



Towards Sustainable Energy



ECREEE and ERERA: Update on the NREAPs Process

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ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy (EREP)

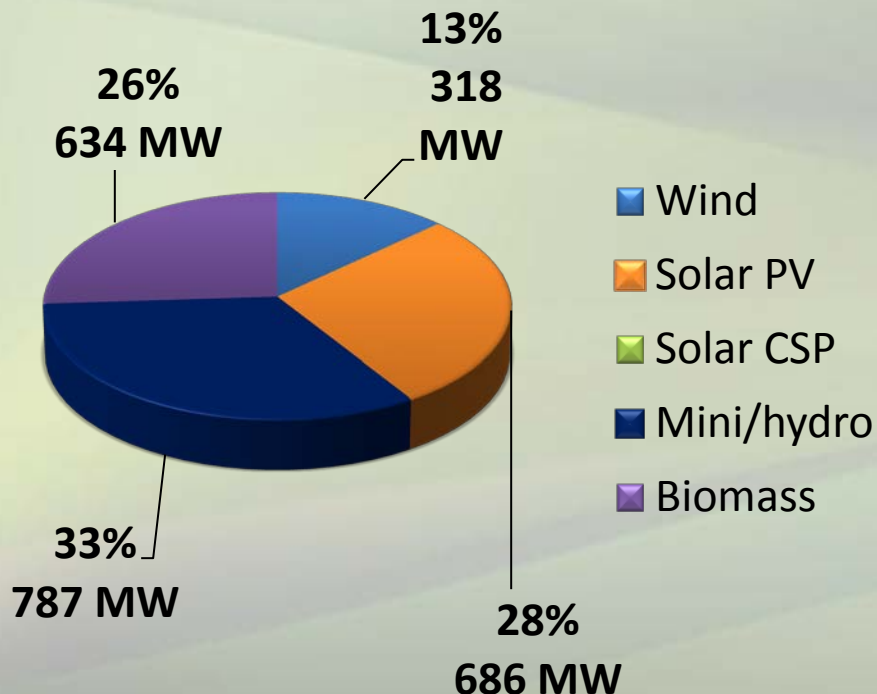
- Based on a comprehensive Renewable Energy Baseline Report;
- Developed with support of the European Union, Austria, Spain, UNIDO and GEF;
- Validated by ECOWAS Experts Group Meeting, June 2012, Dakar;
- Adopted by ECOWAS Energy Ministers during the High-Level Energy Forum, Oct 2012, Accra;
- Adopted by the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, June 2013, Abidjan;
- Adopted by the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government, July 2013, Abuja;
- Regional policy represents a voluntary contribution of ECOWAS to the SE4ALL Initiative.



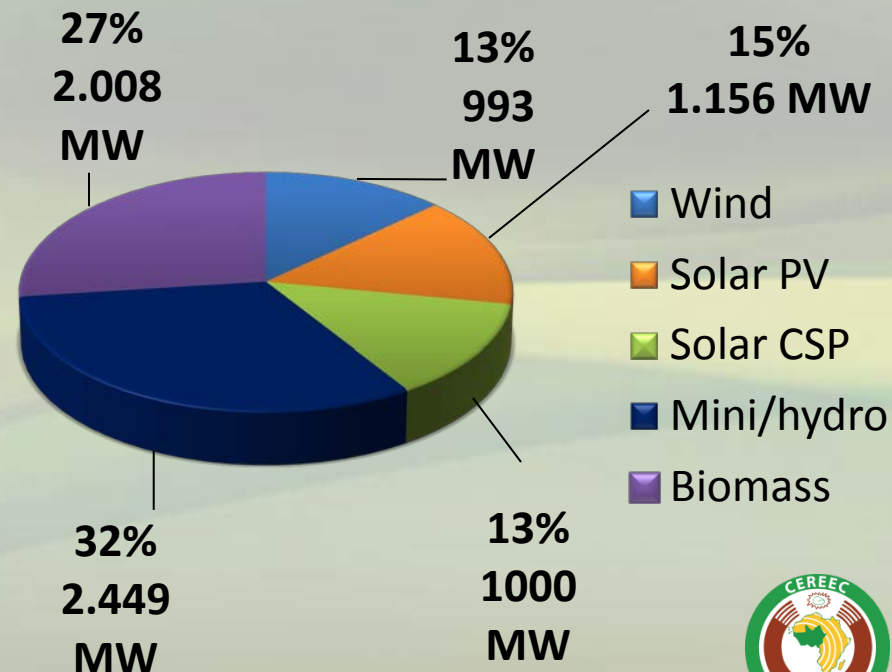
GRID-CONNECTED RE SCENARIO OF ECOWAS BY 2020/2030 (excl. medium and large hydro)

Individual countries decide on RE mix!

