AFRICAN UNION ENERGY
African Energy Commission
Commission Africaine de l'Energie

United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics

AGENDA

Workshop on the Strategic Framework for the African Bioenergy Data Management

24-26 April 2023 | Lomé, Togo

SESSION 4

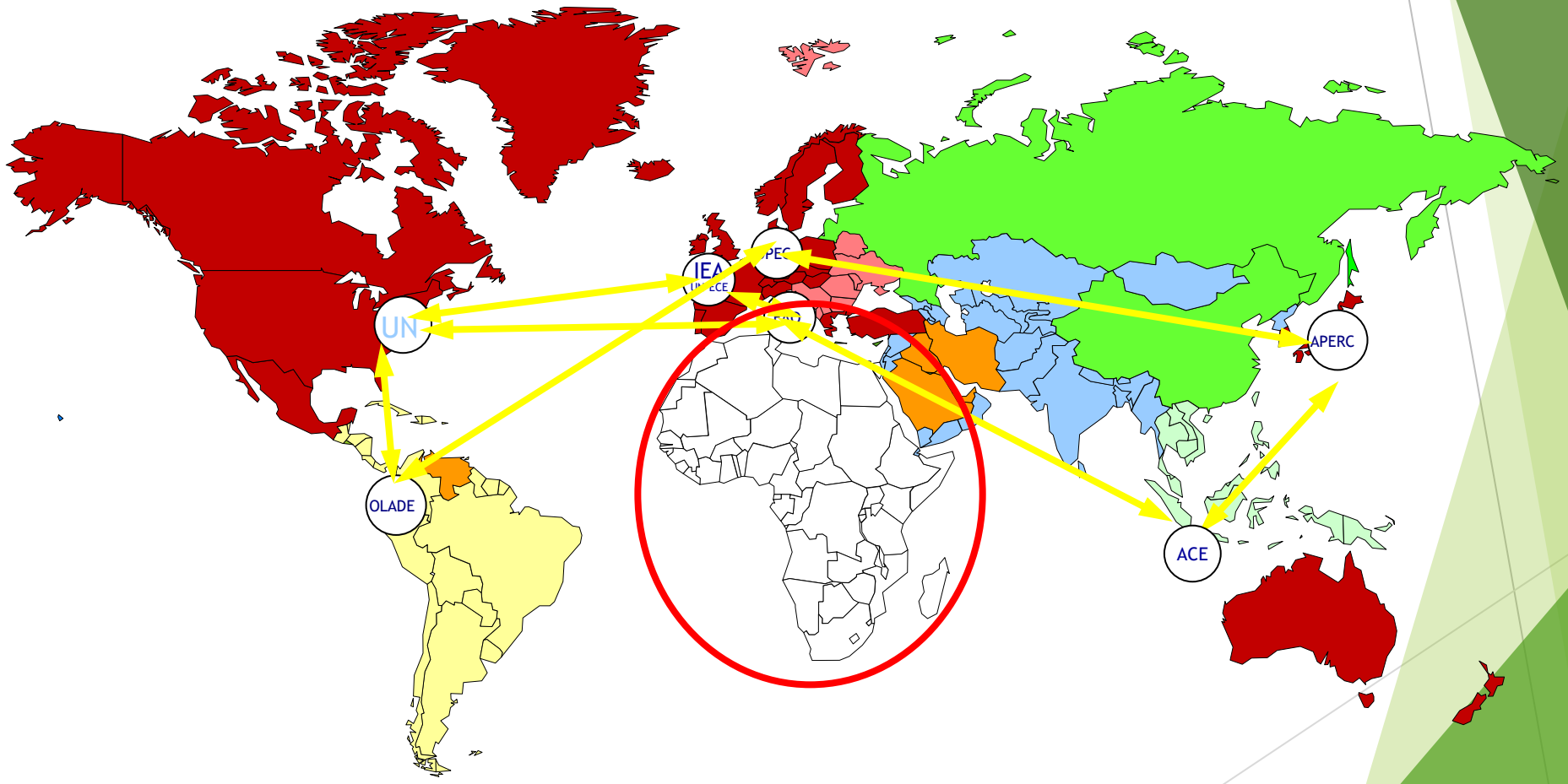
How to best extract the right messages from the data and to convey them into the right format to the right target groups:

Policy makers, Organisations, Other target groups.

AFREC

Jean-Yves Garnier

At the World Level
An extensive network of contacts, but…



…there was a clear lack of contact for Africa

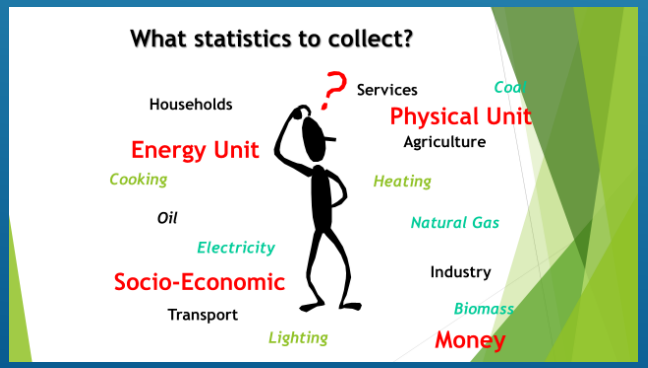
The road towards an African Information System

A long but successful process

1	Egypt, end 90's-early 2000's	WEC Initiative on an African Energy Information System
2	Paris, September 2001	The African Energy Information Forum I
3	Johannesburg, Feb 2002	The African Energy Information Forum II
4	Casablanca, June 2002	Meeting of US-African Energy Ministers
5	Abidjan, July 2002	WEC Regional Meeting
6	Ouagadougou, October 2002	UEOMA-ENDA-IEPF Meeting
7	Cairo, October 2002	WEC Executive Assembly
8	Addis Ababa, December 2002	UN-IEA Training Workshop
9	Algiers, April 2003	The AFREC Seminar on Energy Information System
10	Paris, September 2003	IEA-WEC-AFREC Meeting

Step 1: Define the minimum set of data which is considered as essential

The African Energy Forum II
Johannesburg, February 2002



Agreement on data to be collected

Oil, gas, coal, electricity, renewables (biomass)

