

# 100% Renewables Cities and Regions Roadmap



## Visioning Workshop Report

### Kisumu County, Kenya

ICLEI Africa

November 2020

## **Visioning Workshop Report for the Kisumu County**

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**ICLEI - Local Government for Sustainability Africa**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1. BACKGROUND

The 100% Renewables Cities & Regions Roadmap (100% RE) project is a global initiative supporting national and local governments to promote a transition towards 100% RE strategies in Kenya, Indonesia and Argentina. The 100% RE project works with cities (counties in Kenya's context) and regions in these focus countries to build a pathway for cities to finance and implement renewable energy (RE) projects, through the assessment of local RE potential and project concepts, as well as the development of financeable projects.

Of the three selected counties, the County Government of Kisumu is the 'deep dive/pilot' while the County Governments of Mombasa and Nakuru are the 'network' counties. As the deep dive county, the County Government of Kisumu is receiving focused attention, particularly on capacity building, energy modeling, development of a roadmap to identify pathways for expanding its RE generation and promotion of RE policies and related strategies; with the goal of meeting all local energy demands in households and industry through renewables. The two network counties benefit from project engagements, including experience sharing, capacity building, peer-learning, and policy dialogue and recommendations.

As part of the process of developing a roadmap towards 100% RE a Visioning Workshop was held virtually via Zoom on 19 November 2020, an engagement which built off the results of the energy data collection and scenario modelling. This Visioning Workshop was also the last major milestone for 2020. Before this other project activities were undertaken which include the project kick-off meeting in June; capacity building workshops; data collection for modelling energy scenarios; and the establishment of a Project Implementation Team (PIT) which is led by the County Government of Kisumu's Department of Energy and Industrialisation and consists of representatives from various energy entities, the City of Kisumu and a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO).

This report is a record of the processes and outcome of the visioning workshop which culminated in the development of a vision statement for the county: *To achieve universal access to reliable and affordable 100% RE for sustainable development in Kisumu County by 2050*. The report follows the structure of the workshop agenda and is split into three main sections: 1. Setting the Scene; 2. Contextualising the 100% RE Visioning Workshop; and 3. County Government of Kisumu's Shared Vision for 100% RE.

## 1.2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of the visioning workshop was for the elected officials and staff within the County Government of Kisumu to develop a 100% RE vision statement for their region. The visioning workshop had the following key objectives:

- To develop a vision statement for 100% RE
- To raise awareness of the potential benefits of 100% RE
- To promote whole system thinking from an energy perspective
- To address barriers, enhance enablers, and promote buy-in with relevant stakeholders to engage in the process

## 2 SETTING THE SCENE

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTIONS (MR. TAKUNDA MAMBO, ICLEI AFRICA)

The initial introductions allowed for participants to introduce themselves using the Zoom chat function. An overview of the agenda and significance of the workshop was provided as well as the approach of the engagement, which entailed presentations and breakout discussions that would be used to develop the vision statement for 100% RE in Kisumu County.

There were more than 30 participants (the attendance register is attached in Annex 2) inclusive of County representatives, Ministry of Energy, energy entities, various local and international organisations, and ICLEI staff from the Africa and World Secretariat. Notably, invited County representatives included persons from various departments including Governance and Administration; Education, ICT and Human Resource Development; Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; Health and Sanitation; Energy and Industrialisation; Agriculture, Irrigation, Livestock and Fisheries; Tourism, Culture, Arts and Sports; Physical Planning, Lands and Urban Development; Finance and Economic Planning; and, Business, Marketing and Cooperatives.

### 2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE VISIONING WORKSHOP (ENG. DANIEL O. OKIA, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU)

This presentation was significant in that it set the foundation for the visioning workshop; Eng. Okia detailed the objectives of the workshop which are highlighted above and provided an overview of the respective milestones which have been achieved since the project kick-off. The county has set 2050 as the target year for reaching 100% RE, as such in developing the vision statement it is important that the strategies, goals and milestones to be discussed during the workshop should align with the target year. In the case of raising awareness of the potential benefits of 100% RE the importance of the involvement and roles of a diverse range of stakeholders was highlighted as RE transcends all departmental boundaries within the County government. Similarly, whole systems thinking is crucial to promote stable and sustainable economic, social and environmental development. To address barriers, enhance enablers, and promote buy-in from relevant stakeholders to engage in the process, Eng. Okia emphasized the importance of the uptake of RE technologies; what would need to be done to influence change within the county and the importance of leadership to drive change.

