Institutional & Framework Assessment for ECOWAS Appliance S&L Program

Process for Institutional Assessment

Presented by
M’Gbana N’Guessan
Vice President Africa, Econoler (Canada)
Outline of Presentation

• Presentation of Econoler
• Project Background
• Project Name, Objectives and Methodology
• Presentation of Project Team
• International and National Institutions
• Project Deliverables
• Expected Results
Who Are We?

Econoler is a world-renowned Canadian consulting firm specialized in:

- Energy Efficiency (EE)
- Renewable Energy (RE)
- Energy Performance Contracting (through ESCOs)
- Clean Energy Financing
- Program Evaluation
- Carbon Finance
- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

More than 30 years of experience with 3,000 projects in more than 120 countries!
Project Background

ECOWAS faces big challenges to meet increasing energy demand in Western Africa (300 million inhabitants in 15 countries).

Lack of installed capacity and close to 25% of installations not functioning result in frequent power outages (days/year: Benin 56; Niger 31; Senegal 26).

As electricity rates increase, demand must be controlled.
J'ai des graphiques sur la consommation
Marie-Claude Hamelin; 10/04/2013
Project Background


EE standards and labels (S&L) for appliances and energy equipment are powerful tools to attain the targets of the EEEP.

The Standards and Labels Technical Committee (SLTC) was formed, as was recommended at the regional meeting in Accra.
Project Background

The Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) Initiative is a voluntary multinational collaboration that provides access to the resources and technical expertise needed to develop and implement cost-effective product efficiency policies and programs.

SEAD is funded by the US Department of Energy; CLASP serves as the Initiative’s Operating Agent; and Lawrence Berkley National Laboratory provides technical support.

SEAD support to ECOWAS S&L Initiative

- S&L resource summaries
- Estimates of energy savings potential
- Institutional assessment
Project Name and Objectives

**Project Name:** Institutional and Legal Framework Assessment for ECOWAS Appliance S&L Program

**Launch Date:** April 2013

**Main Objectives:**
- Assess national and regional institutional capacity and legal frameworks within ECOWAS
- Analyze opportunities and challenges for implementation of regional S&L policies
- Inform the implementation strategy and work plans for the S&L initiative

**Project Management:**
- CLASP
- ECREEE
- US Department of Energy
Capacity-Building Programme for the Removal of Barriers to the Cost-Effective Development and Implementation of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling in EU Candidate Countries

S&L-EUCC

Data Collection Issues
Methodology (1)

1. Establish a preliminary list of institutions in policy-making, EE promotion, standards development and enforcement, as well as relevant S&L and EE policies and regulations:

   - Based on Econoler’s previous work in UEMOA and local experts’ knowledge
Methodology (2)

2. Analyze the financial, technical and material resources of agencies, governments and other stakeholders with respect to roles and responsibilities in S&L program implementation.

3. Assess relationships among institutions where S&L are in place, and suggest a framework for cooperation where S&L do not exist.

Steps 2 & 3 will be carried out based on local experts’ knowledge and using in-person and phone interviews with key institutions.
Methodology (3)

To facilitate and guide local experts’ work, Econoler has developed:

- A form for institution and policy listing, including Econoler’s preliminary list and institution categories to be investigated.
- An extensive form for information collection in interviews with key institutions: country profile, important data for each type of institution and policy, suggested analysis questions.
## Project Team:

### M’Gbra N’Guessan (Team Leader)

- **Louis Dorval-Douville (Contract Advisor)**

### International EE and S&L Experts
- Franck Klinckenberg (EN countries)
- Stephanie Nour (PT countries)
- M’Gbra N’Guessan (FR countries)

### Regional EE and S&L Experts
- Victoire Justin AGUÉ
- Souleymane DIALLO (SEMIS)

### Backup and Quality Control
- Pierre Baillargeon
- Louis Dorval-Douville
- Marie-Claude Hamelin

### National Experts in each ECOWAS Country

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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Bankolé DOHOU (ABENOR)</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Ishmael EDJEKUMHENE (KITE)</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Etiosa UYIGUE</td>
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<td>Boubacar ISSA</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Jean-Paul KARAMA (FASONORM)</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Mamady KAKORO</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Mohammed KAMARA (RE Centre)</td>
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<td>Barama SARR (ISN)</td>
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<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Constant BOKA (CODINORM)</td>
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<td>Souleymane BERTHE</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Luciano FEOU</td>
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Regional and International Institutions Involved in EE Promotion

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<th>Regional and International Institutions</th>
<th>Governmental Bodies</th>
<th>Technical Agencies</th>
<th>Financial Organizations</th>
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<td>ECOWAS</td>
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<td>International</td>
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<td>UNDP, UNEP</td>
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# National Institutions (1)

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<th>EE Agencies</th>
<th>Standard Bodies</th>
<th>Energy Regulation Authorities</th>
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<td><strong>Gambia</strong></td>
<td>Dep. of State for Petroleum, Energy and Mineral Resources</td>
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<td>Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PUKA)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liberia</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy</td>
<td>Centre for Sustainable Energy Technology</td>
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<td><strong>Sierra Leone</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Power</td>
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## National Institutions (2)

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<th>Government Ministries</th>
<th>EE Agencies</th>
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<th>Testing Laboratories</th>
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<td>ABENOR</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Min. de l’Énergie Min. du Commerce Dir. de l’Énergie</td>
<td>Conseil Nat. Gest. Energie IRSAT</td>
<td>FASONORM</td>
<td>LNBTP</td>
<td>Commission de régulation des prix de l'électricité</td>
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<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Min. des Mines, du Pétrole et de l’Énergie Min. de l’Env. et du DD; Min. Urbanisme</td>
<td>Bureau des Économies d’Énergie</td>
<td>CODINORM</td>
<td>LANEMA LBTP</td>
<td>ANARE</td>
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# National Institutions (3)

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Government Ministries</th>
<th>Energy Efficiency Agencies</th>
<th>National Standards Bodies</th>
<th>Testing Laboratories</th>
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<td>CNEDD</td>
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<td>CNES Lab EMIG Lab</td>
<td>Autorité de Régulation Multisectorielle</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Ministry of Energy</td>
<td>ASN</td>
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<td>ACIAS Institution publique de métrologie</td>
<td>CRSE</td>
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<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Ministry of Energy</td>
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<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Ministry of Trade, Energy and Environment General Directorate of Energy</td>
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<td>INTA Lab</td>
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Je n'ai pas mis les organismes internationaux car les programmes n'étaient pas inclus dans la liste du CLASP.

Marie-Claude Hamelin; 10/04/2013
Project Deliverables

Â April 22\textsuperscript{nd}: Workshop in Burkina Faso to present the methodology and preliminary information collected (April 22, 2013)

Â June 14\textsuperscript{th}: Interim Report summarizing S&L policies and energy regulatory frameworks

Â August 2\textsuperscript{nd}: Draft Final Report including a summary of institutional capacity and relationships between stakeholders in the promotion of appliance energy efficiency

Â September 20\textsuperscript{th}: Final Report as per CLASP, ECREEE and SLTC members’ comments
Expected Results

The report will be delivered to ECREEE and SLTC members so that:

- Bases are laid for ECOWAS high priority action: initial S&L for efficient lighting is implemented by the end of 2013.
- Regulatory and legislative barriers are identified at national and regional levels.
- Opportunities for improving the capacities and resources of regional and national institutions are clearly defined.
- Synergy between regional and national bodies in charge of S&L and EE is enhanced.
Questions?

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