



Covenant of Mayors
in Sub-Saharan Africa

CoM SSA SEACAP Toolbox

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Author: ICLEI Africa

The full SEACAP Toolbox is found here: <https://comssa.org/>



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CoM SSA SEACAP Toolbox

1.2: CoM SSA's response to the challenges of climate change

1.2.2 : SEACAP process

This chapter is one component of the SEACAP Toolbox. For the full Toolbox, please visit: <https://comssa.org/>

What you will learn in this chapter:

- Presentation of the SEACAP
- The SEACAP planning phase: 3 pillars
- The SEACAP implementation and reporting phase

This chapter has been designed for Local Government Officials and partners completing a SEACAP



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What is a Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan?



A key document that sets the **strategies, plans and actions** for a sustainable and low emissions development

...

while including **climate adaptation actions** & ensuring access to **secure, affordable and sustainable energy**

...

in response to the **current & future impacts** of climate change.



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The SEACAP Development Guidebooks



Contents include:

- CoM SSA PILLARS
- SEACAP Assessments
- Setting targets
- Action planning
- Financing SEACAPs
- Common reporting template by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) – mandatory data to be collected



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Overview of main SEACAP process phases



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THE SEACAP PROCESS: MILESTONES, TIMEFRAME AND MAIN PHASES.

Milestones and time frame

● YEAR 0

Political
Commitment
Signature of PCD

● YEAR 2

Baseline Emissions
Inventory (BEI); Risk
and Vulnerability
Assessment (RVA);
Access to Energy
Assessment (AEA)
targets and goals.

● YEAR 3

Sustainable Energy
Access and Climate
Action Plan
Submission of the
document

Every 2 years
after submission
local plan

● Progress report
Submission of the
document

Initiation

Political commitment
Mobilize all municipal departments involved
Stakeholders engagement

Planning

Gain better understanding of local emissions, vulnerability to climate change impacts and access to energy services.
Current policy framework

Climate Mitigation

Prepare a **Baseline Greenhouse Gas** (GHG) emissions inventory: The inventory determine baseline emissions, identifying main emission sources and reduction opportunities.

Climate Adaptation

Prepare a **Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment** (RVA): Cities conduct an RVA to identify current and future risks to people and assets.

Access to Energy

Produce an **Access to Energy Assessment** (AEA): as a dashboard, to overviewing the local status of electrification and cooking fuels access.

Establishment of the vision, where do we want to go? > **TARGET**
Elaboration of the plan: how do we get there? > **ACTIONS**
What to consider when designing actions to reach the targets?

Climate Mitigation

Sectors:

- Buildings / Stationary Energy
- Transport
- Waste

Climate Adaptation

Type of hazards:

- Extreme heat/cold
- Extreme precipitation/drought
- Floods
- Sea level rise

Access to Energy

Sectors:

- Electricity
- Cooking fuels

Implementation

Deliver practical actions

Monitoring and reporting

Review progress and readjust priorities

Source: SEACAP Guidebook, JRC technical reports , 2018

Initiation

- Vertical and horizontal integration
- Mainstreaming
- Involves diverse group of partners
- Capacity needs assessment

THE SEACAP PROCESS: MILESTONES, TIMEFRAME AND MAIN PHASES.

*Milestones and
time frame*

● **YEAR 0**

Political
Commitment
Signature of PCD

Initiation

Political commitment
Mobilize all municipal departments involved
Stakeholders engagement

Source: SEACAP Guidebook, JRC technical reports , 2018



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Capacity needs assessment

1

Better understand what cities need to meet their commitments under the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2