Eng. Okia also provided a brief overview of each of the respective milestones which have been achieved by the 100% RE project this year, some of which include:

- 100% RE project kick-off meeting (10 June)
- Introduction to energy modelling process (18 June)
- Data collection matrix and Initial energy status report (25 June)
- PIT inaugural meeting and RE approval processes (22 July)
- Capacity Building Needs Assessment (20 August)
- Presentation of the Capacity Building Plan (15 October)
- Daring cities workshop (19 October)
- Initial energy modelling results for Kisumu County (21 October)
- Visioning Workshop (19 November)

## **2.3 ABOUT THE 100% RE PROJECT (MR. DAVID HOEPFL, ICLEI WORLD SECRETARIAT & MR. TAKUNDA MAMBO, ICLEI AFRICA)**

Climate change and sustainable development are at the heart of ICLEI's work. Mr. Hoepfl provided a brief overview of the climate challenges and energy access crises that are experienced globally, and also explained the role of ICLEI through the 100% RE project to address these challenges. The work in Africa is particularly important as 95% of the 1.1 billion people globally who lack access to energy reside on this continent. This demonstrates the importance of the 100% RE project and how setting 100% RE goals and targets in cities and regions, such as Kisumu, can make a significant contribution not only in terms of improving access and availability of energy but also combating the current climate related challenges.

The 100% RE project is implemented in three countries, namely, Kenya, Argentina and Indonesia; each with a deep dive city or region and two network cities or regions. In Kenya, the Deep Dive County is Kisumu, in Argentina the city is Avellaneda, and in Indonesia it is West Nusa Tenggara. In all these regions the 100% RE project will seek to support the cities to: (1) Develop a roadmap towards 100% RE; (2) Enable participating local and regional governments to develop financially viable and bankable RE projects; (3) Contribute to the respective national climate and energy targets (including the Nationally Determined Contributions); (4) Support local policy development that enhances energy security, and stimulates the local economy; and (5) Foster multi-level governance policy dialogues to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders.

Mr. Mambo followed on from Mr. Hoepfl to briefly reiterate the importance of the project in Kenya, much of which had been described earlier by Eng. Okia. The 100% RE project has made significant progress owing to the extensive support provided by both national and local government representatives. The Ministry of Energy officially endorsed the project in June and is consistently updated on the progress of the project, particularly as it aligns with the national objectives which seek to introduce widespread, affordable, reliable and sustainable energy access in the country and transform into a newly industrializing middle-income country providing high quality of life to all residents. Mr. Mambo also provided an overview of the project timeline which indicated that proceeding into 2021 the main objectives will include finalising the energy modelling, progressing with capacity development of PIT members, aligning policy and then RE and energy efficient project identification.

## **2.4 SYSTEMS THINKING (MR TAKUNDA MAMBO, ICLEI AFRICA)**

The next part of the agenda entailed elaborating on systems thinking, which provided the backbone of the engagement. It can be understood as,

“... a framework for seeing interrelationships rather than separate things, for seeing patterns rather than static snapshots. It is a set of general principles, spanning fields as diverse as physical and social sciences, engineering and management.” (Senge, Peter M. *The Fifth Discipline: the Art and Practice of the Learning Organization*. New York: Doubleday/Currency, 1990. Print.)

Mr. Mambo described how systems thinking can be used to better understand the deep roots of complex behaviours and interrelationships, in order to better predict changes and ultimately, adjust their outcomes. In effect, through the workshop, this approach would be used to develop a coherent understanding of the current and potential implications of 100% RE access across all facets of society within Kisumu County which is inherently related to all the departments and external stakeholders who were represented at the visioning workshop.

## **2.5 RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES FOR CITIES (MS. LEA RANALDER, REN 21)**

Due to external factors Ms. Ranalder’s presentation took place earlier than initially outlined in the agenda (occurring soon after the overview of the objectives of the workshop, discussed by Eng. Okia). Nonetheless, it still served the purpose describing policy trends and city opportunities, which should strongly be considered by the County in their efforts to understand the significance and implications of policy in RE transition and development. Ms. Ranalder outlined how there are increasing amounts of emissions from cities, but cities in themselves are extremely crucial for transitions to RE uptake. In particular, she detailed how much energy consumption comes from heating and cooling, and municipalities, or more notably local stakeholders’ participation is important for facilitating the required transitions to renewables and energy efficient technologies.

