consultant fera une projection de la demande sur les 10 prochaines années pour le réseau interconnecté. Il devra s'inspirer des études déjà exécutées à ce sujet, qu'il conviendra d'amender ou de corriger. Il considérera au moins deux scénarios.

Le consultant devra définir et proposer un niveau de qualité de service approprié pour les villes de Brazzaville et Pointe Noire. Il devra tenir compte: (i) des considérations de sécurité; (ii) des exigences particulières de certains clients; (iii) des conditions locales; (iv) des capacités techniques et financières de la SNE.

A partir des prévisions de la demande et tenant compte des travaux de réfection des équipements existants, le consultant proposera un plan de développement des moyens de production et transport pour la période 1986-1996. Ce plan devra représenter la séquence d'installation la plus économique pour la SNE.

Pour les moyens de production thermique, le consultant devra déterminer les caractéristiques détaillées des groupes, sélectionner les sites d'implantation, et préparer les spécifications techniques et les plans en vue d'un appel à la concurrence internationale.

Pour les moyens de production hydrauliques, le consultant devra examiner les inventaires existants des sites hydrauliques, sélectionner les plus appropriés au plan de développement, et définir un programme d'études de faisabilité à entreprendre.

CHARCOAL PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT
Draft Project Outline

Production of charcoal, mainly for export markets, is one of the uses under consideration for the eucalyptus plantations managed and operated by the Unite d'afforestation industrielle du Congo (UAIC) at Pointe Noire. Just over 23,000 ha are planted currently, with expansion plans to 50,000 ha. Exploitation of the first crop for producing electric poles will start in late 1986. Charcoal could be produced using the residues from this operation; alternatively, direct exploitation of the crop for charcoal production could be considered.

The study would be undertaken in two phases. Phase I includes the following components:

1. Review suggested scenarios for plantation utilization and/or design alternatives to evaluate in each case
 - (a) total biomass and residue availability by site and time,
 - (b) potential production sites and organization and management of production at each site, and
 - (c) investment and management options for sustaining minimum volumes for economic production.
2. Assess national and international markets for size of potential demand, competitive delivery costs, transport options and organization.
3. Select most appropriate technology and conduct a financial and economic analysis of production and transport to identified markets.

If the results of Phase I are favorable, the study would proceed into Phase II:

1. Training in the operation of selected kiln model(s).
2. Test selected kiln model(s) to monitor performance, production quality, and operational constraints.
3. Design future global production strategy based on the outcomes above, outlining costs and financial requirements for continued/expanded production, further training requirements, and technical and logistical design.

Activités de préinvestissement et de préfaisabilité
dans le cadre du PAGE 1986

Pays	Activité	Coût	Critères
		(\$ E.U.)	
Congo	Plan de développement 1986-1996	200.000	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	90.000	2
<i>Madagascar</i> Sao Tomé et Principe	<i>Diagnostic énergétique</i> Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de combustibles ligneux	134.000	3
9 Madagascar	Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra	250.000	1
Haiti	Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois	85.000	3
Rwanda	Production de charbon de bois	31.000	3
Rwanda	Perspectives d'utilisation de la tourbe	325.000	3
		<u>1.115.000</u>	\$ EU

Cameroon

Power Efficiency

Copy for info: Humme, Ahmed, Sharkey *done*

French - clear



For use of Cable Operations Unit only
Réserve du Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

CABLE

use of draftee - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date : 17 July 1986	Drafter - Rédacteur : T. COX/vh	Room - Bureau : FF1298	Ext. - Poste : 5854
Dept.: UNDP/DGIP	Assignment - Compte :	File - Dossier : INT/85/J01	

<i>M. Montfort</i>		

DP.261

TO:
A:

M. JEAN NEMO

LE DIRECTEUR ADJOINT DES

POLITIQUE DU DEVELOPPEMENT

MINISTERE DES RELATIONS EXTERIERES

COOPERATION DE DEVELOPPEMENT

20 RUE MONSIEUR

75700 PARIS, FRANCE

OBJET: CONTRIBUTION FRANCAISE AUX PROGRAMMES PNUD/BANQUE MONDIALE

DANS LE SECTEUR ENERGETIQUE. SUITE A MA LETTRE DU 12 MAI DERNIER ET AUX

DERNIERES DISCUSSIONS ENTRE MONSIEUR GUILLAUD ET MONSIEUR MONTFORT DE LA

BANQUE MONDIALE NOUS VOUS SERIONS RECONNAISSANT DE BIEN VOULOIR NOUS

INFORMER LA SITUATION EN CE QUI CONCERNE LE VERSEMENT DE LA DEUXIEME

CONTRIBUTION FRANCAISE A CES PROGRAMMES QUI A ETE PREVUE PAR LE FAC PAR

SUITE DE LEUR DECISION DU 27 FEVRIER 1986. SI VOUS AVEZ BESOIN DE

QUELQUES INFORMATIONS SUPPLEMENTAIRES A CE SUJET N'HESITEZ PAS A NOUS

CONTACTER. HAUTE CONSIDERATION

ROTHERMEL

NNNN

////

Actually, the ball is in our camp, momentarily in our camp, I'm concerning the Congo. Therefore, this text clearly shows to the French a lack of coordination between ESTAD and UNDP!

Cleared by: _____
Visé par: _____

Authorized by: *T. Rothermel*
Autorisé par: Timothy S. Rothermel, Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects

Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

File France.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 1, 1986

TO: Mr. Saunders, Acting Assistant Director, EGY

FROM: Bernard Montfort, Chief, EGY61

SUBJECT: Visit to the French Government on July 10-11, 1986
Back to Office Report

1. In accordance with my Terms of Reference, I visited the Ministère des Relations Extérieures/Coopération et Développement (MRE/CODEV). Specifically, I met with Mr. Guillaud (Directeur des Politiques de Développement) and Mr. Joo' (Chef du Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie), our current contacts in the Ministry at the working level.

2. One objective of the visit was to respond to the Ministry's wish to be periodically informed about the development of ESMAP. The other objective was to secure the FF 4 million pledge made by the French delegation to the January 1986 Paris meeting on ESMAP. It was confirmed to me that the Ministry is ready to honor its pledge along the conditions outlined in my back-to-office report of March 12, 1986, i.e. the contribution will by and large be untied. However there is one small outstanding problem to be resolved before the transfer of funds can be effected, concerning our activities in the Congo, as outlined below.

3. Mr. Joo' is keen on getting involved with us in further energy work in the Congo and the Ministry is prepared to contribute an additional FF 400.000 (left over from the Trans Energ study) toward the financing of key ESMAP activities, under the assumption that the balance will be financed by ESMAP. I was ready to discuss this subject since it had already been raised by Mr. Joo' with the Congo Assessment mission (with Mr. Ferroukhi in the field, and Ms. Perine in Paris) and proposed a feasibility study for charcoal production from the Unité d'afforestation industrielle du Congo (UAIC) plantations. Mr. Joo' responded that, while he was possibly interested in a charcoal study, he felt it was not central enough to the Congolese energy sector problems. He would like to use the additional French contribution on something more central and visible, in power for example. The financing would be shared between the French (FF 400.000 additional funds) and ESMAP (FF 1 million). Although this in a way results in tying a portion of the FF 4.000.000 contribution, I believe we should accept it. Firstly, we wish to go ahead with an ESMAP program in the Congo, which in any event will include power sector activities coordinated with those being prepared by WAPEG under the Second Technical Assistance Project. Secondly, there are few donors interested in financing ESMAP power sector work. Finally the list of ESMAP activities sent to the French government by Mr. Rothermel on May 12 (Annex 1) had to be modified anyway because of the postponement of a few activities. The proposed revised list is attached in Annex 2.

Next Steps

3. All we have to do is send to Mr. Guillaud the updated list of ESMAP tasks in Annex 2. Upon receipt of such updated list, the Ministry will dispatch to UNDP a contract amendment 1/ to be signed and returned to the Ministry. The FF 4.000.000 will then be transferred to UNDP.

4. I pointed out that it may prove difficult to achieve substantial disbursements during CY86 on any ESMAP activity added to the list at this late hour. This however is not an issue for the Ministry, and Mr. Guillaud indicated that the CY86 contribution to ESMAP will be justified if the activities are simply "initiated" in CY86.

Attachments

cc. Messrs.: Bouhaouala, Bauer, Davis, Menezes (WAP);
Hume, McCarthy, Iskander, Dosik, Ahmed (EGY);
Palein, Homsî, Kranjec (WA2DC); Singh (WA2DR);
Harland, Rothermel/Cox (UNDP, New York)

Mme.: Leach (WAP)

BMontfort:dap

1/ Although Messrs. Tom Cox and Guillaud had agreed that a simple exchange of letters was sufficient, it appears that the wording of the original agreement between UNDP and the French Government requires a more formal amendment.

Activités de préinvestissement et de préfaçabilité
dans le cadre du PAGE 1986

Pays	Activité	Coût total	Critères
		(\$ E.U.)	
Côte d'Ivoire	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	90.000	2
	Stratégie de l'énergie pour les ménages	400.000	3
	Conservation de l'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports	115.000	1
Sao Tomé et Príncipe	Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de combustibles ligneux	134.000	3
Madagascar	Evaluation des ressources énergétiques pour les ménages	400.000	1
	Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra	200.000	1
Ile Maurice	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	150.000	2
Djibouti	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	70.000	2
	Gestion de la demande de l'énergie	40.000	1
Haiti	Chauffe-eau solaires et séchage solaire des cultures	85.000	3
	Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois	85.000	3
		1.769.000 \$ EU	
		soit millions FF	

Activités de préinvestissement et de préfaçabilité
dans le cadre du PAGE 1986

Pays	Activité	Coût total	Critères
		(\$ E.U.)	
Congo	Plan de développement 1986-1996	200.000	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	90.000	2
Sao Tomé et Principe	Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de combustibles ligneux	134.000	3
Madagascar	Evaluation des ressources énergétiques pour les ménages	400.000	1
	Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra	200.000	1
Ile Maurice	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	150.000	2
Djibouti	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	70.000	2
	Gestion de la demande de l'énergie	40.000	1
Haiti	Chauffe-eau solaires et séchage solaire des cultures	85.000	3
	Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois	85.000	3
		<u>1.454.000</u>	\$ EU
		soit	millions FF



Dt. Recd. 5/30 Log No. 1147

For Action To Hasard

For Tom by the attached

get a copy sent with this

mat. was letter

Reference File: ① UNDP

② France-donor

With the compliments

of the

Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

attachments were the same
as those sent by us to 906-5854
Mr. Rothermel. 912-

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

M. Montfort

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 906 5000

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: INT/85/J01

12 mai 1986

Monsieur le Directeur adjoint,

Objet: INT/85/J01, participation française aux programmes
PNUD/Banque mondiale dans le secteur énergétique

Suite à nos réunions des 3 et 4 mars dernier à Paris et à votre lettre 200365 DPL/SED/SEC du 17 mars 1986 concernant la convention particulière entre le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) et le Ministère français des Relations Extérieures en date du 13 Décembre 1985, nous tenons à vous remercier au nom du PNUD et de la Banque Mondiale pour avoir organisé ces échanges de vue que nous ont paru d'un grand intérêt. En même temps nous voudrions vous remercier pour nous avoir informé de la décision du FAC du 27 Février 1986 en ce qui concerne la deuxième contribution du gouvernement français de 4 million de Franc français aux programmes PNUD/Banque mondiale dans le secteur énergétique. J'ai aussi bien constaté que les discussions qui ont été lieu à Paris étaient le point de départ d'une meilleure coordination entre nos activités multilatérales et vos propres programmes d'aide bilatérale.

Afin de vous permettre de concrétiser les choses, nous étions convenus avec Monsieur Guillaud de vous fournir un ensemble d'activités ESMAP au financement desquelles la contribution du FAC apporterait un soutien. Vous voudrez bien trouver ci-joint un document que nous vous proposons comme base de départ, sachant que les aléas de la programmation et de la situation dans les pays concernés pourraient éventuellement amener des modifications, lesquelles vous seraient naturellement soumises. 11 ?

M. Jean Nemo
Le Directeur adjoint des
Politique du Développement
Ministère des Relations Extérieures
Coopération et Développement
20 rue Monsieur
75700 Paris, France



- 2 -

Nous nous tenons à votre entière disposition pour tout renseignement complémentaire dont vous auriez besoin. En espérant que vous pourrez effectuer dans un proche futur le versement convenu de 4 million FF au compte de contributions du PNUD à la Banque Worms à Paris veuillez accepter, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tim Rothermel".

Timothy S. Rothermel

Directeur

Division des Projets Mondiaux et Interregionaux

April 13, 1986

Tom Cox, UNDP

Subject: CY86 French Contribution

Dear Tom,

As agreed, please find attached the proposed note to be sent to the French Government, in addition to the corresponding set of project outlines.

Best Regards,



Bernard Montfort

cc: Messrs. Hume, de Capitani (EGY)
Ms. Sharkey (EGY)

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

DRAFT

le 14 avril 1986

Monsieur Castella
Ministère des relations extérieures
Direction des politiques de développement
Bureau des stratégies sectorielles
20, rue Monsieur
75700 - Paris
France

Cher Monsieur,

Suite à nos réunions des 3 et 4 mars dernier à Paris, je tiens à vous remercier au nom du PNUD et de la Banque Mondiale pour avoir organisé ces échanges de vue qui nous ont paru d'un grand intérêt.

En premier lieu, ces discussions sont le point de départ d'une meilleure coordination entre nos activités multilatérales et vos propres programmes d'aide bilatérale. Nous nous félicitons que cela se traduise par ailleurs par une contribution de Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) à hauteur de 4 million FF. pour l'année 1986.

Afin de vous permettre de concrétiser les choses, nous étions convenus avec Monsieur Guillaud de vous fournir un ensemble d'activités ESMAP au financement desquelles la contribution du FAC apporterait un soutien. Vous voudrez bien trouver ci-joint un document que nous vous proposons comme base de départ, sachant que les aléas de la programmation et de la situation dans les pays concernés pourrait éventuellement amener des modifications, lesquelles vous seraient naturellement soumises.

Nous nous tenons à votre disposition pour tout renseignement complémentaire dont vous auriez besoin.

En espérant que vous pourrez effectuer dans un proche futur le versement convenu de 4 million FF. au compte énergie du PNUD, nous vous prions d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Tim Rothermel

P.J.: 1

BMontfort:mac

DOCUMENT DE PROJET
EN VUE D'UN FINANCEMENT PAR LES AUTORITES FRANCAISES

Introduction

La dotation française de 4.000.000 FF. destinée au financement, au titre de l'année 1986, du programme conjoint PNUD/Banque mondiale d'aide à la gestion du secteur de l'énergie (PAGE) sera affectée aux activités PAGE satisfaisant certains critères. Cette note précise les critères, propose une liste d'activités PAGE satisfaisant ces critères et susceptibles d'être exécutées en totalité ou en partie au cours de l'année 1986 et indique les modalités par lesquelles cette liste pourrait être amenée à subir des modifications.

Critères

Les activités PAGE considérées se rapportent aux pays appartenant à la liste du Fonds d'aide et de coopération (Page 4).

Les activités appartiennent de plus à l'une des catégories suivantes:

1. Maîtrise et planification de l'énergie. Il peut s'agir de maîtrise de l'énergie dans les usages industriels et du transport ou bien dans le domaine des usages domestiques. Leur but est d'assister les pays intéressés à définir les mesures à prendre en vue d'une meilleure utilisation ou d'une meilleure substitution des sources d'énergie.
2. Efficacité des systèmes électriques. Les composantes principales de ces études concernent (a) l'amélioration de la disponibilité des équipements de production; (b) la réduction des pertes techniques dans les réseaux de transport et distribution; et (c) la gestion du comptage des consommateurs et le recouvrement des factures.
3. La filière énergies rurales, comprenant des activités au niveau de l'offre et de la demande de combustibles ligneux; la production de bois (forêts), de la transformation (charbon de bois), l'utilisation de foyers améliorés, et les énergies renouvelables (solaire etc.).

Programme actuel

La liste ci-dessous comporte les activités PAGE en cours ou susceptibles de démarrer en 1986 et pour lesquelles un financement intégral n'est pas assuré. Certaines des activités proposées pourront bénéficier d'un co-financement partiel.

Evolution du programme

Il est concevable que la liste ci-dessus doive être modifiée en fonction de l'évolution des priorités dans les pays concernés ou bien de délais encourus pour parvenir au démarrage effectif des activités. Dans l'hypothèse où les programmes PNUD/Banque mondiale souhaiteraient ajouter des activités à la liste financée par la contribution française, cette modification ne deviendrait effective qu'après échange de lettres entre le PNUD/Banque mondiale et le MRE. En tout état de cause, les activités ajoutées satisferaient les critères géographiques et thématiques énoncés ci-dessus.

Utilisation des fonds

Le programme PNUD/Banque mondiale fournira au MRE au début de l'année 1987 un état financier indiquant le coût des activités concernées.