Transformation/ Energy

Consumption
Residential
Industry
Transport
Services

Non-energy

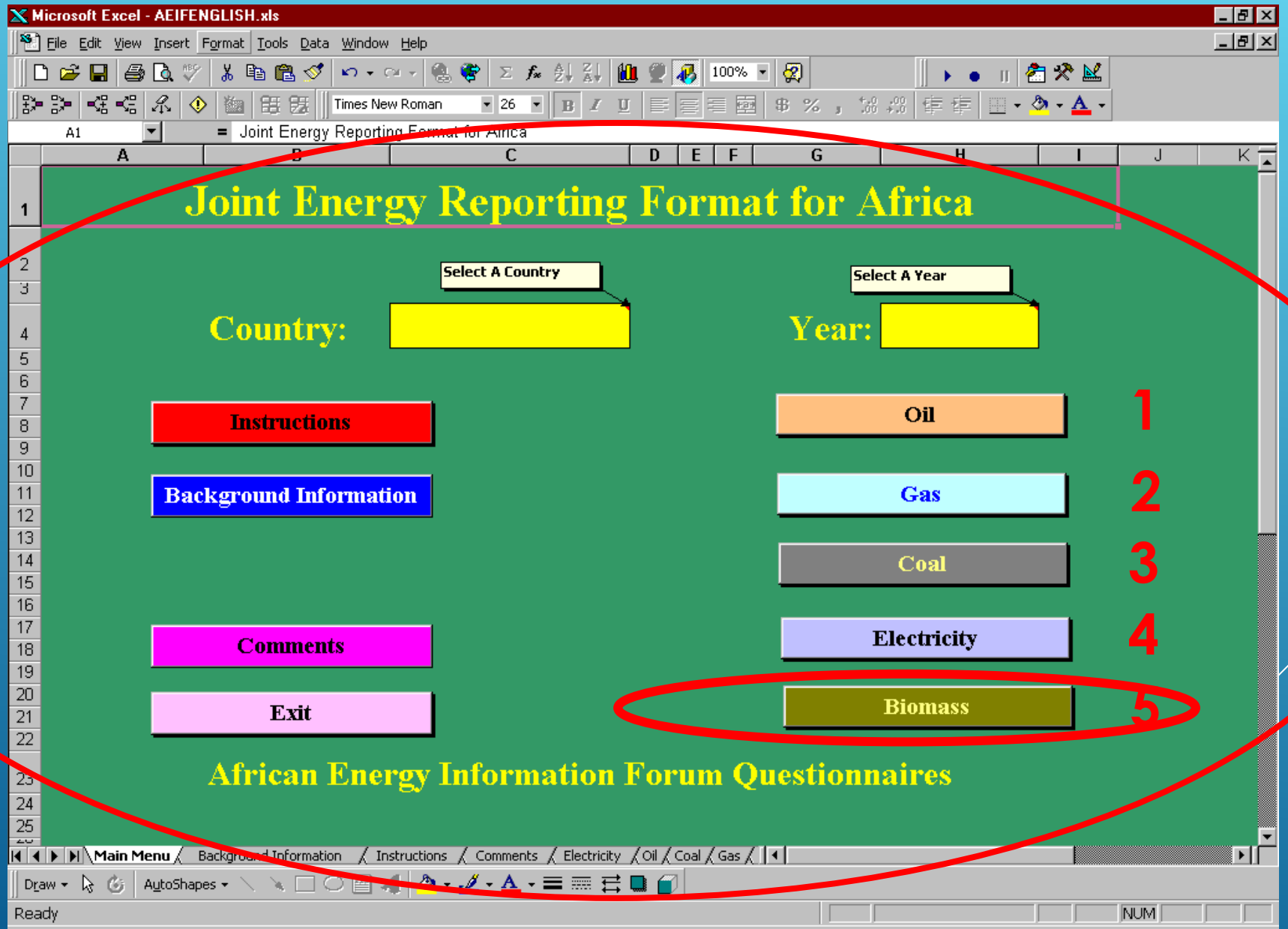
Next step

Draft an user friendly questionnaire to be submitted to all countries for comments

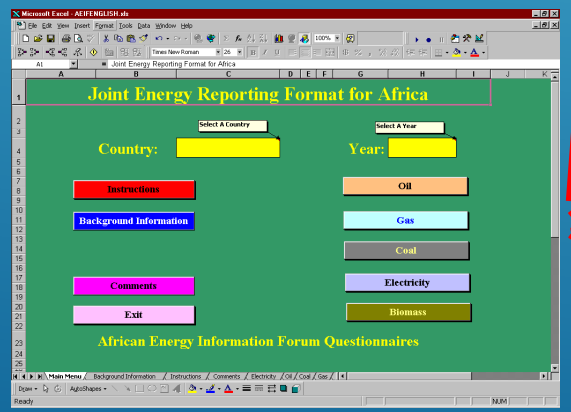
WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL
CONSEIL MONDIAL DE L'ÉNERGIE

iea

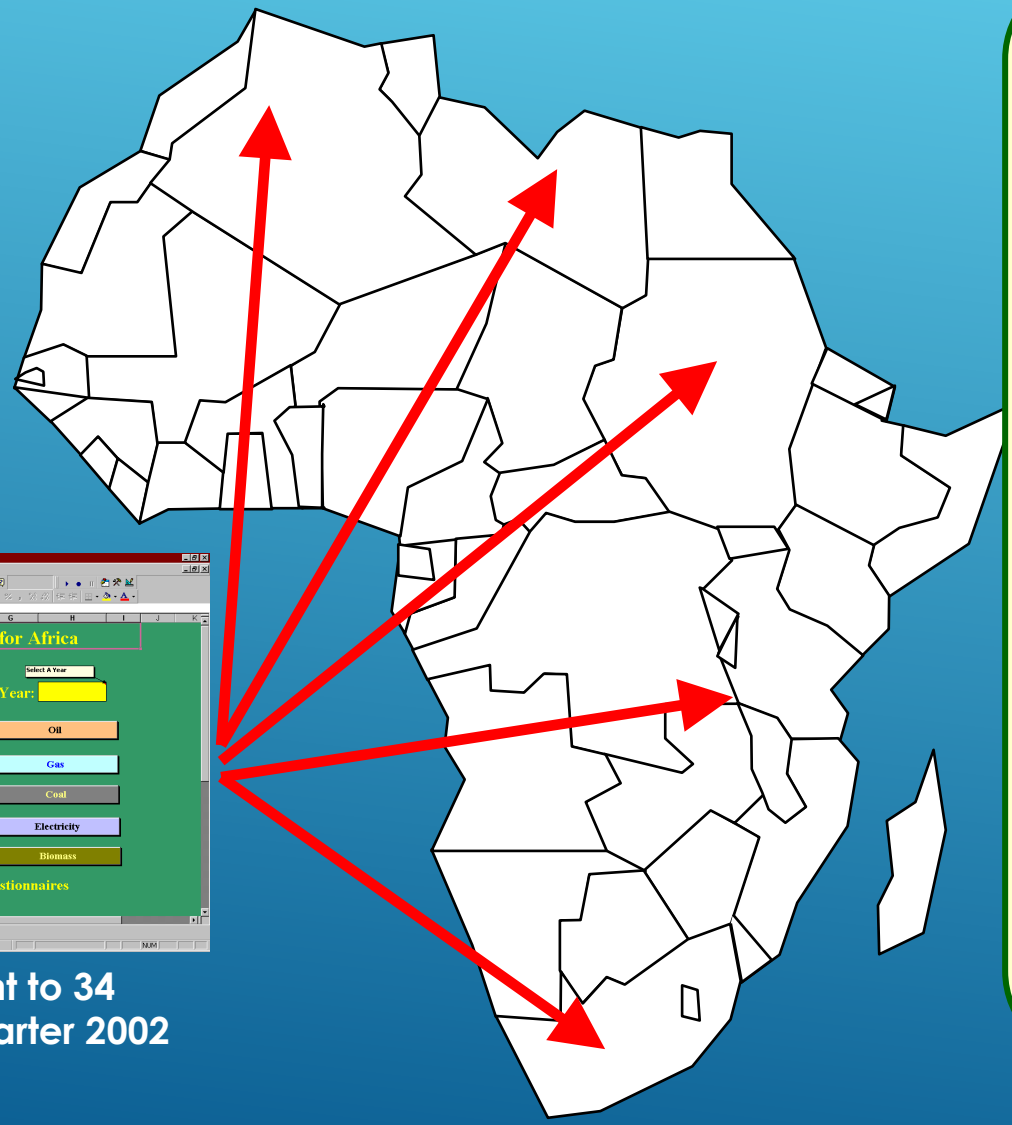
As a consequence it was decided to adopt a five-in-one approach



