ELECTRIC
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Mobilizing Capital for Small-Scale Clean Energy Projects and Energy Access

Exploring the Role of Faith-based Communities in Ending Energy Poverty

12 September 2019

Supported by:

Federal Ministry
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and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

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Introduction

Nearly 100 participants joined the Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) Finance Working Group and the German Government's International Climate Initiative Mobilizing Investment project (IKI MPI) program partnered with GreenFaith International, the Shine Campaign, and Southern African Faith Communities Environmental Institute (SAFCEI) to hold a workshop on "*Mobilizing Capital for Small-scale Clean Energy projects and Energy Access"* on 12 September 2019 in Cape Town, South Africa.

This workshop brought together faith-based, philanthropic, religious, and government leaders from across the globe to discuss strategies to scale and accelerate investment into energy access and clean energy across Africa.

Background to the problem

Across Africa, India, and other regions of the Global South, there is an urgent need to provide access to clean, affordable, reliable energy for the 850 million people who live in energy poverty to accelerate decarbonisation of the power sector and meet energy access, climate change, and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While PV mini-grids offer a solution to energy poverty, local and emerging renewable energy companies struggle to finance installations and recover operation costs largely due to the challenges with the commercial business model in remote regions.

An increasing number of religious organizations are working to advance clean energy access for the nearly 1 billion people globally who still live without electricity and to identify where their efforts can scale progress towards these objectives. This workshop created an opportunity for the faith-based organizations to broaden their understanding of this area and identify areas for meaningful intervention.

Workshop Learnings

Workshop content was designed for participants who are new to the energy access and distributed renewable energy financing landscape. Content was structured around an "Energy Access Finance 101" approach, to promote understanding of the energy finance landscape for the off-grid and energy access sector including

- modes of capital mobilization,
- the finance provider landscape,
- key opportunities and challenges associated with investing in energy access,
- various distributed energy business models,
- relevant case studies from work in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda including from the Solar Home Systems, mini-grids, clean cooking sectors, as well as from the distributed renewables for health clinics.

Setting the Scene

To kick-off the day participants identified **key challenges impeding the flow of capital into small-scale clean energy and energy access:**

- **Importance of including 'project feasibility' funding into the conversation.** Pre-feasibility assessments and feasibility studies are essential components of the project development cycle, but funding for these studies is limited/can be difficult to access resulting in a small portfolio of projects that are investment-ready.

- **In addition to developing business models for clean energy projects, there is a need for stakeholders and developers to better understand the different project financing options available.**
- **Faith-based organizations can play an important role in supporting communities mitigate and adapt to climate change BUT they need to be better educated on the challenges these communities face and how their financial resources can most effectively be channelled.** Communities are and will continue to address and respond to the impacts of climate change. It would be beneficial to educate faith-based investors on how they can most effectively support these vulnerable communities through investment.

Scaling Finance to End Energy Poverty in Africa

During this segment of the workshop participants heard from a diverse set of actors working in the clean energy and energy access space, engaged in dialogue around primary factors hindering investment into the space, and discussed the basics of blended capital and the role that blended capital can play when it comes to financing small-scale clean energy projects.

Primary factors that are impeding finance from flowing into the small-scale clean energy and energy access space include:

- Risk: small scale clean energy projects in emerging markets are often seen as higher risk by investors due to a combination of factors, including, inter alia:
  - Immature markets and new technologies
  - Early stage/unproven entrepreneurs and companies
  - Unclear and uncertain political and regulatory frameworks
  - Unproven market demand and offtakers (purchasers of energy) for clean energy solutions
- Clean energy projects are characterized by higher upfront and capital expenditures with long slow payback periods, often with lower than desired return on investment
- Small, distributed projects can complicate deployment and add complexity and cost to servicing, operations and maintenance - particularly when serving remote and rural areas
- Local lending institutions are often unfamiliar or uncomfortable with renewable energy technologies and demand interest rates for debt that make projects uneconomic

Blended finance, a structuring approach that allows different types of capital--usually a combination of public concessionary capital (capital that requires a “below market” return) and private commercial capital--to invest alongside each other while each achieving their own objectives, can play a critical role in de-risking investment/mitigating risk, thereby allowing for the crowding in of capital into the small-scale clean energy and energy access space.