Ms. Ranalder went further to share recent results from some of the work carried out by REN 21. Here she noted that (1) The momentum has grown for specific RE targets across many cities; (2) Worldwide more cities have adopted some form of 100% RE targets (now there are more than 400 100% RE targets); (3) Several cities have placed higher RE targets or are setting higher targets than in previous years, with some expanding to target more sectors; and (4) There is a trend of climate targets that enable the integration of renewables, such as net-zero commitments. It was also interesting to note that the smaller and medium sized cities are amongst the most ambitious targets.

To achieve these targets cities are active at various levels and in different ways, but local and municipal governments are at the forefront of these actions. Local governments are putting policies in place to encourage the city-wide shifts. But beyond this, facilitating renewable deployment for other actors in the urban environment such as businesses, citizens, communities and places of worship are also important for raising awareness and promoting dialogue to effect the transition processes.

## **3 CONTEXTUALISING THE 100% RE VISIONING WORKSHOP**

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### **3.1 UPDATE ON THE STATUS REPORT (MR. LABAN OKEYO, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU)**

Mr. Okeyo provided an overview of the Kisumu County Energy Status Report which was co-developed by ICLEI Africa and the PIT, and approved in August. The report provides an overview of Kisumu County, its energy profile, policies and regulations, the energy targets and on-going RE projects. Mr. Okeyo provided an overview of the county’s demographics, geography and economic status which also included the industries, and state of electricity access. Quite notably, Kisumu County already generates a significant amount of electricity through renewables. The most recent figures (2017/18) on record note hydro produced 517 GWh (88.8%) and thermal 65.5 GWh (11.2%) of energy generation. Sugar factories have 21 MW of installed capacity, but generation was not reported for 2017/18, last accounted for in 2015. Of the sub-total 164.1 GWh of electricity supplied by the Kenya Power Lighting Company (KPLC) the private sector is the main consumer of electricity (55.3 GWh), followed by SMEs (small commercial operations) (48.4GWh); while households and street lighting are among the lower consumers at 9.5 GWh and 0.1 GWh respectively.

52.6% of households in Kisumu use electricity for lighting purposes, which is slightly higher than the national average of 50.4%. However, in terms of cooking, nearly 80% of households use biomass – firewood at 59.6% and charcoal at 22.2%.

Regarding the County’s energy mandate, Mr. Okeyo noted that the County is preparing energy plans and undertaking physical planning related to energy resource areas. Regulations are also in place for licensing supply of coal products for domestic use and biomass as well as for charcoal producers, transporters and distributors. Lastly, in terms of operations and development, electricity and gas reticulation were identified as core functions of the County, in addition to providing street lighting and implementing electrification projects, amongst other aspects. These all align closely with the main targets that Mr. Okeyo went on to identify to improve accessibility and affordability to electricity.

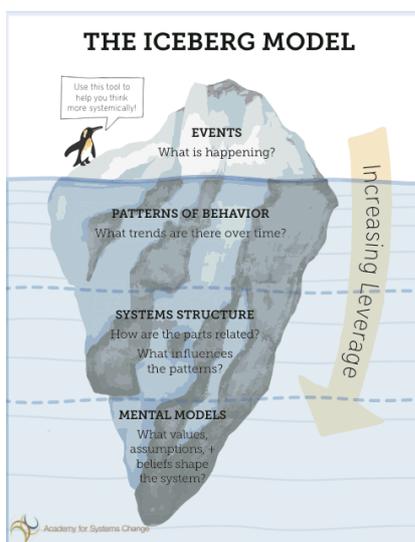
There is a lot of potential to increase electricity generation through biomass, hydro, waste, and concentrated solar power on roofs and farms. The County is also at various stages of project development including mini-grids, transmission lines, solar parks and solar plants, clean cooking, installation of biogas plants and improved street lighting.

However, despite the extensive plans, Mr. Okeyo also noted that the County faces many challenges to increasing energy access. Among these he noted the following:

- Inadequate resources to implement RE projects
- Lack of capacities to develop financeable RE projects
- Inadequate data and information about the County’s energy sector
- Insufficient power distribution network especially in rural sub-counties
- Limited knowledge at the community level on renewable systems hence slow adoption
- Unreliability and unaffordability of electricity: extensive financial resource constraints
- Limited technical capacity of RE technologies

### 3.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF VISION STATEMENTS (MR. PAUL CURRIE, ICLEI AFRICA)

Mr. Currie provided an overview of why Vision Statements are extremely important which was based on various experiences in a number of ICLEI projects. He described how with an uncertain future, visions offer guidance and the perception of certainty. They are a reference point and show intent of where we would like to be in the future. In effect, visions enable people to act, as they show leadership and decisiveness; something that can be measured. Through this it is easier to create buy-in with stakeholders about what can be achieved as parties can assess the feasibility of suggested processes.