Installed RE Capacity 2020
2,425 MW



Installed RE Capacity 2030 –
7,606 MW

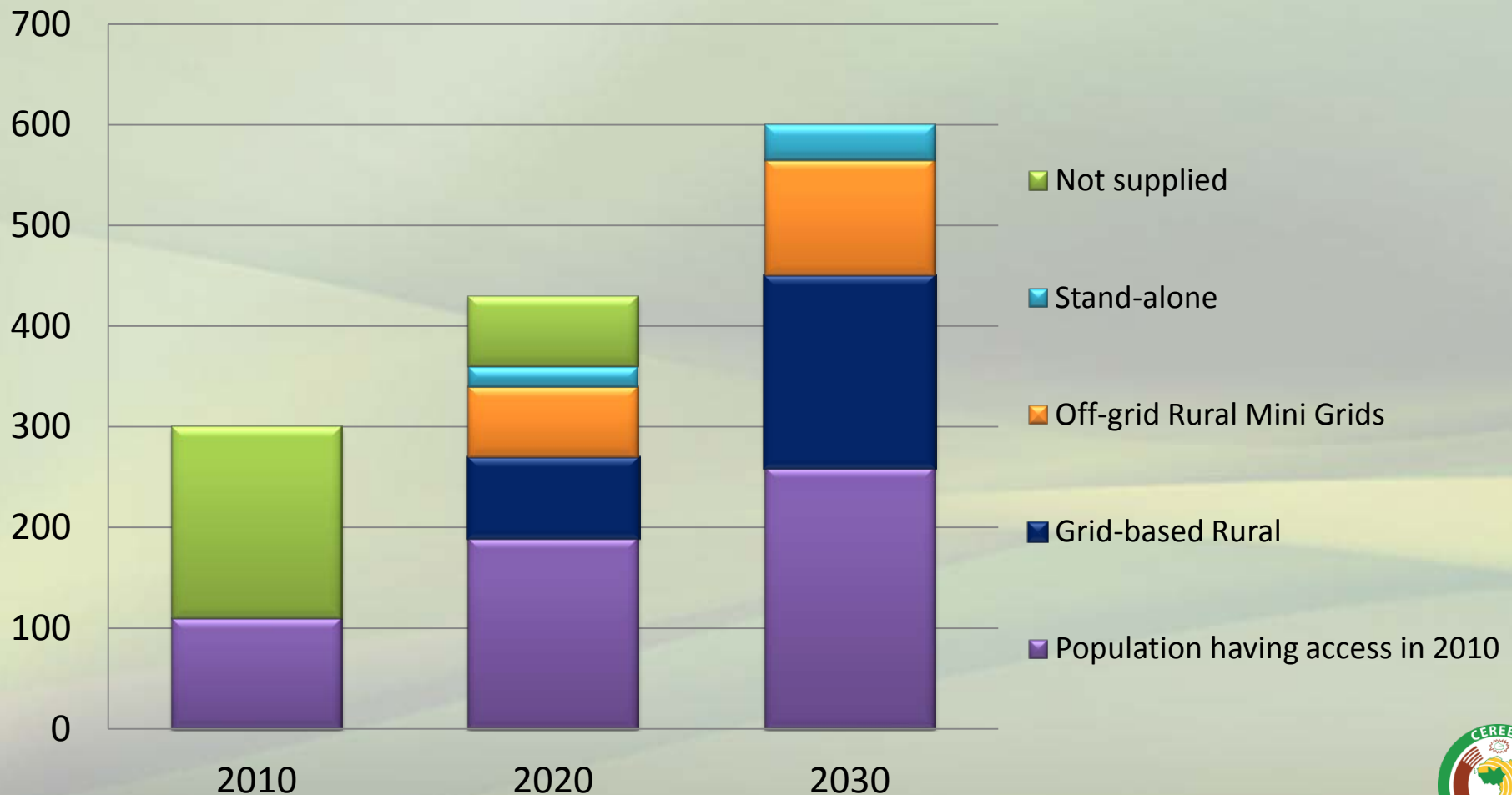


ECOWAS ENERGY ACCESS TARGETS BY 2020/2030

Rural RE Electricity Targets	2010	2020	2030
Share of rural population supplied by mini-grids and stand-alone systems in %	?	22%	25%
Mini-Grids to be installed		60,000 3,600 MW	128,000 7,680 MW
Stand-alone systems		210,000	262,000

ECOWAS RE POLICY TARGETS BY 2020/2030

Population in mio inhbts



Current ECOWAS National Renewable Energy Policies and Plans

	RE Policies		RE Development Plans	RE Grid Connected Targets
	RE in: Energy Policy/Electricity Bill	Specific RE Policy/Law		
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

Legend:

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



Current ECOWAS National Renewable Energy Policies and Plans

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	RE in: Energy Policy/Electricity Bill	Specific RE Policy/Law		
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

Legend:

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



Current ECOWAS National Renewable Energy Policies and Plans

- 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, The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Niger and Senegal have specific RE policies in place and in force;
- Guinea has draft RE policy.