Activités de préinvestissement et de pré faisabilité
dans le cadre du PAGE 1986

Pays	Activité	Coût total	Critères
		(\$ E.U.)	
Côte d'Ivoire	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	90.000	2
	Stratégie de l'énergie pour les ménages	400.000	3
	Conservation de l'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports	115.000	1
Sao Tomé et Principe	Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de de combustibles ligneux	134.000	3
Madagascar	Evaluation des ressources énergétiques pour les ménages	400.000	1
	Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra	200.000	1
Ile Maurice	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	150.000	2
Djibouti	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	70.000	2
	Gestion de la demande de l'énergie	40.000	1
Haïti	Chauffe-eau solaires et sechage solaire des cultures	85.000	3
	Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois	85.000	3
		1,769.000	\$ EU
	soit	millions FF	

FAC Target Countries

Angola	Ivory Coast
Benin	Haiti
Burundi	Madagascar
Burkina	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Cape Verde	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Mozambique
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Rwanda
Congo	Sao Tome & Principe
Djibouti	Senegal
Dominica	Seychelles
Equatorial Guinea	St. Lucia
Gabon	Togo
Grenada	Zaire
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	

The World Bank

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le 14 avril 1986

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En espérant que vous pourrez effectuer dans un proche futur le versement convenu de 4 million FF. au compte énergie du PNUD, nous vous prions d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

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P.J.: 1

BMontfort:mac

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Activités de préinvestissement et de préaisibilité
dans le cadre du PAGE 1986

Pays	Activité	Coût total	Critères
		(\$ E.U.)	
Côte d'Ivoire	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	90.000	2
	Stratégie de l'énergie pour les ménages	400.000	3
	Conservation de l'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports	115.000	1
Sao Tomé et Principe	Inventaire forestier/étude sur l'offre et la demande de de combustibles ligneux	134.000	3
Madagascar	Evaluation des ressources énergétiques pour les ménages	400.000	1
	Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra	200.000	1
Ile Maurice	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	150.000	2
Djibouti	Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique	70.000	2
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		1,769.000	\$ EU
	soit	millions FF	

FAC Target Countries

Angola	Ivory Coast
Benin	Haiti
Burundi	Madagascar
Burkina	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritania
Cape Verde	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Mozambique
Chad	Niger
Comoros	Rwanda
Congo	Sao Tome & Principe
Djibouti	Senegal
Dominica	Seychelles
Equatorial Guinea	St. Lucia
Gabon	Togo
Grenada	Zaire
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	

April 13, 1986

Tom Cox, UNDP

Subject: CY86 French Contribution

Dear Tom,

As agreed, please find attached the proposed note to be sent to the French Government, in addition to the corresponding set of project outlines.

Best Regards,



Bernard Montfort

cc: Messrs. Hume, de Capitani (EGY)
Ms. Sharkey (EGY)

Côte d'Ivoire

Economies d'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports

Le but de cette activité est d'assister le Gouvernement à lancer un programme national d'économies d'énergie. La participation du PAGE se résume à:

- (a) analyser le cadre institutionnel et l'environnement politique du Bureau national de conservation de l'énergie (BNCE) afin de définir son efficacité actuelle et potentielle;
- (b) fournir une assistance et des conseils techniques au personnel du BNCE pour l'exécution de diagnostics énergétiques dans l'industrie et dans les activités de substitution de combustibles; et
- (c) définir et fournir l'assistance technique nécessaire pour la préparation de projets de démonstration dans le secteur des transports.

Le coût total de cette activité est de l'ordre de E.U.\$115.000 ce qui sera co-financé par le FAC/AFME et par USAID. Des fonds additionnels sont néanmoins requis, surtout pour les projets de démonstration.

UNDP/World Bank
Energy Sector Management Program
Project Proposal
IVORY COAST: National Energy Conservation Program

Background

1.1 In April 1985, the Energy Assessment Report noted that little attention had been paid to achieving industrial energy savings and that there has been little concern for energy efficiency in the transport sector; programs for improving the energy efficiency of industrial processes, and for fuel conservation and substitution in transport were recommended. In September 1985, a USAID-financed study concluded that the industrial and transport sectors presented the greatest opportunity for achieving energy savings, with potential annual savings of 62,000 TOE in these sectors in the long run, or almost \$18 million. The industrial sector consumes an estimated 591,000 TOE annually (petroleum products, electricity and agricultural residues) and land transport requires 550,000 TOE per year (250,000 TOE of gasoline and the remainder in diesel). Finally, in December 1985, the Ministry of Industry issued a project document outlining the elements of a national energy conservation program, including efforts for industry, transport, buildings and households, and the public sector.

1.2 The goals of the Government proposal are to establish an institutional commitment to energy conservation and to achieve specific energy savings over a five-year project period. To realize the first goal, an interministerially-directed National Office of Energy Conservation (NOEC) has been proposed within the Ministry of Industry. It will, *inter alia*, undertake energy audits, conduct public education campaigns and maintain a data base. For industrial energy conservation, a short-term objective of 15% savings in petroleum product consumption and a 5% reduction in electricity use has been set. In the medium-term (5 years), the objective is to achieve 50% of project long-run savings (\$7.5 million annually). The twofold objectives for conserving energy in the transport sector are: (1) to reduce fuel consumption by heavy transport through driver training, fleet management and vehicle replacement; and (2) to reduce energy use by individual vehicles through public education and promotion of energy-efficient vehicles. These translate to a financial objective of saving 14,000 TOE, or \$2.2 million, per year in the medium-term.

1.3 Financing has been secured for some of the proposed national energy conservation program but more assistance is needed and additional work that has, as of yet, not been foreseen, is required. USAID has committed \$200,000, with \$242,000 coming from the national budget and possible contributions from UNIDO and FAC/AFME. ESMAP could assist with some of the unfunded program components as well as with additional work not identified in the project proposal.

Objectives

2.1 To enable the Government to implement a successful energy conservation program, the objectives of ESMAP participation are:

- (a) to strengthen the effectiveness of the NOEC by carefully defining the institutional setting and policy environment which it will exist in;
- (b) to provide technical expertise and guidance in the conduct of actual industrial energy audits, including assistance with energy substitution; and
- (c) to design and provide technical assistance for pilot conservation projects in the transportation sector.

Scope of Work

3.1 USAID and the Government have provided funds for the staff and equipment necessary to create a National Office of Energy Conservation. The NOEC will be attached to the Energy and Infrastructure Division of the Ministry of Industry but its policies will be determined by an Interministerial Commission on Energy Conservation, with representation from eight additional ministries. Given this potentially complex arrangement, institutional issues need to be clearly defined and resolved so that the NOEC can effectively implement policy. The tasks related to a study of the NOEC's institutional and policy environment are:

- (a) review the present Government agencies and institutions active in the field of energy conservation in the Ivory Coast and recommend methods of coordinating their activities;
- (b) identify existing institutional and legal constraints on efficient implementation of energy conservation policies and recommend measures to alleviate the constraints;
- (c) propose and evaluate incentives for the promotion of industrial energy conservation, e.g. the proposed energy consumption tax for industry;
- (d) review alternatives for financing the NOEC, e.g. the energy tax, and suggest ways of ensuring adequate support for its operational needs; and
- (e) define the ways by which the NOEC will interface with existing private and public sector institutions.

When this information is available, NOEC will be better prepared to implement its policies and programs through relevant

institutions, Governmental agencies, research organizations, legislation and regulations.

3.2 USAID funding has been secured to develop an industrial data base and information center, to establish a training program and to undertake a pilot program of audits. For this pilot effort to be comprehensive and influential, two additional activities need to be conducted. In the Ivory Coast, there is substantial potential for energy substitution in industry; ESMAP is currently assessing agricultural and agro-industrial residue utilization prospects. To ensure that initial audits consider the full range of energy savings, expertise will be provided to investigate the costs, benefits and techniques for utilizing biomass and other economical fuels as energy substitutes in industries. Then, some long-range planning assistance will be provided to outline a multi-year program of audits and to review alternative financing arrangements for investments in energy conservation and substitution (leasing, joint-ventures, shared saving plans, energy services contracts, etc.).

3.3 Government, USAID and FAC/AFME funds have been arranged for equipment, training and a public awareness campaign for energy conservation in the transportation sector. However, no support has been secured for pilot operations in this area. Thus, ESMAP will provide technical assistance to:

- (a) design initial transportation conservation projects;
- (b) undertake a pilot project to demonstrate a cost-effective program of energy savings in transport, and to train NOEC staff; and
- (c) recommend means of financing additional transportation conservation efforts.

Organization and Costs

4.1 The activities will be supervised in the field by ESMAP staff. The work will require the following consultants: an institutional expert, an energy conversion engineer, an industrial energy conservation specialist and a transport conservation expert. The institutional expert will be fielded first as the NOEC is currently being formed and it will need to be operating relatively smoothly prior to the initiation of other activities. The conversion engineer and industrial conservation expert can begin work at the same time, with the latter incorporating the work of the former in his final report. The transportation energy consultant will spend three months in the field on project development and initial implementation, preparing a final report on his recommendations and findings.

4.2 The full scope of activities will cost an estimated \$115,000,

Table 4.1: ESMAP ASSISTANCE TO NOEC

Item	Cost (US\$)
Consultants:	
- Institutional Expert (6 wks. field + 10 days report writing)	19,000
- Energy Conversion Engineer (3 wks. field + 5 days report writing)	9,500
- Industrial Conservation Specialist (5 wks. field + 10 days report writing)	16,500
- Transport Conservation Expert (12 wks. field + 15 days report writing)	36,000
Travel	
4 r.t. U.S.-Ivory Coast	8,800
Per diem	
26 wks. x 7 x \$81	14,750
Sub-total	104,550
Miscellaneous (equipment, etc.)	
10%	10,500
TOTAL	115,050
	say 115,000

Côte d'Ivoire

Stratégie de l'énergie pour les ménages

Le rapport d'évaluation a identifié la nécessité de préparer des actions pour résoudre les problèmes liés à la surexploitation de la forêt naturelle aussi bien que l'inadéquation évidente entre l'offre et la demande de l'énergie dans les ménages. L'objectif de cette activité est de protéger les ressources forestières locales et d'améliorer l'efficacité de l'offre et de la demande des énergies consommées par les ménages. Trois options stratégiques seront étudiées: la substitution des combustibles, la gestion de la demande (politiques de prix) et des activités qui faciliteraient l'augmentation de l'offre (l'approvisionnement). L'exécution de cette activité prendra environ 18 mois et le coût total est estimé à E.U.\$400.000.

UNDP/World Bank
Energy Sector Management Program
Project Proposal
IVORY COAST: HOUSEHOLD ENERGY STRATEGY

Background

1.1 The Energy Assessment Report for the Ivory Coast (April 1985) highlights the need for concerted measures to deal with regionalized overexploitation of the country's natural forest cover, as well as the widening gap between urban household fuel demand and rural supply. 60% of energy consumption in the Ivory Coast occurs in the domestic sector and fuelwood (firewood and charcoal) accounts for over 90% of total household energy consumption. The remainder is made up of electricity, LPG and kerosene.

1.2 Forest resources are being rapidly depleted due to the combined effects of fuelwood harvesting, as well as over-exploitation of sources for timber extraction and land clearing for agricultural expansion. At a deforestation rate of 290,000 ha/yr, the combined annual fuelwood productivity potential (on a sustained yield basis) of the southern dense forest zone and the northern savannah zone has dropped from 13.3 million m³ in 1980 to 8 million m³ in 1985. This increasing deforestation often leads to environmental decay and ensuing declines in agricultural productivity.

1.3 As fuelwood supply sources in the Ivory Coast are site-specific, there may be shortages within the regions even when surpluses exist countrywide. Urban areas and their surrounding rural populations are expected to experience the most difficulties in finding adequate supplies to meet demand. By 1990, urban populations will be facing a fuelwood supply shortfall of 82,000 m³ which is projected to increase to 8.5 million m³ by the year 2000, despite a continuing rural surplus. Available rural surpluses in rural areas cannot be counted on to offset shortages in other regions due to very high collection and transport costs, and the absence of a well-organized, efficiency charcoal production system.

Objectives

2.1 A household energy strategy is a policy and project-oriented approach which clarifies and seeks to resolve principal energy problems in the domestic sector. For the Ivory Coast, the long-term objective of such a strategy is to concomitantly protect indigenous forest resources and to provide the consumer with current or higher utility from present or lower levels of energy consumption per capita. The short-term tasks for preparing such a strategy are:

- (a) to compile and develop an accurate disaggregated data base for analytical and policy development purposes;

- (b) to identify, test and establish a hierarchy of effective policy and project options, especially for urban consumers; and
- (c) to prepare a detailed, coordinated plan of action that will protect the environment and maintain consumer well-being.

Scope of Work

3.1 To achieve the interconnected goals of environmental protection and consumer satisfaction, three strategic options are available: inter-fuel substitution; demand management, including pricing policies; and activities to increase existing supply. Prior to beginning this work, though, an accurate, disaggregated and comprehensive household energy data base must be assembled to allow for the formulation of effective policies and programs. Specifically, a household energy survey in Abidjan, Bouaké and Korhogo should be conducted to develop information on energy prices, consumption patterns and end-uses. On the supply side, the marketing and distribution systems for charcoal in urban areas and woody biomass in rural areas need to be documented and described.

3.2 Substitution. Currently, LPG is the least-cost cooking fuel substitute but there are several constraints to its wider use, of which the most important is supply. Butane must be imported to meet residential demand; however, if natural gas becomes available, internal refinery fuel needs could be met and up to 20,000 tons of LPG could be produced by the refinery for households. This would more than cover the current market of about 60,000 homes, but continued imports would be required to expand the residential market. The second constraint concerns the high first costs of converting to LPG and the household cash flow problem. Agricultural residues are more widely available than LPG as a potential substitute for fuelwood; an estimated 180,000 TOE annually are available as a renewable energy resource. The feasibility of processing, transporting and marketing key residues is currently being studied by an ESMAP project.

3.3 The work required here consists of determining the supply-demand scenarios for LPG and agricultural residues, as well as other potential substitutes such as kerosene and electricity. Where necessary, appropriate equipment and marketing strategies should be devised. Equipment development and selection will involve gauging the social acceptability of new appliances and designing/selecting equipment suitable to Ivorian habits, conditions and budgets. The market analysis will begin with a detailed assessment of the current production and sales systems. Then, the analysis will consider the relative merits of local vs. foreign appliance manufacture, alternative fuel and equipment distribution channels, pricing policy and design of a promotion program.

3.4 Demand management. Activities in this area will focus on implementing an improved cookstove program, promoting household energy conservation, and developing fuel pricing policies. Expenditures on

commercial cooking fuel account for 8 - 17% of average annual household income and this is partially due to the use of inefficient stoves. Thus, a program to promote improved wood and charcoal stoves, using the existing production and marketing systems, needs to be formulated and vigorously supported. Household energy conservation can also be achieved by a program to influence energy utilization habits and to replace energy-using appliances (e.g. lights, water heaters, air conditioners, ovens, etc.) with more efficient designs. Finally, fuelwood and petroleum pricing policies need to be reevaluated to encourage conservation and substitution. Low cutting fees have induced resource mismanagement and fuelwood scarcity on a local basis so stumpage values for fuelwood and timber exploitation need to be reassessed to reflect the production costs of managing forests on a sustained basis. Also, the impact of Government tax policies on demand for light petroleum products should be evaluated to determine the extent to which tax policy can be used as an effective demand management tool.

3.5 Energy supply. Several measures can be taken to increase energy supplies in the Ivory Coast. There is a need for the rational management of forest reserves which involves the following tasks:

- (c) improve natural forest productivity by replacing undesirable species with others of higher commercial value, while gradually decreasing current levels of over-exploitation;
- (d) develop incentives to encourage private sector participation in establishing and working fast-growing plantations for timber and fuel;
- (e) promote increased utilization of secondary species for commercial timber to be processed in the country; and
- (f) improve forestry extension programs to teach forest protection to rural populations and promote increased use of potential woody biomass wastes which are currently being destroyed.

There is also the promising possibility of developing alternative sources of wood for charcoal production, including wastes from agro-industrial clearing, logging wastes from natural forest exploitation, wastes from Sodefor clearing/thinning operations, and sawmill residues. In a related effort, charcoal supply should be increased by improving charcoal conversion technology, increasing efficiencies from a current level of 10% to an enhanced rate of 25%.

3.6 Related analyses. For each option and sub-option, an appropriate economic and financial analysis should be conducted. Then, the various opportunities can be compared according to their relative economic and financial costs and benefits. This will allow them to be ranked by their internal rates of return and net present values. An institutional evaluation of each possibility will also be prepared to gauge its ease of implementation and management. Finally, the risks

inherent in each course of action will be outlined.

Organization and Costs

4.1 To undertake a household energy strategy, three phases need to be completed: (a) data collection and analysis, including an evaluation of fuel pricing and marketing; (b) an action-oriented stage consisting of household energy equipment review, development and testing, as well as an assessment of substitute fuel marketing and measures to increase energy supply; and (c) strategy preparation, including economic and financial analyses. This activity will require the input of five main consultants (a household energy specialist, a stove expert, an oil/gas marketing specialist, an energy forester and an economist) and a team of surveyors. The consultants would be contracted from one firm to facilitate coordination and to guarantee a common methodological approach. Their activities would be supervised in the field by ESMAP, which will also be responsible for assembling the final report.