Brief overviews and key takeaways from several of the featured presentations are highlighted below.

Solar Sister Nigeria

Solar Sister invests in local women by recruiting, training, and supporting these female entrepreneurs and supplying them with durable, affordable solar-powered products and clean stoves so that they can earn income and sell products directly to people without power. In turn, they are working to end energy poverty and achieve sustainable solutions to climate change and development issues. To date, Solar Sister has

Key Takeaways

- In Sub-Saharan Africa, more than 600 million people lack access to electricity and more than 700 million rely on harmful, fossil fuel-based fuels to complete essential tasks.
- Women often bear the burden of both energy poverty and exposure to the fumes that the fuels generate. Additionally, they disproportionately shoulder the harmful effects of climate change.
- Women are a key part of the solution to the clean energy challenge, which is why Solar Sister is targeting women as a key part of their execution plan.

Mandulis Energy

Mandulis Energy develops grid-connected and off-grid renewable energy projects in Uganda and seeks to build mini-grids using agricultural waste.

Featured Project

The Power Partnership – The Power Partnership supports non-governmental and faith-based organizations (FBOs) to integrate renewable energy into their operations in critical development sectors across the globe. It provides support to its partners from "Feasibility to Finance" through a unique partnership and funding model.

Key Takeaways

- FBOs and NGOs play a prominent and influential role in providing basic services to under-resourced and vulnerable communities across the globe. As the transition to cleaner, more affordable energy continues to be at the forefront of global issues, these organizations are searching for ways to reduce their carbon footprint though they often lack the technical, financial, and human resources necessary to develop a clean energy integration strategy for their operations
- The Power Partnership utilizes a unique non-profit hub model to bring together the technical, financial, and administrative capabilities to help governments, NGOs and FBOs identify and scale deployment of clean energy across their installations in key developing markets.
- The hub model seeks to leverage efficiencies of standardized tools and processes while fostering support for on-the-ground implementation teams.

When it comes to addressing the energy poverty challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa and reaching universal energy access goals for the region by 2030, the International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that nearly US$200 billion in new mini-grid investment is needed. Currently, capital flows into the sector are limited due to a host of barriers. A representative from the Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP), managed by Camco Clean Energy, spoke to these issues and highlighted some of the key work that REPP is doing to break down the barriers. See a summary of the presentation below.

Camco Clean Energy: Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP)

Camco Clean Energy is a fund manager specializing in renewable energy and energy efficiency with a focus on emerging markets. Camco manages REPP, which works to mobilize private sector development activity and investment in small to medium-sized projects (typically up to 25MW).

Key Barriers to Mini-grid Investment

Financing for mini-grids is scarce as investors are deterred by small project sizes, off-taker creditworthiness, and low return on investments; the uncertainty for investors' on likely energy consumption levels (and associated revenue) compounds these issues. Without early-stage capital and limited debt options, mini-grid developers struggle to scale investments. Without scale, mini-grids will not fulfil their pivotal role in energy access.

REPP Funding Products

- (Phase: Development) Development capital: *Purpose* – funding to conduct ESIAs, technical studies, etc. Terms: *Amount: USD $300k – 1M; Security: unsecured*
- (Pilot or initial roll-out) Convertible loan or loan + equity kicker: *Purpose* – co-financing of construction (pilot phase or after pilot phase (5-10 mini-grids); provide flexible capital for initial build-out without need for valuation or dilution. Terms: *Amount: USD $300k – 1M; Security: depends on project, pledge over the assets or shares in the special purpose vehicle (SPV)*
- (Large deployment) Senior or subordinated loan, potentially with conversion option or equity kicker; Working capital facility; Equity: *Purpose* – Co-financing of construction of mini-grids (20-50 mini-grids) and supporting developers get o the 'next level' in absence of typical project debt finance. Terms:
    - Senior or subordinated loan *Amount: USD $1M – 5M; Max gearing: 50%; Security: assets or shares in the SPV*
    - Working capital facility *Amount: USD $1M – 5M; Security: on balance sheet*
    - Equity *Amount: USD $1M – 3M*

