



Action : **Development of an Action Plan for Sustainable Access to Energy and Climate (SEACAP)**

Organization with experience : **OPED**

Type Of organization : **NGO**

CoM SSA partner city : **Tsévié (Togo)**

Pillar of the SEACAP concerned by the initiative : **Adaptation / Mitigation / Access to Energy**

### Rationale for action

By 2050, the urban population in Africa is projected to grow from 400 million to 1.26 billion. African cities must respond to these challenges in order to be able to give a sustainable future to their citizens and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As such, ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, as well as adapting to the effects of climate change are among the most pressing issues for the people of Africa.

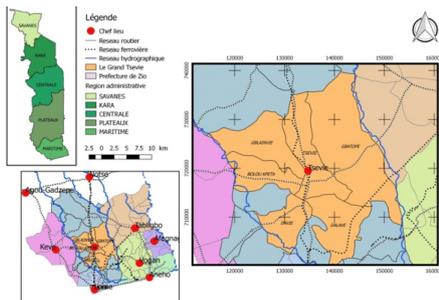
In this context, the European Commission launched at the Paris COP 21 in December 2015 the "Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa" (CoM SSA) in order to support cities in the context of these challenges, by increasing their planning capacity and providing them with a platform where they can share their knowledge and good practices. CoM SSA was inspired by the success of the "Covenant of Mayors Europe" (CoM Europe) which brings together 6,700 municipalities in their fight against climate change. Through a call for projects, 7 cities were selected, including the city of Tsévié in Togo, to benefit from financial support for the development of Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan (SEACAP). Our experience with the municipality of Tsévié relates to climate and energy planning at local level in order to implement national political ambitions in the fight against climate change.

### Objectives of the initiative

The objective of the project is to support the municipality of Tsévié in the development of its SEACAP.

More specifically, it is about:

- Strengthen the capacities of the municipality to develop an action plan in the fields of energy, mobility and or urban planning,
- Improve the legal and institutional framework as well as its technical capacity,
- Mobilize resources and promote political ownership and the dissemination of good practices.



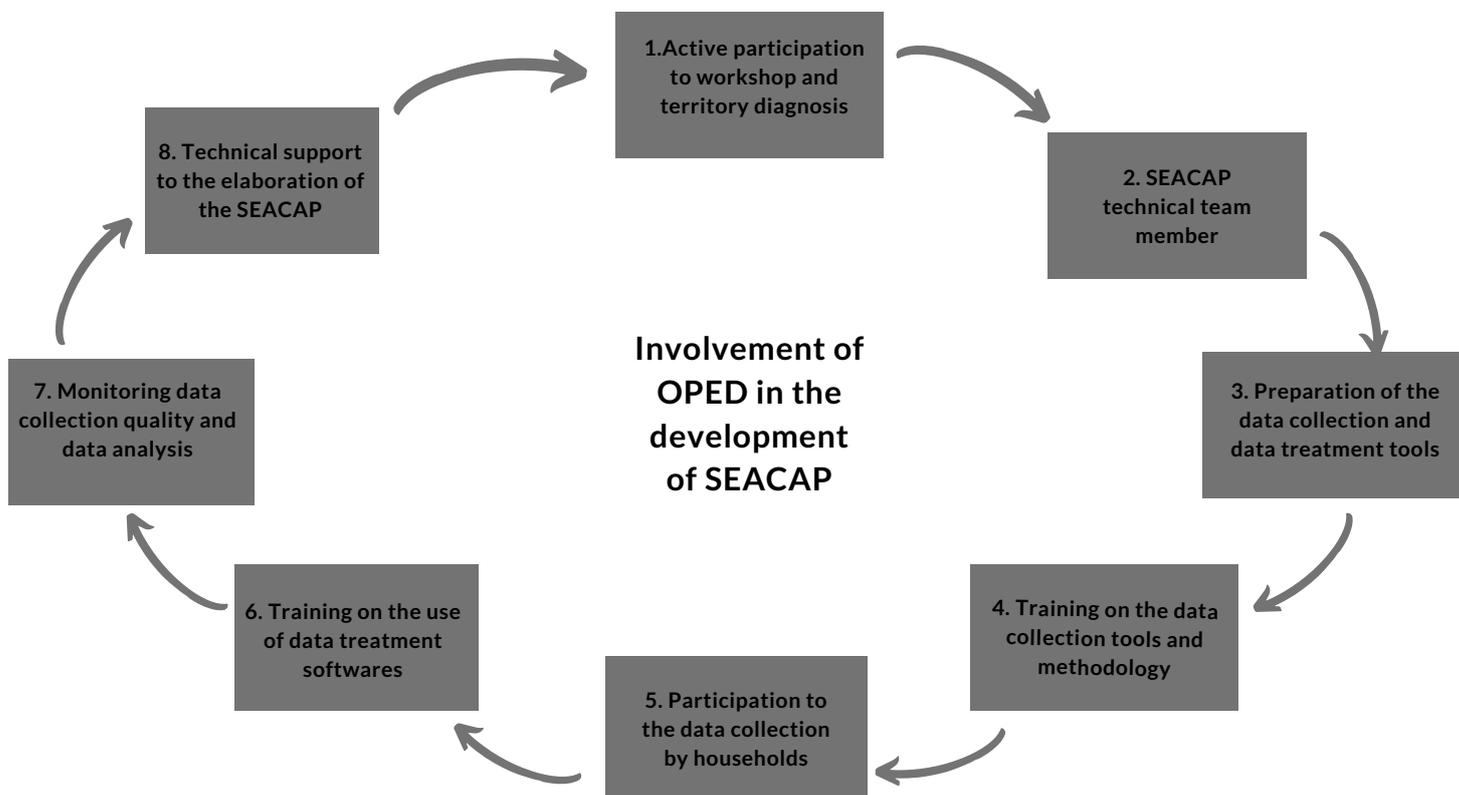
Geographic location of the town of Tsévié