Inform the development of capacity development strategies for each project city

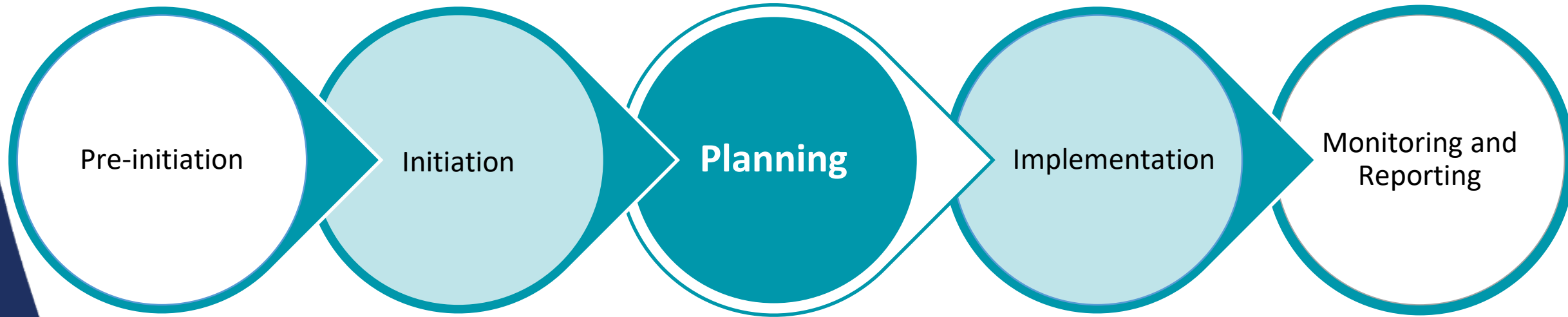
3

Facilitate the implementation of targeted activities in each city and help the project team to foster specific partnerships with the city



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SEACAP development planning phase



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SEACAP development planning phase

What are we planning for?

**Climate
Change
Mitigation**

**Climate
Change
Adaptation**

**Access to
Energy**



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Key concepts



Mitigation: Reducing or stabilising the amount of GHG emissions that are being released into the atmosphere.

Examples:

- Renewable energy
- Public transport / Non-motorised transport
- Improved efficiency
- Capture & use of landfill & digester gas
- Carbon sinks / plant sequestering

Key concepts



Source: Garoua RVA workshop - September 2020

- Adaptation: Responding to the impacts of climate change that are already anticipated to occur due to the elevated GHG emissions in the atmosphere.
- Examples:
- Ecosystem conservation: changing crops, irrigation systems
- Install water-permeable pavements
- Rain water harvesting
- Early warning systems

Initial steps

1. The pre-assessment phase:

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory
- Risk and vulnerability assessment
- Access to energy assessment

2. Development of the plan:

- Long term vision
- Targets
- Action plans



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Climate Change Mitigation



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Why is mitigation important for local governments in Africa?

- Highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change
- Rapid urbanisation
- Air pollution
- Opportunities :
 - Climate finance
 - Technology leapfrogging
 - Adaptation co-benefits





Components of SEACAP: Baseline Emission Inventory

- Quantifies the CO2 equivalent emitted
- Identifies principal sources of energy, transport and waste emissions
- Establishes base year for target-setting
- Requires comprehensive and reliable data
- May be refined with more accurate data later on



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Process for developing your Climate Change Mitigation plan

1. GhG inventory

Stationary energy, Waste, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)

2. Mitigation target setting

3. Mitigation actions planning per sector



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Practical exercises

Understanding various sources of emissions within each sector and actions to reduce these emissions

- List a sector from within your city which may be responsible for emitting GHG emissions
- What action could be undertaken to reduce these emissions?



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Climate Change Adaptation



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Why do we need an action plan for climate change adaptation?



Source: Garoua RVA workshop - September 2020

- A planning framework for managing future climate risk and focusing and prioritising adaptation goals and actions for each sector affected by climate hazards
- A guidance to potentially reduce future economic, environmental and social costs associated with impacts of climate change;
- An opportunity to capitalise on co-benefits associated with climate change planning.