Step 3: Once a draft questionnaire was finalised the Questionnaire was disseminated for Beta testing



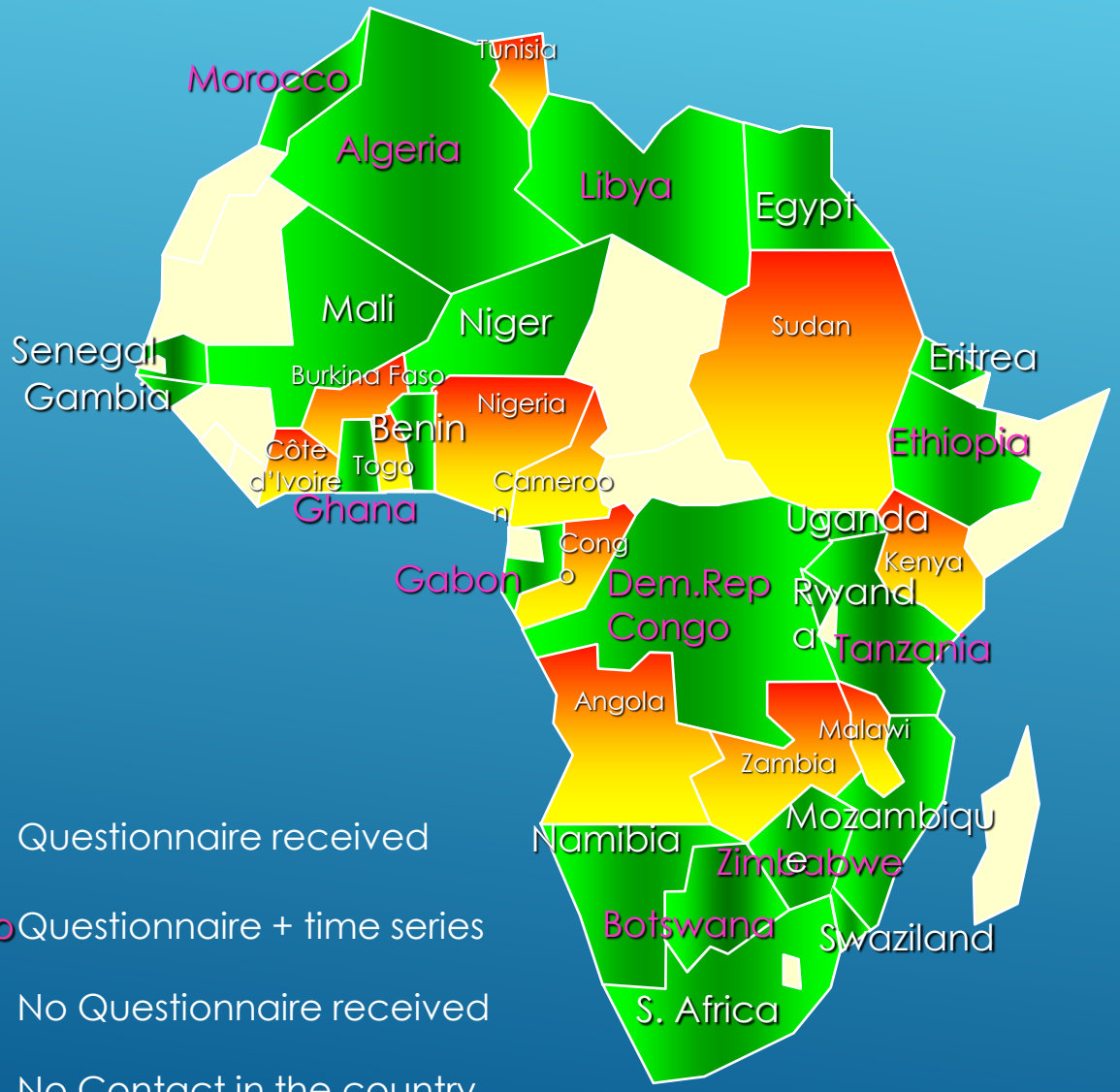
Questionnaires sent to 34 countries in 2nd quarter 2002



Objectives

- ➔How many countries would be able to complete the questionnaire
- ➔How many countries would be able to send timely data and time series
- ➔What are the main difficulties encountered
- ➔What improvements could be brought to the questionnaires
- ➔To assess commitment
- ➔To start building a database on the energy situation in Africa

What were the results of the first year (2003)?



Benin Questionnaire received

Morocco Questionnaire + time series

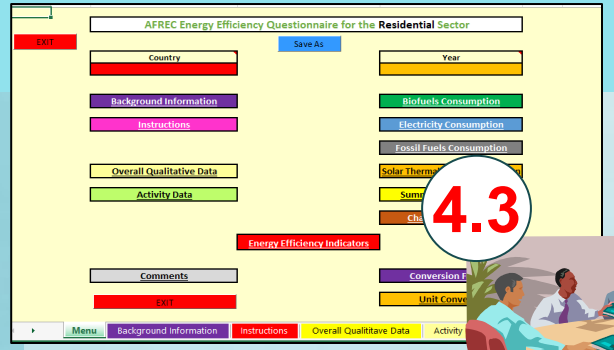
No Questionnaire received

No Contact in the country

Participation
(2003)

- Questionnaires sent to 34 countries
- 24 questionnaires received
- 9 Countries have sent out time series
- 10 Countries have not sent any questionnaires/ answers

How AFREC reacted to fill the gap on energy efficiency indicators



AFREC ENERGY

2

1

4.3

3

4.1

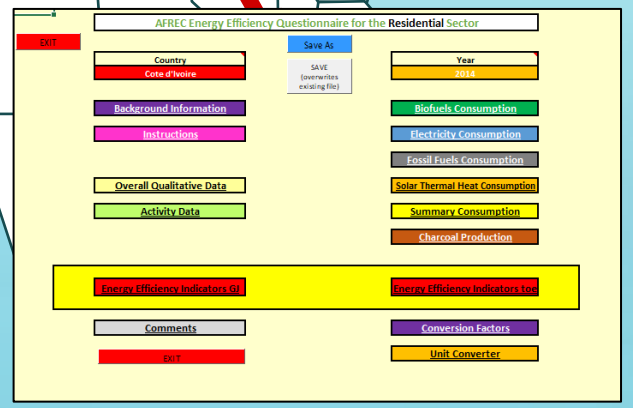
4.2

4.