4.2 The project could be completed in about 18 months and would cost an estimated \$400,000, including ESMAP supervision. Estimated costs are as follows in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: ESTIMATED COSTS

Item	Cost
	(US\$)
Consultants	180,000
Surveyors and computer programmer	80,000
Per diem	35,000
Travel	10,000
Equipment	20,000
Miscellaneous	20,000
ESMAP supervision (including final reporting)	55,000
TOTAL	400,000

Côte d'Ivoire

Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique

L'objectif de cette activité est d'assister l'EECI à définir un programme pour réduire les pertes techniques, non-techniques et de conversion et d'améliorer le rendement des centrales. La mission ESMAP s'est rendue récemment à Abidjan et le rapport est en cours de préparation.

L'activité consiste à:

- (a) évaluer l'importance des pertes non-techniques par un examen des compteurs et des systèmes de comptabilité et d'encaissement;
- (b) évaluer les problèmes de fiabilité et d'efficacité relatifs aux Unités 3 et 4 de la centrale à vapeur de 200 MW à Vridi;
- (c) définir l'importance et la localisation des pertes de transmission et de distribution; familiariser le personnel de EECI avec une technique analytique à base d'ordinateur pour mieux gérer le système électrique;
- (d) recommander des solutions aux problèmes sus-mentionnés et préparer des termes de référence pour les projets identifiés.

Le coût total de cette activité est de E.U.\$90.000

IVORY COAST
POWER SYSTEM EFFICIENCY AUDIT
ACTIVITY INITIATION BRIEF

Objectives

1. The objectives of the Power Sector Efficiency Audit for the Ivory Coast are:
 - (a) assess the level of non-technical losses through a review of metering, billing and collection procedures;
 - (b) evaluate the reliability and efficiency problems of Units 3 and 4 of the 200 MW Vridi steam power plant;
 - (c) determine the level and location of transmission and distribution losses in the power system and introduce an analytical technique, with the use of a computer program, to the staff of Energie Electrique de Cote d'Ivoire (EECI); and
 - (d) recommend improvements in the above areas and prepare detailed Terms of Reference for projects identified.

Power System Profile

2. The power company, EECI, is a state corporation responsible for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the Ivory Coast. Based on 1984/85 data, EECI has an installed capacity of 963 MW of which 97% is in the interconnected grid and the remaining 3% in isolated centers. Electricity production is around 2,012 GWh of which 58% is hydro, 26% thermal and the remainder imports of hydro power from the Volta River Authority (VRA) in Ghana. There are 16,392 km of transmission/distribution lines. EECI sells about 1,717 GWh distributed as follows: low voltage, 43%; medium voltage, 50%; and high voltage, 7%. There are 351,837 customers in the system and 3,816 employees at EECI. System losses, most of which are in transmission and distribution, in recent years have been in the range of 15-18%.

Major Issues and Scope of Work

Non-Technical Losses

3. Preliminary analysis of the power system losses in 1983/84 and 1984/85 indicates that losses in electricity distribution rose from 7.1% to 14.8% of low and medium voltage sales. Data on sales and losses in these years are given in Annex 4. It is believed that most of the increase in these losses is non-technical in nature, i.e., metering and billing problems, unauthorized connections, etc. Their toll on EECI's finances has been substantial, amounting to US\$15 million in lost revenue during 1984/85 or 40% of the net income loss in that year. In addition, there is a problem with collections which is perhaps due to the two-month billing cycle combined with recent tariff increases, resulting in large electricity bills. EECI management has launched a program to investigate problems with meters, connections and abnormalities in customer management but would like an independent audit and comprehensive recommendations for improvements. The work program of the Audit will include but not be limited to the following tasks:

- (a) review of the meter reading system, number and location of meters and main consumer groups, operations of the metering unit, maintenance and calibration of meters, and hardware and software requirements for an efficient metering system;
- (b) review of the organization of the billing and collection system, monitoring and control procedures, and hardware and software requirements for an efficient billing collection system;
- (c) review of connection/reconnection policies and operational practices, penalties for illegal connections, hardware and software requirements for improved operation, and presentation of proposals for improvements of these functions; and
- (d) definition of the overall costs and financial returns of the proposed changes and an action plan presenting the implementation strategy of the recommended actions/programs. This should include a timetable with targets and specific guidelines to achieve them.

Reliability and Efficiency of the Vridi Plant

4. The Vridi power plant has four steam units which run on heavy fuel oil, each with a specific fuel consumption of about 315 grams per kWh. Units 1 and 2 each have a capacity of 30 MW and were commissioned in 1968/69. Units 3 and 4, commissioned in 1976, each have a capacity of 70 MW. In addition, four 22-MW gas turbines were installed in 1984 and these are used mainly for emergency purposes, each with less than 4,000 service hours accumulated. The layout of the gas turbine plant would

allow the addition of heat recovery boilers and a turbine to generate an additional 40 MW using combined cycle operation. Summary data on these units is given in Annex 1.

5. A rehabilitation program is already underway for the older steam units (Units 1 and 2). Therefore, the Audit will focus mainly on the performance of Units 3 and 4 and will also consider the economic viability of converting the gas turbine units for combined cycle operation. The performance of Units 3 and 4 has not been satisfactory due to poor design, inadequate maintenance and adverse site conditions. Although the units have logged less than 35,000 operating hours (an average of about 4,300 operating hours per year), large components of the boiler, i.e., economizer wall, tubes, fuel system and burners, need replacement. In addition, turbine nozzles are badly corroded and are being recharged pending replacement. Much of the corrosion problem apparently is due to the lack of sufficient conservation of equipment during long stand-by periods. Furthermore, since 1980/81, the unavailability factors of the units have fluctuated greatly, and have been as high as 90% for Unit 3 and 70% for Unit 4. EECI has arranged with the supplier of the units, GIE-Ansaldo (Italy), to correct major design shortcomings and make the necessary repairs. The repairs should improve the performance of the units in the short term. However, the utility would like a thorough, independent evaluation of the condition of the units as well as operation and maintenance practices.

6. The Power Efficiency Audit will evaluate the overall condition of the units and its work program will include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- (a) determination of the costs of rehabilitation of the units and the potential for capacity and energy recovery taking into account the expected future capacity factor;
- (b) review of the scope for taking advantage of advances in technology by retrofitting more efficient parts;
- (c) review of operational practices with respect to efficiency monitoring and control, including the adequacy and condition of instrumentation and controls;
- (d) review of the maintenance programs and procedures, their effectiveness and spare parts stocks;
- (e) review of fuel quality control;
- (f) review of each unit's thermal efficiency and availability;
- (g) review of the opportunities for reducing auxiliary power consumption;

- (h) assessment of the need for training programs to improve efficiency in generation;
- (i) review of conservation procedures in stand-by periods; and
- (j) evaluation of the economic viability of converting gas turbine units to combined cycle operation.

Technical Losses in Transmission/Distribution

7. EECI's losses have increased substantially from 10% of gross generation in 1982/83 to 17.8% in the first ten months of 1984/85. Data on generation, sales, and losses for this period are found in Annex 2. Although it is believed that most of the increase is due to non-technical problems, it is an important first step to have a detailed analysis of technical losses. In this regard, the power factor is generally low (0.7 to 0.8), despite tariff penalties for low power factors. At the same time, the Vridi units are frequently operated to generate reactive power. The Audit team will collect a detailed set of technical data on the power system, including a single-line diagram, to determine the level and location of losses in each part of the system. A sample of the information required is attached as Annex 3. The Distribution Primary Analysis program (DPA) will be introduced to EECI staff and with their assistance used as a technical tool to carry out the following work program:

- (a) estimation of technical losses at different transmission and distribution levels, their value and loss reduction potential;
- (b) review of system and selected circuit power factor levels and economic potential for power factor correction measures;
- (c) review of the economic opportunities for reconductoring and reinforcement of lines;
- (d) review of transformer specifications, operational practices and load management;
- (e) general review of distribution planning methods and procedures, system operations and maintenance, voltage and load control management and monitoring procedures;
- (f) general review of design criteria, construction standards and methods, available construction equipment and procedures; and
- (g) assessment of the need for training programs to improve efficiency in transmission and distribution operations.

Mission Timing, Responsibilities and Reporting

8. The field work of the Power Efficiency Audit will begin on February 10, and continue for approximately three weeks. Mr. Gulstone (EGYS2) will be responsible for the overall supervision of the Audit. Mr. Mitchell (EGYS2) will coordinate the audit in the field, analyze the economic viability of proposed projects and prepare the final report. Mr. Ouahes, electrical engineer, (WAPEG), who is involved in the preparation of a power sector rehabilitation project for the Ivory Coast, will join the mission during February 10-21 to provide technical support and continuity of previous WAPEG work with EECI on rehabilitation. The following consultants will provide the specialized technical work required: Mr. A. Kuntz, evaluation of the Vridi power plant; Mr. K. E. Bjorkman, evaluation of technical losses in transmission and distribution; and Mr. P. Nickson, evaluation of non-technical losses and commercial operations.

9. The total effort, including report preparation and travel, should not exceed four months. The cooperating entities will provide data, office space, local transportation and counterpart staff for the duration of the audit. The results will be presented in a concise report with recommendations which differentiate between short- and long-term projects and those which may require more study.

10. The short-term loss reduction projects will outline the immediate steps to be taken to improve the most urgent loss problems in the generation, transmission and distribution systems. These projects will cover a two to three year period and each will be described with an economic justification and an estimate of costs. When required, a "scope of work" and "terms of reference" will be provided to facilitate the contracting of consulting engineering and other services. The short-term projects will be described in suitable terms for presentation for financing by a lending or donor agency.

11. Long-term projects include power plant and distribution programs (equipment, organization and procedures, training) that cover a period of five years and are implemented after the initiation of the short-term projects. These programs will be given a general description, a preliminary cost estimate and a clear definition of objectives, approach and steps required for their preparation.

Vridi Power Plant Performance Data

	Steam Units				Gas Turbine Units			
	1-2		3-4		5-8			
Commissioning dates	1986/69		1976		1984			
Installed capacity	2 x 30		2 x 70		4 x 22			
Fuel	Heavy Fuel		Heavy Fuel		Diesel Oil and HVO			
Specific consumption	315 g/kwh		315 g/kwh		350 g/kwh			
Unavailability of Units (in percent)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980/81	30.0	27.5	70.0	22.0	...	...	...	...
1981/82	19.5	39.0	90.0	70.0	...	...	...	...
1982/83	9.0	12.5	41.0	67.0	...	...	...	...
1983/84	6.0	18.5	14.5	60.5	4.5	15.4	12.5	12.5

(...) Units not yet commissioned.

Source: IVORY COAST: Power Sector Rehabilitation Project Preparation Mission,
November, 1985.

Generation and Sales Data 1982/83 to 1984/85

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 <u>a/</u>
Generation (GWh)			
- Thermal	798.9	1,280.2	881.7
- Hydro	1,197.9	351.3	443.3
- Imports VRA	-	-	-
TOTAL	<u>1,987.8</u>	<u>1,809.3</u>	<u>1,715.0</u>
	*****	*****	*****
Sales (GWh)			
- LV	857.7	720.4	569.1
- MW	834.2	757.3	738.3
- HV + SIR	<u>105.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>101.4</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,793.7</u>	<u>1,577.0</u>	<u>1,409.0</u>
	*****	*****	*****
Losses (GWh)	194.8	234.6	306.0
(% of generation)	10.0	12.2	17.0

a/ Partial data covering October 1984 to July 1985.

Source: IVORY COAST: Power Sector Rehabilitation Project Preparation Mission, November 1985.

Sample Data Required for Distribution Primary Analysis

Technical information required for at least one of each of the following typical feeders of the system:

- a) Residential (over 80% residential type load)
- b) Industrial (over 80% industrial type load)
- c) Commercial (over 80% commercial type load)

1. Single Line Diagram similar to Figure 1. with the following data:

- Section lengths in feet (or meters)
- Conductor size for each section
- Conductor spacing (if three phase. AB, BC, & AC distances. if single phase, phase to neutral distance)
- Number of phases per section
- Installed transformer capacity for each section, detailing number of transformers, size, and if single or three phase units

2. Feeder Maximum demand (kVA)

3. Feeder line to line voltage (kV)

4. Feeder hourly loads (24 hours Monday through Sunday) for Minimum and Maximum loading weeks in a given year

5. Feeder Power Factor

6. Feeder Load Factor (if available, otherwise item 4.)

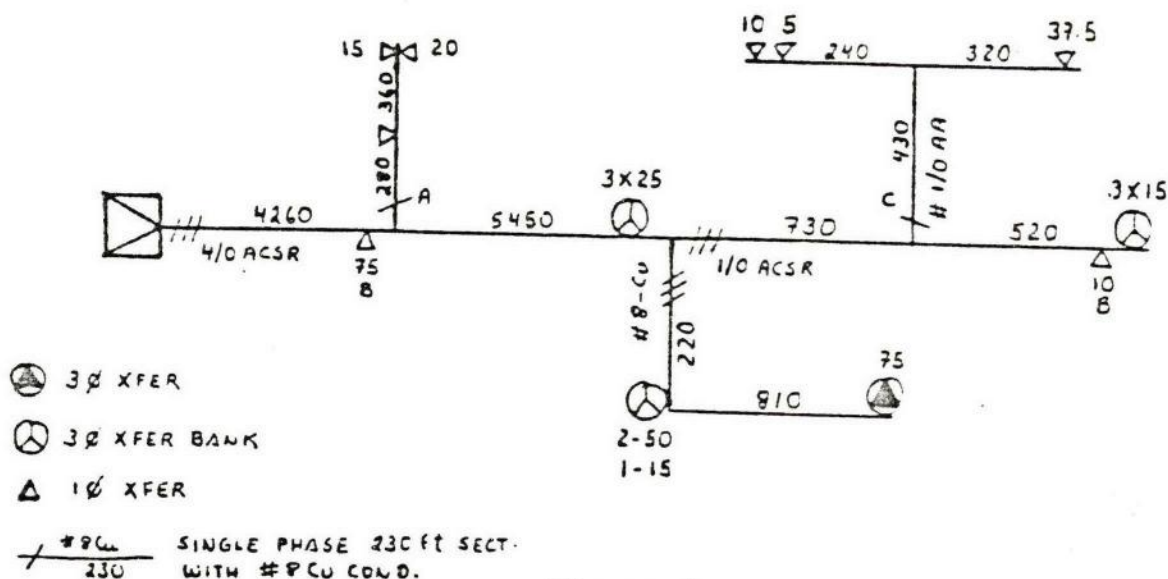


Figure 1

Distribution Loss Analysis

	1983/84 (October to July)	1984/85 (October to July)	Variation
Sales (GWh)			
- LV	612.7	569.1	- 7%
- MV	637.3	738.3	+16%
- HV	82.5	101.4	+23%
TOTAL	1,332.5	1,408.8	+ 5.7
	*****	*****	*****
Losses (GWh)			
- Generation and Transmission	106.6	112.7	
- Distribution	89.3	193.5	
TOTAL	195.9	306.2	
	*****	*****	
Distribution Losses (% of MV + LV Sales)	7.1%	14.8%	

Source: IVORY COAST: Power Sector Rehabilitation Project Preparation Mission,
November 1985.

Sao Tomé et Principe

Inventaire et législation forestière, et étude sur l'offre et la demande des combustibles ligneux

Les objectifs de cette activité, jugée prioritaire dans le rapport d'évaluation, consistent à (a) préparer un inventaire préliminaire des ressources forestières (y compris les arbres se trouvant dans les plantations), (b) préparer des termes de référence pour un inventaire plus détaillé qui comporterait toutes les zones forestières démontrant un grand potentiel de production de bois et de bois de feu et qui évaluerait la production annuelle de chaque zone. Les objectifs de l'étude sur la législation consistent à (a) préparer une loi forestière qui établirait les catégories, l'utilisation, la disponibilité, la gestion, l'exploitation et la protection des zones forestières, (b) préparer des réglementations pour que le gouvernement mette en vigueur cette loi. Une participation au co-financement est recherchée pour lancer cette partie de l'activité dont le coût total est de l'ordre de 60.000 dollars E.U.

Le rapport d'évaluation a aussi identifié de graves instabilités aussi bien pour l'offre des combustibles ligneux que pour les prix de détail et a ainsi recommandé l'exécution d'une étude du réseau actuel de l'offre et de la demande. L'étude incluerait aussi la collecte de données sur les méthodes de carbonisation. Les objectifs de l'activité sont: (a) d'établir le niveau de consommation moyenne de combustibles ligneux pour les ménages; (b) d'établir une base de données sur le réseau existant de l'offre et de la demande et une structure de prix pour la planification de l'offre de ces combustibles dans le futur; (c) de collecter des données sur la production de charbon de bois pour faciliter la préparation de recommandations d'améliorations éventuelles. L'estimation du coût pour cette partie de l'activité est de l'ordre de 74.000 dollars E.U. et un soutien au cofinancement est actuellement recherché.