Also discussed during Camco's presentation was the importance of an enabling policy and regulatory environment. Key actions that governments can take in order to create an enabling environment that will support increased investment into the distributed clean energy sector include

- Policy: Develop, adopt, and enforce national policies for grid-tied and off-grid electricity
- Regulations: Develop, adopt and enforce a mini-grid regulatory framework. Give considerable thought to what sustainable and enabling subsidies and tariffs will be, import/export taxes, and clearly articulate the process for when/if the national grid arrives, etc.
- Licensing and Permitting: Streamline approval process to enable developers to scale investments.
- Utilities: Ensure utilities communicate grid expansion plans to key stakeholders.
- Environmental and Social Requirements: These requirements can be very burdensome, tedious and difficult to manage and implement. It would be helpful if governments (national and subnational) aligned their standards with industry best practices to mitigate bottlenecks in the permitting and project development cycle.

Mobilizing and Scaling Investment in the Small-Scale Clean Energy Space through Market Mapping and Public – Private Partnerships

This portion of the workshop featured active innovative partnerships under the German Government's IKI Mobilising Investment program (IKI MI) that are seeking to mobilize capital for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as this a growing topic of interest for many countries worldwide. Featured speakers from the Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya and key implementation partners that are working under the IKI MI program highlighted their country programs and process for identifying key sectors where there is significant opportunity for impact and provided progress updates on the programs. Overviews of the presentations and the key program steps are below.

IKI MI - Kenya Program

After commissioning a scoping study, SouthSouthNorth (SSN) identified clean cooking as a subsector with significant potential for impact under the IKI MI program, as the more commonly used 'dirty fuels' (wood, charcoal, kerosene) were more competitive in the market than bioethanol despite their negative health and environmental impacts. A crucial step in the program was identifying policy barriers and solutions to make bioethanol more competitive in the marketplace. The SSN team conducted a market mapping exercise to identify key players in the sector and is partnering with the Government of Kenya, KOKO Networks and Dalberg Advisors – Kenya to promote bioethanol for cooking by displacing kerosene and charcoal using technology and business model innovation.

Program-specific steps to scale investment into the clean cooking sector:

- Scoping study to identify target sector; identify levers to create enabling environment
- Commission Dalberg Advisors to conduct a triple bottom-line study that helped support the argument to the Kenyan Government to take action to move towards cleaner, more affordable cooking fuels
- Work with Government of Kenya to move to a zero-rated VAT for bioethanol in the June 2019 Budget
- Partner with the private sector (KOKO Networks) to scale their bioethanol initiative
- Launch a social media campaign against dirty cooking fuels to raise awareness and hopefully drive behavioural change amongst the target audience
- Develop a master plan on upstream production of bioethanol and model the current gap in local production with the study outputs being a set of policy and investment recommendations required to grow the industry
- Present investment opportunities at the Sugar and Ethanol Africa Conference in Kenya in 2019.

IKI MI - Ethiopia Program

In line with best practices, the IKI MI Ethiopia program lead, SouthSouthNorth (SSN), conducted a scoping study that resulted in the selection of mini-grids as the sector of focus for the IKI MI Ethiopia program. As it stands, the private sector plays an extremely limited role in the energy sector, as the grid is state-owned, the electricity tariffs are very low, and the supply is heavily subsidized by the government. The government has set ambitious electrification targets and recognizes that in order to meet these goals, it will need the private sector's help in building out and operating mini-grids.