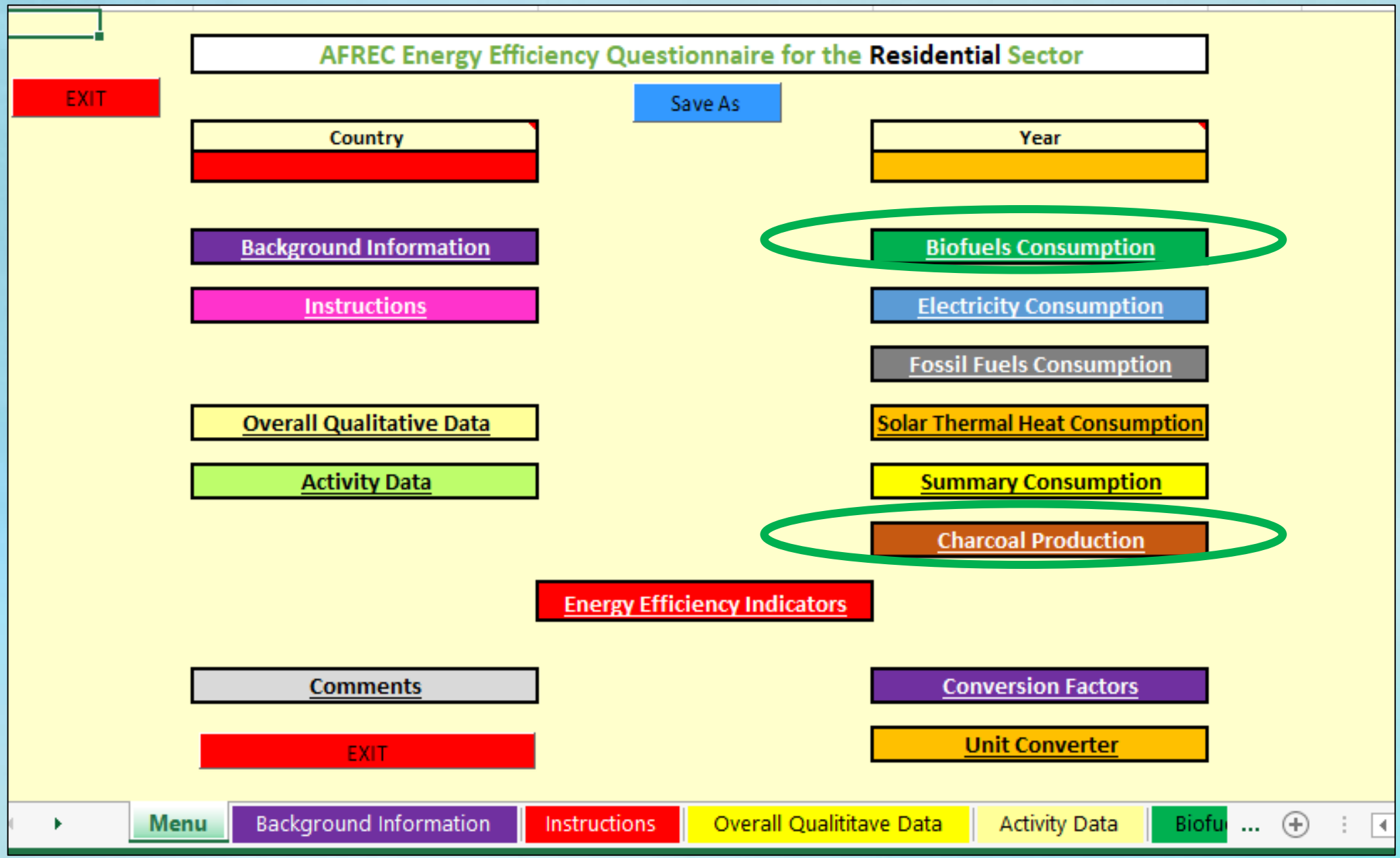
Cairo
28-30 March 2017

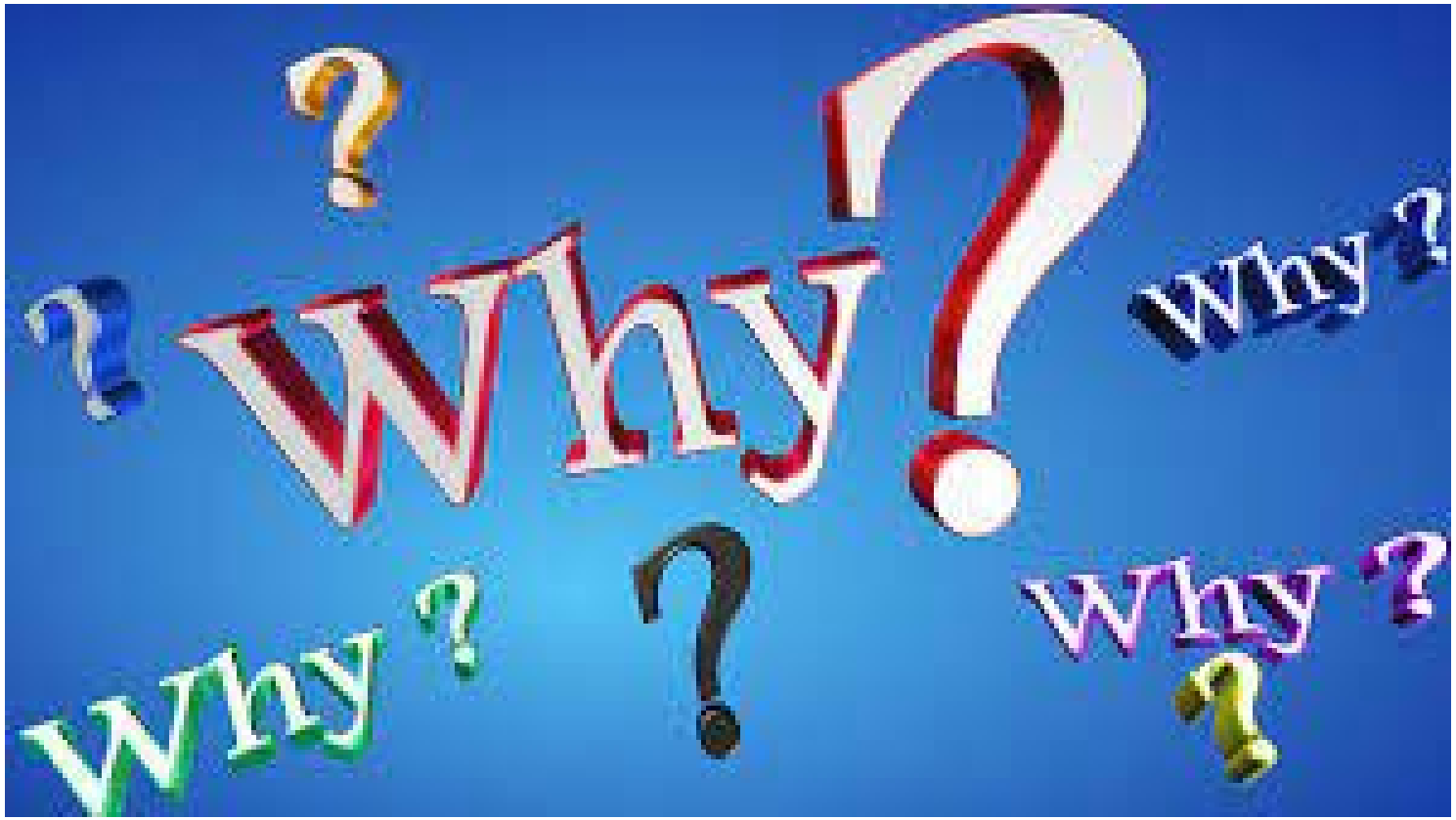
1. Brainstorming session to prepare a priority list indicators
2. Translate the list in data and spread-sheet format
3. Spreadsheet sent to all Focal Points for comments

Presentations
Discussions
to lead to
Improved
Questionnaire



In 2017, AFREC and Countries agreed on a list of priority Energy Efficiency Indicators for Africa and in 2018 worked with countries on a questionnaire.


