Regional Workshop on RE, EE and Energy Access

Monitoring and Reporting Framework

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Lessons learnt from developing the National Energy Data Processing and Information Centre (NEDPIC) in GHANA

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- **■Background to NEDPIC**
- **□**Funding
- **□ Team**
- Activities
- **□**Outputs
- **□**Challenges
- **□Lessons Learnt**
- **□Format**
 - **■45** minutes in total
 - **30** for presentation
 - **□15** minutes for **Q** & A

NEDPIC - Background

□ DELIMITATION The National Energy Data Processing and Information Centre (NEDPIC) conceived in 2007 has chalked a few successes but is still a work in progress.

Rationale:

$\Box A$	Legal	mand	late
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- □ Section (2)(d) of the Ghana Energy Commission Act, 1997 (Act 541) to secure a comprehensive database for national decision making on the extent of energy resources available to the nation;
- □ Section 15 (b) of Act 541 requires as part of the conditions for the grant of licenses by the Commission all licensees to provide documents, accounts, estimates, returns or other information as the Commission may require for the purpose of exercising the functions conferred on the Commission;
- □ Section 19 of Act 541 directs that licensees who fail to submit returns for a particular year shall be deemed to have not utilized the license and may be sanctioned.
- □ Investment Planning vested with government while the private sector operators reigned in the petroleum sector;
- □ Electricity data reporting is part of licensing conditions;
- □ Tenets of energy development availability; reliability; affordability; sustainability; investment; management

Pre-NEDPIC Situation

- □Informal procedures for data collection, storage, processing and communication; for example:
 - ■No procedures for internal reporting, data handling and storage within the EC had been developed;
 - ■No agreed format for national statistics 1st set published in 2007;
 - ■No formal contacts regarding exchange of energy data with other government institutions had been established;
- □Data was available but scattered among various institutions;

□ There was no link established between data management and policy formulation or strategy development;



Pre-NEDPIC Situation (contd.)

- □Informal procedures for data collection, storage, processing and communication; for example:
 - ■No procedures for internal reporting, data handling and storage within the EC had been developed;
 - \square No agreed format for national statistics 1st set published in 2007;
 - ■No formal contacts regarding exchange of energy data with other government institutions had been established;
- ■Reliability of data was to a large extent assured but not often updated



Funding

- ■Sources of Funding
 - Internal
 - Energy Commission
 - External
 - ☐ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
 - ☐ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- ■An annual budget of about US\$ 10,000.00 is estimated but less than half is approved.
- □ Equipment and resources required for the Centre are also added to the Commission's Procurement Plan for each year.
- Relying on the legal requirement of Act 541, funding for the Centre is featured in the Energy Commission's yearly Work Programme which is submitted as part of the national budget approval processes.
- □ Institutions involved included the VRA; ECG; NED; GSS; NPA; WAPCo; CEPS;



Data Team

- □Internally run by an Energy Data Management Team (EDMT) drawn from various Departments of the Energy Commission
- ■The EDMT comprises:
 - ■statisticians
 - □IT specialists
 - □engineers and
 - □management professionals
- ■Education qualification for most EDMT members is at the Masters level in their respective fields;
- **Externally**, the Commission receives data from the following groups:
 - ■Energy service providers licensees:
 - □ electricity, renewable, including charcoal producers and exporters



Data Team (contd.)

□ The Ghana Energy Access Data Task Force: made up of senior representatives from the following institutions: ■Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) ■ Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development ■Energy Commission (EC) ■ National Petroleum Authority (NPA) ■ Northern Electricity Distribution Company (NEDCo) □ Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) □Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) □ The Energy Centre (TEC) □ Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems (CERSGIS) ☐ The Biogas Association of Ghana (BAG) □ The Renewable Energy Association of Ghana (REAG)