Program-specific steps to scale private investment in the mini-grid sector:

- Commission a scoping study, market mapping exercise, and baseline study to understand the environment, key players, financing options and possible business models
- Hold stakeholder event to bring the public and private sector together to work towards a licensing agreement for the one operational commercial mini-grid in the country
- Work with the government to build a comprehensive financial model to plan and understand the investment requirements for different mini-grid sites – calculate competitive subsidy levels for various clean energy technologies that will provide a relatively attractive return on investment to stimulate private sector investment
    - Conduct geo-spatial analysis on nearly 300 mini-grid sites to identify viable sites for mini-grid deployment
    - Select a handful of these sites to carry out pilot projects and test subsidy models
- Commission a study to look at incorporating productive use into the mini-grid model given the potential opportunity for agriculture collectives to serve as anchor clients for mini-grids and pay cost-reflective tariffs.

Sensemaking Exercise (Breakout Groups)

Participants broke out into four groups (faith-based, NGO, private sector, and public/government sector) to conceptualize, design, and draft potential interventions given a set of criteria that would result in increased investment into the clean energy and energy access space. Summaries of the group outputs are below.

Faith-Based

- Further learning and sharing across groups and interests, common objectives but we speak different languages and need to spend time better understanding one another's perspectives
- Community based organizations and capacity are an essential part of the solution and need to be "upskilled" and supported.
- Education efforts at the local level need to be undertaken to educate communities about clean energy

Private

- Patient debt and equity fund for African-led and community-led enterprises to enable scale
- Work together on de-risking/match making for energy access companies and efforts; leveraging and collaborating on efforts will maximize impact
- Develop a faith-based investment fund that could bridge private and faith investment communities
- Consider establishing a "community of practice" on divest/invest strategies

Public/Government

- Consider community-based organizations as an implementation partner
- Engage with civil society and impacted communities earlier in the policy and decision-making process

Workshop Findings and Takeaways

The day was rich in content, dialogue, and ideas. To conclude the workshop, participants completed an evaluation survey that, in addition to themes that emerged throughout the day, played a significant role in informing the workshop findings and takeaways summarized below, as well as the '*Five Bold Financing Ideas to Accelerate Finance for Energy Access'* that the Finance Working Group authored, which can be found in Annex I below.

- **We speak different languages**: faith-based, governments and the private sector speak different languages, both literally and figuratively. Targeted and facilitated dialogue that allows for a constructive exchange of ideas and viewpoints is useful and necessary to building a more cohesive, effective and coordinated global movement.

- **Faith organizations connect communities**: Faith-based organizations that serve communities on the ground are trusted resources and can serve as "ambassadors" for governments and private companies and initiatives seeking to engage with and support deployment of clean energy solutions within communities.

- **It is important to network, but more important to work the network**: Participants shared a common frustration with the slow pace of change and the lack of support for scaling and implementing meaningful solutions on the ground. Getting folks together is valuable; actively working together through specific initiatives and concrete actions is more valuable. Cross sector efforts should be supported and funded.

- **Training and capacity building within the faith community is needed**: Participants called for increased training and capacity building of faith leaders on investment opportunities and interventions and expressed an interest in understanding and exploring case studies and successful examples on the ground.

- **Justice and community engagement and grounding is key**: Supporting and engaging community-led solutions that are culturally appropriate and community-led/owned is central to success. Civil society members, in particular, called for greater community engagement and participation in program design and intervention. Examples from Kenya on efforts to scale clean cooking alternatives through new technology and biofuel distribution highlighted the need for combined efforts in the cultural awareness, policy and regulatory and education and communications arenas. If new solutions are not properly introduced and the target audience is not properly educated on the solution(s) and potential benefits/impacts then uptake is likely to be slow. Further, participants noted that local communities and civil society are well positioned to advance solutions that are appropriate for their communities and contexts, but they need access to funding and technical assistance and support.

- **Grant Funding and Conventional Financing are both critical**: In order to address energy poverty at scale and on meaningful timelines a combination of funding (large grants to support non-profit and civil society engagement) and financing (concessionary capital in the forms of debt and equity-e.g. capital that will accept a “below market” return--that can be used to scale local and emerging energy access businesses in developing countries) will be necessary and needs to be scaled up immediately. Each of these types of capital play a vital role in ending energy poverty in Africa and are needed in much larger amounts than are currently available.

