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The full SEACAP Toolbox is found here: https://comssa.org/
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/](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
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.
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
Overview of main SEACAP process phases

Source: SEACAP Guidebook, JRC technical reports, 2018
Initiation

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

Source: SEACAP Guidebook, JRC technical reports, 2018
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.
SEACAP development planning phase

Pre-initiation -> Initiation -> Planning -> Implementation -> Monitoring and Reporting
SEACAP development planning phase

What are we planning for?

- Climate Change Mitigation
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Access to Energy
**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

• 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
Climate Change Mitigation
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

Source: Mitigation goal standard, Greenhouse gas protocol
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
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
Process for developing your Climate Change Mitigation plan

1. GhG inventory
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Process for developing your Climate Change Mitigation plan

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2. Mitigation target setting

3. Mitigation actions planning per sector
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?
Climate Change Adaptation
Why do we need an action plan for climate change adaptation?

• 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.

Source: Garoua RVA workshop - September 2020
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
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?
Access to Energy
What is Access to Energy?

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)

Source: SEACAP Guidebook, JRC 2018
State of Energy access in SSA

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

Source: https://energyaccess.duke.edu/energy-demand-and-income-in-south-africa/
Key attributes of access to energy in the SEACAP

SECURE
The reliability and the stability of the energy sources

AFFORDABLE
The cost and the willingness to pay for the energy

SUSTAINABLE
The share of renewable energy in the energy mix
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

3. Action Planning
Process for developing your access to energy plan

1. Access to Energy Assessment

2. Target setting

3. Action Planning
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 [+/-]
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
3. Action Planning
Process for developing your access to energy plan

1. Access to Energy Assessment

2. Target setting

3. Action Planning
SEACAP development implementation and monitoring phases

- Pre-initiation
- Initiation
- Planning
- Implementation
- Monitoring and Reporting

Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa
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

Source: SEACAP Guidebook, JRC technical reports, 2018
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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* X*: Progress report should be submitted every 2 years after submitting the SEACAP.
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The next chapter is Session 1.3: Terminology game
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