Components of SEACAP: Risk and Vulnerability Assessment

- The nature and extent of risk
- Potential hazards
- Threats to (and vulnerability of) people, property, livelihoods and natural environment
- Identifying areas of critical concern



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Process for developing your adaptation plan

1. Risk & Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)

2. Adaptation target setting

3. Adaptation actions planning per sector

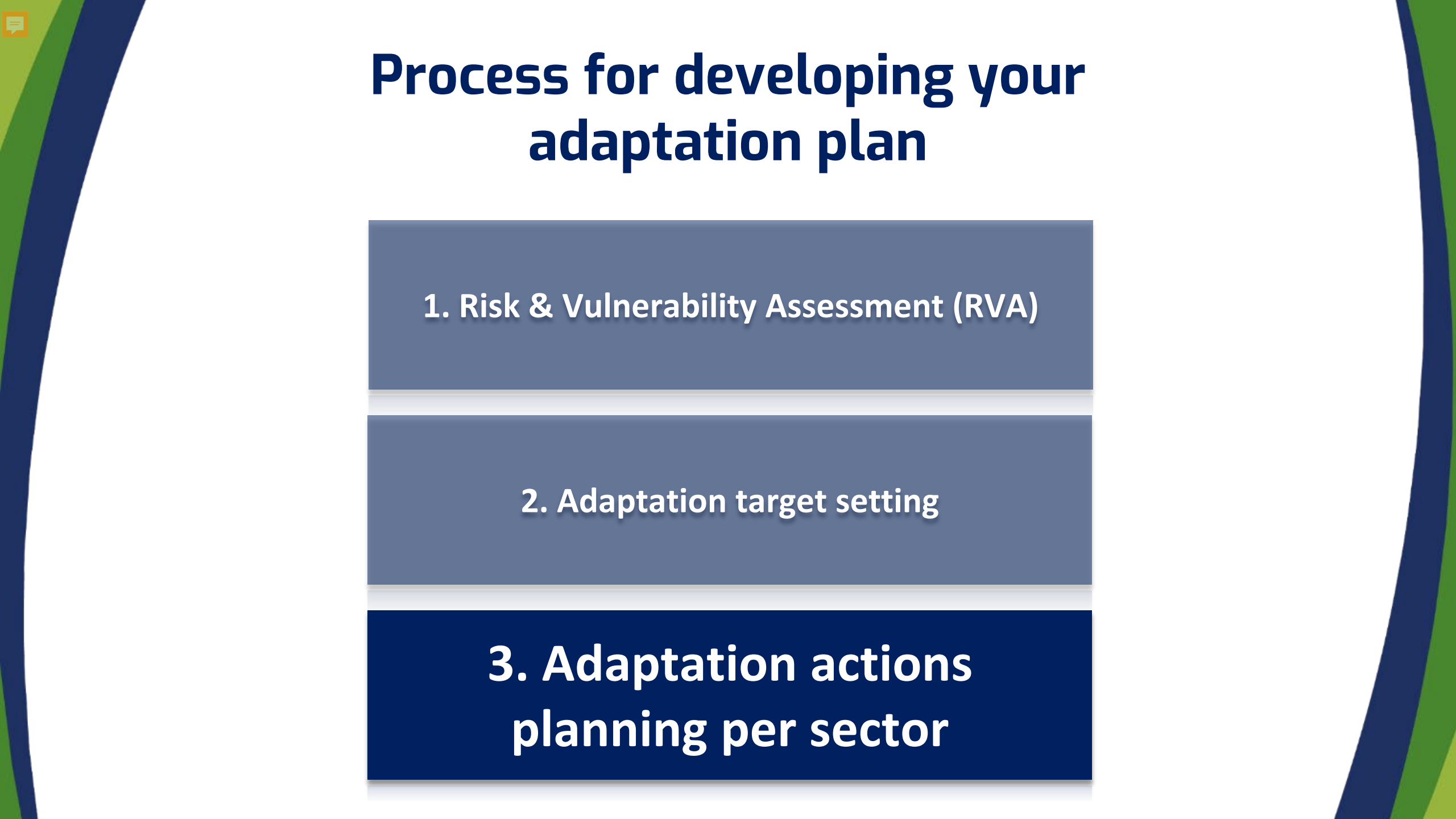


Process for developing your adaptation plan

1. Risk & Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)

2. Adaptation target setting

3. Adaptation actions planning per sector



Process for developing your adaptation plan

1. Risk & Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)

2. Adaptation target setting

**3. Adaptation actions
planning per sector**

Practical exercises

Understanding what hazards affect municipal sectors, and what kind of adaptation actions you can take to reduce the impacts of climate change