There were several ideas that came out of the workshop that merit further consideration and action, these continue to be explored through bilateral conversations with appropriate stakeholders.

Annex I: Five Bold Ideas to Accelerate Finance for Energy Access

Five bold ideas emerging from this workshop and additional consultations over the course of the Finance the Future week that would enable significant scaling of capital flows to end energy poverty are:

1. **Energy Access Guarantee Facility**
    a. **WHAT**: Develop energy access-specific guarantee and first-loss products that would enable energy access funds, entrepreneurs and local lending institutions to raise and deploy capital into high-risk energy access market segments and businesses at more affordable rates and better terms for implementers.
    b. **WHY**: Real and perceived risks associated with investment into the energy access market segment is a key barrier to scaling capital flows. Commonly cited risks include unproven technology, underserved or un-served client segment, untested entrepreneurs, insufficient balance sheet capital and revenue, uncertain policy and regulatory environments, currency fluctuation, emerging market risk, new market segments, etc. Targeted risk mitigation instruments will be essential to unlocking capital at scale to end energy poverty.
    c. **WHO:** Donor governments, developing country governments, faith-based donors, international development and finance institutions, philanthropies

2. **Blended Capital Fund Accelerator**
    a. **WHAT**: Develop an energy access fund accelerator with hubs in both the developed and developing worlds that provide tailored mentorship, early-stage funding, training in communications, and financial and legal structuring services for intermediary financing facilities addressing energy poverty in key markets for new market entrants (either first time fund managers or existing capital managers interested in expanding their scope to include energy access).
    b. **WHY**: Concessionary investment funds provide important diversification and risk mitigation for investors and, when properly managed, can significantly increase the scale of private capital available to mobilize into this market. However, very few funds have managed to raise blended capital for energy access applications over the past five years. This capability would help address many of the key gaps that investors have indicated are impeding investment into these vehicles.
    c. **WHO:** Philanthropies, donor governments, faith-based investors

3. **Patient Debt Fund for Energy Access Projects and Entrepreneurs**
    a. **WHAT**: Revolving debt facility administered on a non-profit basis to provide patient debt (10-20-year terms) for energy access projects and entrepreneurs at affordable rates (e.g. below 10% APR).
    b. **WHY**: High up-front capital expenditures, coupled with long, slow payback of those costs through energy purchases and equipment payments is a significant barrier to accessing debt capital for energy access businesses. Affordable debt for capital investment and business expansion will be critical to achieving scale in the energy access space.
    c. **WHO:** Donor governments, developing country governments, international development and finance institutions, philanthropies, faith-based donors

4. **Zero to One Fund**
    a. **WHAT**: Grant fund that takes small risks on big ideas. The Zero to One Fund would provide early stage project capital to pilot and test innovative new business models and technologies in key markets for locally-developed and incubated technologies and ideas.
    b. **WHY**: Very few grantors or investors will provide capital for untested and unproven ideas and local entrepreneurs and change makers struggle to access international

capital. This fund would provide support for early stage testing and R&D for locally developed and applied technology and business model Innovations targeting energy access solutions.

c. **WHO:** Philanthropies, donor governments, developing country governments, faith-based donors

5. **Energy Justice Fund**
    a. **WHAT**: $100M fund that provides grants to community-based organizations, project developers and non-profits that are working to end energy poverty, with a special emphasis on developing country-led and women-owned and managed initiatives and organizations. This fund should grant in denominations as low as $20,000 and as high as $5M through a streamlined, efficient and light-touch application and management process.
    b. **WHY**: Access to grant capital to advance environmental justice and on-the-ground work for local partners is a key gap in the energy access arena and is significantly hampering the scale and speed of deploying proven approaches. Organizations working on place-based energy access solutions, grassroots organizing and enabling environment issues struggle to access capital so they can focus on their work and not fundraising.
    c. **WHO:** Philanthropies, donor governments, developing country governments, faith-based donors

Taken together, these five big ideas would have a transformative effect on the financing ecosystem for energy access in key emerging markets and would lead the world into a new era of energy justice and access.