Activities of the EIC

	Main Activities and Cycles
	□ Coordination of EC's Annual Reports – yearly
	□ Manage content of EC's Website @ <u>www.energycom.gov.gh</u> – all year round
	□ Coordinate activities of the National Energy Access Task Force – quarterly
	□ Coordinate with IT Unit to populate the GhEA Database and update the GhEA Toolkit
□I	Data Management processes
	□ Requested from stakeholders via letters sent to their institutions
	□ Submitted to the Inspectorate Division in hard and soft copy by service providers
	□ Data also received from GhEA Task Force Members via email in pre-designed templates
	□ Data forwarded to IT Unit for populating of GhEA Database and updating of Toolkit received and for
	Monitoring and Evaluation
	☐ The Energy Commission is in the coming year to set up an M & E Unit which will monitor plans, programmes and projects and collate data as part of the process to feed policy formulation
	□ This is crucial to the EC fulfilling its mandates under Act 541 because the EC is the technical advisor to government for the energy sector;
	□ The Energy Policy is a document made available online and it advises all stakeholders in the energy sector as to what government direction is. Availability of up to date data is critical, it goes al the way to informing central government decisions, including budgeting for all areas of the economy.

Outputs

- □ The Energy Commission website @ <u>www.energycom.gov.gh</u> Features following Reports prepared the Planning Division:
 - ☐ EC Annual Reports
 - ☐ Energy Statistics
 - ☐ Energy Outlook
 - ☐ Key Ghana Energy Statistics (2016)
- □The GhEA Task Force
 - □ Coordinates meetings and data collation processes from Task Force Member Institutions
- ■The GhEA Database
 - □ Populates Database with data received from Task Force Members, including updates
- □The GhEA Toolkit.



Outputs - Energy Balance

SECTION ONE: ENERGY INDICATORS AND ENERGY BALANCE

Table 1.1: Energy Indicators (2007 - 2016)

Energy Indicator	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹	2016
Total Primary Energy Supply	KTOE	6,404	6,273	6,036	6,946	7,609	8,362	8,564	9,147	9,550	9,660
Total Final Energy Consumed	KTOE	5,259	5,187	5,706	5,629	6,174	6,613	6,887	6,983	7,162	7,086
Total Electricity Generated	GWh	6,978	8,324	8,958	10,167	11,200	12,024	12,870	12,963	11,492	13,022
Total Electricity Consumed	GWh	6,441	7,219	7,454	8,317	9,187	9,258	10,583	10,695	9,685	11,418
Total Petroleum Products Consumed	KTOE	2,127	2,071	2,598	2,491	2,827	3,318	3,422	3,377	3,545	3,320
Total Biomass Consumed	KTOE	2,594	2,518	2,493	2,464	2,576	2,589	2,676	2,792	2,785	2,783
Population	million	22.3	22.9	23.4	24.7	25.3	25.9	26.5	27.0	27.7	28.3
GDP (Constant 2006 prices)	million Ghana cedis	19,913.4	21,592.2	22,336.0	24,101.0	27,486.0	30,040.0	32,237.0	33,522.0	34,808.0	36,016.0
Energy Intensity of the Economy	TOE/GHS 1,000 of GDP	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20
Total Energy Consumed/capita	TOE/capita	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25
Total Electricity Generated/capita	kWh/capita	312.9	363.5	382.8	411.6	442.7	464.2	485.7	480.1	414.9	460.2
Total Electricity Consumed/capita	kWh/capita	288.9	315.3	318.5	336.7	363.1	357.4	399.4	396.1	349.6	403.5
Total Petroleum Products Consumed/capita	TOE/capita	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12
Total Biomass Consumed/capita	TOE/capita	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total Electricity Consumed/GDP	kWh/GHS 1,000 of GDP	323.5	334.4	333.7	345.1	334.2	308.2	328.3	319.0	278.2	317.0
Total Primary Energy Supply/GDP	TOE/GHS 1,000 of GDP	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Total Petroleum Products Consumed/GDP	TOE/GHS 1,000 of GDP	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
Total Primary Energy Supply/capita	TOE/capita	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34
Grid Emission Factor (wind/solar projects)	tCO2/MWh	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.35	0.32	0.35	0.51	0.32	0.28	0.39
Grid Emission Factor (all other projects)	tCO2/MWh	0.58	0.56	0.57	0.51	0.44	0.48	0.73	0.36	0.31	0.43

¹Revised

Source: GDP and Population data from Ghana Statistical Service

NB: Total Electricity Consumed include commercial losses

Grid Emission Factor is the amount of CO2 emitted per unit of electricity generated and supplied into the national grid



Outputs - Energy Balance

Table 1.2: Energy Balance, 2016 (ktoe)