- List a hazard which impacts your city
- List a sector which is affected by this hazard and how
- What action could be undertaken to reduce the impact of this hazard?



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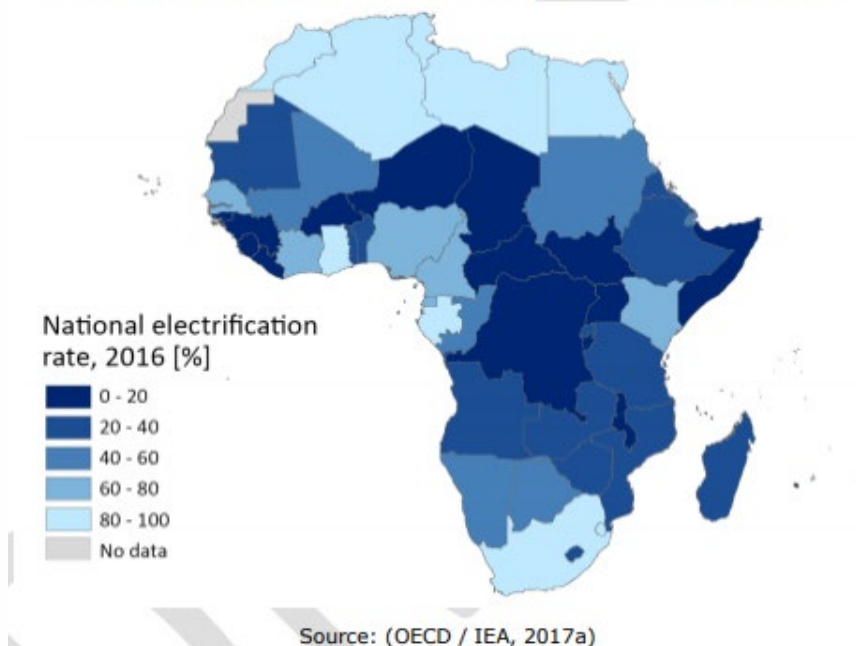
Access to Energy



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What is Access to Energy?

Figure 15: Electricity access in Africa: national rate of access, 2016.



*A household having **reliable** and **affordable** access to both **clean cooking** facilities and to **electricity**, which is enough to supply a basic bundle of energy services initially, and then an increasing level of electricity over time, to reach the regional average" (IEA)*

State of Energy access in SSA



Source: <https://energyaccess.duke.edu/energy-demand-and-income-in-south-africa/>



Source: <https://africa-energy-portal.org/news/inevitable-transition-sustainable-energy-system-south-africa>