Current ECOWAS National Renewable Energy Policies and Plans

- 4 countries have specific RE Laws in force - Cape Verde, Ghana and Senegal, The Gambia;
- 4 countries (Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Niger) have a RE plan in place;
- 2 countries (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.

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.

The ECOWAS NREAPs Process

- **The ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy (EREP) contains a set of regional and national activities that must be implemented.**
- **Action 2 of the EREP:** Each Member State will develop National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs) and develop/revisit their National Renewable Energy Policies (NREPs)
- NREAPs to be developed by the end of 2014.
- Similar process to development, implementation and monitoring of the EU Directive 2009/28/EC on Renewable Energy



Setting National Targets

- Each Member State will develop or confirm a set of national targets for renewable energy applications, according to their detailed resources assessment and their grid capacity to connect renewable energy over the time period.
- National targets will be based on the most appropriate least-cost technology options for the different energy market segments: grid-connected, off-grid, stand-alone and micro systems, domestic energy, LPG, charcoal production.
- In order to fulfil the quantitative and qualitative targets, portfolios of bankable projects that can be attractive for private investors and financial institutions must be developed.
- Some countries already have specific policies covering some aspects of the regional renewable energy policy.



Developing a National Renewable Energy Policy (NREP)

- **Based on the targets and the selected technology options, Member States will develop or revisit their RE policy and an implementation strategy covering the period up to 2030.**
- **The policy will contain an action plan for the period up to 2030 and expected to be reviewed every five-years.**
- **The Member States will also select a modus operandi for implementing their NREP based on the action plan.**



Regional Concerted Actions

- **ECREEE mandated by the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of States and Governments to ensure the implementation of the regional RE policy;**
- **To achieve the regional targets by 2020 and 2030, ECREEE developed a Regional Implementation and Monitoring Framework for the Development, Adoption, Execution of the NREAPs and NREPs in the fifteen ECOWAS Countries;**
- **In collaboration with ERERA, conduct regular regional exchange and collaboration workshops to:**
 - ✓ **Facilitate regional cooperation among the Member States;**
 - ✓ **Strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in the development and implementation of the action plans;**
 - ✓ **Report on the progress made towards the achievement of the regional/national targets;**
 - ✓ **Share experiences and lessons learnt during the process of the action plan development.**



PROCESS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NREAPS AND NREPS

1st Stage: Preparation

(Jul 2013- Jun 2014)

Out1 : Effective guidance is provided to the ECOWAS MS in design & development of the NREAPs

1.1: Template & guidelines for NREAP

1.2: National Consultants are recruited & Country Groups are formed

1.3: Selection of supporting software for scenario development

1.4: Capacity is built on the development and design of NREAPs in the ECOWAS MS

1.5: Build catalogues on policy incentives and delivery models for rural electrification

2nd Stage: Development

(Mar 2014- Dec 2014)

Out 2 : Effective guidance and support is provided to the 15 ECOWAS MS in identifying gaps in their policies and in the design and establishment of the NREAPs

2.1. Regional Kick Off on the development of the NREAPs in the 15 ECOWAS MS

2.2. National Kick Off of the NREAPs

2.3. Baseline data collection and validation

2.4. Definition of measurable and achievable RE targets at the individual ECOWAS MS ;

2.5 Development of scenarios for RE deployment for the years 2020 and 2030 and in the development of the NREAPs

2.6. Regional Exchange and Collaboration Workshop

2.7 15 NREAPs and NREPs are prepared and ready for implementation

3rd Stage: Implementation

(Jan 2015 – Dec 2030)

Out 3: Effective implementation of the defined NREPs and NREAPs towards the achievement of the ECOWAS EREP goals for 2030

3.1. The NREPs and NREAPs programmes/actions/measures are implemented and monitored by the MS and ECREEE annually

3.2. EREP goals and targets are achieved in the ECOWAS region



The Role of Regulators in the NREAPs Process

- **Key members of the national stakeholders group;**
- **Support countries in the integration of RE in the grid codes, development of national regulations, laws, policies and incentive schemes for RE projects;**
- **Regulate in an independent manner the energy market, enforcing regulations that encourage IPPs and protect investors.**



Regulators and the NREAPs Process

Regional RE and EE
Policies and
SE4ALL

National Action
Plans and Policy
Framework

Transposition to
legal and
Institutional
frameworks (laws,
regulations etc)

Supporters



Austrian
Development Cooperation



INTERNATIONAL
RENEWABLE
ENERGY AGENCY **IRENA**



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



RECP
Africa-EU Renewable Energy
Cooperation Programme

ADEME



Agence de l'Environnement
et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie



AUSTRIAN ENERGY AGENCY



renewable
energy
& energy
efficiency
partnership



Thank you! Merci! Muito Obrigado!

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