AFREC Energy Efficiency Questionnaire for the Residential Sector
EXIT
Save As
Country
Year
Background Information
Biofuels Consumption
Instructions
Electricity Consumption
Fossil Fuels Consumption
Overall Qualitative Data
Solar Thermal Heat Consumption
Activity Data
Summary Consumption
Charcoal Production
Energy Efficiency Indicators
Comments
Conversion Factors
EXIT
Unit Converter
Menu
Background Information
Instructions
Overall Qualititave Data
Activity Data
Biofu
...

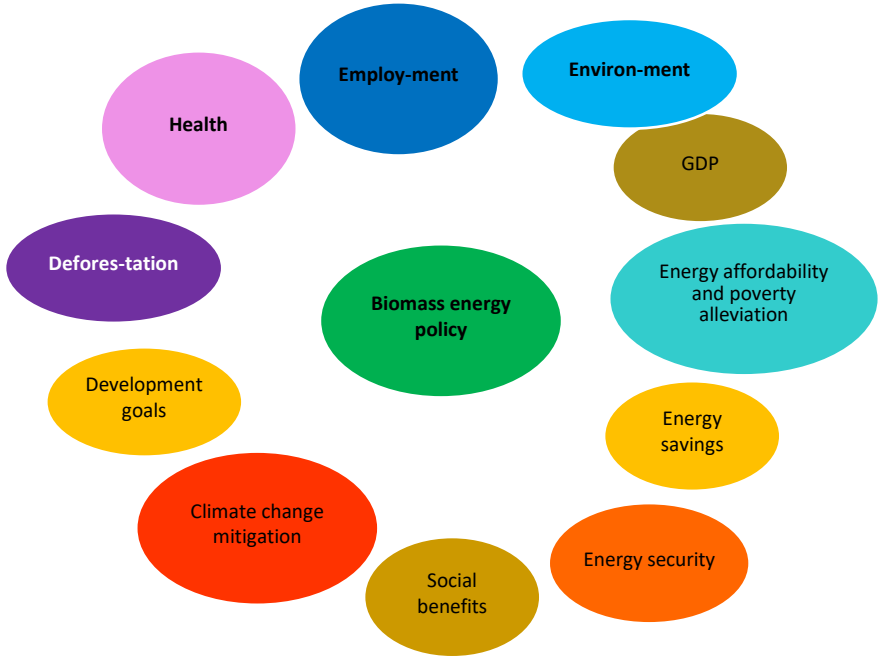


Why does biomass which is so important in terms of energy, health, desertification and many other socio-economic aspects not draw more the attention of African policy makers?

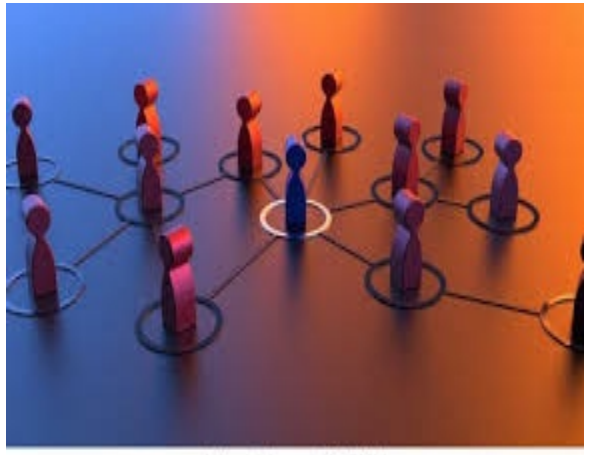
The bioenergy situation in Africa is often considered as 'Business As Usual':
« It has always been like that and that there is enough resources, so why changing… »

Biomass does not have a well structured market. No major national or private companies (and unions) to put pressure on policy makers and people for pushing actions and policies.

But there are other major reasons

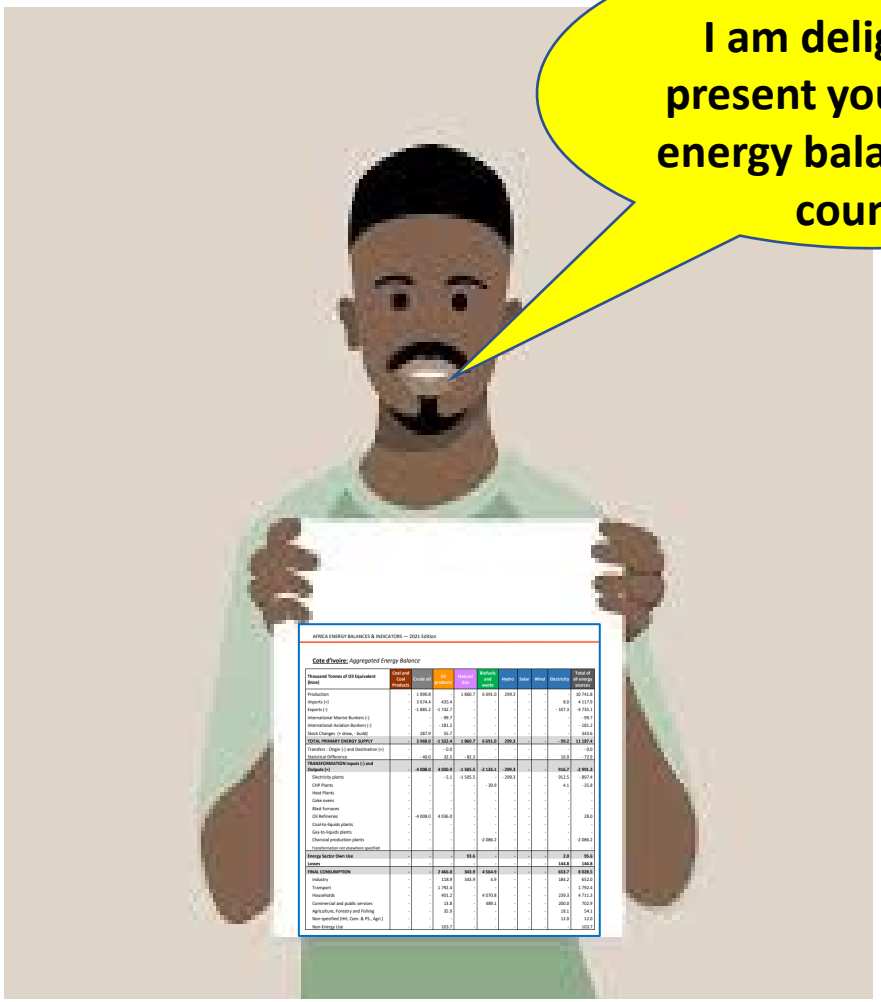


Choice of media for communication



Choice of target groups for communication

One of the most standard way to disseminate biomass / ... is the Energy Balance



In fact, the situation might not be as good as a quick glance at the balance could show it…