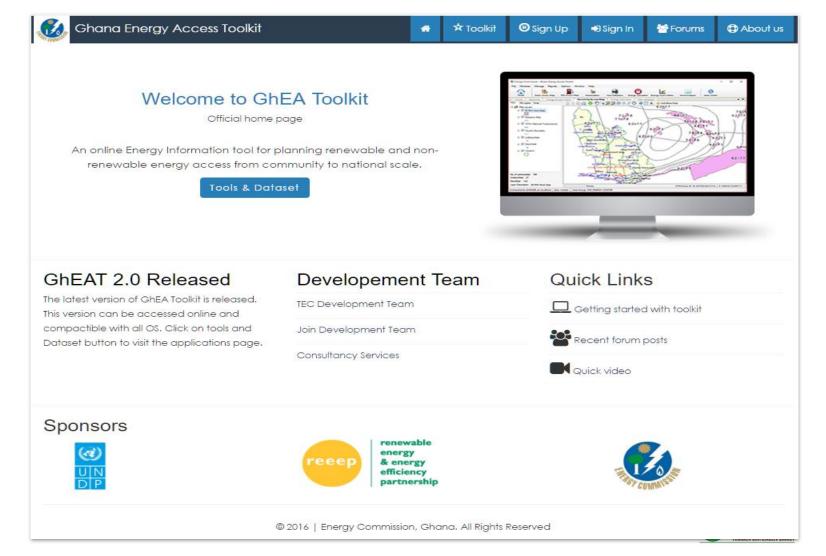
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SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Petroleum Products	Biomass	Hydro	Solar	Electricity	Total
Indigenous Production	4,706.2	587.3	-	3,602.4	478.3	2.3	-	9,376.5
Imports	1,474.5	100.9	3,738.1	-	-	-	43.9	5,357.4
Exports	-4,357.5	-	-553.5	-1.9	-	-	-16.1	-4,929.0
International Marine Bunkers	-	-	-2.5	-	-	-	-	-2.5
International Aviation Bunkers	-	-	-122.6	-	-	-	-	-122.6
Stock Changes	-81.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-81.4
Total Energy Supply	1,741.8	688.2	3,059.5	3,600.5	478.3	2.3	27.9	9,598.4
Electricity Plants	-492.7	-517.6	-402.6	-	-478.3	-2.3	1,119.9	-773.5
Oil Refinery	-784.3	-	765.4	-	-	-	-	-18.9
Other Transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7.2	-7.2
Losses	-	-	-	-817.1	-	-	-158.7	-975.8
Final Energy Consumption	-	-	3,320.2	2,783.4	-	-	982.0	7,085.5
Residential Sector	-	-	175.7	2,440.1	-	-	503.2	3,119.0
Commerce & Services Sector	-	-	14.0	122.0	-	-	221.0	357.1
Industry	-	-	384.6	221.3	-	-	257.0	862.9
Agriculture & Fisheries Sector	-	-	103.2	-	-	-	0.3	103.5
Transport	-	-	2,642.3	-	-	-	0.5	2,642.8
Statistical Difference	464.9	170.5	160.9	-	-	-	-	796.3