Annex II - Workshop Agenda

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INVESTING IN ENERGY ACCESS FOR ALL

Supported by:

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based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Mobilizing Capital for Small-Scale Clean Energy Projects and Energy Access

Exploring the Role of Faith-based Communities in Ending Energy Poverty

Cape Town, South Africa
September 12, 2019

Background

Across Africa, India, and other regions of the Global South, there is an urgent need to mobilize funds into the distributed clean energy sector to provide access to clean, affordable, reliable energy for the 850 million people who live in energy poverty to accelerate decarbonization of the power sector and meet energy access, climate change, and UN Sustainable Development (SDGs) goals. More and more religious organizations are working to advance clean energy access for the nearly 1 billion people globally who still live without electricity and to identify where their efforts can scale progress towards these objectives. At the same time, local and emerging renewable energy companies struggle to access funding to scale their businesses.

At this invitation-only event sponsored by GreenFaith, the Shine Campaign, Southern African Faith Communities Environmental Institute (SAFCEI), the Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership, and the German Government's International Climate Initiative Mobilising Private Investment project, faith leaders will meet with energy access experts and other key stakeholders to explore ways that the faith sector can increase its engagement and support in this vital area and to identify specific opportunities for collaboration.

This workshop is designed for faith-based organizations, religious leaders and government officials who are new to the energy access and distributed renewable energy financing landscape. Participants will benefit from an "Energy Access Finance 101" that will cover the finance landscape for the energy access and the off-grid sector. The workshop will explore current types and modes of capital mobilization, the finance provider landscape, and key opportunities and challenges associated with investing in the energy access sector. It will explore various distributed energy business models, including for Solar Home Systems, microgrids, and clean cooking alternatives.

The following investment types--and their opportunities and challenges--will be explored:

- Direct investment into early stage energy access and distributed energy companies through debt and equity
- Investment through intermediary and blended capital funds and programs with debt and equity
- Grant investment in market development activities through grants to "market-making" organizations

The goal of the workshop is to identify viable and appropriate pathways for mobilizing faith-based and government support at scale into the distributed energy market. The workshop will identify and showcase promising approaches and initiatives that are ready to scale and are appropriate for capital with various levels of risk appetite, and further define and refine where pathways are missing.

The workshop will bring together several important constituencies who do not normally have the opportunity to engage with one another in an interactive and dynamic format. This includes: faith leaders and faith-based investors, local African government representatives and leaders, capital managers, private companies, non-profit leaders, and representatives from development finance institutions.

AGENDA **Mobilizing Capital for Small-Scale Clean Energy Projects and Energy Access** **Thursday September 12**	
08:00 - 08:30	**Registration**
08:30 - 09:00	**Introductions, Scene Setting, Ice Breaker** • Goal setting/workshop outcomes • Small group discussion • Group mapping exercise
09:00 - 09:10	**Reflections from a Faith Partner**
09:10 - 10:00	**Scaling Finance to End Energy Poverty in Africa** • Inspirational story of faith into action • This interactive discussion will introduce participants to the various types of finance and who provides it
10:00 - 10:30	**Group learning exercise and discussion** Mapping of key financing challenges and report backs
10:30 - 11:00	**Break**
11:00 - 11:45	**From Idea to Impact: How Companies Have Scaled With Blended Finance** Blended financing; how faith based and mission-driven investors can engage and support
11:45 - 12:30	**Interactive exercise/sense making** Financing strategy case study
12:30 - 13:30	**Lunch**
13:30 - 14:30	**Market Mapping and Public Private Partnerships to Scale Private Investment in Distributed Energy Solutions**
14:30 - 15:15	**Sensemaking Exercise** – small group discussion
15:15 - 15:30	**Break**
15:30 - 16:30	**Mobilizing Investment and Funding: Faith-based and Government Pathways and Projects**
16:30 - 17:15	**World Café - Exploring Paths Forward**
17:15 - 17:30	**Wrap-up & Next Steps**
18:00	**Hosted Dinner - La Parada** 107 Bree St. Cape Town City Centre