Thousand Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (ktoe)	Coal and Coal Products	Crude oil	Oil products	Natural Gas	Biofuels and waste	Hydro	Solar	Wind	Electricity	Total of all energy sources
Production	-	1 890.8	-	1 86[illegible].7	6 691.0	299.3	-	-	-	10 741.8
Imports (+)	-	3 674.4	435.4		-	-	-	-	8.0	4 117.9
Exports (-)	-	-1 885.2	-1 742.7	-	-	-	-	-	- 107.3	-3 735.1
International Marine Bunkers (-)	-	-	- 99.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 99.7
International Aviation Bunkers (-)	-	-	- 181.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 181.2
Non-Energy Use	-	-	103.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	103.7

Preparing an energy balance is far from being enough to understand the energy situation and the impacts linked to the situation, especially for the biomass. There is a need for a better dissemination feeded by more data than the balance ones. And a wider dissemination to more target groups.

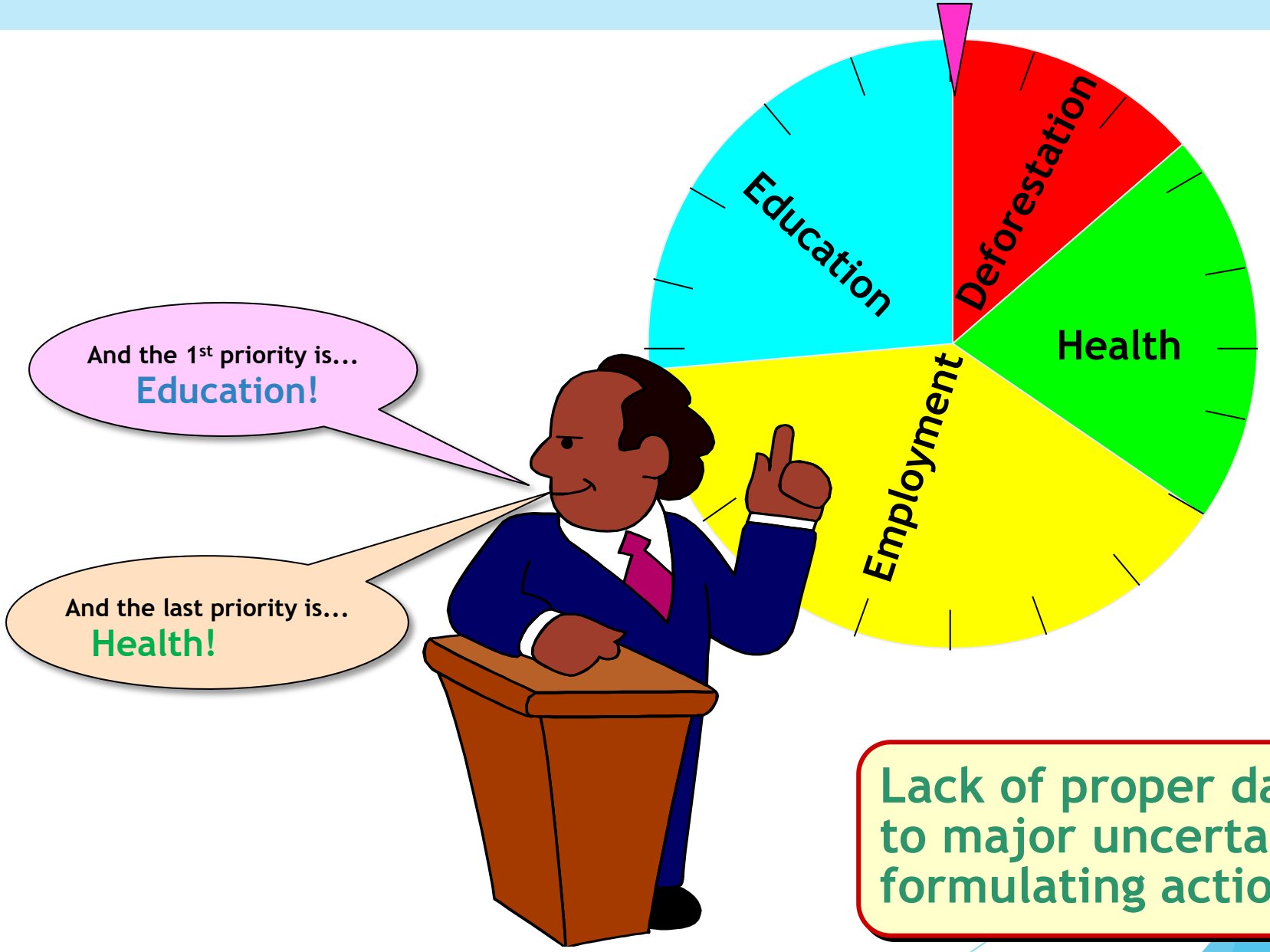
There are many signs of desertification

Women spents hours in collecting wood. It is not time spent in eductating their children

Very low efficiency in charcoal production compared to neighbouring countries

Many women and children die every year from the smokes

Impacts on several sectors are a necessity for policy makers for taking proper measures in terms of biomass energy policy



Lack of proper data could lead to major uncertainties for formulating action plans

What sectors to cover as a priority?

Employ-ment

Environ-ment

GDP

Defores-tation

Energy savings

Health

Energy affordability and poverty alleviation

Energy security

Climate change mitigation

Development goals

What sectors to cover as a priority?

