REGIONAL KICK-OFF WORKSHOP:
Development of the ECOWAS NREAPs
and NEEAPs and Se4All Action Agendas
17 - 19 March 2014, Abidjan





Current Status of Renewable Energy Policies and Action Plans in the ECOWAS region

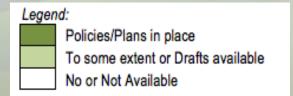
> Hyacinth Elayo Policy Officer ECREEE

Methodology for the Analysis of ECOWAS National Renewable Energy Policies and Plans

- Baseline data collection exercise was conducted to analyse current national RE Policies and Plans in place as well as status of RE development at the national level;
- Baseline Data Collection Sheet was prepared and distributed to the 15 ECOWAS MS (September/October 2013);
- Few countries provided input: Nigeria and Sierra Leone;
- Publicly available data (formal & informal) was relied upon in order to get a complete picture of the current situation.

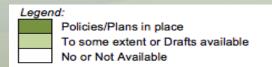


	RE Po	olicies		RE Grid Connected Targets		
	RE in: Energy Policy/Electricity Bill	Specific RE Policy/Law	RE Development Plans			
Benin	Document of the National Energy Policy (PONAME) - In discussion			36% of RE penetration in 2015 and 37% or RE penetration in 2025		
Burkina Faso	National White Paper for the Provision of Energy Access by 2020 - In discussion			Not Available		
Cape Verde	National Energy Policy of June 2008	Decree-Law n.1/2011 of the 3rd of january - RE Incentive Policies and RE Plan for Cape Verde	Decree-Law n.1/2011 of the 3rd of january - RE Incentive Policies and RE Plan for Cape Verde	50% of grid RE penetration by 2020		
Cote D'Ivoire				PSPR sets the targets of: 3% of RE penetration (excluding biomass) by 2013 and 5% by 2015		
Gambia	National Energy Policy 2005	Draft : Renewable Energy Policy 2012 - in discussion	Draft : Renewable Energy Policy 2012 - in discussion	35% of RE penetration in 2020 and 48% by 2030 (including large hydro)		
Ghana	Ghana National Energy Policy 2009	Renewable Energy Act 2011	Energy Sector Strategy and Implementation Plan 2010- 2020	10% RE penetration in 2020		
Guinea	Energy sector policy document of 1992 (LPDSE 92)	RE Policy being drafted		Not Available		





	RE Po	olicies		RE Grid Connected Targets		
	RE in: Energy Policy/Electricity Bill	Specific RE Policy/Law	RE Development Plans			
Guinea-Bissau			Energy Master Plan and Plan for Infrastructure Development for the Electricity Sector	Not Available		
Liberia	National Energy Policy 2009	RE and EE Policy and Action Plan 2007	RE and EE Policy and Action Plan 2007	30% of RE production in 2015		
Mali	National Energy Policy (PEN) 2006 & National Energy Sector Policy Letter (2009-2012)			6% penetration of RE by 2010 and 10% by 2015		
Niger	Energy Policy Statement 2004	RE Strategy 2003 and Revision of 2009	RE strategy 2003 and revision of 2009	20% of RE penetration by 2020.		
Nigeria	National Energy Policy (2003); The Electric Power Sector Reform Act 2005		Renewable Energy Master Plan (2005)	18% of RE capacity installed by 2020 and 20% of RE capacity installed by 2030		
Senegal	Electricity Bill	Renewable Energy Law – Law 2010-21		15% of RE penetration in 2020		
Sierra Leone	National Energy Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2009			Not Available		
Togo				Not Available		





- 12 out of the 15 ECOWAS MS refer to RE in their Energy Policies or Electricity Bills;
- 3 countries (Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau and Togo) do not address RE in their Energy Policies or Electricity Bills;
- Guinea Bissau is however developing an Energy Master Plan which will consider RE as an option;
- 8 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo) do not have in place or at draft stage a specific RE policy;
- Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Niger and Senegal have specific RE policies in place and in force;
- The Gambia and Guinea have draft RE policies.