Annex III - Participant & Speaker List

No	Country	Name & Surname	Title	Organization
1	Liberia	Joseph Mensah	Energy Business Development Officer	Ministry of Mines and Energy
2	Liberia	Stephen Potter	Program Director	Rural and Renewable Energy Agency (RREA) Monrovia
3	Namibia	Abraham Hangula	Deputy Director: Energy Planning & Research	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
4	Uganda	**Peter Nyeko -- Speaker**	Founder & CEO	Mandulis Energy
5	Zambia	Patrick Mubanga	Director Engineering Services	Rural Electrification Authority
6	Nigeria	Victor Osu	Sustainability Transition and Financial Governance Expert (& Embedded Consultant, Rural Electrification Agency, Nigeria)	Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS)
7	Ethiopia	**Hizkyas Dufera -- Speaker (IKI)**	Senior Advisor to Minister of Water Irrigation and Energy (MoWIE)	Project Development and Power Sector Reform
8	Kenya	**Esther Wangombe – Speaker (IKI)**	Senior Deputy Director, Renewable Energy	Ministry of Energy
9	Ghana	Ing. Frank Dadzie	Planning Engineer/ Mini-Grid Project Engineer	Ministry of Energy & Petroleum
10	Malawi	Gift Chiwayula	Energy Officer (Renewable Energy Division)	Department of Energy Affairs
11	Ethiopia	**Tesfaye Hailu -- Speaker (IKI)**	Programme Manager	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
12	Zimbabwe	Isaac Chiridza	Principal Energy Development Officer	Ministry of Energy and Power Development
13	USA	**Paul Needham -- Speaker**	Partner	Positive Capital Partners
14	South Africa	**Rafikh Ismail -- Speaker**	Portfolio and Operations Director	Camco
15	USA	Abby Mohaupt		GreenFaith
16	South Africa	**Francesca de Gasparis -- Facilitator**	Executive Director	SAFCEI
17	South Africa	Pooven Moodley	Executive Director	Natural Justice
18	South Africa	Rachel Mash	Environmental Coordinator	Anglican Church of South Africa
19	Zambia	Damon Mkandawire	Hospital Administrator	United Church of Zambia
20	USA	Hannah Weilbacher	Program Officer, Jewish Advocacy and Engagement	American Jewish World Service (AJWS)
21	South Africa	Jennifer Chen		Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation
22	USA	Jennifer Redner		American Jewish World Service (AJWS)
23	USA	Jenny Phillips	Creation Care Program Manager, UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
24	UK	Mariama Kamara	Founder & Director	Smiling Through Light
25	UK	Mariana Paoli	International Advocacy Manager	Christian Aid
26	USA	Nikhil Bumb	Associate Director	FSG
27	India	Pranav Gadhia	Project Manager	MSA Renewtech Foundation
28	South Africa	Teng-Wei Huang		Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation
29	Canada	Abdalla Idris	Senior Community & Religious Advisor	Islamic Society of North America - Canada
30	USA	Anthony Giancatarino	Project Director/Fellow on Just Energy Transition	Movement Strategy Centre
31	Nigeria	**Chinenye Anekwe -- Speaker**	Business Development Manager	Solar Sister Nigeria