Launch of the SEACAP project and process

### Main stages of the project

- Carrying out a vulnerability assessment and mapping of the municipality of Tsévié
- Design of tools and collection and processing of field data
- Estimating GHG emissions
- Establishment of the energy and carbon balance of the municipality of Tsévié and its surroundings
- Definition of the energy and climate profile of the municipality of Tsévié and its surroundings
- Formulation of recommendations to provide answers and corrections on the constraints, difficulties and inadequacies faced
- Proposal of the lines of intervention likely to constitute the basis of the SEACAP
- Definition of a standard SEACAP governance scheme to be implemented
- Proposal of a territorial animation strategy through the establishment of a specific animation device
- Identification of mechanisms for mobilizing both internal and external resources for the realization of the SEACAP
- Identification of the national partners to associate in the implementation of the SEACAP



### Strong points of the project and lessons learned

- The signing of the Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA) by the Municipality of Tsévié
- The links identified between energy and climate, impacts on health, quality of life and the development of the local economy
- The importance of the current role of renewable energy and energy performance in and around the municipality
- The existence of the municipality's sustainable energy promotion project
- Collaboration between several actors: The technical team is made up of specialists in energy, climate change, environment, sociology and geographic information system (GIS) and represent the municipality, research and civil society and represent the municipality, research and civil society.
- Technical capacities of the players: The team that developed the PAAEDC is made up of experts in the different key areas of the plan.
- Quality of the data collected: The data were collected by investigators who were previously trained by the technical team. These investigators were closely monitored to verify the network and the quality of the data collected.
- Support from the Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA): CoM SSA provided support and accompaniment throughout the process. It favoured the collaborative approach between actors for the development of the SEACAP.

### Expected results

- Vulnerability mapping of the municipal area and its surroundings
- The situation of the energy and carbon impact of the municipal area and its surroundings
- The definition of the energy and climate profile of the municipal area and its surroundings
- Visions of energy planning, goals and targets of short and long-term measures to define the priority issues
- An initial modelling of future scenarios based on specific interventions
- The current role of renewable energy and energy performance in and around the municipality
- A monitoring and evaluation system for the management of energy and climate change issues in within the municipality and its surroundings

### Actors involved / project partners

- French Embassy in Togo
- Private company TMSU
- Local group "Dieu Bénit"

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