

**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**

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


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.

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

| | RE Policies | | RE Development Plans | RE Grid Connected Targets |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | 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, Ghana, Liberia, Niger and Senegal have specific RE policies in place and in force;
- The Gambia and Guinea have draft RE policies.

Current ECOWAS National Renewable Energy Policies and Plans

- 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

Legend:

- 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 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
| Burkina Faso | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 3 rd January – RE Incentive Policies and RE Plan for Cape Verde | 100% of the population has already access to electricity |
| Cote D'Ivoire | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of the population with access to electricity by 2015 60% of the population with access to modern fuel alternatives |
| Gambia | | | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of the population with access to electricity by 2015 100% of the population with access to electricity by 2020 |
| Guinea | | | | Master Plan for Rural Electrification (2006) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% of the population with access to electricity 5% of the demand in rural areas covered by biogas in 2013 and 30% in 2025 |

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| | 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 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|---------------|---------|------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|------|
| RE | Policy | N | N | R | N | N* | R | N* | N* | R | N | R | R | R | N | N |
| | Plan | N | N | R | N | N* | R | N | N | R | N | R | R | N | N | N |
| Energy Access | Policy | R | R | R | N | N* | R | N | N | R | R | R | N | R | N | N |
| | 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!

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