Le coût total de cette activité est estimé à environ E.U.\$134.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)

Sao Tome and Principe (STP): Forest Inventory and Fuelwood Project

Project Proposal

Background

Unlike most other countries in Western Africa, STP is endowed with a dense and varied forest cover which is composed of both indigenous and exotic species, intermingled with plantations of the country's main cash crops. Combined forest and agro-forest cover on the two islands is estimated at about 80% of the total landmass of 1,000 km².

Preliminary estimates of current trends based on a survey carried out during the Energy Assessment mission suggest that there was no immediate danger of deforestation or "fuelwood crisis" provided adequate and prompt measures are taken to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to manage forest resources. The Ministry needs to be vested with the full legal powers necessary to put policy and planning measures into practice including the regulation of cutting permits, marketing, taxation, and reforestation. Lack of up-to-date knowledge on STP forests is a major handicap in planning and it is necessary to carry out a preliminary forest inventory in all areas presently under exploitation/easily accessible. Therefore the primary goal of this aspect of the project would be to delimit forestry reserve areas and to designate areas for exploitation (timber, firewood, etc.), in addition to helping to define legislative and regulations.

A related problem is of a lack of data on the pattern and level of consumption of woodfuels by households. At the same time the extent of activities of fuelwood and charcoal dealers is not known. The principal source of fuelwood takes the form of free gathering of wood for which no records are kept. The main estimable sources are from logging and sawmill wastes and woody biomass resulting from agro-forestry clearing operations. In view of the need to eliminate fluctuations in woodfuel supply and in retail prices in the market place, a study of the present supply/demand network is required. In order to make recommendations on improvements in charcoal production methods, data is also needed on current carbonization methods.

Aim and Scope of the Proposal

There are two related but distinct aspects of this project:

- (i) The objectives of the preliminary forest inventory and legislation aspects of the project are: to establish an up-to-date inventory of STP's forest cover; to define the terms of reference for a detailed forest inventory, and to recommend and

prepare major laws and regulations relating to the forestry sector.

The scope of the activities involved in achieving these objectives is:

- (a) plot major forest areas;
 - (b) retrieve all existing information on STP forests; and
 - (c) draw up terms of reference for a detailed forest inventory;
 - (d) draft basic forest law governing the categories, uses, access, exploitation, and protection of forested areas, and draft regulations governing the enforcement of the basic legislation with respect to the main points mentioned above.
- (ii) The objectives of the woodfuels supply and demand study of the project are to create a meaningful data base on the supply/demand/pricing aspects of fuelwood and charcoal use in planning and policy formulation.

The scope of activities involved is: carry out a detailed longitudinal study of about 50 households to analyze fuelwood and charcoal input; study production/supply network to determine reasons for fluctuations in supply and in retail prices; research current carbonization methods and establish feasibility of improved charcoal kilns; finance the purchase of two-wheel drive vehicles for use in study field work which will become the property of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's Forestry Service after completion of the study for use in forestry-related work.

Cost/Timing/Status

The government of STP approved this project as an integral part of the Energy Assessment Report (October 1985). A follow-up meeting to the STP Donors Meeting, held in December 1985, will take place in May 1986. It will provide opportunity for discussion on offers and financing from the donor community. The schedule for each of the two segments are:

- (a) Preliminary inventory and legislation - 6 man-months in 1986.
- (b) Woodfuels Supply and Demand Study - 5 man-months in 1986

Costs: Current prices US\$134,000 (including expert fees, travel, per diem, purchase of two 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Documentation

Energy Assessment Report, October 1985

Madagascar

Evaluation des ressources énergétiques des ménages

Les ressources forestières malgaches fournissent 80% de l'offre d'énergie brute. La surexploitation croissante provoque une forte diminution du bois de feu disponible dans les environs des principaux centres urbains.

Le but principal de cette activité est de faire une évaluation des ressources énergétiques des ménages en utilisant la formule suivante:

- (a) la préparation d'un inventaire des ressources forestières et biomassiques actuelles;
- (b) l'identification des propriétaires de ces ressources et des agents qui exploitent les ressources;
- (c) l'évaluation de la possibilité que ces ressources satisfassent la demande nette de l'énergie, en prenant en compte acceptibilité des combustibles potentiels (par exemple charbon de bois à base de pins; et
- (d) l'identification des contraintes potentielles au développement de ces ressources en particulier les coûts d'exploitation, les techniques disponibles de conversion de l'énergie, et les utilisations alternatives des ressources.

L'exécution du travail prendra environ 12 mois et le coût total est estimé à E.U.\$400.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)

Madagascar: Household Energy Resource Assessment

Project Proposal

Background

As explained in the Madagascar Energy Assessment Report (to be published in June 1986), one of the country's main energy problems is its growing fuelwood crisis. Madagascar's forest resources are being over-exploited to provide 80% of the gross energy supply, mainly for household cooking. While there is actually a nationwide surplus of sustainable fuelwood supply over demand, wood cannot be economically transported to the deficit provinces. Thus forest stocks are being heavily depleted around major urban centers, with negative economic and social consequences. To mitigate this problem, the assessment report makes specific recommendations for increasing the supply of cooking fuels and using them more efficiently. Top priority supply side measures include afforestation and recovering currently underutilized biomass resources. Among these resources are wastes from logging operations and from sawmills, cotton and grain crop residues and organic agro-industrial residues.

Aim and Scope of the Proposal

The study's basic objective is to assess both the existing tree cover and the underutilized biomass resources cited above, in the vicinity of the urban centers of Antananarivo, Antsirabe and Mahajanga. This assessment will serve as a basis for pre-investment studies to manage these resources, and for devising a long-term strategy to reduce the present imbalance between the demand for and the sustainable supply of woodfuels. The inventory of the existing tree cover should include natural forest, plantations and farm trees which are economically accessible to the three cities. It should be done on a preliminary basis and involve a reconnaissance of the accessible tree cover, estimating its volume and defining a costed program for a subsequent, more detailed evaluation. This will lay the groundwork for planning long-term programs of afforestation near these major demand centers.

The proposed household energy resource assessment will entail: (i) identifying the tree cover and other biomass resources; (ii) assessing the quantities of each of them; (iii) determining resource ownership and the agents involved (either now or potentially) in their exploitation; (iv) evaluating the adequacy of the resources with respect to final demand for energy, particularly in terms of the acceptability of the potential fuels (e.g. pine charcoal); and (v) identifying any potential constraints to developing these resources. This last item includes the costs of development, available energy conversion techniques, and competing uses of the resources.

Cost and Timing

The study should be conducted by a team composed of a forest inventory specialist, an agronomist and a specialist in agro-industrial wastes, and led by an energy economist. It would cost about US\$400,000 in all and take approximately one year to complete.

EGYS2, April 1, 1986

Madagascar

Planification de l'énergie dans la région du Lac Alaotra

Le Lac Alaotra est la région principale de production rizière de Madagascar mais le pays est devenu importateur de riz alors qu'en 1971 il était exportateur net de riz. L'objectif principal de cette activité est de préparer un programme économique d'investissements pour l'approvisionnement de l'énergie à la région et pour la satisfaction des besoins locaux en ressources financières et humaines.

La préparation du programme d'investissement comprend:

- (a) l'analyse de la situation actuelle de l'offre et de la demande de l'énergie;
- (b) l'évaluation des coûts économiques des ressources actuelles et potentielles de l'énergie;
- (c) la définition de différents scénarios qui serviront de base pour calculer les besoins en énergie;
- (d) la définition de paramètres de planification et de politique énergétiques;
- (e) la définition des dispositions à prendre aux niveaux institutionnels et de la formation du personnel afin de mettre en oeuvre ce programme.

La durée totale de cette activité est estimée à 18 mois et le coût total est de l'ordre de \$200.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)

Madagascar: Lac Alaotra Region Energy Planning Study

Project Proposal

Background

Rice is Madagascar's most important food crop, but the country has turned from a net exporter of rice in 1971 to an importer on an increasing scale. This has been due to a combination of population growth and poor rice yields. The Lac Alaotra area is the country's main rice producing region. Given the critical situation of the Malagasy rice sector, the government is placing a good deal of emphasis on the region and is finalizing plans for its development. Deforestation has had a particularly severe impact on the Lac Alaotra area, which also faces high costs for mechanical and electrical power, for example for use in its rice mills. As proposed in the Madagascar Energy Assessment Report (to be published in June 1986), an integrated energy and agriculture planning study is required for stabilizing and reducing the cost of supplying energy to the Lac Alaotra region.

Aim and Scope of the Proposal

The key objective of the proposed study is to prepare an investment program for supplying energy to the region, and for related resource development and management needs, on a least-cost basis. Anticipated issues include regional electrification, utilization of rice crops residues, afforestation and energy for irrigation. Preparing the investment program will entail: (i) analyzing present energy supply and demand patterns; (ii) assessing the economic costs of present and prospective energy sources; (iii) determining feasible regional development scenarios as a basis for defining energy needs; (iv) defining energy policy and planning issues within an agreed framework for regional economic development; and (v) identifying the suitable institutional arrangements and manpower development required for implementing the plan. The study's output will be a report detailing the proposed investment program along with the regional analysis on which it is based. The work will be carried out in close coordination with the Lac Alaotra Research and Development Committee, comprising local representatives of the Ministry of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform, the Ministry of Animal Production, Fisheries and Forests, and the Malagasy Agricultural Association.

Cost and Timing

The study will be undertaken by a multidisciplinary team led by an energy planner. Team members will include a sociologist, a forester, an agricultural economist, an industrial energy specialist and a hydrologist. The team leader will devote about six man-months to the work, and the other specialists about seven man-months in all. Adding 20 man-months of local staff for household surveys, plus transport and equipment expenses brings the total cost of the study to about US\$200,000. Its total duration would be about 18 months, including 12 months of field work to capture the annual variation of energy demand.

EGYS2, April 1, 1986

Ile Maurice

Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique

Au début des années 80, le Gouvernement de l'Ile Maurice a établi, en collaboration avec le FMI et la BIRD, des programmes pour diminuer les déséquilibres financiers. Puisque les importations pétrolières ont constitué environ 24.4% des recettes à l'exportation au cours des années 1981-1984, il est évident que l'amélioration de l'efficacité de la génération, la réduction des pertes techniques et l'utilisation accrue des ressources locales de l'énergie contribueront à alléger la pression sur la balance des paiements.

Le but de ce diagnostic est de préparer des programmes pour:

- (a) améliorer l'efficacité et la disponibilité des centrales hydrauliques;
- (b) réduire les pertes techniques; et
- (c) réduire le demande des heures de pointe (améliorer la facteur de charge) par l'utilisation de politiques de gestion.

Le coût total de cette activité est estimé à E.U.\$150.000 dont E.U.\$78.200 proviendra d'une participation en co-financement du PNUD.



Joint UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program

MAURITIUS

POWER SECTOR EFFICIENCY AUDIT

ACTIVITY INITIATION BRIEF

NOVEMBER 1985

Energy Strategy and Preinvestment Division II
Energy Department
The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433

MAURITIUS

POWER SECTOR EFFICIENCY AUDIT

ACTIVITY INITIATION BRIEF

NOVEMBER 1985

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I. BACKGROUND

1.1 After a decade of high growth rates, the economy of Mauritius faced serious difficulties starting with the dramatic decline of sugar prices in 1976 and the second oil price increase in 1979. The deterioration of the terms of trade led to balance of payments problems which were further aggravated by an expansionary fiscal policy. In response to the ensuing financial imbalances, the Government embarked, in the early 1980's, on a series of stabilization and adjustment programs supported by the IMF and structural adjustment lending by the IBRD.

1.2 The energy sector and the power sub-sector play a special role in the stabilization efforts in two ways. Firstly, oil imports represent a high proportion of export earnings (on average, about 24.4% between 1981 and 1984). Consequently, improvements in generation efficiency, reduction of technical losses and increased use of domestic resources for generation would help to ease the pressure on the balance of payments. Secondly, a significant proportion of the government's capital investment is directed to the energy sector (between 15 and 20% of gross fixed public investment 1981-1985), and within it, the largest portion is devoted to the power sub-sector. Reductions in capital expenditures through economic plant rehabilitation and through demand management are therefore an important tool to improve the fiscal situation.

1.3 In consonance with these objectives, and following on the Energy Assessment's recommendations,^{1/} the purpose of the audit is to prepare a set of project oriented programs to:

- (a) improve the efficiency and availability of hydro electric plants;
- (b) reduce technical losses; and
- (c) reduce peak demand (improve the load factor) through demand management policies.

1.4 This Activity Initiation Brief describes the scope of work to be done in the Audit, its timetable and organization.

^{1/} "Mauritius: Issues and Options in the Energy Sector", December 1981, Report No. 3510-MAS.

II. SCOPE OF WORK

Hydro Plant Efficiency Improvement and Rehabilitation

2.1 Hydro plant generation is on average about 15% of total generation. Excluding the Champagne station, the existing hydro plants are relatively old (more than 30 years on average) and need rehabilitation.

2.2 The Central Electricity Board (CEB) has started to rehabilitate some of these plants, but the pace of rehabilitation is slow due to scarcity of qualified staff. In view of this, CEB requested assistance to prepare a project oriented rehabilitation work program indicating the specific steps that should be taken in each plant to regain (or improve) capacity and efficiency. To this end, the Power Efficiency Audit will do the following tasks:

- (a) determine the potential for rehabilitation of mini-hydro units and the true firm capacity;
- (b) review the scope from improving efficiency by taking advantage of advances in design technology through the replacement of turbine runners, trash racks and penstocks;
- (c) review of operational practices with respect to efficiency monitoring and control;
- (d) review the adequacy and condition of instrumentation, including manual and automatic controls;
- (e) review the maintenance programs and procedures, and availability of spare parts;
- (f) assess the need for training programs to improve efficiency in generation; and
- (g) define an action plan presenting the justification and implementation strategy for the recommended projects.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

2.3 Transmission and distribution losses in Mauritius are significant, on average, about 15% of net generation. Most of these are probably technical losses, with non-technical losses representing only about 0.5% to 1.0% of net generation.

2.4 Experience in other countries has shown that quite frequently technical losses can be reduced with relatively modest investment. In the case of Mauritius the reduction of technical losses may also be

important for another reason: technical losses may represent a significant component of peak demand. This is a particularly serious problem in the system (see paras. 2.5 and 2.6 below). In order to assess the possibilities for reducing technical losses, the Power Efficiency Audit will undertake the following tasks:

- (a) estimate technical losses at different transmission and distribution levels; 2/
- (b) review the system's and selected circuit power factor levels and economic potential for power factor correction measures;
- (c) review the economic opportunities for reconductoring and reinforcement of lines;
- (d) review transformer specifications, operational practices and load management;
- (e) review distribution planning methods and procedures, system operation and maintenance, voltage and load control management and monitoring procedures;
- (f) review design criteria, construction standards and methods, and equipment;
- (g) assess the need for training programs to improve efficiency in transmission and distribution operations; and
- (h) define an action plan presenting the justification and an implementation strategy for the recommended projects.

Peak Demand Control

2.5 About 45% of electricity consumption in Mauritius is in the residential sector and 24% in the commercial sector. As a result, annual load factor is rather low (about 50%) and there is a sharp evening peak, of about two to three hours duration (approximately between 5:30 and 8:30 p.m., peaking at 7:00 p.m.).

2.6 The Government of Mauritius and CEB are very concerned about this problem, since it implies that a relatively large capital investment is underutilized by being used to serve demand only two to three hours a day. Moreover, if this problem is not corrected in the medium term, it will result in an even larger absolute difference between peak and off-

2/ The basis for the technical loss estimates estimates will be a transmission and distribution circuit analysis using computer-based programs.

peak generation capacity requirements. In order to tackle this problem, the Power Sector Efficiency Audit will do the following tasks:

- (a) organize a peak demand study to determine the causes of the sharp peak;
- (b) analyze the alternative options for reducing peak demand; and
- (c) prepare project oriented programs to implement those measures, including an order of magnitude estimate of costs and benefits of each project.

2.7 The work will proceed by stages, where the results in each stage will help to define the scope of work in the next stage. The study will rely primarily on consumer surveys (already designed by CEB), and measurement campaigns at different voltage levels. Given the iterative nature of the study of peak demand, the role of the Power Efficiency Audit will vary according to the results available at the time of the mission. If the causes of peak demand are well defined after the preliminary work done by CEB, the mission will prepare a peak demand management program. ^{3/} If the causes of peak demand are not well established by the time the mission is in the field, the role of the Power Efficiency Audit will be to prepare Terms of Reference for the continuation of the work.

Evaluation Criteria

2.8 Savings from rehabilitation and loss reduction work are normally marginal improvements to the least cost expansion plan of the power system. As such, they will be evaluated using the long run marginal costs of capacity and energy as benchmarks for the value of capacity and energy saved at the margin.

^{3/} This work will be defined by a preparatory mission scheduled for November, 1985.