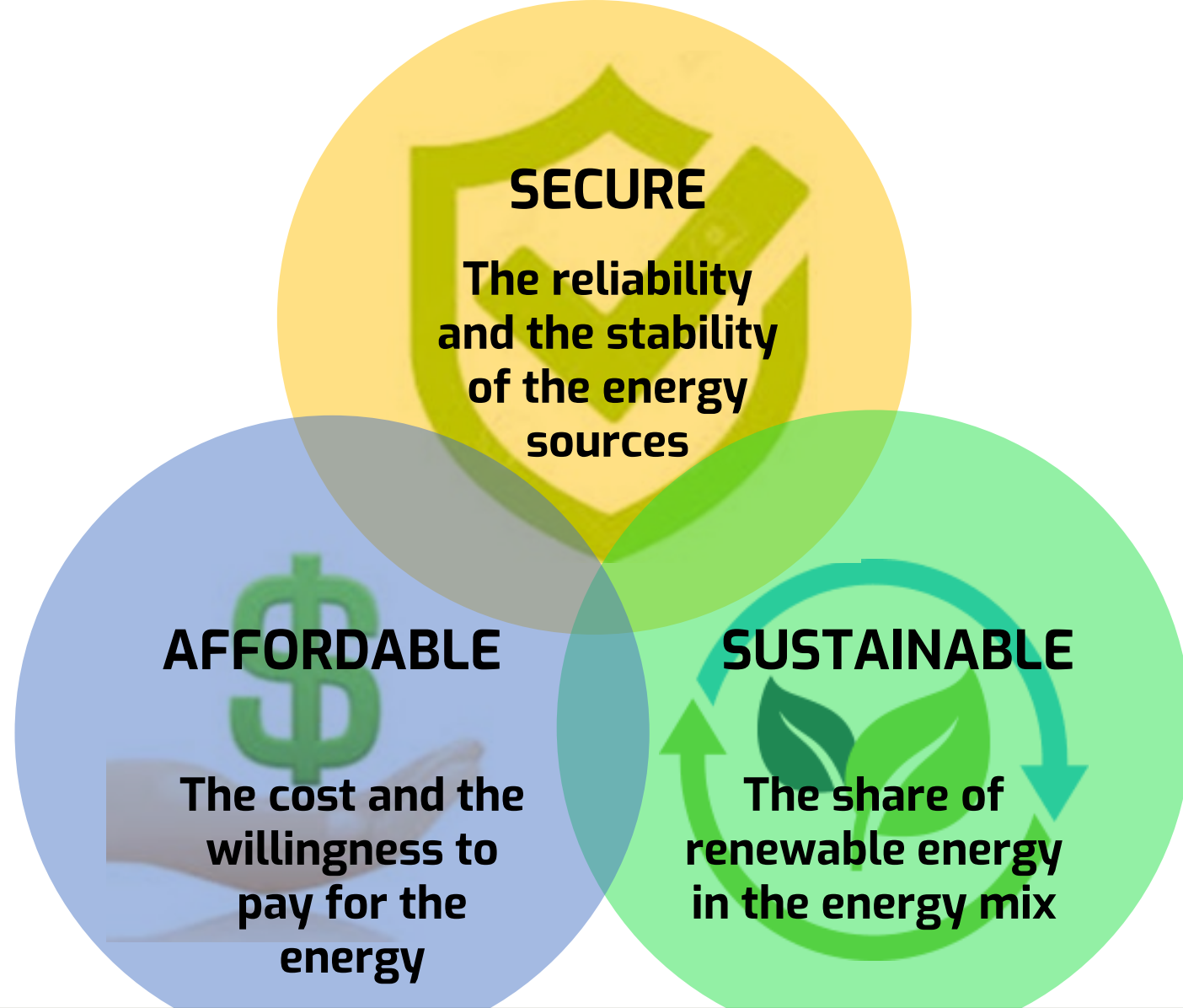
What do we know?

- Energy is at the centre of any sustainable development
- Energy is linked to 74% of the SDGs
- About 80% of those without access to electricity in SSA are the rural dwellers

Huge potential...

