



SEAD | Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment



Institutional & Framework Assessment for ECOWAS Appliance S&L Program

Recommendations

Presented by

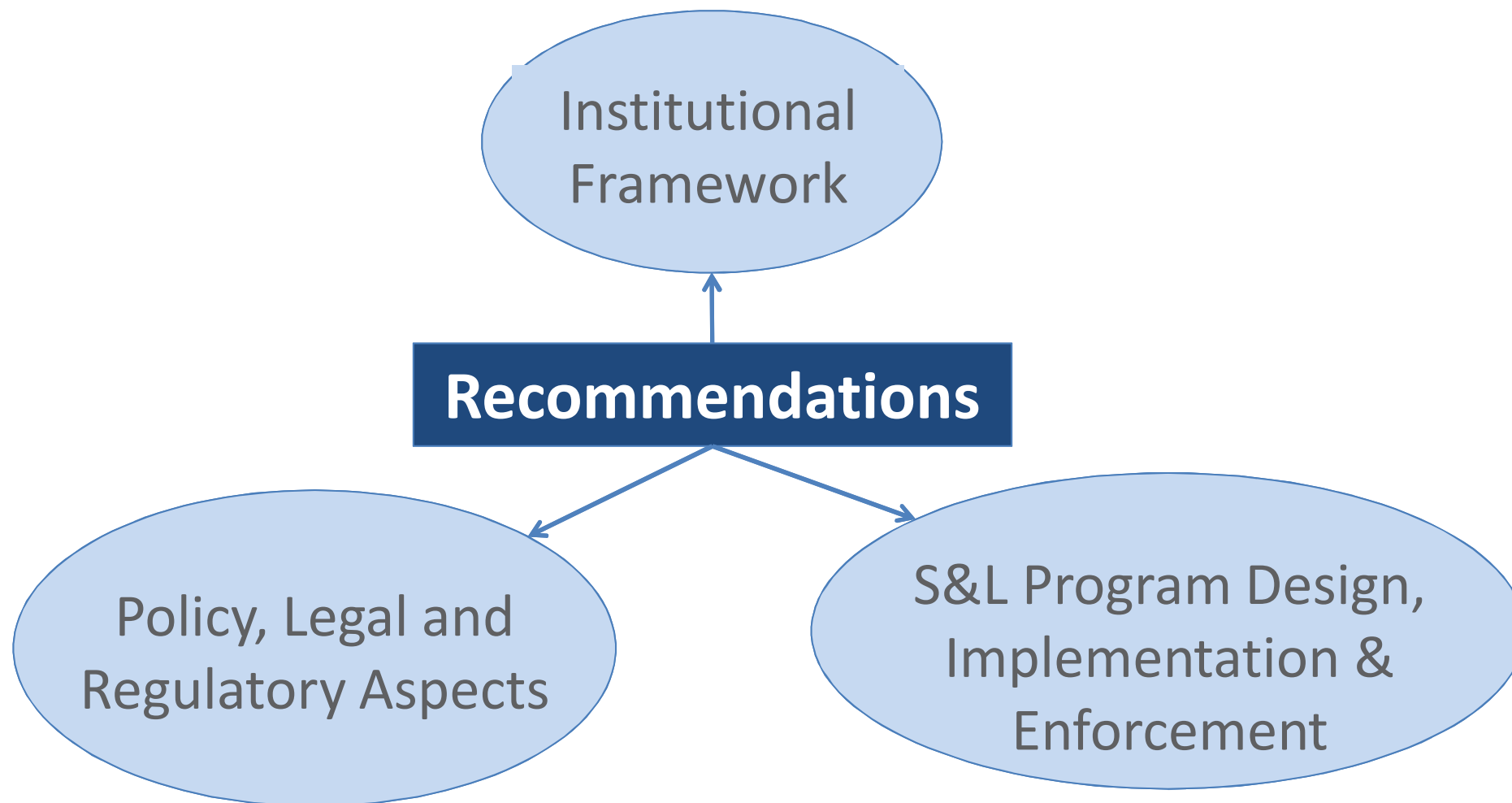
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Outline of Presentation





Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

1. Engagement of Senior Policy-makers
2. Regional Harmonization and National Transposition
3. National Framework Legislation
4. National Capacity for Policy Implementation
5. Market Baseline Study
6. Test Procedures for Energy Use
7. Used Goods Regulation
8. Eco Design Directives



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

1. Engagement of Senior Policy-makers

- “ Level of effort and resources devoted to EE are insufficient, in some countries, to achieve their objectives
- “ Policy makers need to endorse the rationale for implementing energy efficiency S&L and its relevance for achieving broader political goals

Action

Develop a high-level briefing session including ‘how to’ answers intended for politicians and senior policy-makers.



