

Enabling Environment: Policy and Regulatory

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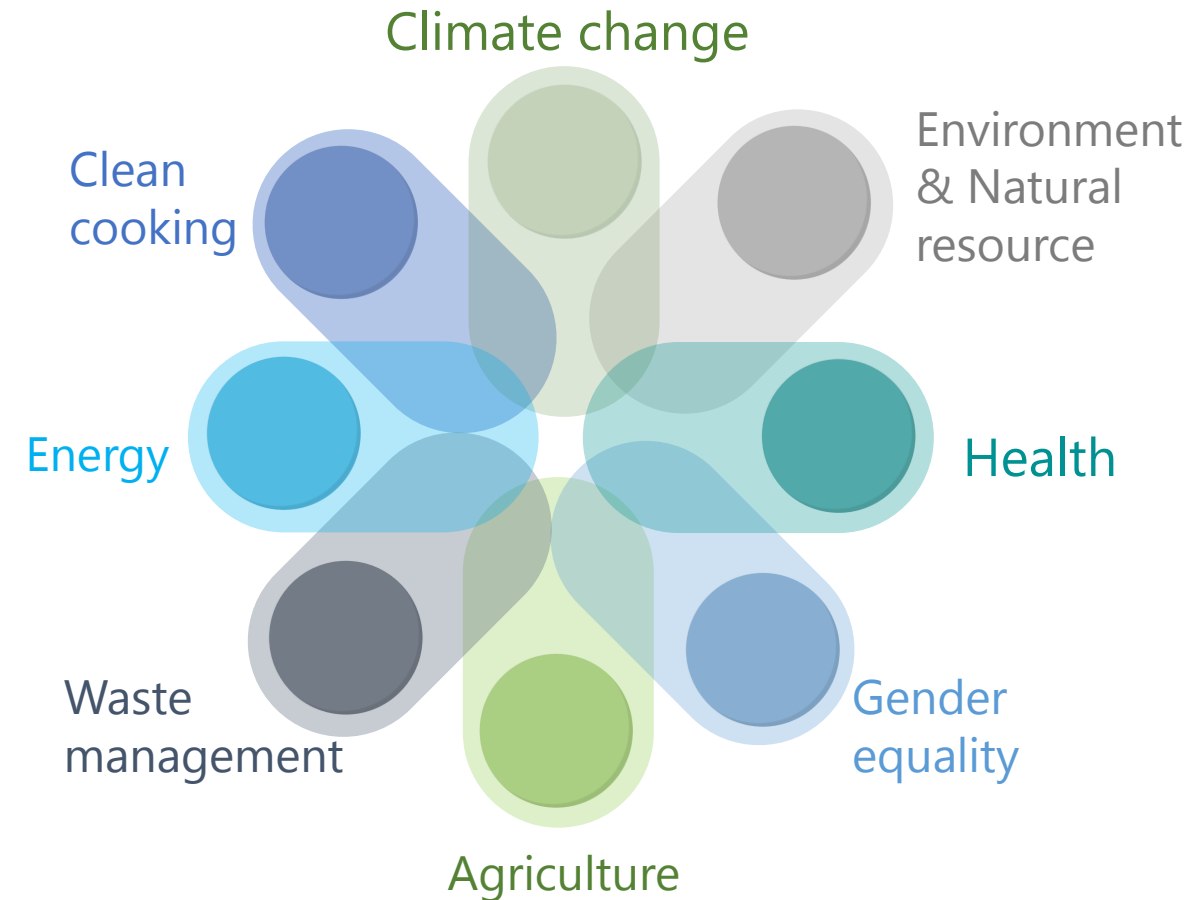
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Cross-cutting: policy, regulatory & impact

Clean cooking. environmental protection, conservation of natural resources (deforestation); gender equality; economic opportunities.

Waste management. public health; add value & create economic opportunities; manage CO₂ emissions and improv agricultural value chain linkages.

Energy from waste. Increase the % of RE in the energy mix; energy diversification and security; employment and sustainable livelihoods; urban development



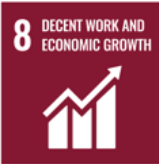
Enabling environment

- Commitment to increase access to clean and modern cooking solutions; renewable energy; and solid waste management that is linked to national climate change mitigation and adaptation action plans.
- Enabling conditions in three key areas: high level commitment; policy instruments (administrative enforcement & market based incentives); and governance arrangements.

High level political commitment

Form the basis for laws, development priorities, integrated programming & policy actions.

- **UN SDGs:** 3 (health and wellbeing); 7(energy for all); 8 (decent work); 11(safe, resilient & sustainable cities); 12 (sustainable consumption & production); 13 (climate change).
- **The Paris Agreement & the principles of just transition:** A shift to low-carbon economy based on shared global responsibilities to generate economic opportunities and provide societal benefits equitably.
- **Nationally determined contributions:** plans to reduce GHG emissions (including targeting activities in waste and energy sectors).
- **National development plans** that stipulate countries medium term and long term strategic direction, development priorities and implementation strategies.



Policy and regulatory instruments

Administrative instruments - planning, licensing, performance monitoring, enforcement

Market based incentives: to influence behaviour, use resource efficiently, incentives:

- market signals to improve sorting and recovery; increase collection rate;
- Processes to ease land use permits; create a favourable investment climate; enable new business models

Other areas of intervention: support private participation; provide infrastructural support; ensure energy policies nourish market-based and investor-oriented solutions.

Support for local technical capacity to ensure technology is fit to the context.

Governance Arrangements

Designed to induce policy cohesion; inter-agencies coordination; cross sectoral dialogue and (horizontal and vertical) harmony in regulation enforcement.

- Renewable energy policy is important, but a proactive RE policy with a plan for the development of WtE is critical.
- A proactive WtE policy also needs a legal framework that governs the waste management.
- A comprehensive clean cooking plan that is integrated into the national development strategy also creates an incentive to bring multiple sectors on board.

Kenya

- Kenya NDC: emission reduction target of 30% by 2030 (waste and energy). Full transition to clean energy by 2030 (COP26). Universal access to clean cooking by 2030 (SE4All Agenda).
- Vision 2030; Climate Change Action Plan; Climate Change Policy; and environmental policies establish the framework for the development of energy-from-waste.
- Energy Policy (2018), Energy Act (2019); Gender Policy in Energy (2019) outline a systemic transition towards modern and clean energy & cooking solutions.
- Solid Waste Management Policy is guided by the zero-waste principle and waste as “a resource that can be harnessed to create wealth, employment and reduce pollution.”
- Clean Cooking Strategy (ongoing) to expand domestic use of LPG and reach 35% of the pop by 2030. A study on bioLPG as a clean cooking solution (ongoing).

Ghana

- Ghana NDC: target includes scaleup RE by 2030; alternative urban waste management; expand the market-base for cleaner cooking solutions.
- National development plan sets out a strategy to ensure the production and utilisation of energy is environmentally sustainable.
- The Climate Change Policy: a plan to end dependence on charcoal and for the development of modern cooking fuels.
- LPG: important role in Ghana's clean cooking strategy. Measures include widening distribution network and supply infrastructure and ensure LPG is available throughout the country.
- Renewable Energy Master Plan (2019) identifies agricultural residue as an important source of energy; a plan to advance WtE projects through PPP arrangements.
- Energy Policy seeks to mainstream energy related gender concerns and aligns access to modern cooking with health and safety as well as environmental standards.