III. STAFFING RESPONSIBILITIES AND WORK PROGRAM

3.1 The field study should take three weeks to one month. The division of responsibilities is as follows:

- (a) A Power Distribution Engineer will examine the problems associated with technical loss reduction, and carry out the tasks outlined in para 2.4. Total participation should be 3 weeks in the field and 3 weeks in headquarters.
- (b) A Power Generation Engineer will examine the problems associated with the hydroelectric stations, and perform the tasks outlined in para 2.2. Total participation should be 3 weeks in the field and up to 3 weeks in headquarters.
- (c) A demand management specialist will examine the problem related with peak load control and will assist CEB on the peak demand study. Total participation should be 3 weeks in the field and up to 3 weeks in headquarters.
- (d) Mr. Gulstone will supervise all the work.
- (e) Mr. Bachrach will be responsible for cost/benefit analysis of recommended projects. He will also be responsible for the general coordination of the activity in the field and headquarters, and for final report writing.

3.2 Total effort, including report preparation and travel, should not exceed four months. The cooperating entities will provide data, office space, local transportation and counterpart staff for the duration of the survey. Specific support requirements from CEB are outlined in the terms of reference for consultants (Annex 2).

Reporting

3.3 The results of the audit will be presented in a concise report. The recommendations will differentiate between short and long term projects, and between projects that could be rapidly implemented vs. projects which would require further study.

3.4 The short term loss reduction projects will outline immediate steps to be taken to improve the most urgent problems in demand management as well as in the transmission, distribution and generation systems. These projects will cover a two or three year period and each will be described, given a justification and an approximate cost estimate. When required, a scope of work or terms of reference will be provided to facilitate the contracting of consulting, engineering or other services. The short term projects will be described in suitable terms for presentation for financing by a development bank or similar agency.

3.5 The long term projects comprise power plant and distribution system improvement programs that cover a period of about five years, and are implemented after initiation of the short term projects. These programs will be given a general description, a preliminary cost estimate and a clear definition of objectives, criteria and approach.

IV. COST ESTIMATES

4.1 The estimated cost for this ESMAP activity is about US\$151,000 where UNDP is contributing with US\$78,200 and ESMAP with the balance of US\$72,800.

	US\$
Consultant Fees	
Power Distribution Specialist (6 man-weeks)	11,550
Generation Specialist (6 man-weeks)	11,550
Demand Management Specialist (6 man-weeks)	11,550
	<u>34,650</u>
ESMAP Staff	
ESMAP Higher Level Staff (35 man-weeks)	42,000
ESMAP Support Staff (10 man-weeks)	5,000
	<u>47,000</u>
Expenses	
Subsistence in Mauritius (105 man-days)	8,190
Subsistence in Washington (61 man-days)	7,930
Travel (7 round trips to Mauritius)	35,100
Sub-total	<u>51,220</u>
Equipment	20,000
TOTAL	<u>150,870</u>

Organization of Peak Demand Study

Phase 1

The first step would be to take measurements in primary feeders for the following characteristic zones:

1. Residential: With three income categories and about 10 measurements in each.
2. Commercial: If possible, separated into three types: (i) shopping areas, (ii) hotels, and (iii) restaurants (with 5 to 10 measurements in each); and
3. Industrial: 5 to 10 measurements.

The objectives of this step are to:

- (a) analyze the coincidence of the daily load curves of the characteristic feeders with respect to the national daily load curve;
- (b) explore associations between zone composition and coincidence with national peak; and
- (c) obtain preliminary indications to discriminate which type of use (i.e., lighting, cooking, etc.) is determining the peak.

This phase should be completed relatively rapidly on the basis of one or two weekdays per measurement point plus some Sundays. There is probably little variation between weekdays at this level. This should be verified at an early stage to determine whether it is worthwhile concentrating on a large number of measurement points rather than on variations within the week (with fewer measurement points). If CEB has the capability of monitoring primary feeders with existing equipment, this phase could be completed within two or three weeks (provided that there are no significant weekday/weekend variations).

Phase 2

This phase comprises two parallel activities:

- (a) household energy consumption survey; and
- (b) load measurement campaign on low voltage lines at the MV/LV transformer level.

Annex 1
Page 2 of 4

The household energy consumption survey prepared by the Ministry of Energy in Mauritius is a good starting point. This survey will be further refined with suggestions from EGYPA, EGYS2 and EAPEG and discussed with the GOM before its application. The objectives of the survey are to:

- (a) obtain information on household patterns of energy consumption for different uses, discriminating household size, income and type of dwelling;
- (b) obtain information on time of the day use of electric appliances and on distribution of household appliances; and
- (c) assist in the selection of a more refined sample for load measurements at the household level (if phase 3 of the study needs to be implemented) and/or to design a program of peak load management based on the survey and load measurement results of phase 2.

The load measurement campaign at low voltage level will follow the same guidelines as the measurements taken for phase 1. In this phase, however, the study will concentrate on:

- (a) analyzing the daily load of 2-3 transformers with high/low density of consumers with appliances;
- (b) analyzing the daily load of 2-3 transformers with customers on tariff 150 (day/night tariff for storage water heaters);
- (c) analyzing the association between average monthly consumption (from billing statistics from a consumer or consumers linked to the same transformer) and average weekly peak; and
- (d) explore possible associations between low load factors and high density of appliances (especially instantaneous water heaters and electric cookers) and any associations between household size, monthly consumption and appliance mix.

The load measurements should be closely coordinated with the survey, and preferably be scheduled after the consumers from a typical area have been surveyed. During the application of the survey, customers should be asked whether they would be willing to participate in an individual load monitoring experiment in case more refined measurements are needed (phase 3).

Possible Phase 3

The scope of work for phase 3 would depend on the results obtained in phases 1 and 2. If the causes of peak demand are well determined, this phase would be devoted to prepare terms of reference for a specialist to design the implementation of a demand management strategy to improve the load factor. If the causes of peak demand are not adequately defined the questionnaire applied in phase 2 will be used to select a sample for possible load monitoring at the consumer level in order to have a discriminating sample in terms of appliances and household sizes. The same equipment used in phase 2 could be used in this phase.

Before going into measurements in consumers' premises, however, it is important to check whether the previous approaches and information concerning wattage, time of use of appliances and appliance mix are not sufficient to answer the basic questions:

- (a) Would the residential load factor become worse in the future if the development of appliances follows the current pattern? (relationship between peak load at MV/LV transformer and average consumption per consumer).
- (b) What policy should be followed to develop fluorescent lighting (distributors, advertising)?
- (c) Which policies should be followed concerning instantaneous water heaters?
- (d) What policy on energy mix for cooking should be pursued (action towards appliance and gas distributors, pricing issues) ?

Other Consumers

There does not seem to be a great need for extensive load measurements at water utility stations: they represent a small share of electricity consumption and data should be available from billing since they are on a peak load tariff. A few issues would be of interest however: (i) what kind of storage is used ? ; (ii) how is the response to the peak load tariff ? ; and (iii) what is the load curve of water use (different from pumping if there is storage)?

The commercial sector should not be neglected. It is probable that an important share of peak load is related to tourism and may

exhibit load patterns similar to the residential sector. Feeder measurements (phase 1) should clarify that point. In particular, it would help to determine the composition of commercial consumption in Mauritius (hotels, restaurants, shops, offices, schools, hospitals and others), and the usual working hours for stores and offices. A questionnaire could also be prepared for commercial uses expected to have significant contribution to the evening peak, on the energy used for hot water and cooking and on air conditioning (hotels, restaurants, hospitals), and some load measurements would certainly be desirable.

Other Sources of Data

Appliance importers and distributors can be a useful source of data on the specifications of appliances most commonly sold. Information on wattage, type and sizes of refrigerators, cooking ranges and stoves, water heating devices (storage vs. instantaneous), market of fluorescent light and installation standards, etc. can provide useful information to cross-check results and to design a demand management strategy. This source of data should be explored by surveying the main imports of appliances.

Equipment

For low voltage measurements clip-on recording ammeters would be best. About six of them would be sufficient for a reasonable size operation. It is estimated that it would allow weekly monitoring of 24 secondary feeders in one month, or about 50 in two months (about 350 daily load curves). That should allow to clarify the problem to a large extent. It is likely that the interpretation of the results will be largely visual in the first stage. More ambitious campaigns would imply a high degree of computerized statistical data analysis and in that case cassette recorders would probably be more appropriate. One or two wattmeters (using the same recording equipment as the ammeters) could be considered.

TERMS OF REFERENCE
TECHNICAL LOSS REDUCTION COMPONENT

Introduction

At or about February 19 the Consultant will start work in Mauritius as part of a team preparing a Power Efficiency Audit for the Central Electricity Board (CEB). The Energy Assessment Report for Mauritius and the Activity Initiation Brief provide the background information on the power system and will be used as basic documents for the work.

Scope of Work

The main responsibility of the Consultant will be to estimate the level and location of technical losses, determine their main causes, and prepare a practical, project-oriented program to reduce technical losses in the short and long run. This task includes, but is not necessarily limited to the following:

- (a) estimation of technical losses at different transmission and distribution levels; 1/
- (b) review of system and selected circuit power factor levels and economic potential for power factor correction measures;
- (c) review of the economic opportunities for reconductoring and reinforcement of lines;
- (d) review of transformer specifications, operational practices and load management;
- (e) general review of distribution planning methods and procedures, system operation and maintenance, voltage and load control management and monitoring procedures;
- (f) general review of design criteria, construction standards and methods, available construction equipment and procedures;
- (g) assessment of the need for training programs to improve efficiency in transmission and distribution operations; and

1/ The basis for the technical loss estimates estimates will be a transmission and distribution circuit analysis using computer-based programs.

- (h) definition of an action plan presenting the implementation strategy of the recommended projects/programs.

Reporting

The Consultant will submit a concise report that will contain:

- (a) a brief summary of main problems and findings;
- (b) a detailed description of projects/programs that should be undertaken to reduce technical losses;
- (c) a detailed cost estimate of the projects/programs, and a strategy (together with a timetable) for their implementation. Cost estimates should differentiate between local and foreign components, and between equipment, professional services, travel and subsistence expenditures; and
- (d) an estimate of economic benefits from the implementation of the projects/programs.

CEB Participation

CEB will assist the Consultant in the performance of this assignment by providing the following:

- (a) access to all relevant data on the transmission and distribution system, with special emphasis on representative substations, circuits and feeders.
- (b) load flow and load duration curves for representative periods;
- (c) design standards for the transmission and distribution system; and
- (d) qualified engineers to accompany and assist the Consultant during fieldwork.
- (e) local transport and support facilities (office space, secretarial assistance, etc.)

TERMS OF REFERENCE
HYDRO PLANT REHABILITATION COMPONENT

Introduction

At or about February 19 the Consultant will start work in Mauritius as part of a team preparing a Power Efficiency Audit for the Central Electricity Board (CEB). The Energy Assessment Report for Mauritius and the Activity Initiation Brief provide the background information on the power system and will be used as basic documents for the work.

Scope of Work

The main responsibility of the Consultant will be to review the main hydroelectric generation facilities (except Champagne) in order to identify the areas where rehabilitation would be economically justified. This task includes, but is not necessarily limited to the following:

- (a) determine the potential for rehabilitation of hydroelectric units and the true firm capacity;
- (b) review the scope for improving efficiency by taking advantage of advances in design technology through the replacement of turbine runners, trash racks and penstocks.
- (c) review of operational practices with respect to efficiency monitoring and control;
- (d) review the adequacy and condition of instrumentation, including manual and automatic controls;
- (e) review the maintenance programs, procedures and effectiveness and spare parts;
- (f) assess the need for training programs to improve efficiency in generation;
- (g) a detailed cost estimate of the projects/programs, and a strategy (together with a timetable) for their implementation. Cost estimates should differentiate between local and foreign components, and between equipment, professional services, travel and subsistence expenditures; and
- (h) an estimate of economic benefits from the implementation of the projects/programs.

Reporting

The Consultant will submit a concise report that will contain:

- (a) a brief summary of main problems in the visited plants;
- (b) a detailed description of targets, projects and programs that should be undertaken to improve efficiency and/or recover capacity in hydro plants;
- (c) a detailed cost estimate of the projects/programs, and a strategy (together with a timetable) for their implementation. Cost estimates should differentiate between local and foreign components, and between equipment, professional services, travel and subsistence expenditures; and
- (d) an estimate of economic benefits from the implementation of the projects/programs.

CEB Participation

CEB will assist the Consultant in the performance of this assignment by providing the following:

- (a) access to power stations under study;
- (b) description of each unit to be evaluated;
- (c) design and guarantee criteria, including efficiency and output;
- (d) unit performance test results (commissioning test);
- (e) operating logs and records required to evaluate performance; and
- (f) qualified engineers to accompany and assist the Consultant during plant visits.
- (g) local transport and support facilities (office space, secretarial assistance, etc.)

TERMS OF REFERENCE
PEAK DEMAND MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Introduction

At or about February 19 the Consultant will start work in Mauritius as part of a team preparing a Power Efficiency Audit for the Central Electricity Board (CEB). The Energy Assessment Report for Mauritius and the Activity Initiation Brief provide the background information on the power system and will be used as basic documents for the work.

Scope of Work

The main responsibility of the Consultant will be to collaborate in the Peak Demand study and in finding options to lower peak demand. This task includes, but is not necessarily limited to the following:

- (a) review and analyze the preliminary results from the peak demand study;
- (b) define the next steps in the continuation of the study;
- (c) review the factors that are likely to determine peak demand and rank them in order of importance
- (d) define a program to decrease peak demand and a strategy (including a timetable) for its implementation. The program should consider measures such as changes in rates, special incentives for conversion of appliances, actions towards appliance distributors and installators for the development of storage water heaters (or solar or gas), advertising, etc.
- (e) prepare a detailed cost estimate of the projects/programs, for their implementation. Cost estimates should differentiate between local and foreign components, and between equipment, professional services, travel and subsistence expenditures; and
- (f) an estimate of economic benefits from the implementation of the projects/programs.

Reporting

The Consultant will submit a concise report that will contain:

- (a) a brief summary of main findings and problems;
- (b) a detailed description of targets, projects and programs that should be undertaken to continue the peak demand study and to improve the load factor;
- (c) a detailed cost estimate of the projects/programs, and a strategy (together with a timetable) for their implementation. Cost estimates should differentiate between local and foreign components, and between equipment, professional services, travel and subsistence expenditures; and
- (d) an estimate of economic benefits from the implementation of the projects/programs.

CEB Participation

CEB will assist the Consultant in the performance of this assignment by providing the following:

- (a) access to substations, billing records, measurement data, and any other sources of information that would be relevant to the determination of the factors that cause peak demand;
- (b) qualified staff to accompany and assist the Consultant during visits;
- (c) local transport and support facilities (office space, secretarial assistance, etc.)

Djibouti

Diagnostic énergétique du système électrique

Pour satisfaire la demande commerciale de l'énergie, Djibouti s'approvisionne exclusivement des importations de produits pétroliers. Le Gouvernement vise actuellement la réduction de ces importations pétrolières par l'amélioration de l'efficacité de la production et la consommation de l'énergie et peut-être, par la substitution de ressources locales d'énergie géothermique et solaire.

Dans ce but, le diagnostic étudiera les possibilités d'améliorer l'efficacité du système électrique, la substitution de fuel lourd et l'introduction de tarifs qui reflètent le coût économique de l'offre. Les projections de la demande de l'énergie électrique seront évaluées. Le PAGE préparera également un plan pour le développement d'un système optimal pour sur l'utilisation efficace de l'énergie et de ressources géothermiques.

Le coût total de cette activité est estimé à E.U.\$70.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK

ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Djibouti: Power Efficiency Study

Project Proposal

Background

Djibouti depends exclusively on imports of petroleum products to satisfy commercial energy demand. These are consumed in power generation, transport and for cooking and lighting by households. The government's major objective in the energy sector is to reduce the volume of petroleum imports through a combination of energy efficiency improvements and, possibly substitution of indigenous geothermal and solar resources. As geothermal potential has yet to be confirmed and solar development is still at the research stage, conservation offers the greatest short-term potential.

Aim and Scope of Proposal

Analysis has confirmed the scope for considerable energy savings in the power industry, the largest single consumer of petroleum fuels. This project would evaluate and prioritize efficiency options, such as improvement in the power factor, substitution of heavy fuel oil for gas oil in generation and the introduction of tariffs that correspond to the economic cost of supply. It will also evaluate power demand projections and recommend an optimal system development plan, based on efficient use of potential geothermal resources. The project has strong Regional endorsement and Government support.

Cost/Timing/Status

The proposed study would require a total of 45 staff weeks at a cost of US\$70,000. The timing is yet to be determined.

Djibouti

Gestion de la demande de l'énergie

Djibouti dépend exclusivement d'importations pétrolières pour satisfaire ses besoins en énergie commerciale. L'objectif actuel du Gouvernement est de réduire ces importations pétrolières par l'amélioration de l'efficacité de la production et de la consommation de l'énergie et, peut-être, par la substitution de ressources locales d'énergie géothermique et solaire.

Pour répondre à la nécessité de conserver l'énergie importée, cette activité esquissera une stratégie pour la gestion efficace de la demande énergétique. Au cas où des investissements en matériel d'économies d'énergie sont identifiés, ces investissements seront évalués et amenés à leur niveau maximum de faisabilité.