NB: Electricity consumption include commercial losses

Outputs - Snapshots of GhEA Toolkit



TOOLKIT HOME PAGE

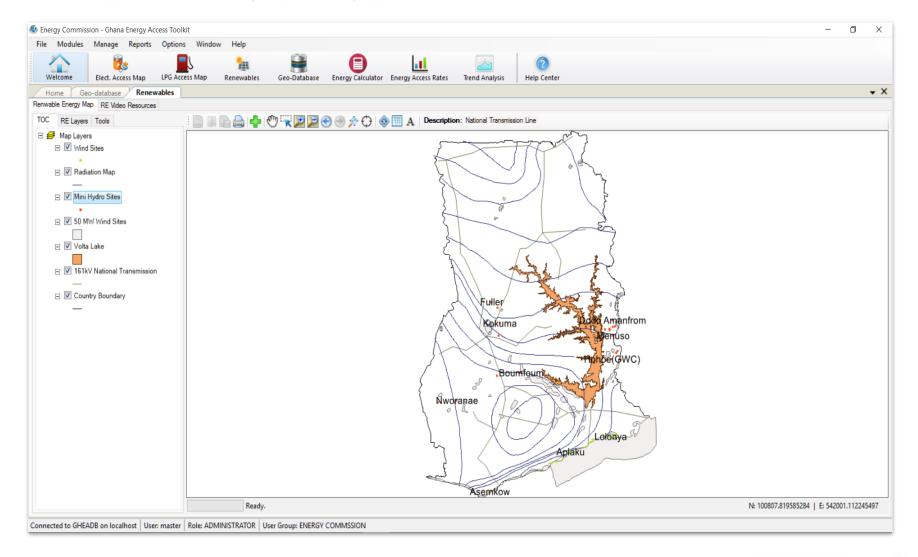


TOOLS AND DATABASE WINDOW



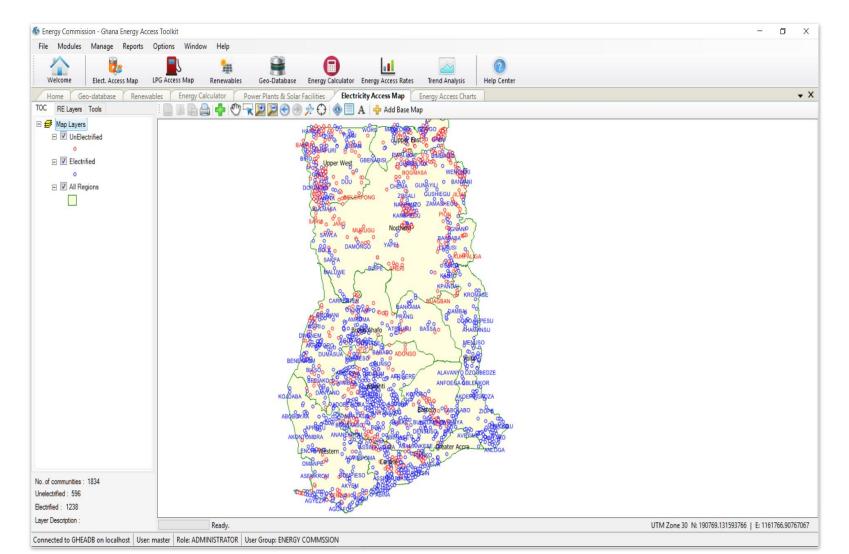


RENEWABLE ENERGY WINDOW

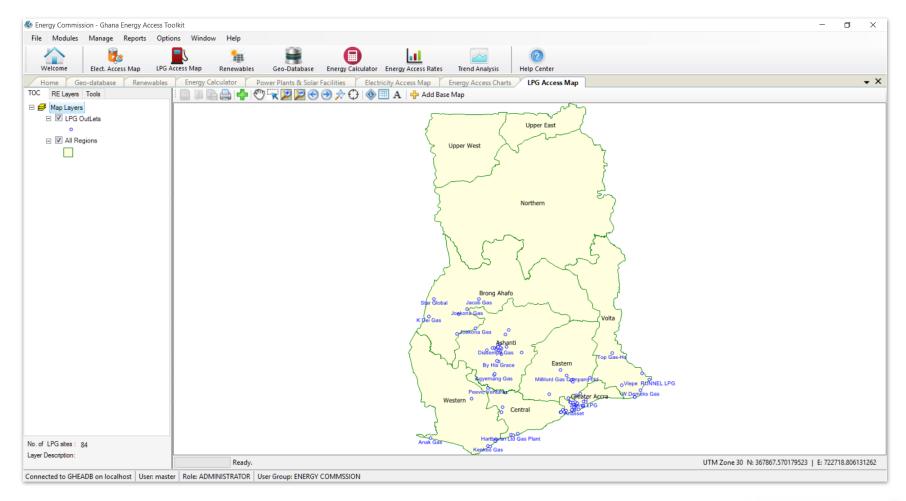




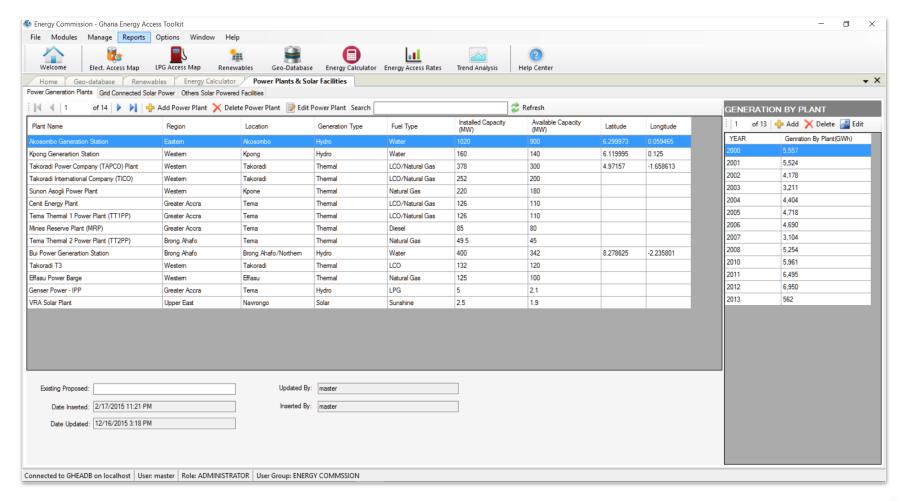
COMMUNITY - ELECTRICITY ACCESS WINDOW



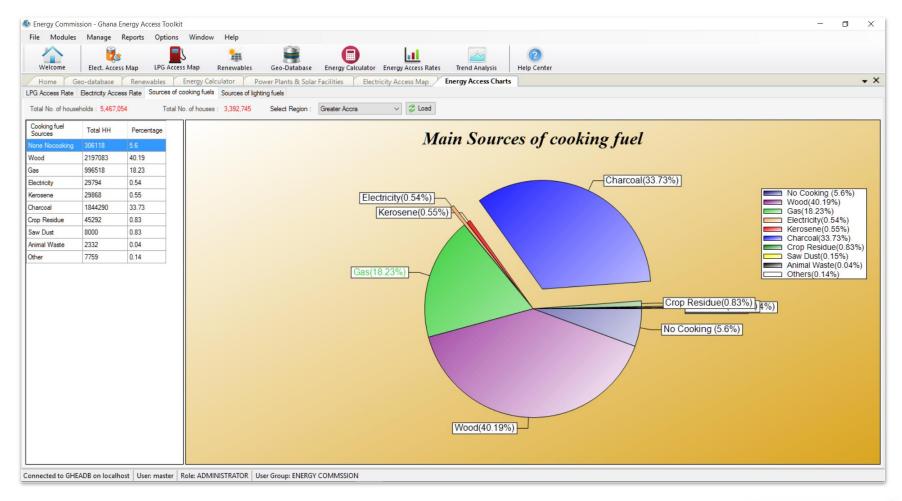
LPG ACCESS WINDOW



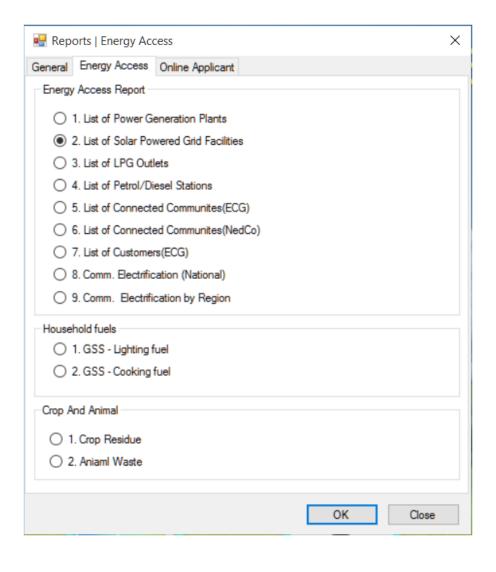
DATA CAPTURE WINDOW



ANALYSIS WINDOW



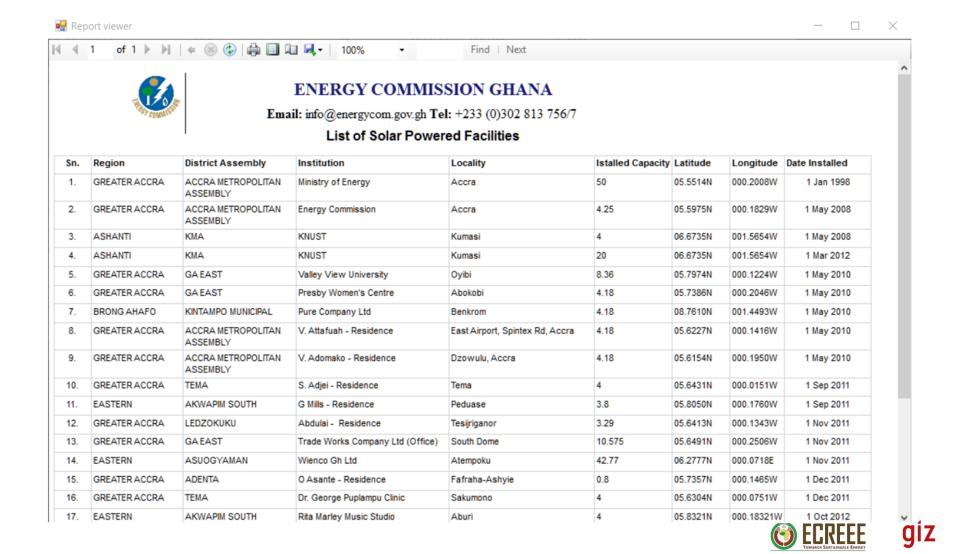
LIST OF REPORTS



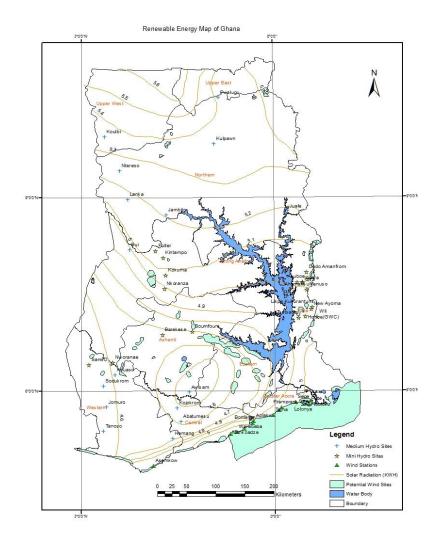




REPORT VIEWER



SAMPLE MAPS

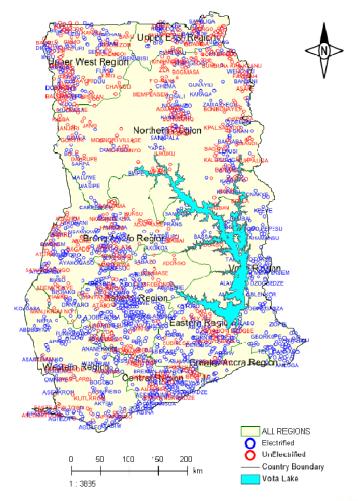






SAMPLE MAPS

Electricity Access Map of Ghana







CHALLENGES