32	Canada	Dawood Zwink	ISNA - Canada Halal Certification Services & Founder of Somali Relief Fund.	Islamic Society North America (ISNA)
33	Peru	Elias Szczytnicki	Secretary General and Regional Director	Religions for Peace Latin America and the Caribbean
34	UK	Kamran Fazil Shezad	Sustainability Lead	Bahu Trust
35	Tanzania	Lais Lona	Tanzania Lead Advisor, Power Africa Off-grid Project (PAOP)	RTI International - USAID Contractor
36	Ghana	Maame Tabuah Ankoh	Manager, Energy Economics & Renewable Energy Specialist	ICF
37	India	Matthew Koshy	Honorary Director, Department of Ecological Concerns	Church of South India
38	South Africa	Nana Francois	Membership Director	FaithInvest
39	Uganda	Bishop Nathan Kyamanywa	Bishop	Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese (Church of Uganda)
40	Kenya	Paul Igweta	Coordinator, Promotion of Integral Human Development	Association of Member Episcopal Conferences in Eastern Africa (AMECEA)
41	UK	Qari Muhammad Asim	Senior Imam (& Chair, Mosques & Imams National Advisory Board)	Makkah Masjid (mosque)
42	India	Rugmani Prabhakar	Head -Sustainable Development	The Art of Living
43	Sierra Leone	Swaminathan Venkataraman	National Leadership Team Member	Hindu American Foundation
44	South Africa	Anthony George	Public Information Officer, Office of Public Information	Soka Gakkai International (SGI)
45	Kenya	**Charlie Habershon -- Speaker (IKI)**	Senior Project Manager	Dalberg Advisors
46	Kenya	**Edna Odhiambo -- Speaker/Facilitator (IKI)**	Kenya Engagement Lead	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
47	South Africa	Andrew Marquard		UCT ERC
48	South Africa	Benjamin Curnier	Director, Africa	Carbon Trust
49	South Africa	Carl Wesselink	Director	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
50	South Africa	Hendrik Schloeman	Founder	Zonke Energy
51	South Africa	Reshmi Muringathuparambil		GreenCape
52	South Africa	Jessy Appavoo - Implementor	Project Coordinator	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
53	South Africa	John Thorne	Programme Lead	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
54	South Africa	Josh Ogada	Programme Lead	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
55	South Africa	Kamleshan Pillay	Project Manager	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
56	South Africa	Alexa von Geusau	Intern	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
57	South Africa	Roger Sobokter		Independent Consultant
58	South Africa	Samson Mbewe	Project Manager	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
59	South Africa	Sihle Matiwane - Implementor	Project Manager	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
60	USA	Alexia Kelly - Implementor	Co-Chair; CEO	LEDS GP; ECM
61	USA	Tim Reber	Project Lead, International Programs	The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
62	USA	Rev. Fletcher Harper - Implementor	Executive Director	GreenFaith
63	Botswana	Monkgogi Bonolo Otlhogile	PowerforAll PEAK Platform Manager	Power for All
64	USA	**Mark Correnti -- Speaker**	Managing Director, Investments	The Shine Campaign
65	Kenya	**Aaron Leopold -- Speaker**	CEO	Africa Mini-grid Developers Association
66	Kenya	Daniel Victor Okwaro Kitwa	Energy Access Finance Associate	Africa Mini-grid Developers Association
67	India	Sarah Alexander		SELCO Foundation
68	South Africa	Vuyelwa Ntshinga-Yawa	Circuit Minister	Methodist Church of Southern Africa
69	South Africa	Sultana Mapker	Rapporteur	Rapporteur

70	Kenya	LAIBUTA Rita	Electrical Engineer by training and the Energy Consultant for the French Development Agency on the DFID /EU	
71	South Africa	Wayne Du Plessis	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
72	South Africa	Geoff Davies	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
73	South Africa	Zainab Adams	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
74	South Africa	Robyn Bowden	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
75	South Africa	Shuaib Appleby	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
76	South Africa	Ridwaan Galant	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
77	South Africa	Mogamat Iekeraam Hendricks	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
78	South Africa	Vainola Makan	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
79	South Africa	Kim Kruyshaar	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
80	South Africa	Michele Harvey	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
81	South Africa	Mariana Paoli	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
82	South Africa	Chief Francisco Mackie	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
83	South Africa	Iqram	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
84	South Africa	Pastor Norma	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
85	South Africa	Nolwando Maho	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
86	South Africa	Pupa Fumba	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
87	South Africa	Ann October	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
88	South Africa	Patrick Madasi	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
89	South Africa	Luzuko Sipayiri	SAFCEI	SAFCEI
90	Kenya	**Greg Murray -- Speaker: remote (IKI)**	CEO	KOKO Networks