BIOENERGY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECOWAS REGION

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1. Introduction: The ECOWAS Region and Establishment of ECREEE
2. Bioenergy Challenges and Potentials
3. Opportunities for Sustainable Energy Services from Bioenergy
4. Case Study: ECREEE Sustainable Bioenergy program.
Introduction: THE ECOWAS REGION

- 15 countries with a land area of 5 million m²
- Climate from semi-arid to humid tropical
- Population of with 300 million people
- 60% of population lives in rural areas
- 11 of the 15 countries are LDCS and HIPIC
- >90% depend on traditional biomass
- Almost 176 million people have no access to electricity (52%)
The Ouagadougou Declaration from 12 November 2007 highlighted the need for a regional RE&EE Centre.


Launch of the ECREEE preparatory phase in November 2009 with support of the ECOWAS Commission in collaboration and support from the core donors:
CHALLENGES OF BIOENERGY INDUSTRY

- Widespread and unsustainable harvesting & utilization of traditional biomass
- Almost 80% of the total energy consumption comes from the traditional biomass.
- In addition, over 90% of the population uses wood and charcoal for domestic cooking.
BIOENERGY RESOURCE POTENTIALS

- Huge potential for all forms of bioenergy (e.g. Sustainable biomass, biogas, biofuel, waste-to-energy for electricity, briquettes)
- Agro-industrial waste and by-products. Most of which is burnt in the open.
- Animal/human waste used directly on the farms: more often
- Municipal solid wastes & slurry from abattoirs
BIOENERGY RESOURCE POTENTIALS

Biocrops as fuel substitution & export of excess

Sustainable forest m’gt (agro-forestry,

Waste to energy (Sewage, MSW, Slurry

Biogas and Briquettes from agro-industrial wastes
ECOWAS BIOENERGY INTERVENTIONS
ECOWAS BIOENERGY STRATEGY

1. ECOWAS BIOENERGY POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- ECOWAS Bioenergy Strategy Framework - formulated and validated at a regional workshop in Bamako, Mali in March 2012

- The Bioenergy Strategy framework adopted at the HLF on Sustainable Energy in Accra, Ghana - Oct. 2012, by the ECOWAS Ministers of Energy for the 15 MS

2. THE WEST AFRICA CLEAN COOKING ALLIANCE (WACCA)

- Initiated by ECREEE and Partners at the HLF on Sustainable Energy in Accra, Ghana in October 2012

Aim:

- To disseminate clean, efficient and affordable cooking fuels and devices to all ECOWAS citizens by 2030 (Devices - clean cookstoves, Fuels - woodfuels, charcoal, briquettes, LPG, bioethanol etc.)
  - Regional workshop to formulate and validate Regional Action Framework held in Ouagadougou in April, 2013
  - National workshops for Clean cooking Action framework held for the Gambia and Cote d’Ivoire in 2014
  - Ongoing 2015 activities well planned to promote objective of the WACCA initiative
3. THE REDD+ PROGRAM

ECREEE initiated the REDD+ programme in 2013 supported by the Austrian Ministry of Forestry, Environment and Water Management.

Aim:

- Effective and efficient management of the forest resources through participatory forest management by the local people;
- Providing opportunity to the rural people to harvest and trade their biomass in a sustainable and efficient manner;
- Provide sustainable and efficient management tools for the supply of woody resources; and
- Ensuring the forests are protected to promote regeneration and the ecosystem remains preserved.
CONCLUSION

These strategies have led to:

- The Bioenergy policy which is now on the table for validation
- WACCA regional Action Plan document to be reviewed and validated tomorrow
- Forest resources assessment report to be considered on Friday

All to give off their best for us to have these documents validated to promote sustainable bioenergy in the region.
Thank You! Merci! Obrigado!