- ☐ Technical nature of energy as a concept poses issues for information dissemination and reporting by non-technical personnel
- □ Apathy towards information development, management
- □ Unwillingness of data owners to share data
- □ Funding data collection, collation, processing, analysis and dissemination is an expensive venture
- □ Poor infrastructure poor town and country planning;



LESSONS LEARNT

BENEFITS FOR ENERGY PLANNING

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- A comprehensive, one-stop database enhances policy formulation and decision-making
- □ Facilitates monitoring and evaluation of energy access; value for money assessment opportunity

□ Business

- ☐ Ease of access to data for business and investment planning
- Availability of relevant, timely and reliable data
- ☐ Facilitates investments in the energy sub-sector

■Academia

- Reduced cost of research
- Enhanced quality of research, reliability of data
- Motivation for further research
- ☐ Enhanced teaching and learning activities
- □ Bridges some of the gap between academia and industry



LESSONS LEARNT (contd.)

- **■** Data Security
 - ■Ensure no protocols are breached as regards various datasets flexibly classify
- □Innovation is key explore, learn what others are doing then design a system to suit your own needs
- **□Centre Sustainability**
 - □Legal framework critical
 - □Funding PPPs offer an option
 - Make effort national involve as many stakeholders as possible
 - ■Teamwork
 - ☐ Identify shared goals
 - ■Share results/benefits
 - ☐ Shared challenges
 - □ Saves money and time eliminates duplication of efforts



Thank you!

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