Mr. Currie reflected on how a good vision allows many people to come around and embrace an idea. To emphasise his point he linked systems thinking to the iceberg model, and how to look more deeply at what is taking place. It is crucial to try to understand the reasons, causes, drivers and even assumptions being made when dealing with a situation.

Mr. Currie then concluded by presenting some of the visions and challenges that had been shared by some participants in an online questionnaire ahead of the workshop.

The first question was “What do you view to be the challenges associated with energy access (affordability, reliability and clean/sustainable), across the various sectors in Kisumu?”, some responses included:

- I. Energy mix mostly composed of grid electricity and fossil fuels.
- II. There is less use/access of renewable sources of energy.



### **3.4 ENERGY MODELLING OUTCOMES AND SCENARIOS (DR. ANNETTE STEINGRUBE, FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTE FOR SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS ISE)**

Dr. Steingrube provided a presentation on energy system modelling, its importance and benefits. She also provided some examples, including how the modelling results can be used to enhance the county's 100% RE project development, particularly with the next round of energy modelling under consideration. Energy system modelling is extremely important as it provides an opportunity to show how to develop supply security within the system, for example as demonstrated through the fluctuations of energy supply between wind and PV solar throughout the year. Furthermore, there is also sector coupling where electricity is playing an increasingly greater role in the mobility sector as well as in the heating and cooling sectors. As such energy modelling is crucial to identify efficient future energy systems for districts, cities or regions. Modelling is particularly helpful as frameworks and boundary conditions can be set. Through this flexibility, considerations can be given for different future technologies, costs and demands. Cities, or even specific establishments, such as airports, are then positioned to decide how they would like to proceed based on the information that they are provided with.

Dr. Steingrube reiterated that in the case of Kisumu the greatest energy potentials are with solar, waste and hydro. Based on the results thus far, one scenario focusing on transport shows that in 2050 of the total approximate 9,580 GWh end energy demands the greatest will be for diesel and gasoline vehicles (60.4%), followed by electricity demand (excluding cooking and transport) (20.6%), heating for cooking (8%), electric vehicles (6%), and hydrogen vehicles (5%). Based on these demands for the transport sector the figures are too high to reach 100% RE with the given potential. However, Dr. Steingrube went further to emphasise that 100% RE in electricity and cooking is possible.

### **3.5 ALIGNMENT WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY ROADMAP DEVELOPMENT (MS. ANNA SKOWRON, WORLD FUTURE COUNCIL)**

Ms. Skowron provided a presentation based on her experiences and findings at the World Future Council (WFC). WFC's work is driven by research which shows that significant opportunities and drivers exist for RE development. Energy systems based on 100% RE are often feasible and cheaper than traditional approaches and support economic development through job creation, for instance. It leads to greater efficiency and if the appropriate energy mix is applied of various RE sources then this reduces storage needs. These same aspects which are identified in literature were also shown in their results in Tanzania. However, it was also clear that efforts to develop RE projects are not easy as there are often major political barriers which is amplified by an information gap between leaders and their citizens. Moreover, there is limited access to adequate and reliable data which makes it challenging to support suggested processes and project development. Ms. Skowron went further to stipulate that scaling RE development at the country level requires four key components, namely:

- I. State of the art technical modelling demonstrating the feasibility of achieving 100% RE
- II. Tailored policy roadmaps ensuring just transition to 100% RE
- III. Multi stakeholder partnerships for ownership and sustainability
- IV. Relevance optimization through supporting development goals

Ms. Skowron also showed how the development of a RE roadmap takes significant time and cooperation between different parties. The processes run from the preparation phase, followed by knowledge production and capacity building, then finally the impact phase. Quite notably throughout these processes of developing 100% RE goals and agendas continuous learning and exchange is critical.

Moreover, trust must be gained in order to access funding, and only then can results be achieved. It is also important to reaffirm just how critical energy access is as it is linked to the other 16 sustainable development goals.