L'activité proposée coûte environ E.U.\$40.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK

ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Djibouti: Energy Demand Management Study

Project Proposal

Background

Djibouti depends exclusively on imports of petroleum products to satisfy commercial energy need. These are consumed in power generation, transport and for cooking and lighting by households.

The government's major objective in the energy sector is to reduce the volume of petroleum imports through a combination of energy efficiency improvements and, possibly substitution of indigenous geothermal and solar resources. As geothermal potential has yet to be confirmed and solar development is still at the research stage, conservation offers the greatest short-term potential.

Aim and Scope of Proposal

Responding to the priority need to conserve the use of imported energy, this project will outline a strategy for efficiently managing the level of energy demand. Where specific investments in energy-saving equipment are identified, these will be evaluated and brought to prefeasibility status.

Cost/Timing/Status

The proposed study would require 26 staff weeks at a cost of US\$40,000. The timing of the study is yet to be determined.

Haïti

Chauffe-eau solaires

Une étude de pré faisabilité préliminaire a montré que l'installation de chauffe-eau solaires à usage domestique en Haïti se justifie sur le plan économique tant pour l'utilisateur que pour l'économie nationale. Les bénéfices apportées par la vulgarisation de chauffe-eau solaires incluraient une diminution du coût des importations pétrolières.

Bien que les chauffe-eau solaires soient déjà fabriqués en Haïti, leur vulgarisation est limitée par leur coût d'achat élevé et l'absence d'un programme de commercialisation.

Les objectifs de cette activité sont de:

- (a) analyser le marché potentiel des chauffe-eau solaires en Haïti;
- (b) définir un plan d'action pour développer ce marché.

L'activité comprend l'analyse du marché global des chauffe-eau solaires dans les secteurs industriel, commercial, institutionnel et domestique en prenant en compte les coûts et les bénéfices de l'utilisation des chauffe-eau solaires par rapport à d'autres technologies. Les actions nécessaires pour assurer la production, l'installation et le maintien de ces systèmes au coût économique seront étudiées. Le rôle du Gouvernement et du secteur privé dans la vulgarisation des chauffe-eau solaires sera défini. A condition qu'il se justifie, un programme de démonstration devrait être conçu en vue de développer leur utilisation. Les résultats de l'étude sus-mentionnées indiqueront la rentabilité de la préparation d'un plan d'action pour la vulgarisation des chauffe-eau solaires.

Le coût total de cette activité (y compris le coût de l'étude de pré faisabilité du séchage des cultures à l'énergie solaire ci-joint) est de l'ordre de E.U.\$85.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)

Haiti: Solar Water Heating

Project Proposal

1. Recipient Country's Executing Agency: The Directorate of Energy Resources (DER) in the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources (MMER).
2. Nature of Project: Technical Assistance for a feasibility study.
3. Total Cost: US\$85,000; (This includes the cost of the solar crop drying project, to be carried out simultaneously. Solar crop drying activity description attached.) Total funding requested.
4. Government Approval: August 1985
5. Background: A prefeasibility study which the DER participated in has shown that the installation of solar water heaters for residential use in Haiti is economically justifiable from the point of view of both the user and the national economy. Benefits to the economy would include savings on the oil import bill. Solar water heaters are already being produced and used in Haiti. Their dissemination is limited, however, because of their high initial costs and a lack of information among consumers as to their reliability. In addition, the seemingly larger markets in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors have not been evaluated.
6. Objectives: (i) analyze the overall potential market for solar water heating systems in Haiti; and (ii) assuming that a significant economically viable market is identified, formulate an action plan to develop it.
7. Project Description: (i) conduct a survey of the market for solar water heaters in the industrial, commercial, institutional and residential sectors, analyzing the economic benefits and costs of using solar water heaters as opposed to alternative technologies; (ii) determine the least-cost solution to producing, installing and maintaining solar water heating systems in Haiti; (iii) analyze the policy issues associated with promoting solar water heaters, defining in particular the appropriate public and private sector roles in such a scheme; (iv) if warranted, design a demonstration program to promote the use of solar water heaters; and (v) on the basis of (i)-(iv) above, prepare a detailed and costed action plan for promoting solar water heating systems in Haiti.

8. Timetable:

July 1986.....	mission to Haiti
October 1986.....	mission report submitted to government of Haiti
December 1986.....	report published; promotion of follow-up program.

EGYS2; April 1, 1986

Haïti

Séchage des cultures à l'énergie solaire

Etant donné les pertes de récoltes considérables qui se produisent chaque année à cause des problèmes de séchage d'une part, et le potentiel énergétique important du soleil en Haïti d'autre part, une assistance s'avère nécessaire pour évaluer la faisabilité du séchage des cultures à l'énergie solaire. Les coûts de maintien des séchoirs solaires sont négligeables et la technologie propose une option intéressante pour remplacer les séchoirs actuels qui fonctionnent à base de combustibles fossiles.

Le but de cette activité est d'analyser la rentabilité de l'utilisation des séchoirs solaires en Haïti et, si cela s'avère justifié, de définir un programme pour vulgariser la technologie.

Le coût total de cette activité est inclus dans le coût global du projet chauffe-eau solaires (ci-joint) - E.U.\$85.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)

Haiti: Solar Crop Drying

Project Proposal

1. Recipient Country's Executing Agency: The Directorate of Energy Resources (DER) in the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources (MMER).
2. Nature of Project: Technical Assistance for a pre-feasibility study.
3. Total Cost: To be carried out together with Solar Water Heating Project (activity description attached). Total cost of both solar crop drying and solar water heating projects is US\$85,000. Total financing requested.
4. Government Approval: August 1985
5. Background: The overall productivity of agriculture in Haiti has not kept pace with population growth, and population pressure on the land increases. Considerable crop losses occur after harvesting because of a lack of control of the crop drying rate. Artificial crop drying, whether powered by fossil fuels or solar energy, would increase crop yields and improve product quality. Solar crop dryers incur negligible running costs, and present a cost-effective alternative to the foreign exchange requirements of dehydrators fed on fossil fuels. Haiti's solar regime favors the use of solar crop dryers. Preliminary work on such systems is only just beginning.
6. Objectives: (i) analyze the potential for the economically viable use of solar crop dryers in Haiti; and (ii) if warranted, formulate a program to promote solar crop drying in Haiti.
7. Project Description: Taking into account the work done so far on solar crop drying in the Central Plateau area, (i) estimate the market potential for solar crop drying, (ii) identify designs of solar equipment adapted to Haitian conditions, (iii) determine an appropriate mechanism for producing, installing and maintaining solar crop dryers in Haiti; (iv) define the necessary institutional financial, training and technology transfer measures to be taken to promote solar crop drying in Haiti; and (v) on the basis of (i)-(iv) above, prepare an action program to promote the use of solar crop drying systems. The action program should include a demonstration project and a longer term program for introducing solar crop drying on a nationwide basis.

8. Timetable:

July 1986.....mission to Haiti
October 1986.....mission report submitted to
government of Haiti
December 1986.....final report issued; promotion
of follow-up program.

EGYS2; April 1, 1986

Haïti

Foyers améliorés à charbon de bois

La consommation croissante de bois comme combustible en Haïti entraîne l'épuisement des ressources forestières déjà peu abondantes et la perte de la capacité de production actuelle de la terre. Il s'avère nécessaire de rééquilibrer le bilan de l'offre/demande et de réduire la demande des combustibles ligneux.

Un premier pas vers la résolution de ce problème est l'introduction d'un foyer amélioré dans le milieu urbain et surtout à Port-au-Prince.

Les deux objectifs principaux de cette activité sont:

- (a) la définition du type de foyer amélioré à charbon de bois mieux adapté pour Port-au-Prince; le choix sera basé sur les résultats d'essais faits sur le terrain;
- (b) la préparation d'un programme pour l'introduction d'un système autosuffisant de fabrication et de commercialisation de ce foyer.

En plus du travail d'analyse et d'essai sus-mentionné, une analyse des dispositions institutionnelles nécessaires à l'exécution du programme de vulgarisation sera également faite.

Le coût total de cette activité est de E.U.\$85.000.

UNDP/WORLD BANK
ENERGY SECTOR MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ESMAP)

Haiti: Improved Charcoal Stove Program

Project Proposal

1. Recipient Country's Executing Agency: The Directorate of Energy Resources (DER) in the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources (MMER).
2. Nature of Project: Technical Assistance for Pre-Investment Analysis.
3. Total Cost: US\$85,000; Total financing requested
4. Government Approval: August 1985
5. Background: The extensive use of wood as a fuel in Haiti is contributing to the rapid depletion of the country's forest resources, and to the ensuing loss in the land's productive capacity. Given the scarcity of arable land, the balance in wood supply and demand must be reestablished not just through forestation, but also by reducing the demand for woodfuels. As a component of the first IDA Forestry Project, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has funded technical assistance, including the training of a DER stove technician, to design and test more energy efficient wood and charcoal stoves. This component ended in December 1985. For various reasons, it will be easier, as a first step in household woodfuels demand management, to introduce an improved stove in urban than in rural areas. Efforts should therefore now be concentrated on promoting the production and use in Port-au-Prince of the DER/IDRC designed charcoal stove.
6. Objectives: (i) to finalize the design of an improved charcoal stove for Port-au-Prince on the basis of field tests; and (ii) to formulate a program for establishing a self-sustaining system for the production and marketing of said stove.
7. Project Description: (i) technical and sociological analysis of Haitian cooking practices; (ii) field testing of DER/IDRC improved charcoal stove and subsequent design modification, if necessary; (iii) through work with local artisans, analysis of the logistics and economics of their producing the stove; and (iv) formulation and costing of a detailed program to set up a self-sustaining system for production and marketing of the stove. This would include an analysis of the institutional arrangements required to implement the program, and the program would subsequently be submitted to donors for financing.

8. Timetable:

May - August 1986.....field work by ESMAP supervised
sociologist and stove specialist
October 1986.....mission report submitted to
government of Haiti
December 1986.....report published; funds sought
for implementation of follow-up
program.

EGYS2; April 1, 1986

DRAFT

Copy : Hume, de Lepitani, Ahmed
Shankey, Cox
For discussion in our meeting
with Tom Cox.

le 24 mars 1986


3/24

Monsieur Castella

Ministère des relations extérieures

Direction des politiques de développement

Bureau des stratégies sectorielles

20, rue Monsieur

75700 - Paris

France

Cher Monsieur,

Suite à nos réunions des 3 et 4 mars dernier à Paris, je tiens à vous remercier au nom du PNUD et de la Banque Mondiale pour avoir organisé ces échanges de vue qui nous ont paru d'un grand intérêt.

En premier lieu, ces discussions sont le point de départ d'une meilleure coordination entre nos activités multilatérales et vos propres programmes d'aide bilatérale. Nous nous félicitons que cela se traduise par ailleurs par une contribution de Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC) à hauteur de 4 million FF. pour l'année 1986.

Afin de vous permettre de concrétiser les choses, nous étions convenus avec Monsieur Guillaud de vous fournir un ensemble d'activités ESMAP au financement desquelles la contribution du FAC apporterait un soutien. Vous voudrez bien trouver ci-joint un document que nous vous proposons comme base de départ, sachant que les aléas de la programmation et de la situation dans les pays concernés pourrait éventuellement amener des modifications, lesquelles vous seraient naturellement soumises.

Nous nous tenons à votre disposition pour tout renseignement complémentaire dont vous auriez besoin.

En espérant que vous pourrez effectuer dans un proche futur le versement convenu de 4 million FF. au compte énergie du PNUD, nous vous prions d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

(Pour) Tim Rothermel

(signé Tom Cox)

P.J.: 1

BMontfort:mac

845

-SWISS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND

UMANITARIAN AID

-BERNE, SWITZERLAND

-ATTN. MR. R. WILHELM

BT

WASHINGTON DC 25-MAR-86

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TELEX DATED MARCH 20, 1986. AS YOU ARE AWARE
THE QUESTION OF TRAINING AND THE FORMULATION OF TRAINING
PROGRAMS WILL BE HANDLED BY UNDP/EDI IN COOPERATION WITH UNESCO,
IDO, IAEA, ILO (GENEVA), ILO (TURIN) AND FAO IN CONSULTATION
WITH THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT AND BANK'S REGIONAL OFFICES. FOR
THIS PURPOSE TWO INTER-AGENCY SEMINARS ON HUMAN RESOURCE AND
TRAINING NEEDS ARE PROPOSED WITH MAXIMUM INPUT ON PART OF
SELECTED COUNTRIES. RESULTS OF THESE WOULD PROVIDE BASIS FOR
ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL/SUB-REGIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS AS
FOLLOWS (ONE) TRAINING THAT COULD BE PROVIDED AT NATIONAL LEVEL
(TWO) TRAINING THAT COULD BE PROVIDED BY BI-LATERAL TRAINING
INSTITUTIONS AND (THREE) TRAINING THAT COULD BE PROVIDED ON
REGIONAL BASIS BY UN-AGENCIES IN COLLABORATION WITH EACH OTHER
TO BENEFIT FROM COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF EACH AGENCY. THE

DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS - NEED DEMAND DRIVEN
RATHER THAN SUPPLY DRIVEN WILL TAKE SOME TIME. IN INTERIM
PERIOD UN AGENCIES WOULD CONTINUE WITH ESTABLISHED INDIVIDUAL
TRAINING PROGRAMS IN COORDINATED MANNER - EDI ACCORDING TO NEW
STRATEGY. WE VERY MUCH APPRECIATE YOUR OFFER OF THE SERVICES OF
PROF. SARLOS. HOWEVER AT THIS STAGE THIS WOULD BE PREMATURE
SINCE EPFL/EDI AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO COVERED ONLY FIRST THREE
COURSES (COMPLETED) AND MEETING DESIGNED TO DISCUSS MODALITIES
OF FUTURE JOINT ACTIVITIES LAST NOVEMBER CANCELLED BY EPFL AND
NC SUBSEQUENT MEETING ARRANGED BY EPFL. WE UNDERSTAND THAT EDI
TOOK INITIATIVE RECENTLY RE FUTURE COOPERATION EPFL/EDI WITH
PROF. CROTTAZ, VICE PRESIDENT EPFL. WE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS
OPPORTUNITY TO THANK YOU PERSONALLY AND DDA IN PARTICULAR FOR
YOUR INTEREST IN AND SUPPORT OF THE ASSESSMENT AND ESMAP
PROGRAM AND EDI'S TRAINING PROGRAM. WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE
COOPERATION ESTABLISHED WILL CONTINUE INTO THE FUTURE. THE
TRAINING PROGRAMS MENTIONED ABOVE TO BE PREPARED BY UN FAMILY OF
AGENCIES WILL WHEN AVAILABLE BE SUBMITTED TO DDA FOR REVIEW AND
COMMENTS.

WITH BEST REGARDS, SINCERELY,

DOCUMENT DE PROJET
EN VUE D'UN FINANCEMENT PAR LES AUTORITES FRANCAISES

Introduction

La dotation française de 4.000.000 FF. destinée au financement, au titre de l'année 1986, du programme conjoint PNUD/Banque mondiale d'aide à la gestion du secteur de l'énergie (PAGE) sera affectée aux activités PAGE satisfaisant certains critères. Cette note précise les critères, propose une liste d'activités PAGE satisfaisant ces critères et susceptibles d'être exécutées en totalité ou en partie au cours de l'année 1986 et indique les modalités par lesquelles cette liste pourrait être amenée à subir des modifications.

Critères

Les activités PAGE considérées se rapportent aux pays appartenant à la liste du Fonds d'aide et de coopération (Page 4).

Les activités appartiennent de plus à l'une des catégories suivantes:

1. Maîtrise de l'énergie. Il peut s'agir de maîtrise de l'énergie dans les usages industriels et du transport ou bien dans le domaine des usages domestiques. Leur but est d'assister les pays intéressés à définir les mesures à prendre en vue d'une meilleure utilisation ou d'une meilleure substitution des sources d'énergie.

2. Efficacité des systèmes électriques. Les composantes principales de ces études concernent (a) l'amélioration de la disponibilité des équipements de production; (b) la réduction des pertes techniques dans les réseaux de transport et distribution; et (c) la gestion du comptage des consommateurs et le recouvrement des factures.

3. La filière bois de feu, comprenant des activités au niveau de la production (forêts), de la transformation (charbon de bois) et de l'utilisation (foyers améliorés), et les énergies renouvelables.

Programme actuel

La liste ci-dessous comporte les activités PAGE en cours ou susceptibles de démarrer en 1986 et pour lesquelles un financement intégral n'est pas assuré. Certaines des activités proposées pourront bénéficier d'un co-financement partiel.

Pays	Activité	Coût total (\$ E.U.)	Critères
Burkina	Diagnostic de la centrale à fuel d'Ouaga II	30.000	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Efficacité du système électrique	90.000	2
	Stratégie pour l'énergie ménages	150.000	3
	Conservation de l'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports	115.000	1
Ghana	Efficacité de l'utilisation de l'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports	150.000	1
	Utilisation des résidus des scieries	100.000	3
Sao Tomé	Inventaire forestier/prépara- tion d'un projet forestier	60.000	3
Maroc	Conservation de l'énergie dans l'industrie	300.000	1
Zaire	Energy Strategy Development	70.000	1
Madagascar	Upgrading of Traditional Charcoaling	50.000	3
	Feasibility of Carbonizing Wood Residues	100.000	3
	Lac Aloutra Energy Development Plan	300.000	1, 2
Mauritius	Energy Demand Management	100.000	1
Djibouti	Power Sector Efficiency Audit	70.000	2
	Energy Demand Management	40.000	1
		----- 1.725.000\$ E.U. soit millions FF.	