- Collecting any data has a cost

Getting data are often considered expensive

There are ways to reduce costs: example of surveys

Make use of students

Involve local authorities (facilitate contact with households, also facilitate accommodations)

Work with statistics offices

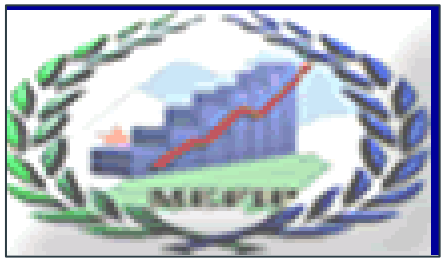
Statistics Offices but not only…

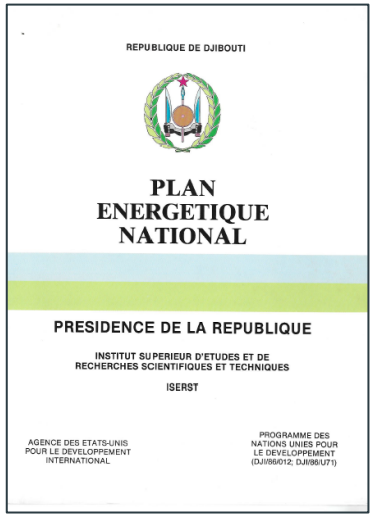
- Ministry of energy
- Ministry of agriculture/forestry
- Statistics office
- Electricity utilities
- Oil and gas companies
- Taxes office
- Other ministries: health, education, women

How to collect necessary data

INSTITUT SUPERIEUR D'ETUDES ET DE RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES ET TECHNIQUES

Other ministries





électricité de djibouti
votre énergie quotidienne

Other companies

Others

DISED
Direction de la Statistique
et des Etudes Démographiques

SIHD
SOCIETÉ INTERNATIONALE DES HYDROCARBURES DE DJIBOUTI

The difficulty is that many services have data

If there is only one service in charge of collecting the information

There is a danger of missing many essential data and too much work

If there are several services collecting data

There is a danger of bad communication and double reporting

Now that we have the data, what to do with them and to whom release them

The urgency and the importance to meet together

Identify where there are gaps in data

And try to fill the gaps

Researchers, companies

People

Statisiticians - Analysts

Policy makers

Medias

Selected target groups

Policy makers because they make policies but also they need to be convinced to allocate more resources to biomass statistics and biomass impacted sectors statistics

Researchers, analysts, companies because they need data for their work which ultimately feed the debate and help policy makerrs in their decison making process

Journalists because TV, radios and newspapers are very powerful media to put pressure on both policy makers and people

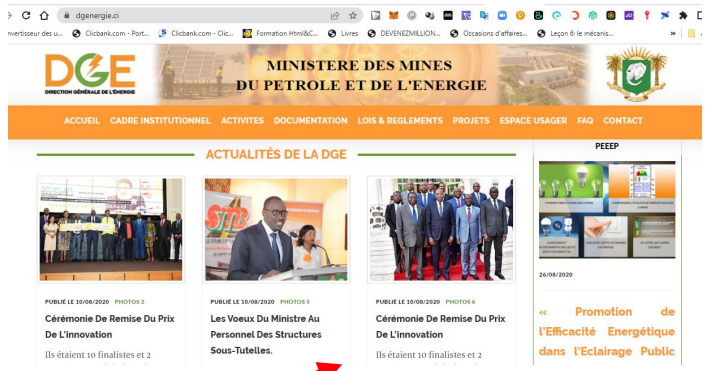
And, of course, people because they are the ones who ultimately make a final choice in their uses if well informed.

THE EXAMPLE OF IVORY COAST

Séminaire annuel

Livret de statistiques

Site web



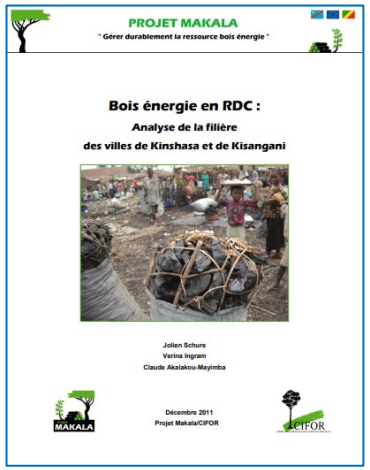
Statisiticians - Analysts

Preface

Accurate information and statistics of fuelwood consumption globally and in Nigeria is problematic and providing solutions to reduce adverse impacts of its consumption on both the human and environment is equally difficult. Many scenarios including that of IEA,

estimation of fuelwood consumption and policy recommendation is primary to this work and has enabled the study to arrived at a number of targeted policy recommendations. Over 1600 completed responses of multiple questions on socio-economy and energy consumption, supply and pricing were processed; the volume of information was considerably large and hence, challenging. Therefore, passion and focus on the main objectives of the study assisted the team to painstakingly laboured to produce this report.

At the end, policy directions for firewood consumption reduction, charcoal market regularization, kerosene pricing and access, LPG access, targeted incentives, energy-environment nexus communication were recommended as instruments for effective mitigation of environmental degradation resulting from fuelwood consumption. Areas of improvement for future survey were also recommended.



Au niveau des transporteurs

- Cibler la tracasserie le long de la route et proposer des pistes d'amélioration ;
- Organiser le transport plus efficacement en partageant les coûts parmi les producteurs.

Au niveau des vendeurs :

- Promouvoir les ventes de bois énergie de plantation plutôt que le bois énergie issu d'espèces d'arbres à haute valeur ou en voie de disparition.

Recommandations clés

At the consumers level:

- Acknowledge the importance of fuelwood for households and some industries
- Promote and help the dissemination of improved cook stoves

At the producers level:

- Acknowledge the sector in terms of contribution to revenues (GDP)
- Improve the efficiency in charcoal production
- To make people sensitive to the deforestation
- Etc…

SIE TOGO
MINISTERE DES MINES ET DES ENERGIES
DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ENERGIE

CONSOMMATIONS

1. Consommations par habitant

Le bilan énergétique de 2016, (voir en annexe) présente la consommation finale d'énergie par type de produit et par secteur d'activité. La consommation d'énergie par habitant au Togo s'élève à 0,27 tep pour 2016, en légère baisse par rapport à 2011 (0,29 tep) puisque la population a augmenté de 13% pendant que les consommations ont augmenté de 5%. Ce taux reste très nettement inférieur aux moyennes de la CEDEAO (0,52 tep/hbt), africaine (0,46 tep/hbt) et mondiale (1,3 tep/hbt), comme le montre la Figure 3 ci-dessous.

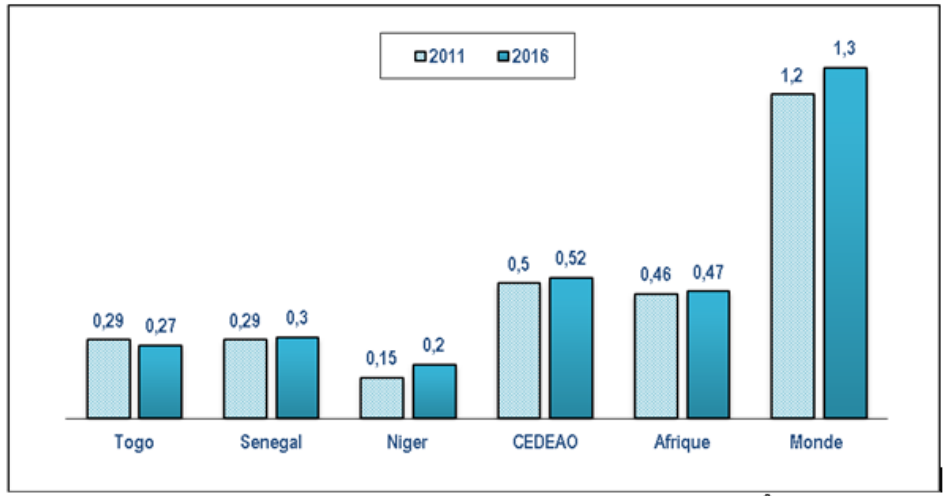


Figure 3 - Comparaison des consommations finales d'énergie (tep/hab) [3]