## 4 THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU'S SHARED VISION FOR 100% RE

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### 4.1 DEVELOPING A VISION STATEMENT (MR. TAKUNDA MAMBO, ICLEI AFRICA)

This component of the workshop set the scene for the breakout discussions which followed. Here, Mr. Mambo highlighted that as noted in the energy modelling sectors and the target year, participants would need to think about where they would like Kisumu County's energy sector to be by 2050, and more importantly how they see the goal being achieved. While various ideas are always welcome it was imperative that participants considered what is feasible and viable; what can be achieved in order to better the economic and sustainability options for future generations.

### 4.2 BREAKAWAY DISCUSSIONS

Participants were split into 3 group of approximately 9 persons in each. This was an opportunity for participants to share their views on how the County could go about achieving 100% RE by 2050 and also establish key milestones that need to be achieved along the way to reach the goals. As part of the process each group discussed the efforts that would be considered in 10-year intervals, by 2050, then 2040, and then 2030.

### 4.3 100% RE VISION STATEMENT AND MILESTONES FOR CONSIDERATION (MR. TAKUNDA MAMBO, ICLEI AFRICA)

After the breakaway session representatives from each group provided feedback on the discussions they had with particular emphasis on the vision statements that they came up with. Group 1's vision was "Towards 100% Renewable Energy for sustainable development by 2050". Group 2's was "90% RE by 2050". Group 3's was "100% Access by 2050".

Based on the proposed visions, participants voted for one which would be most ideal, 80% of the which selected "Towards 100% Renewable Energy for sustainable development by 2050". This statement was subsequently refined and from the following options, the last option (in **bold**) was selected as the county's vision.

- "Towards 100% access to sustainable, safe, reliable and affordable energy, based on 100% Renewables, for Kisumu County, community-wide in all sectors, by 2050"
- "The community of CGK to have access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy based on 100% renewables by 2050"
- "Towards 100% affordable, reliable and accessible RE for sustainable development for the people of Kisumu"
- "Towards 100% affordable, reliable and accessible RE for sustainable development in Kisumu county by 2050"
- "Towards universal access of Reliable and affordable 100% RE for sustainable development in Kisumu County"

- **“To achieve universal access to reliable and affordable 100% RE for sustainable development in Kisumu County by 2050”<sup>1</sup>**

#### **4.4 WAY FORWARD: FROM VISION TO ACTION (ENG . DANIEL O. OKIA, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU & MS. NACHI MAJOE, ICLEI AFRICA)**

Eng. Okia pointed out that it is important we consider how to take the vision forward and look into the development of sound milestones. This is critical so the County knows what to work towards in order to achieve the set goals. As part of the project process this includes finalising the energy modelling. Ms. Majoe went on to emphasise how the next steps will entail the development of a roadmap and local strategies for transitioning to 100% RE in Kisumu, including implementation mechanisms and the identification of 2 - 3 bankable RE and energy efficiency projects; these will be packaged then be taken to potential funders.

## **5 CONCLUSION**

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The Visioning Workshop was successful in that it achieved its objectives and brought together persons from various backgrounds to develop a common vision statement for Kisumu County. The systematic flow of the presentations offered a format and structure for participants to easily grasp information and understand the significance of each component within the workshop. This also created the space for PIT members to guide discussions during the breakout groups and take ownership of their vision for the future. The workshop and the development of the vision statement is important for the ultimate goal of the project which is the developments of a 100% RE roadmap for the County which will guide its RE related activities, targets and goals in the lead up to 2050.

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<sup>1</sup> After the Visioning Workshop the core group of the Project Implementation Team adopted this as the vision statement for 100% RE in Kisumu County.