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

2. Regional harmonization and national transposition

- “ Urgent need for developing and adopting S&L regulations to the greatest extent possible at the regional/ECOWAS level
- “ Need for operational mechanism to coordinate the development of S&L among its member countries (e.g. integrate existing national S&L, enable regional review process)



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

2. Regional harmonization and national transposition (continued)

Action

Discuss the upcoming ECOWAS legal harmonization scheme for S&L development; extend it if necessary.

Action

Develop an operational process for S&L development and adoption across the ECOWAS, including member country and stakeholder consultations, as well as voting procedures.



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

3. National Framework Legislation

” Most countries do not yet have a dedicated policy framework to create a mandate for a government department or agency to develop and implement specific product EE S&L regulations

Action

Develop a legal framework concept for the ECOWAS countries, which should be ready for easy adaptation to the legal system of each individual nation.



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

4. National Capacity for Policy Implementation

- ” In general, in ECOWAS countries, there is
- a lack of personnel assigned to develop EE policies and S&L in particular;
 - a lack of budgets to support policy development,; and
 - no clear mandate and accountability for introducing and enforcing S&L.

Action

Develop high-level rationale to justify the resources needed for implementing the S&L policy, including a typical breakdown. Consider whether country-specific recommendations for capacity-building are needed.



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

5. Market Baseline Study

- “ An adequate understanding of the appliances market will provide the foundation for effective policy design and a tailored implementation plan
- “ Only a few countries (Ghana, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Benin) have conducted research on ownership and usage of energy-using equipment.
- “ Difference in income level and energy price in ECOWAS might influence the cost-effectiveness of EE measures.





Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

5. Market Baseline Study

Action

Develop a market research plan for the ECOWAS member countries.

Action

Conduct market research: first in largest regional economies and then in smaller economies.

Action

Develop a schedule for S&L regulation development for the ECOWAS based on the high-level analysis of energy demand and savings options by product category.



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

6. Test Procedures for Energy Use

- “ No established national test procedures for most energy-using products in ECOWAS
- “ Worldwide, the ISO and IEC test procedures are commonly used on most product categories
- “ Study major trading partners’ test procedures before selecting the test procedures for the ECOWAS region



Action

Assess, for the main energy-using products, which ISO/ IEC test procedures are in place, if they are used by main trade partners (EU, China) and if they match test procedures in use in national regulations.



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

7. Used Goods Regulation

- “ Many ECOWAS countries seem to have a large market for imported second-hand products, which will undermine S&L efforts
- “ Ghana recently enacted a regulation to ban imports of used equipment
- “ Investigate payback periods for purchasing low-cost new refrigerators instead of imported second-hand ones (might be around 1 year)

Action

Develop a comprehensive strategy that could involve using a combination of policy instruments to limit the imports of second-hand products, in particular refrigerators.



Policy, Legal and Regulatory Aspects

8. Eco Design Directives

- “ Ecodesign measures currently implemented by the EU (regulate energy efficiency in parallel with other relevant environmental impacts)
- “ Should ECOWAS include requirements for the same environmental impacts?

No immediate action; to be addressed in product-specific analyses.



S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

1. Label Development
2. Introducing Standards and Labels
3. Communication
4. National Compliance-checking and Enforcement
5. Regional Database of Approved Products
6. Establishing and Certifying Test Laboratories

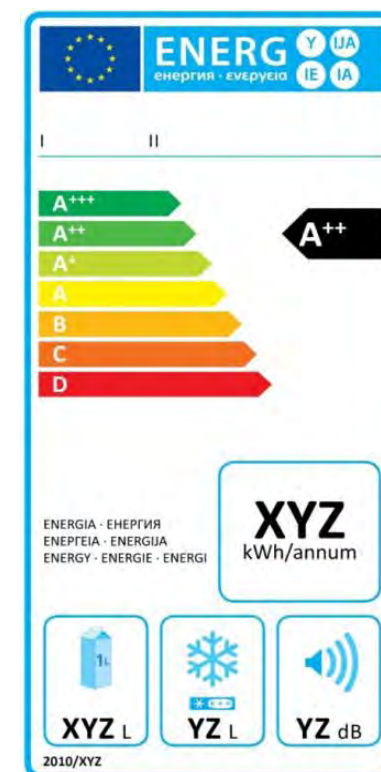


S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

1. Label Development

“ Many possible options

- . Regional vs national
- . Language neutral, single language or bilingual
- . New or based on existing label





S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

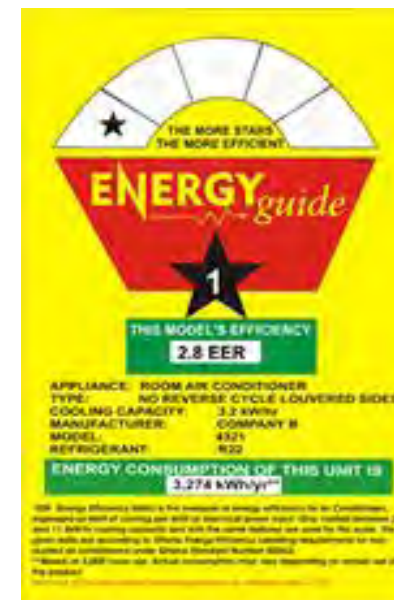
1. Label Development

Action

Prepare a discussion paper outlining several approaches to introducing physical energy labels in the ECOWAS region, including draft label designs.