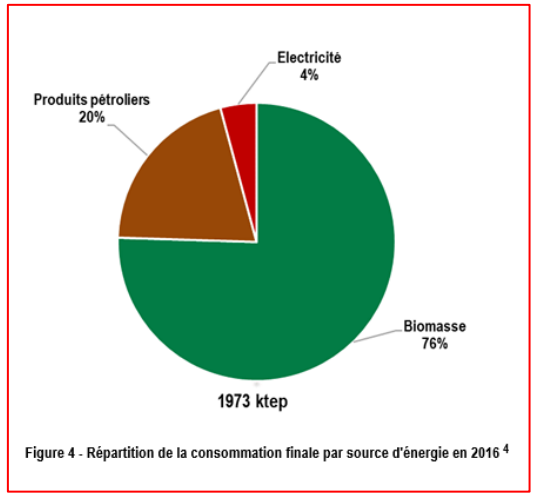


Figure 4 - Répartition de la consommation finale par source d'énergie en 2016 [4]

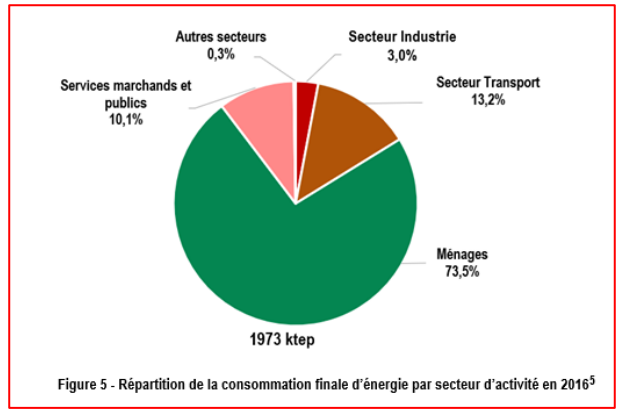


Figure 5 - Répartition de la consommation finale d'énergie par secteur d'activité en 2016[5]

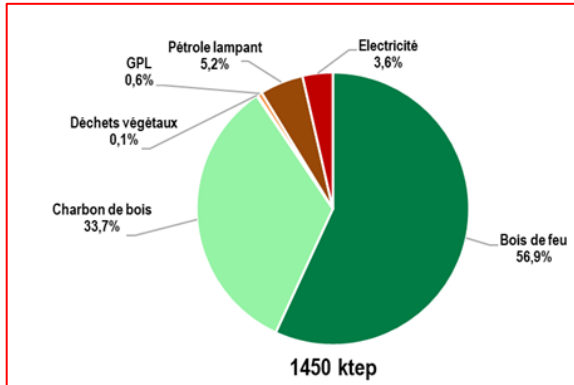


Figure 8 - Consommation d'énergie dans les ménages en 2016 [9]

SECTEUR ENERGIE

Au vu de la situation énergétique actuelle de notre pays et face à une demande énergétique croissante, une analyse approfondie est à faire afin d'identifier, connaitre et disposer des voies et moyens institutionnels, juridiques, techniques, scientifiques, financiers et humains nécessaires pour y faire face. La dynamique actuelle des politiques énergétiques s'oriente vers l'élaboration de programmes et projets d'atténuation et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques dans le domaine de l'énergie. La maitrise de l'énergie en ces moments où les impacts négatifs des changements climatiques perturbent le processus classique de développement ; la mise en place d'une régulation et d'un mécanisme approprié pour l'utilisation efficiente et efficace fait partie maintenant des solutions à entreprendre

Conscient du rôle que joue l'énergie dans le développement, le Gouvernement a fait de ce secteur l'une de ses priorités dans la mise en œuvre des actions de développement économique, social et culturel.

L'énergie étant aujourd'hui au cœur des préoccupations et un paramètre indispensable pour nos pays en développement dans l'atteinte des Objectifs du Développement Durable (ODD), le plus grand souci du Gouvernement est d'assurer un service énergétique à moindre coût aux populations tant en milieu urbain que rural. Cette préoccupation répond non seulement au souci de préserver l'environnement mais aussi à la mise en œuvre de l'axe 3 du Plan National pour le Développement (PND) afin d'assurer un développement durable.

L'accès à l'énergie suppose des choix énergétiques résultant des considérations ou d'arbitrages techniques, économiques, sociopolitiques et environnementaux en tenant compte des atouts et des contraintes. De telles démarches nécessitent des analyses précises, fondées sur des données disponibles et fiables. Le rôle de l'énergie dans les émissions des gaz à effet de serre et les effets néfastes des changements climatiques sont désormais largement examinés à travers la mise en place des mesures d'adaptation et d'atténuation. Ce sont là, autant d'éléments qui rendent l'existence du Système d'Information Énergétique (SIE), incontournable.

Le SIE-Togo, est un outil de référence pour servir l'ensemble des acteurs du secteur de l'énergie et leur permettre d'avoir une vision claire de la situation énergétique. C'est un outil d'aide à la décision et il permet de faire le suivi et l'évaluation de la politique énergétique du pays.

J'exhorte donc tous les acteurs du secteur à poursuivre et renforcer cette franche collaboration, sans laquelle rien ne pourra se faire pour relever les grands défis du secteur énergétique.

SIE TOGO

MINISTERE DES MINES ET DES ENERGIES
DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ENERGIE

The Government has made energy one of its priorities in terms of economic, social and cultural actions.

One concern of the Government is to ensure a least cost energy service for both rural and urban populations. Axis 3 of the National Plan of Development.

Importance of a robust Energy Information System not only for energy but also for various impacts starting with environment, GHG, socio-economic, etc…

A strong call on all people and administrations of the sector to actively cooperate with people in charge of EIS.

FOREWORD

Bioenergy plays an important role in the domestic and industrial energy needs of Kenyans. It is renewable energy created from natural biological sources, and can be classified into

despite numerous efforts that have been made in the past 50 years to address issues touching on its sustainable production, efficient conversion/processing and use.

The Government of Kenya is committed to achieving the target of its population enjoying access to modern bioenergy services, including 100% access to clean cooking, by 2028, two years ahead of the schedule set out in the Kenya Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll) Action Agenda. Improvements in the bioenergy sector will play a critical role in achieving

of energy. The strategy, therefore, aims to address the strengths, gaps, opportunities and

of energy. The strategy, therefore, aims to address the strengths, gaps, opportunities and foreseen challenges to enhance sustainable exploitation of bioenergy. This strategy will go a

and modern energy for all by 2030.

Hon. Charles Keter, EGH

Cabinet Secretary

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

Why does biomass which is so important in terms of energy, health, desertification and many other socio-economic aspects do not make the titles of African medias?

And do not draw the attention of policy makers?


© aLome.com
Why can't we see Big titles like these ones
Why charcoal cannot be produced more efficiently
What has happened to our forest?
Could we still let our children die from the cooking fumes?
Le PERROQUET
Guardian
IMAGINE DEMAIN
Ce qui a été discuté à Lomé

Better Data
For
Better Communication
For
Better Policies

A large part is in your hands

Thank You