## 6 ANNEXURES

### 6.1 ANNEX 1: AGENDA

TIME	ITEM	SPEAKER
	<b>Setting the scene</b>	
10h00 – 10h10	Introductions and overview	Mr. Takunda Mambo: ICLEI AS
10h10 – 10h20	Objectives of the workshop	Eng. Daniel Okia: CGK
10h20 – 10h25	Opening and welcome	Mr. George Okongo: CGK
10h25 – 10h40	About the 100% RE project	Mr. David Hoepfl: ICLEI WS Mr. Takunda Mambo: ICLEI AS
10h40 – 10h50	RE Policies for cities	Ms. Lea Ranalder: REN 21
	<b>Contextualising the 100% RE Visioning Workshop</b>	Mr. Takunda Mambo: ICLEI AS
10h55 – 11h05	Update on status report	Mr. Laban Okeyo: CGK
11h05 – 11h15	Sharing visions	All
11h15 – 11h25	Significance of Vision Statements	Mr. Paul Currie: ICLEI AS
11h25 – 11h40	Energy modelling outputs and scenarios	Dr. Annette Steingrube: Fraunhofer ISE
11h40 – 11h55	Open Q&A	All
11h55 – 12h10	Alignment with renewable energy roadmap development	Ms. Anna Skowron: World Future Council
12h10 – 12h20	Setting the scene for roadmap building and project development	Mr. Rohit Sen: ICLEI WS
12h20 – 12h30	<b>BREAK</b>	
	<b>County Government of Kisumu's shared vision for 100% RE</b>	
12h30 – 12h40	Developing a Vision Statement	Mr. Takunda Mambo: ICLEI AS
12h40 – 13h10	Breakaway discussions – PIT led	Mr. Takunda Mambo: ICLEI AS

13h10 – 13h20	100% RE Vision Statement and milestones for consideration	Mr. Takunda Mambo: ICLEI AS
13h20 – 13h30	Way forward: From Vision to Action	Eng. Daniel Okia: CGK Ms. Nachi Majoe: ICLEI AS
13h30 – 13h35	<b>Closing</b>	Mr. Takunda Mambo: ICLEI AS

## 6.2 ANNEX 2: ATTENDANCE REGISTER

<b>Name</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Abdulsalam Omar	Ag. Director Climate change	County Government of Mombasa
Albert Ouma		
Anna Skowron	Senior Policy Officer	World Future Council
Annette Steingrube	Research Lead	Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE
Antony Lekitta Mwangemi		County Government of Mombasa
Binty Omar	Advisor	County Government of Mombasa: Advisor Office of the Governor
Carine Buma	Professional Officer	ICLEI Africa Secretariat
Caroline Sawe	Project Coordinator	Expertise France
Dania Petrik	Professional Officer - National engagement 100% RE	ICLEI Africa Secretariat
Daniel Okia (Eng.)	Chief Officer	County Government of Kisumu: Energy & Industrialization
David Höpfl	Junior Officer, Global Projects	ICLEI WS
David Njugi	CEO	Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK)
Edwin Omwenga	Principal Renewable Energy Officer, Renewable Energy Directorate	Ministry of Energy
Emily Mikwa	Senior Communication Officer	County Government of Kisumu: Energy & Industrialization
Ephren Odiwuor	Director - Petroleum & Electricity	County Government of Kisumu: Energy & Industrialization
Eric Ochieng Odiambo	Regional Coordinator	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
Evans Gichana	Director – Climate Change	County Government of Kisumu: Energy & Industrialization
Felix Akello	Energy Planning/Monitoring & Evaluation	County Government of Kisumu: Energy & Industrialization
Geoffrey Ochieng	Chief Officer	County Government of Kisumu: Housing & Urban Development
George Owuor	Project Officer	Practical Action
Gerald Ochieng Ondiek	Chief Officer	County Government of Kisumu: Business and Enterprise Development

John Likoko	Technical Lead	County Government of Kisumu: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
Justus Munyoki	Project Coordinator	Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Network Kenya/ENFORSE EA
Leonard Kwama	Director	County Government of Kisumu: Governance and Administration
Laban Okeyo	Acting Director – Renewable Energy	County Government of Kisumu: Energy & Industrialization
Lea Ranalder	Project Manager	REN21
Nachi Majoe	Senior Professional Officer - Project Manager 100% RE	ICLEI Africa Secretariat
Namrata Joshi	Officer	ICLEI World Secretariat
Nickson Bukachi	Senior Renewable Energy Officer	Electricity and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
Owen Munene	Chief Engineer	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
Paul Currie	Senior Professional Officer	ICLEI Africa Secretariat
Purity Kimotho	Renewable Energy Officer	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
Rogers Wangila		Mombasa County Government
Rohit Sen	Head: Climate and Energy Action	ICLEI World Secretariat
Sarah Oguya	Energy Operations and Development Officer	County Government of Kisumu: Energy & Industrialization
Takunda Mambo	Professional Officer - County Engagement 100% RE	ICLEI Africa Secretariat
Victor Gathogo	Renewable Energy and Climate Change Advisor	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
Vincent Ondieki	SEACAP Project Officer	Expertise France
William Okoyo	Climate Change Officer - Kisumu County	County Government of Kisumu: Energy and Climate change