- 3 countries have specific RE Laws in force Cape Verde, Ghana and Senegal;
- 4 countries (Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Niger) have a RE plan in place;
- 3 countries (Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Nigeria) have draft RE plans yet to be enacted.
- Grid connected RE targets:
 - 10 of the 15 ECOWAS MS (except for Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone and Togo) have grid-connected RE targets.
 - All the countries that do not have established targets also do not have specific RE policies or laws in place.
 - Only Nigeria currently has targets up to 2030.



Current ECOWAS Energy Access Policies and Plans

Lege	nd:
	Policies/Plans in place
	To some extent or Drafts available
	No or Not Available

	PRSP	White Paper*	Policies Promoting Energy Access through RE	Plans promoting Energy Access through RE	Energy Access Targets in Place
Benin			Policy for Rural Electrification 2004		50% of the population with access to electricity by 2015 60% of the population with improved cookstoves by 2015 40% of the population with access to modern fuel alternatives by 2015 60% of the charcoal produced through efficient carbonization process (efficiencies >25%) by 2015
Burkir Faso	na		- Decree 2010-272 on the Development Fund for Electrification (FED) - Joint Order No. 07- 008 (2007)		60% of the population with access to electricity by 2015
Cape Verde			Decree-Law n.1/2011 of the 3 rd January – RE Incentive Policies and RE Plan for Cape Verde	Decree-Law n.1/2011 of the 3rd January – RE Incentive Policies and RE Plan for Cape Verde	100% of the population has already access to electricity
Cote D'Ivoi	re				50% of the population with access to electricity by 2015 60% of the population with access to modern fuel alternatives
Gamb	ia		Draft: Renewable Energy Policy 2012 (Section 7 Support for off grid renewable electricity) – In discussion		Not Available
Ghana			Energy Sector Strategy and Implementation Plan 2010-2020	Energy Sector Strategy and Implementation Plan 2010-2020	80% of the population with access to electricity by 2015 100% of the population with access to electricity by 2020
Guine	a			Master Plan for Rural Electrification (2006)	15% of the population with access to electricity 5% of the demand in rural areas covered by biogas in 2013 and 30% in 2025

Current ECOWAS Energy Access Policies and Plans

Legen	d:
	Policies/Plans in place
	To some extent or Drafts available
	No or Not Available

	PRSP	White Paper*	Policies Promoting Energy Access through RE	Plans promoting Energy Access through RE	Energy Access Targets in Place
Guinea- Bissau			Statement for the Domestic Energy Development Policy in Guinea-Bissau (2005)		Not Available
Liberia			- National Energy Policy 2009 - Executive Order n.37/2010 – Continuation of Rural and RE Agency (RREA) and Rural Energy Fund		70% of the population in greater Monrovia area and 35% of the total population with access to electricity by 2030 40% of the population with improved cookstoves by 2015 40% of the population with access to modern fuel alternatives by 2015
Mali			Framework for Rural Electrification (2003)		55% of the urban population and 15% of the rural population with access to electricity by 2015
Niger			National Strategy for Domestic Energies 2006		66% of the rural and peri-urban population with access to electricity by 2015 15% of the total population with access to electricity by 2020
Nigeria			- Draft of RE Master Plan: solar cookers, solar water heaters, improved woodstoves, biogas digesters - National Power Policy		 1,000,000 improved cookstoves installed by 2030; 150,000 solar cookers installed by 2030 8,000 biogas digesters installed by 2030
Senegal			Letter of the Policy for the Development of Rural Electrification 2004 (LPDER)	Senegalese Rural Electrification Plan of Action (PASER)	30% rate of rural electrification by 2015 and 62% rate of rural electrification by 2022
Sierra Leone			National Energy Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2009	National Energy Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2009	 Population with access to electricity: 30% by 2015; 50% by 2020; and 100% by 2030 Population with access to improved cookstoves: 5% by 2015; 10% by 2020; and 15% by 2030 Population with access to modern fuel alternatives: 5% by 2015; 10% by 2020; and 15% by 2030
Togo					Not Available