Evolution du programme

Il est concevable que la liste ci-dessus doive être modifiée en fonction de l'évolution des priorités dans les pays concernés ou bien de délais encourus pour parvenir au démarrage effectif des activités. Dans l'hypothèse où les programmes PNUD/Banque mondiale souhaiteraient ajouter des activités à la liste financée par la contribution française, cette modification ne deviendrait effective qu'après échange de lettres entre le PNUD/Banque mondiale et le MRE. En tout état de cause, les activités ajoutées satisferaient les critères géographiques et thématiques énoncés ci-dessus.

Utilisation des fonds

Le programme PNUD/Banque mondiale fournira au MRE au début de l'année 1987 un état financier indiquant le coût des activités concernées.

Liste des pays du FAC

Algérie	Côte d'Ivoire
Bénin	Libéria
Burkina	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritanie
Cap Vert	Maroc
République de Centre Afrique	Niger
Tchad	Sao Tomé/Principe
Congo	Sénégal
Guinée Equatoriale	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Togo
Gambie	Tunisie
Ghana	Vanuatu
Guinée	
Guinée Bissau	

Country	Activity	Total Cost (US \$)	Criteria
		995,000	
Zaire	Energy Strategy Development	70,000	1
Madagascar	Upgrading of Traditional Charcoaling	50,000	3
	Feasibility of Carbonizing Wood Residues	100,000	3
	Lac Alaotra Energy Development Plan	300,000	1, 2
Mauritius	Energy Demand Management	100,000	1
Djibouti	Power Sector Efficiency Audit	70,000	2
	Energy Demand Management	40,000	1
		1,725,000	

COOPÉRATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT

Direction des Politiques du Développement

PARIS, LE 17 MARS 1980

20068 DPL/SED/SEC N°

ENERGY & FUEL TWO
PREV. INVEST. DIV. I

Dt. Recd. 3/25 ... 270

Montfort

Monsieur le Directeur

Considérant la convention entre le Programme des Nations-Unies pour le développement et le Ministère français des Relations Extérieures en date du 13 Décembre 1985, convention attribuant au Programme PNUD / Banque Mondiale d'évaluation et de gestion du secteur de l'énergie une contribution pour 1985 de 4 Millions de Francs français, considérant l'article 11 de la dite convention indiquant que celle-ci peut être renouvelée, le Comité Directeur du Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération du 27 Février 1986 a décidé d'affecter de nouveau en 1986 une somme de 4 Millions de Francs français au Programme PNUD / Banque Mondiale d'évaluation et de gestion du secteur de l'énergie. (Décision n° 261/CD/VI/ENV/20)

Cette contribution sera utilisée pour participer au financement de projets dans les pays relevant du Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération et sur les thèmes de [REDACTED], [REDACTED] d'efficacité de l'énergie, du système énergétique, du [REDACTED], des énergies renouvelables, et de la planification.

La [REDACTED] des projets auxquels sera affectée cette contribution, établie d'un commun accord entre le Donateur et le PNUD sur proposition du PNUD, sera annexée à cette lettre.

Le versement de la contribution sera réalisé à la suite de l'établissement de cette liste et au plus tard le 31 Décembre 1986.

L'ensemble des dispositions retenues dans la convention particulière s'applique à ce nouveau versement.

Monsieur ROTHERMEL
Directeur au PNUD
Division des projets
globaux et inter-régionaux
s/c de la Mission Permanente
de la France auprès des
Nations-Unies
NEW-YORK

Le Directeur officiel
des Polonais du Canada

Jean NEMO

MINISTÈRE DES RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES

COOPÉRATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT

Direction des Politiques du Développement

200865 DPL/SED/SEC N°

Copy: Jan Kunn
Nassad Ahmed
Alberto de Capitani
Kethina Sharkey
Reguel Owen

PARIS, LE 17 MARS 1980

ENERGY OFFICER AND
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

Dt. Recd. 3/25 1170

Montfort

Action: French-donor file

Reference File: French-donor file

Monsieur le Directeur,

Considérant la convention entre le Programme des Nations-Unies pour le développement et le Ministère français des Relations Extérieures en date du 13 Décembre 1985, convention attribuant au Programme PNUD / Banque Mondiale d'évaluation et de gestion du secteur de l'énergie une contribution pour 1985 de 4 Millions de Francs français, considérant l'article 11 de la dite convention indiquant que celle-ci peut être renouvelée, le Comité Directeur du Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération du 27 Février 1986 a décidé d'affecter de nouveau en 1986 une somme de 4 Millions de Francs français au Programme PNUD / Banque Mondiale d'évaluation et de gestion du secteur de l'énergie. (Décision n° 261/CD/VI/ENV/20)

Slightly different criteria from those indicated by Mr. Guillard in Paris = no problem

Cette contribution sera utilisée pour participer au financement de projets dans les pays relevant du Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération et sur les thèmes de l'économie d'énergie, de l'amélioration de l'efficacité du système énergétique, du développement des énergies rurales, et de la planification énergétique.

We all have to send 1/2 page project outline on the proposed activities.

La liste descriptive des projets auxquels sera affectée cette contribution, établie d'un commun accord entre le Donateur et le PNUD sur proposition du PNUD, sera annexée à cette lettre.

Le versement de la contribution sera réalisé à la suite de l'établissement de cette liste et au plus tard le 31 Décembre 1986.

L'ensemble des dispositions retenues dans la convention particulière s'applique à ce nouveau versement.

Monsieur ROTHERMEL
Directeur au PNUD
Division des projets
globaux et inter-régionaux
s/c de la Mission Permanente
de la France auprès des
Nations-Unies
NEW-YORK

Le Directeur général
des Politiques du Développement
Jean NEMO

RECEIVED
1986 MAR 25 AM 10:51
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 12, 1986

TO: Mr. Ian Hume, Assistant Director, EGY

FROM: Bernard Montfort, Chief, EGY51

SUBJECT: Visit to France on March 3 and 4, 1986
Back-to-office report

1. Accompanied by Tom Cox, I met on March 3, 1986 with the Ministère des Relations Extérieures/Coopération et Développement (MRE/CODEV) to (a) follow up on the pledges made by the French delegation during the January Paris meeting and (b) define a framework for coordination between ESMAP and French bilateral aid programs. Another meeting was organized on March 4 to discuss ESMAP with relevant consulting firms.

Meeting with Ministère des Relations Extérieures

2. The meeting was very constructive and resulted in the following agreements (list of participants in Attachment 1):

- (i) We were informed that the Board of Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (FAC) had confirmed, during its meeting of February 27, 1/ funding for ESMAP at the level of 4 million French Francs during calendar year 1986 (equivalent to approximately \$570,000 if using an exchange rate of 7 FF to the dollar). Confirmation in writing is expected shortly in the form a letter from the Ministry to Mr. Rothermel. This is, for practical purposes, untied money. However, see (ii) below.
- (ii) In formal terms, the French contribution will have to "look" tied, much in the same way as the recently paid-in contribution, which was "meant" to finance four Energy Assessments (in Burkina, Zaire, Madagascar and Mali). As discussed between Tom Cox and Mr. Guillaud, a simple exchange of letters should be sufficient to trigger disbursement to the UNDP Energy Account, which could take place before this summer. We will simply have to list a number of ESMAP activities satisfying certain general criteria and -- following my suggestion -- representing a total cost well in excess of FF 4 million in order to provide the necessary flexibility. I have tentatively agreed with Mr. Guillaud on the criteria to be met (Attachment 2). A first criterion relates to the countries, which will have to belong to the FAC list. The other criterion calls for the activities to belong to certain product lines, i.e. either (a) energy conservation or (b) power efficiency or (c) fuelwood supply/demand projects and renewable energies.

1/ During the same meeting another 4 million French Francs were committed in support of the parallel water program (Michael Cohen's operation).

- (iii) ESMAP will report in due course on the cost of the activities listed in the side letters, to demonstrate that their actual aggregate cost exceeds the French contribution.
 - (iv) Regarding the use of consultants, ESMAP will produce a statement once a year listing the French consultants having participated in our program. This is not an ex-ante procurement tie between the use of French funds and the hiring of consultants from France. We are free to use non-French consultants on activities in FAC countries and, conversely, the Ministry is interested in having French consultants work in non-FAC countries, such as Indonesia.
 - (v) It was agreed that a closer coordination would be ensured between ESMAP and French bilateral programs. ESMAP Division Chiefs would periodically meet with the Ministry, say between two and four times a year. Additionally, country coordinators would visit relevant French consulting firms, whenever desirable for the benefit of the activities they were engaged in.
3. The possibility of cofinancing over and above the FF 4 million contribution was briefly discussed as well but prospects are not very good in the near future, for lack of funds from Coopération. There is apparently a fund managed by the Ministère de l'Industrie but Mrs. Beltrame, who represented that Ministry, felt that this fund was intended for bilateral actions on very short notice. Could for example, asked Mr. Ménéchal, ESMAP launch very rapidly (i.e. within the next month) studies on the impact of oil prices in Algeria, Gabon and Indonesia? If so, additional French funding could be mobilized for financing the measures so identified under ESMAP. I explained the situation in these countries, conceding that our flexibility was presently measurable in terms of months rather than weeks.
4. For the record, interest was expressed in Korea (energy conservation) and Tunisia (general interest).

Meetings with Consulting Firms

5. On March 4, a meeting with approximately 20 representatives from consulting firms was organized to brief them on ESMAP (list of participants in Attachment 3).
6. The meeting was useful since most of the participants had only a vague idea of what ESMAP was about. Points discussed included:
- (i) (Now that the French government was becoming an active participant in the Program), ESMAP would make a point to visit French consulting firms whenever desirable.
 - (ii) In reply to a question, I explained that most consultants were hired by ESMAP as individuals, whether directly or through their

firm. This was because most ESMAP activities had been of a limited size so far. However, the flexibility under which ESMAP operated would hopefully result in larger (major league) types of activities as well, in which case firms rather than individuals would be called upon, as had already been the case in Senegal and Kenya.

Next Steps

7. We should complete the proposed note and ESMAP list in Attachment 2, including relevant EGYS2 activities, write one to two pages project profiles on each of the listed activities and ask UNDP to mail this to the French.

8. It would be desirable for Alberto de Capitani to visit the Ministère de la Coopération in the near future to further demonstrate our willingness to coordinate our activities with French bilateral programs.

cc: Messrs. Bourcier, Saunders, de Capitani (EGY)
EGYS1 Higher Level/Researcher Staff

BMontfort:aaf

Meeting with Ministère de la Coopération

List of People Present

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Mr. Ménéchal | - | Adjoint au Sous-Directeur des
Infrastructures - Direction des Projets,
MRE-CODEV |
| Mr. Castella | - | Chef de Bureau, Stratégies Sectorielles
Direction des Politiques de Développement,
MRE-CODEV |
| Mr. Guillaud | - | Direction des Politiques, MRE-CODEV |
| Mr. Joo' | - | Chef du Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie,
MRE-CODEV |
| Mr. Thébaud | - | Chargé de Mission, Direction des Nations
Unies, MRE, Quai d'Orsay |
| Mme. Beltrame | - | Adjoint au Chef du Service International,
DGEMP, MRICE |
| Mr. Le Masson | - | Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique |

DOCUMENT DE PROJET
EN VUE D'UN FINANCEMENT PAR LES AUTORITES FRANCAISES

Introduction

La dotation française de 4.000.000 FF. destinée au financement, au titre de l'année 1986, du programme conjoint PNUD/Banque mondiale d'aide à la gestion du secteur de l'énergie (PAGE) sera affectée aux activités PAGE satisfaisant certains critères. Cette note précise les critères, propose une liste d'activités PAGE satisfaisant ces critères et susceptibles d'être exécutées en totalité ou en partie au cours de l'année 1986 et indique les modalités par lesquelles cette liste pourrait être amenée à subir des modifications.

Critères

Les activités PAGE considérées se rapportent aux pays appartenant à la liste du Fonds d'aide et de coopération (Page 4).

Les activités appartiennent de plus à l'une des catégories suivantes:

1. Maîtrise de l'énergie. Il peut s'agir de maîtrise de l'énergie dans les usages industriels et du transport ou bien dans le domaine des usages domestiques. Leur but est d'assister les pays intéressés à définir les mesures à prendre en vue d'une meilleure utilisation ou d'une meilleure substitution des sources d'énergie.
2. Efficacité des systèmes électriques. Les composantes principales de ces études concernent (a) l'amélioration de la disponibilité des équipements de production; (b) la réduction des pertes techniques dans les réseaux de transport et distribution; et (c) la gestion du comptage des consommateurs et le recouvrement des factures.
3. La filière bois de feu, comprenant des activités au niveau de la production (forêts), de la transformation (charbon de bois) et de l'utilisation (foyers améliorés), et les énergies renouvelables.

Programme actuel

La liste ci-dessous comporte les activités PAGE en cours ou susceptibles de démarrer en 1986 et pour lesquelles un financement intégral n'est pas assuré. Certaines des activités proposées pourront bénéficier d'un co-financement partiel.

Pays	Activité	Coût total (\$ E.U.)	Critères
Burkina	Diagnostic de la centrale à fuel de Ouaga II	30.000	2
Côte d'Ivoire	Efficacité du système électrique	90.000	2
	Stratégie pour l'énergie ménages	150.000	3
	Conservation de l'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports	115.000	1
Ghana	Efficacité de l'utilisation de l'énergie dans l'industrie et les transports	150.000	1
	Utilisation des résidus des scieries	100.000	3
Sao Tome	Inventaire forestier/prépa- ration d'un projet forestier	60.000	3
Maroc	Conservation de l'énergie dans l'industrie	300.000	1
		----- 995.000 \$ E.U. soit 7 millions de FF.	

Evolution du programme

Il est concevable que la liste ci-dessus doive être modifiée en fonction de l'évolution des priorités dans les pays concernés ou bien de délais encourus pour parvenir au démarrage effectif des activités. Dans l'hypothèse où les programmes PNUD/Banque mondiale souhaiteraient ajouter des activités à la liste financée par la contribution française, cette modification ne deviendrait effective qu'après échange de lettres entre le PNUD/Banque mondiale et le MRE. En tout état de cause, les activités ajoutées satisferaient les critères géographiques et thématiques énoncés ci-dessus.

Utilisation des fonds

Le programme PNUD/Banque mondiale fournira au MRE au début de l'année 1987 un état financier indiquant le coût des activités concernées.

Liste des Pays du FAC

Algerie	Côte
Bénin	Libéria
Burkina	Mali
Cameroon	Mauritanie
Cap Vert	Maroc
République de Centre Afrique	Niger
Tchad	Sao Tome/Principe
Congo	Sénégal
Guinée Equatoriale	Sierra Leone
Gabon	Togo
Gambie	Tunisie
Ghana	Vanuatu
Guinée	
Guinée-Bissau	

Meeting with Consulting Firms

Name	Organization	Telephone
Barthez, R.	TOTAL Energie Développement	78 47 72 72
Beltrame, M.C.	MRICE/DGEMP	45 56 31 40
Corodier, P.	TRANS ENERG	43 06 18 52
Couvreux	EDF-International	47 64 21 42
Cox, T.	PNUD, New York	(212) 906-5854
de Gromard, C.	AFME	47 65 20 00
de Liniers	CDF International	45 63 11 20
Fauconnier, B.	SGTE	47 76 43 32
Giri, J.	SEED	45 45 90 32
Gouvary	DPR/IN/MEN	45 55 95 44
Guillaud	DPL/MRE/CODEV	47 83 12 66
Hamon, J.P.	SOGREAH	76 09 80 22
Halin, P.	BEICIP	47 49 71 71
Joo'	DPR/IN/MEN	95 51 93 19
Le Masson, M.	CCCE	42 66 93 66
Massa, A.	OPR	
Matly, M.	SEED	45 45 20 32
Montfort, B.	Banque Mondiale	(202) 477-4844
Malherbe	TRANS ENERG	43 06 18 52
Paillat	TRANS ENERG	43 06 18 52
Peyrebonne, C.	BCEOM	43 20 14 10
Piatier	CIFOPE	45 24 08 49
Trunel	CDF International	45 63 11 20
Vergnet, L. K.	AFME	47 65 23 91

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



M. Montfort
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 906-5000

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: INT/85/J01

11 March 1986

Nimrod
Dear Mr. Raphaëli,

Subject: INT/85/J01 - Energy Sector Assessments in
Burkina Faso, Mali, Madagascar and Zaire

..... Further to your letter dated 3 March 1986 please find attached one
copy of the project document for project INT/85/J01 covering the
contribution of the Government of France to the Energy Sector Assessment
..... Programme which I have signed on behalf of UNDP. We are also attaching
a photocopy of both the English and French language versions of the
UNDP/Government of France Trust Fund Agreement which was signed by Mr.
Brown on behalf of UNDP in July 1985 and by Mr. Jean Nemo in December
1985 on behalf of the Government of France. A photocopy of the English
text of this Agreement has been attached to the signed project document
for INT/85/J01.