Action

Design and test energy labels, national or regional ones depending on the direction the ECOWAS intends to follow regarding regional or national labels.





S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

2. Introducing Standards and Labels

” Carefully introduce S&L by taking into account issues such as the typical market structure in the region, the relatively low purchasing power of most of the population and challenges related to compliance-checking.

Action

Develop an S&L implementation strategy for the ECOWAS region for discussion by the relevant ECOWAS and national bodies.



S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

3. Communication

” S&L program requires making effective communication with consumers, market actors and with governmental stakeholders

Action

Develop concepts for a communication and outreach strategy based on international experience and best practices, with a particular focus on disseminating information about the benefits of using new products instead of second-hand ones.



S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

4. National Compliance-checking and Enforcement

- “ National prerogative to decide how enforcement will be organized
- “ Some aspects of inspection and enforcement, however, require more technical training; support from ECREEE can be provided through their employees, manuals, etc.



S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

4. National Compliance-checking and Enforcement

Action

Develop guidelines intended for member countries on how to build and operate a compliance-checking and enforcement infrastructure.

Action

Prepare guidelines for compliance-checking activities.

Action

Employ one or two regionally based technical experts to support national compliance-checking activities



S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

5. Regional and National Database of Approved Products

- “ A regional database would reduce the burden of manufacturers, importers, and governments
- “ Good examples: Australian product registration database, Canadian Energuide, US EPA Energy Star.
- “ ECOWAS could employ technical experts to monitor the data entered into the database

Action

Develop the structure of a product registration database.



S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

6. Establishing and Certifying Test Laboratories

- “ Mandatory for successful implementation of S&L scheme
- “ State-owned labs might be too costly and unnecessary; many countries accept test results supplied by laboratories in other parts of the world and collaborate with them
- “ Will laboratories to be established require international certification?



S&L Program Design, Implementation and Enforcement

6. Establishing and Certifying Test Laboratories

Action

Develop a strategy regarding test laboratories: construct new ones, use those existing in the region, or use existing ones outside of the region.

Action

Develop a list of approved test laboratories





Institutional Framework

1. Coordination between ECOWAS and WAEMU S&L Activities
2. Links with ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy (EREP)
3. Increase ECREEE's Human and Technical Capacities
4. National Capacity-building
5. Information Exchange with Importers and Manufacturers
6. Support to Manufacturers



Institutional Framework

1. Coordination between ECOWAS and WAEMU S&L Activities

- “ ECOWAS and WAEMU are both developing their own S&L scheme; may cause legal issues if regulations are conflicting
- “ Resources and experiences could be put in common

Action

Define clear roles for the ECOWAS and the WAEMU in S&L development and coordinate the actions of these two organizations.





Institutional Framework

2. Links with ECOWAS Renewable Energy Policy (EREP)

- “ Solar ovens promoted by EREP have a potential for S&L; save fossil fuel and can be labeled to certify their efficiency
- “ Could be extended to woodstove to indicate their capacity to concentrate heat and reduce open emissions of flue gas

Action

Investigate and strengthen possible links with renewable energy and health-related programs involving cookstoves.



Institutional Framework

3. Increase ECREEE's Human and Technical Capacities

- “ Many program activities will require regional support (coordination of all regional and national actors, management of product database, awareness-building, etc.)
- “ ECREEE has 5 staff members and other important policies to implement

Action

Review and increase the ECREEE's human and financial resources.



Institutional Framework

4. National Capacity Building

- “ At the national level, program managers, test lab staff, enforcement agent, importers and retailers will require training
- “ Enforcement will require special effort as S&L without enforcement is ineffective

Action

Develop capacity-building materials for S&L program managers and stakeholders.





Institutional Framework

5. Information Exchange with Importers and Manufacturers

- “ Close ties with manufacturers and importers allow for providing technical and sales information at an early stage of the process
- “ National government can be responsible for transmitting information from ECREEE to the national industries

Action

The ECREEE should develop ties with regional manufacturers and importers and provide them with information about ongoing S&L development.



Institutional Framework

6. Support to Manufacturers

- “ Local manufacturers might struggle to meet S&L requirements
- “ Technical support can avoid undue pressure on local production
- “ Very limited manufacturing facilities in ECOWAS (mostly lighting in Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal, and smaller appliances)



Action

Identify the needs for technical support by local manufacturers of lighting products, ovens, fans and motors.



Questions?

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