



Covenant of Mayors
in Sub-Saharan Africa

CoM SSA SEACAP Toolbox

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CoM SSA SEACAP Toolbox

3.3: Access to energy target setting and action planning

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:

- How to establish an access to energy vision
- How to set access to energy targets
- How to develop access to energy action plans

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



PHASES OF DEVELOPING THE SEACAP



Phase 2: THE PLANNING PHASE



Phase 2.2: Setting energy access targets



2.1.1. Establishment of the energy access vision

Where do we want to go?

- A vision should be identified before setting the targets
- The vision should be elaborated with the local communities through citizen participation and discussion groups
- The vision should be realistic but still ambitious and aligned with the national and international policy landscape.





2.1.1. Establishment of the energy access vision

Examples energy access visions:

Växjö (Sweden):

‘In Växjö, we have the vision that we will live and act so as to contribute to sustainable development where our consumption and production are resource-effective and pollution free.’ And ‘The vision is that Växjö shall become a city where it is easy and profitable to live a good life without fossil fuels.’

Lausanne (Switzerland):

‘Our 2050 vision is a reduction by 50 % of the CO2 emissions on the city’s territory.’



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2.1.1. Establishment of the energy access vision

SDG7 goal and targets

SDG7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Targets:

- 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services
- 7.2: Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030
- 7.3: double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030





2.1.2. Setting The Energy Access Targets

Setting the energy access target

- Once the vision is well established, it is necessary to translate it into more specific objectives and targets for the different sectors
- These objectives and targets should be based on the indicators selected in the baseline review
- Such targets and objectives should follow the principles of the SMART



2.1.2. Setting The Energy Access Targets

The targets need to be SMART:

- **Specific:** Clearly defining the what, why, how, who and when of targets.
- **Measurable:** how will we know when this target has been achieved?
- **Achievable:** can we get this done within the timeframe? Has it been done before?
- **Realistic:** taking into consideration the available resources
- **Time-bound:** defined by deadlines





2.1.2. Setting The Energy Access Targets

Examples of SMART targets:

- ‘15 % of the dwellings will be audited between 1/1/2010 and 31/12/2012’.
- ”50% of households in Nakuru County will use clean cook stoves (LPG stoves, biogas stoves, electric stoves, improved biomass cook stoves) by 2030”





2.1.2. Setting The Energy Access Targets

Recommended targets by the JRC SEACAP development guidebook

- Along with the target for 2030, a mid-term target at 2025 for the overall indicator (*% of population or households having access to electricity*) can be set.
- A target of at least a 20% increase is suggested for the overall indicator.
- Targets should be set for each indicator with respect to findings of the access to energy assessment



Access to electricity target requirements per guidebook

Attributes	Key Indicators	Target requirements
Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population or households having access to electricity (grid/off-grid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along with the SDG of 2030, a 20% increase is suggested by 2025.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hours per day of available electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase to beyond 8 hours per day
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average number of electricity interruptions per day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No interruptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of days without electricity per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities should support policies on energy mix and caring for such infrastructure within its local area.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of electricity from REs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase of 20% could be considered
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mini-grids and stand-alone systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase of 20% could be considered (in numbers)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws and regulations in place for mini-grids and stand-alone systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new specific regulations and amendments
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population able to pay for electricity or willingness to pay 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of expenditure of public buildings for electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider energy efficiency policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and regulatory incentives for renewable energy in place? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new financing schemes or incentives

Access to clean cooking target requirements per the guidebook

Attributes	Key Indicators	Recommended targets
Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population/households with clean cooking access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mid-term target at 2025, along with the target for 2030 A target of at least a 20% increase for households could be considered
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population/households relying on the traditional use of biomass for cooking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting a medium-term target is recommended.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population/household relying on LPG or other sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting a medium-term target is recommended.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of resources: time and distance to gather fuel wood? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting a medium-term target is recommended.
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of improved cook-stoves used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To replace the overall traditional cook by 2030.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable charcoal production? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development of awareness and education campaigns is put in place
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and/or education programs in place? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development of awareness and education campaigns is put in place
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and regulatory incentives or subsidy mechanisms in place? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new specific financing schemes or incentives that allow implementing healthier ways of cooking A mid-term target, beyond the 2030, is also recommended.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population able to pay (or willingness to pay) for transition to clean cooking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mid-term target, beyond the 2030, is also recommended.

Phase 2.3: Planning energy access actions



2.3. Planning the Access to Energy Actions:

How do we get there?

- An action is something done so as to accomplish a purpose. It maps out how targets are going to be achieved
- It should explore opportunities for addressing energy poverty and policy changes involved.
- Decision makers, community groups and other stakeholders should be part of the action planning workshops



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2.3. Planning the Access to Energy Actions:

Set priorities and select key actions and measures

- Undertaking the entire list of possible actions will often surpass the current capabilities of the local authority, in terms of costs, project management capacities, etc.
- A preliminary analysis of the possible actions is necessary: what are the costs and benefits of each of them, etc.





2.3. Planning the Access to Energy Actions:

How to set priorities and select key actions and measures

- To facilitate the selection of measures, the local authority may rank the possible measures by importance in a table summarising the main characteristics of each action:
 - duration, level of required resources, expected results, associated risks, etc.
- The actions may be broken down in short-term actions (3-5 years) and long-term actions.



2.3. Planning the Access to Energy Actions:

Methods for selection of priorities:

- Define which criteria you want to consider for the selection of measures (investment required, energy savings, employment benefits, improved air quality, etc.
- Decide which weight you give to each criterion;
- Evaluate each criterion, measure by measure, in order to obtain a 'score' for each measure;



2.3. Planning the Access to Energy Actions:

Carry out a risk analysis:

- **Project-related risks:** costs and time overruns, poor contract management,
- **Government-related risks:** inadequate approved project budgets, delays in obtaining permissions
- **Technical risks:** inadequate design or technical specifications
- **Contractor-related risks:** inadequate estimates, financial difficulties, delays
- **Market-related risks:** increase in wages, shortages of technical personnel





2.3. Planning the Access to Energy Actions:

For each action, specify:

- The timing (begin date – end date)
- The person/department responsible for implementation.
- The modality of financing: municipal, international, private, national,
- The modality of monitoring: identify the kind of data that need to be collected in order to monitor the progress and results of each action. Specify how and by whom the data will be collected, and who will compile it.



2.3. Planning the Access to Energy Actions:

Characteristics of sound SEACAP actions



- **Measurable:** Design actions based on the indicators used
- **Thorough:** Elucidate actions in depth to get a clear and realistic sense of requirements and results (resources, budget, timeframe, policy, etc.).
- **Realistic:** Assess action implementation requirements against available capacity and resources.
- **Appropriate:** Actions depend on the specific context of each local authority
- **Implementable:** Access barriers to implementation



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The next chapter is: Monitoring and reporting of the energy access pillar of the SEACAP





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