- Renewable Energy accounts for less than 2% of SSA energy mix
- Energy efficiency
- Cost saving technologies/solutions

Key attributes of access to energy in the SEACAP



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Process for developing your access to energy plan

**1. Access to Energy
Assessment**

2. Target setting

3. Action Planning



Process for developing your access to energy plan

**1. Access to Energy
Assessment**

2. Target setting

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Process for developing your access to energy plan

**1. Access to Energy
Assessment**

2. Target setting

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Components of SEACAP: State of Access to Energy

- Current coverage of energy access
- Electrified and non-electrified areas
- Energy sources
- Final energy use

INDICATORS: Access to electricity

1. Percentage of population or households having access to electricity (grid/off-grid) [%]



2. Number of hours per day of available electricity [h/day]
3. Average number of electricity interruptions per day [n°/day]
4. Number of days without electricity per year [n°/year]



5. Percentage of electricity from RES [%]
6. Number of minigrids and stand-alone systems [n°]
7. Laws and regulations in place for mini-grids/stand-alone systems [+/-]



8. Percentage of population able to pay for electricity [%]
9. Percentage of expenditure of Public Buildings for electricity [%]
10. Financial and regulatory incentives for renewable energy in place [+/-]



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Process for developing your access to energy plan

**1. Access to Energy
Assessment**

2. Target setting

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Process for developing your access to energy plan

1. Access to Energy Assessment

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3. Action Planning



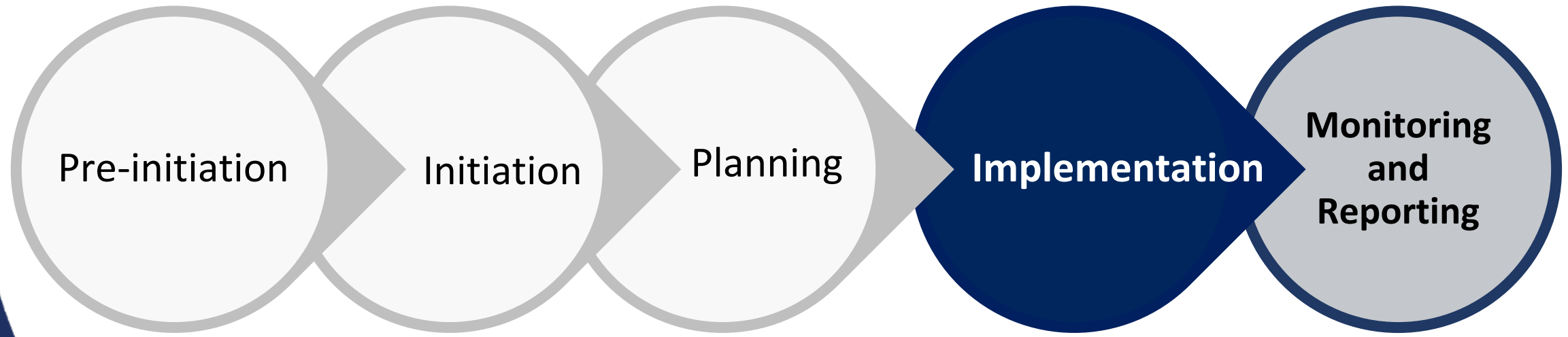
Process for developing your access to energy plan

1. Access to Energy Assessment

2. Target setting

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SEACAP development implementation and monitoring phases



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Implementation and financing

- Identify and pursue financing mechanisms such as:
- Local authorities' resources
- Grant programs
- Climate finance
- Soft loans
- Green bonds
- PPPs
- Final energy use



Implementation



IMPLEMENTATION TIPS:

- This phase takes **time**
- Ensure involvement of all **stakeholders**
- Empower staff with **clear responsibilities & sufficient resources**
- Consider **pilot and/or demonstration projects** to test innovative ideas on a small scale
- **Communication** within and between all stakeholders



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MONITORING & REPORTING

Reporting element	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
BEI, RVA, AEA			X			
Targets			X			
Action plans				X		
Progress report						X*

X*: Progress report should be submitted every 2 years after submitting the SEACAP

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1.2: CoM SSA's response to the challenges of climate change

1.2.2: SEACAP process

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What you learnt in this chapter:

- Presentation of the SEACAP document
- The SEACAP planning phase: 3 pillars
- The SEACAP implementation and reporting phase

The next chapter is Session 1.3:
Terminology game



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Thank you



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