Current ECOWAS Energy Access Policies and Plans

- Most ECOWAS countries consider RE in addressing access to energy;
- Almost all 15 countries (except Guinea-Bissau) address energy access in their Poverty Reduction Strategy papers or their White Paper for Access to Modern Energy Services;
- With the exception of Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea and Togo, all the other countries have national policies enacted or drafted (e.g. The Gambia) aimed at promoting energy access through RE;
- Only few countries have plans for promoting energy access through RE Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal and Sierra Leone.



Energy Access Targets

- 12 countries have established electricity access targets. These targets are contained either in the Poverty Reduction Strategy papers and/or National Policies and have different time horizons;
- No information on energy access targets for three countries The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Togo;
- 6 countries (Benin, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) have established targets for adoption of cookstoves and/or modern fuel alternatives (including LPG, biogas and solar cookers);
- Only 1 country (Benin) has set targets for adoption of efficient carbonisation processes for charcoal production.



National Renewable Energy Policy Incentive Schemes

- Except for Liberia, all the other ECOWAS MS have some scheme and/or incentives to promote the adoption of RE,
- Burkina Faso and Cape Verde have payment of credits based on RE production; Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal have feed-in-tariffs in place and Gambia has feed-in-tariff at a draft stage;
- Mali has a biofuels obligation;
- Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal have competitive bidding, funds and or public investment loans for development of RE;
- Most of the countries have some sort of financial incentives such as tax exemptions for import of RE equipment and/or tax breaks and/or reduced tax for renewable energy investment or are in the process of creating them.

National Renewable Energy Policy Incentive Schemes

- All 15 ECOWAS Member States have some type of scheme or incentive to promote energy access through RE;
- Energy access in these countries is promoted either by:
 - ✓ Tendering and grants (mostly through funds directed at rural electrification, RE projects, or subsidies); and or by
 - ✓ Financial incentives for RE equipment (such as tax exemptions for import of RE equipment and/or tax breaks and/or tax reduction for renewable energy investment or are in the process of being created).



Significance of the NREAPs

- The NREAPs represent the surest route towards the attainment of the goals and targets of the ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy (EREP);
- Currently there are countries that do not have RE policies in place. Absence of legal frameworks will deter investment;
- Some current RE policies still require revision if they are to achieve the desired objectives. The NREAPs will be based on national potentials and socio-economic assessments, and underpinned by concrete laws, incentives, measures and an investment programme/strategy;
- The establishment of new RE policies/plans or revision current RE policies/plans would be best achieved through the development of the NREAPs, by transposing to national legislation the targets and goals of the national plans;
- Most ECOWAS countries do not have specific national policies and plans targeting the development of RE and access to energy with targets and goals established up to 2030. Countries have different time horizons;
- Most of the policies and plans currently in place are not comparable having different categories and units for measurements. It is therefore necessary to harmonise energy policies and laws to ensure effective implementation.

Conclusion

		Benin	Burkina Faso	Cape Verde	Cote D'Ivoire	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
DE	Policy	N	N	R	N	N*	R	N*	N*	R	N	R	R	R	N	N
RE	Plan	N	N	R	N	N*	R	N	N	R	N	R	R	N	N	N
	Policy	R	R	R	N	N*	R	N	N	R	R	R	N	R	N	N
Energy Access	Plan	N	N	R	N	N	R	R	N	N	N	N	R	R	N	N

Legend: N - Develop new policy/plan; N* - Develop new /revise the existent draft; R - Revise existing policies/plans

all countries need to revise existent policies and plans and or develop new ones either for RE or for energy access, or for both. This should be carried out through the development of the NREAPs and NREPs.







Thank you! Merci! Muito Obrigado!

Visit our website www.ecreee.org

