

ECOWAS BIOENERGY POLICY and OTHER NATIONAL POLICIES

PRESENTATION AT THE ECOWAS/GBEP 5th BIOENERGY WEEK

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Objectives



The overall objective of the ECOWAS Bioenergy Policy is to harness **programs** that will increase access to sustainable energy services through the deployment of sustainability criteria in the **production, transformation and utilization** of biomass resources without compromising food security.

Objective



Such Program will assist the ECOWAS member states to **transition away** from the traditional use of Biomass to a modern and sustainable production, transformation and utilization of biomass resources for electricity generation, cooking and heating

Cover Area

All countries in the ECOWAS countries

Bioenergy Policy: Rationale, vision and objectives



Objectives

Promote a modern, sustainable and vibrant bioenergy sector in ECOWAS region by creating an enabling environment that can unlock the potential by removing the institutional, legal, financial, social, environmental and capacity gaps and barriers.

Addressing the needs and constraints of the governments, the private sector and the local communities in using existing resources such as household and agro processing wastes and residues.

Encourage the utilization of the Bioenergy resources to provide sustainable energy access to its population prior to any attempt to export the resources.

Rationale

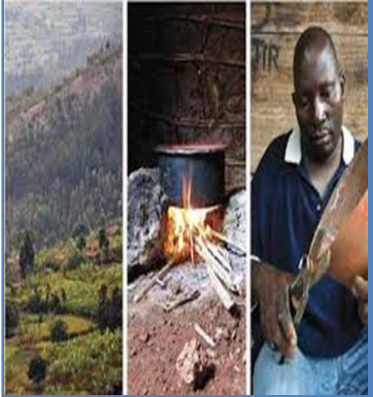


Rationale (Why Bioenergy Policy)



- No effective Policy frameworks/sustainable planning tools:
- capacity building & technology transfer skills are inadequate
- No effective and sustainable Forest mg't leading to
 - Increased live tree cutting & bush fires
 - Open forests, weak policy enforcement: “no ownership”
- Traditional use of biomass currently 85%+ of total energy consumed with over 80% households currently depending on biomass fuels using inefficient cookstoves with negative consequences on the forest, health of women & children, the environment and food security
- The use of biomass for electricity and heat are very minimal
- Alternatives, improved and cleaner technologies have not competitive or used
- Lack of adequate information and knowledge on sustainable Bioenergy

Progressive Dev't of the EBP



ECOWAS BIOENERGY POLICY TIMELINE DEVELOPMENT



- Bioenergy Strategy was adopted by the ECOWAS Ministers of Energy in October 2012.
- ECOWAS Bioenergy Policy document was elaborated with the support of UNDP and was technically validated in October 2015
- The validated policy was adopted by ECOWAS Council of Ministers and Heads of government at the 51st Session on 4 June 2017 in Monrovia.
- In support, ECREEE has led the formation of African Biochar Partnership (ABP) with ECREEE serving as the interim secretariat with objectives to:
 - ✓ Coordinate research on optimal biomass use to sustain energy production, soil fertility and crop productivity
 - ✓ Facilitate participatory development of biochar production technologies and systems
 - ✓ Set up an African biochar knowledge, experiences and good practices
 - ✓ Produce toolkits in order to facilitate the biochar system dissemination

ECOWAS Bioenergy Policy

Building blocks- feedstock availability



Feedstock is available in large quantities to form the basis of bioenergy production in the region

Why Regional Context

- Bioenergy production, transformation, trade, utilization and policy implications transcend national borders.
- Biomass policies become ineffective when they are not supported and integrated at both regional and national levels.

Therefore, policy coherence and long-term effects are best realized under a regional context. The Region is poised to play the role of harmonizing approaches leading to a viable modern bioenergy sector

ECOWAS Bioenergy Policy (Contd.)