You may be interested in knowing that, further to the Paris
Consultative Meeting on the Energy Programmes held this past January and
to a visit last week to Paris by Tom Cox of this Division and
Bernard Montfort of the Bank's Energy Department, the Government of
France indicated that they will make a second contribution of FF4
million to ESMAP. UNDP and the Bank will in the meantime prepare a
package of proposals for consideration by France in the area of power
system efficiency, biomass and new and renewables. However, the second

Mr. Nimrod Raphaëli
Adviser, UN/UNDP Programme and
Project Operations
Projects Policy Department
The World Bank
1881 'H' Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

ENERGY STRATEGY AND PREINVESTMENT DIV. I	
Dt. Recd.	<u>3/27</u> <u>491</u>
For	<u>Montfort</u>
By	
Action Taken On: _____	
Reference File: <u>Donor's / France</u>	



- 2 -

"tranche" should be regarded essentially as unrestricted funds. Assuming the current FF/US\$ rate of exchange remains essentially the same over the coming months the second tranche should yield approximately US\$575,000 from which will need to be deducted 2 per cent for UNDP by way of overheads and 9 per cent from the Bank by way of agency support costs. All other things being equal, France has promised to pay in this second tranche before this coming summer on the basis of an exchange of letters which will simply renew the existing agreement. Once the payment is actually made, we can then prepare a substantive project revision of INT/85/J01.

We thank you for your co-operation in putting the project document into final form.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tim Rothermel", written in a cursive style.

Timothy S. Rothermel
Director

Division for Global and Interregional Projects

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

ENERGY STRATEGY AND
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

March 3, 1986 3/5 Log No. 248

For [unclear]
[unclear] *Montfort / Casig.*
Schmitz

Action Taken On: *French donor*

Reference File: *file*

Mr. Timothy Rothermel
Director
Division for Global and
Interregional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Rothermel:

FM
Rm
Subject: INT/85/J01 - Energy Sector Assessments
in Burkina-Faso, Mali,
Madagascar and Zaire

In response to your letter of January 29, 1986 directed to Mr. Yves Rovani regarding payment of the French Trust Fund contribution, I am pleased to enclose four copies of a project document for your approval.

Each copy of this document has been signed by Mr. Jean-Loup Dherse, Vice President, Energy and Industry, on behalf of the World Bank.

If the enclosed project document meets with your approval, please countersign each copy on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme and return one fully signed original to my office for the Bank's records.

Yours sincerely,



Nimrod Raphaeli
Adviser, UN/UNDP Operations

Attachments

cc w/ attachments: Messrs. Dherse (EISVP), *Montfort/Ahmed (EGYSI)* de Capitani/
Bates(EGYSII), Lau/Langer (LOTF)
Mesdames. Sharkey (EGYSI), Owen (EGYSI), Severski (LOATF)
and Lassen

LLassen:vcc

① Copy to Mr. Lox

ZCZC DIST9853 RCA5550
EGYS1
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② File

BOD

ENERGY STRATEGY AND
PREINVESTMENT DIV. I

Dt. Recd. 2/24 Log No. 202

For Action: _____

For Distribution: Montfort

Action Taken On: Not needed

Reference File: Donor - France

PARIS LE 24 FEVRIER 1986

TELEX NO 663/B9

DIRECTION DES POLITIQUES DE DEVELOPPEMENTQIX'

DPL/SED/SEC
M. GILLES GUILLAUD

A

M. BERNARD MONTFORT
ENERGY STRATEGY PREINVESTMENT
DIVISION I
ENERGY DEPARTMENT
BANQUE MONDIALE - WASHINGTON .

TEXTE :
=====

AVONS PREVU PREMIER REUNION LE 3 MARS A 16 HEURES, 20 RUE
MONSIEUR , SALLE 15, AVEC MINISTERES CONCERNES '' ECHANGES
D'INFORMATION SUR LE PGOGRAMME PHUD/BIRD EZ LS PROGRAMMES BILATERAU
X
FRANCAIS - DEFINITION DES MODALITESHDE COKRERTATIONS ULT)

F. COMPOINT./#
248423 WORLDBANK
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ALT RTD FROM:YS1M

NNNN

ZCZC DIST1681 JWS0407
EGYS1 EGYPS
REF : TCP FCA

JWS0407 JCD265 IN 07/11:10 OUT 07/11:16
AFME 203712F

PARIS, LE 7 JANVIER 1986

TO : THE WORLD BANK - WASHINGTON D.C.
FM : AGENCE FRANCAISE POUR LA MAITRISE DE L'ENERGIE (AFME)

ATTN : MR MASOOD AHMED - ENERGY DEPARTMENT
=====

RE : FRENCH POLICY ON TRANSPORTATION SECTOR
--

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THE MEETING WE HAD AT THE WORLD BANK
TWO WEEKS AGO IN WASHINGTON D.C.

I HAVE NOTED YOUR INTEREST IN FURTHERING DISCUSSIONS WITH THE AFME
ON THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR DURING YOUR NEXT TRIP IN PARIS.

SO, ACCORDINGLY YOUR REQUEST, I HAVE ARRANGED AN APPOINTMENT FOR YOU
WITH MR. BERNARD JACHIMIAK - HEAD OF THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE AT
THE A.F.M.E. - ON JANUARY 14 AT 10 A.M. AT THE HEAD OFFICE OF
A.F.M.E. : 27 RUE LOUIS VICAT, 75015 PARIS.

THE PHONE NUMBER OF MR. JACHIMIAK IS (1) 47 65 24 68

MY PHONE NUMBER IS (1) 47.65.20.25

BEST REGARDS,

OLIVIER BOUISSOU
DEPUTY HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CC : MR. IAN M. HUNE
MR. BERNARD MONTFORT

AFME 203712F
AFME 203712F

=01071133

ALT RTD FROM:YS1M

NNNN

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

le 2 janvier, 1986

M. René Masse
Association Bois de Feu
28, bd de la République
13100 Aix-en-Provence
France

Cher René,

Premièrement, je vous souhaite une bonne année 1986.

Deuxièmement, comme promis, je vous envoie ci-joint notre rapport sur les rechauds à pétrole lampant. M. Zafran, d'Arteserial, a eu l'amabilité de m'envoyer quelques documents sur leurs activités dans le domaine de la nutrition que j'ai trouvés très informatifs.

Bien amicalement,



Willem Floor
Département énergie

P.J.: 1

File

~~Bernard~~

John is fully aware of ESHAP
role in forestry renewals; indeed
he has been the organizer of it.

He is not aware of the tardiness of
the Mitterrand administration; hopefully
this will be a dead MEMO issue by
Feb 9.

DATE Dec. 5, 1985
TO Mr B. Montfort
FROM M. Grut *m. g.*
SUBJ "Mitterrand Meeting" on Deforestation in Africa

Yesterday I asked John Spears, the Bank's Forestry Adviser,
about the above meeting, for which the French President has apparently
taken the initiative. It is planned for February 9, probably in
Paris, and John plans to attend it. He is waiting for further
information on the matter from Mr Jean Clément, the Forestry Adviser
in FAC, Paris.

~~No good~~

I assume that John
Spears is fully aware of
the ESHAP program contri-
bution in this sector?

Otherwise, we should
brief him, including on the
misbehavior of the French
in funding the Program.

B
12-5

Typewritten
Character
Must Fall
Completely in
Box!

PAGE

OF

1

1

OFFICIAL DEPT OR
ABBREVIATION

EGYS1

MESSAGE NUMBER

TEST NUMBER
FOR CASHIER'S USE ONLY

START
HERE

ATTN: MR. DUVERGER, MINISTERE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES,
COOPERATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT. OBJET: CONTRIBUTION DU
GOVERNEMENT FRANCAIS AUX PROGRAMMES PNUD/BANQUE MONDIALE. JE
VOUS REMERCIE DE VOTRE TELEX DU 5 NOVEMBRE DANS LEQUEL VOUS
CONFIRMEZ LE VERSEMENT PROCHAIN DE LA CONTRIBUTION FRANCAISE
PREVUE DANS LA CONVENTION PNUD-MRE. CONSIDERATION
DISTINGUEE. JEAN-LOUP DHERSE, VICE-PRESIDENT, DEPARTEMENT DE
L'INDUSTRIE ET DE L'ENERGIE, BANQUE MONDIALE.

END
OF
TEXT

CLASS OF SERVICE Telex

DATE Nov. 8, 1985

SUBJECT French Government UNDP Contribution Bernard Montfort:naw 73996

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

DEPARTED BY Div. Chief, EGYS1

Mr. Y. Rovani, Director, EGY

DEPARTMENT
EGY

SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION
CHECKED BY DISPATCH

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

1er août 1985

Monsieur P. Castella
Politique générale d'évaluation
Sous-direction des politiques multilatérales
Direction des politiques du développement
Ministère des Relations extérieures
Coopération et Développement
20, rue Monsieur
75700 Paris

Objet: Participation de consultants français aux programmes conjoints
PNUD/Banque Mondiale de l'énergie et aux activités du
Département de l'Energie de la Banque Mondiale.

Cher Monsieur,

Lors de notre entretien du 12 juillet dernier, vous avez fait connaître votre souhait de recevoir des informations concernant la participation de consultants français aux programmes sur la maîtrise et la gestion de l'énergie (PAME et PAGE) et aux activités du Département de l'Energie de la Banque Mondiale en général. Je vous prie de bien vouloir trouver ci-joint ces données dans l'espoir qu'elles vous apporteront satisfaction.

Il conviendrait d'indiquer que pour le nombre de 233 consultants qui ont participé à l'exécution des programmes PAME et PAGE, 26 étaient de nationalité française, soit plus de 11% de l'expertise externe de la Banque.

Pour tous renseignements complémentaires sur les programmes, je vous saurais gré de vous adresser dorénavant à Mme. Katrina Sharkey qui vient d'être désignée comme Coordinatrice pour les programmes PAME et PAGE avec la communauté internationale des bailleurs de fonds.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Cher Monsieur, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Robin Bates
Chef de division
Stratégie énergétique
et Pré-investissement Division II
Département Energie

cc: Messrs. Rovani, Hume, Ahmed (EGY)
Ms. Stout (EGY)

KSharkey:ttt

**FRENCH CONSULTANTS/RESEARCHERS
WHO WORKED FOR THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT
DURING FY84 AND FY85**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Angelier, Jean P.	new consultant
Babin, Marc A.	researcher
Bentchikou, Françoise C.	former consultant
Bhat, Hari	new consultant
Carrière, Jean F.	new consultant
Chevalier, Jean-Marie	former consultant
	new consultant
Clausse, Paul	new consultant
Culioli, Georges E.	researcher
Decaux, Bernard H.	former bank staff
Delorme, Marius	new consultant
Dubois, Claude	new consultant
Dumestre, Andre	former consultant
Duvert, Alain	new consultant
Gazel, Antoine G.	new consultant
Gérard, Claude H.	new consultant
Giraud, André	new consultant
Laurent, Dominique	new consultant
Lepinoy, Pierre J.	new consultant
Mehr, Jean P.	new consultant
Mercier, Jean Roger	former consultant
Mookherjee, Amit E.	new consultant
Negroni, Pietro	new consultant
Petcu, Mihail G.	former consultant
Pillet, Jean P.	former consultant
Poinsot, Michel G.	former consultant
Pommier, Christine	new consultant
Rosset, Robert	new consultant
Rouaix, Serge J.	new consultant

KS:ttt
July 31, 1985

FRENCH CONSULTANTS HIRED BY EGYEA

<u>Name</u>	<u>Expertise</u>	<u>Firm</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
Angelier, J.	Economist	n/a	Ecuador	Jan. - Feb., 1985
Bigache, F.	Engineer	BEICIP	Sudan	Nov., 1982 - Jan., 1983
Chadenat, B.	Engineer	n/a	Turkey Senegal	Sept., 1982 - Feb., 1983 May - Aug., 1982
Clausse, P.	Engineer	Fogelman/Systems	Zaire	Nov., 1984 - Feb., 1985
DaCosta, C.	Engineer	n/a	Togo	April/May, 1985
Dahlquist, J.	Translator	n/a	Ivory Coast Burkina Fasso	Sept. - Dec., 1984 May/June, 1985
deBouillane, B.	Translator	n/a	ESMAP-General	October, 1984
Decaux, B.	Economist	n/a	Burma	July, 1984 - Jan., 1985
Delorme, M.	Engineer	Societe Foster Wheeler Francaise	Mauritania	Dec., 1983 - Jan., 1984
Dubois, C.	Engineer	Electricite De France	Zaire	Nov., 1984 - Feb., 1985
Dumestre, A.	Explr. Engin.	Dumestrecon	Burundi PNG	Apr. - Dec., 1983 Oct. - Nov., 1983
Garrigues, C.	Energy Cons.	n/a	Senegal	July - Oct., 1984
Gerard, C.	Engineer	Elf France	Madagascar	Oct. - Nov., 1984
Larreture, A.	Economist	Societe des Estudes pour le Marketing l'engineering et la Gestion	Benin/Togo	June - July, 1983
Laurent, D.	Forestry Spec.	Centre Technique Forestier Tropical	Burma	June - July, 1984
Madon, G.	Solar Tech.	SEMA-ENERGIE	Senegal Burkina-Faso	Feb. - July, 1985 Sept. - Oct., 1984
Matly, M.	Engin./Econ.	n/a	Senegal	Feb. - March, 1985
Mehr, J.	Engineer	SEED	Zaire	Nov., 1984 - Feb., 1985
Mercier, J.	Man. Special.	n/a	Madagascar	Oct. - Dec., 1984

French Consultants Hired by EGYEA, Continued

Muller, M.	Researcher	n/a	Desk Studies	March, 1984 - Present
Negróni, P.	Engineer	BEICIP	Zaire	Nov., 1984 - Feb., 1985
Petcu, M.	Economist	METRA-CONSEIL, INT.	Burundi Niger Burkina Faso	February, 1984 Sept. - Dec., 1982 December, 1984
Pillet, J.	Cons. Spec.	ENERTRANS	Sri Lanka Mauritania Portugal Trin. & Tob.	July - Dec., 1984 Nov. - Dec., 1983 June - Aug., 1983 Feb. - March, 1985
Poinsot, M.	Pwr. Engineer	n/a	Mauritania	Nov., 1983 - Jan., 1984
Sahakian, A.	Geologist	ANI Oil and Minerals, S.A.	Burundi	Sept. - Dec., 1983
Streicher, A.	Economist	Hagler Bailly and Co.	Benin/Togo Sri Lanka	July, 1983 May - June, 1984

Out of 233 consultant appointed, 26 consultants are French.

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

May 17, 1985

Mr. Georges E. Fournier
Elf Aquitaine
Tour Elf (Bureau 29E 40)
Cedex 45
92078 Paris - La Defense
France

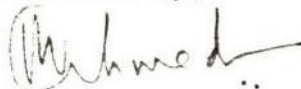
Dear Mr. Fournier:

It was a pleasure to meet with you last week. Julio Gamba and I found our discussion to be both stimulating and promising in terms of the prospects for future collaboration. In particular I look forward to any guidance or contacts you can provide us in the area of transport energy efficiency, which as I mentioned to you, is one where we hope to be increasingly active under the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program. We would also be interested in learning more about the Elf Group Scheme under which energy efficiency investments are made for member companies on a reimbursable-from-profits basis. As I mentioned to you, it would be interesting to explore the possibility of extending this type of scheme to companies in the developing countries, many of whom cannot implement profitable energy efficiency projects because of their overall weak financial position.

As promised, I am enclosing a copy of the latest annual report for the joint UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Programs. This is an updated and expanded version of the February 1984 report that I gave you and it provides a good overview of the work and directions of the Energy Assessment and Energy Sector Management Assistance Programs.

I will indeed contact you before my next trip to Paris so that we could meet to continue the profitable discussion we had last week. In the interim, should you have any reason to do so, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



Masood Ahmed
Deputy Division Chief
Energy Assessments Division
Energy Department

Attachment

bcc: Messrs. Gamba (IND), Thadani (EGY)

MAhmed:aaf



**ELF AQUITAINE CHANGE D'ADRESSE
CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

Nous avons le plaisir de vous informer de la nouvelle
implantation d'Elf Aquitaine à Paris-La Défense.

*We take pleasure in announcing that Elf Aquitaine's
headquarters have moved to Paris-La Défense.*

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TOUR ELF
Cedex 45
92078 PARIS-LA DÉFENSE (FRANCE)**

Numéro de téléphone/Phone number:

(1) 744-45-46

Numéro de télex/Telex number:

ELFA 615 400 F

Nom de votre correspondant/Your contact:

Georges E. FOURVIER

N° de téléphone/Phone number:

(1) 744-54-19

IMPRIMERIE SAUVARD - COURBEVOIE - IMPRIMÉ EN FRANCE