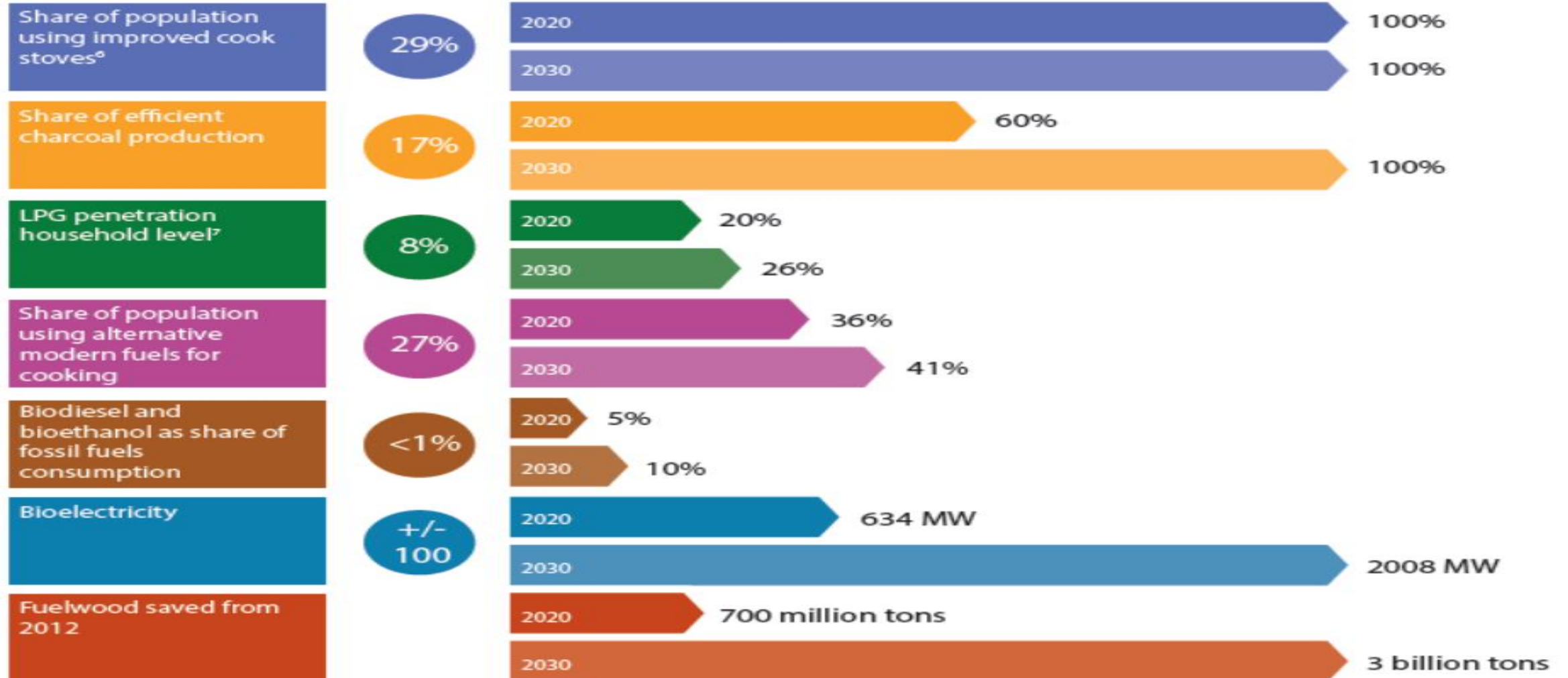
Focus of operation

- Provision of energy services to the poor
- Promotion of agro-industrial development and job creation
- Reducing health risks and addressing gender imbalance
- Attracting investment in sustainable agriculture and land use
- Improving food security
- Impacts on biodiversity, natural resource management and climate change
- Improving balance of payment and energy security

Bioenergy Policy target by 2030

MAIN BIOENERGY TARGET BY 2020/2030

BASELINE (2012)



ECOWAS BIOENERGY POLICY (Contd.)

Expected Impacts

- over 10 million of additional household users of LPG as primary fuel as compared to 2012,
- 15 million additional households using ICS as main cooking device and/or sustainable biomass fuel as primary fuel,
- 700 million tons of wood saved between 2012 and 2020 e.g. 18 billion USD
- 26 % of electricity from Renewable Energy source (2,425 MW) in the region; of which 634 MW is generated from biomass residues or dedicated plantations with the deployment of various technologies and application including

ECOWAS BIOENERGY POLICY (Contd.)

Expected Impacts

- 3 billion tons of wood saved between 2012 and 2030.
- Electricity from biomass will account for 5 % of the total installed capacity in the region, which corresponds respectively to 686 MW by 2020 (28% of RE capacity) and 2008 MW (13% of RE Capacity) by 2030.

Planning for the implementation of the policy

Activities to be implemented by ECREEE

- Consultative, workshops and events to share the policy document with the MS
- Identify minimum standards for the whole bioenergy value chain
- Support Member States in their processes towards the development of a national bioenergy policy and action plan
- Organization of Public Private Partnership events for dialogue and business opportunities
- Technical Assistance (awareness, training, capacity development) to all stakeholders, including private companies, cooperatives, associations, local experts/consultants on bioenergy technology, and business developers
- Establish with development banks appropriate financial mechanisms (e.g. a guarantee fund) that will enable to leverage USD 1 billion investments
- Continuous evaluation and monitoring of funded projects

Policy Implementation strategy: Guiding Principles

Good governance

- Strengthen and harmonizing forest and fiscal policies;
- Decentralization and devolution of authority to rural communities;
- Establishing mechanisms for broad stakeholder consultation and engagement;
- Defining clear responsibilities for the stakeholders and transparent mechanisms to design, implement and monitor the bioenergy policy
- Ensuring transparent mechanisms to attract and to protect private sector investments
- Inclusive Participation (women should play an important role.

The following need to be considered

- The needs and constraints of small farmers, cooperatives and associations involved in activities of primary processing of bioenergy crops and residues.
- Civil society organisations, private sector, local communities and municipalities from the outset.
- Ensure women play an important role in the bioenergy value chain.

Policy Implementation strategy

(Implementation plan at the national level)

Role of National Gov'ts

- Embedding the bioenergy policy into national development plans with adequate legal provisions.
- Assessing and mapping the bioenergy potential.
- Risk prevention and management through promotion of good environmental and socio-economic practices in bioenergy feedstock production and use, and thorough screening of investment proposals.
- Improving land tenure, forestry and water resources governance to avoid the negative impact on food security and marginalization of the poor.
- Setting environmental standards, creating an attractive investment environment, and providing supportive monetary, fiscal, and pricing policies..
- Building capacities for policy planning and implementation, investment planning, negotiation, choice of feedstock and technology, and concluding economically, socially and environmentally acceptable arrangements.
- Involving relevant government departments and stakeholders in the planning and implementation

Policy Implementation strategy

(Implementation plan at the national level)

Role of the private sector and civil society

- The private sector is ultimately the engine of bioenergy development.
- SMEs have a special role in the development of sustainable bioenergy given their great capacity to involve local communities.
- Large industrial and agricultural processing companies should be encouraged to develop bioenergy production units from their own waste streams.
- Civil Society Organisations: watchdog for government and business actions. Stimulate sustainable business models and good practices for bioenergy investments.

END SLIDE

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!

MERCI BEAUCOUP POUR VOTRE ATTENTION!!!

MUITO OBRIGADO PELA SUA ATENÇÃO !!!