



ENERGY POLICY MAKING IN POST- CONFLICT TRANSITION: THE CASE OF SOMALILAND

**Regional ACP-EU Energy Facility Seminar
Nairobi, Kenya**

22-23rd March 2011

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Energy scenario



- High dependence on biomass and petroleum based energy
- Extremely minimal investment in rural electrification
- Weak energy sector – (institutions, policies and legal and regulatory frameworks)
- Low adoption of sustainable energy technologies
- Lack of strategies to integrate energy in other sectors.
- Limited technical skills in identifying, addressing energy needs of the communities and dissemination of technical solutions.
- Poor marketing, commercialisation and dissemination strategies of existing energy technologies
- Limited capacity to coordinate energy activities amongst existing energy stakeholders
- Energy services for productive purposes in livestock, agricultural, small-scale agro-processing and small and medium enterprises (SME) are yet to be adequately addressed



- Energy & other infrastructure services largely provided by private sector
- Electricity access is relatively high, about 70%, especially in urban areas.
- Various players generating and distributing power e.g. mobile companies and hotel establishments provide all kinds of infrastructure services (ICT, energy) as well as their core businesses
- Power is distributed through micro-grids centered on various supply points.
- The cost of electricity is high due to unplanned investment in power supply leading to over supply with low consumer demand.
- There are a lot of wastages from old generators, poor distribution networks and high operational costs (need to merge in order to reduce operational costs and focus on market demand.)



Policy development under post-conflict transition



- Policy development in countries where major conflicts have ended is gradually taking centre stage in the international development agenda.
- This is partly because of the numbers of countries where such policy is gaining relevance and also because there is increasing number of conflicts within nation states on a smaller scale that need to use such tools in preparedness to address such issues in case such needs arise.
- Current, we have the Sudan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Cote D'Ivoire and the Congo nearing the post-conflict stage, adding to the conflicts that ended with the end of the cold war, such as El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Mozambique, and Angola.



- Recent experiences in El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Bosnia, Kosovo and East Timor provide wide evidence that policymaking in PCTs needs to be broadly based on *three principles*. These are closely interrelated although they may have different implications for policy-making. Failure to apply these principles has often put peace at risk, as it was the case in Angola. In designing policy making in PCT environments, del Castillo (2003) argues that both national authorities and the international community that supports them need to keep these principles in mind so as to integrate them into every decision. The key principles are: PCT is not “development as usual”, in PCT the “political objective” is supreme, and in PCT, the “yardstick” is different.



Facilitating Somaliland Energy Policy Dialogue



- **Inadequate policies as one of the factors affecting deliberate action to promote sustainable energy in Somaliland**
- **Lack of regulatory framework**
- **Inadequate capacity to lobby for energy policies**



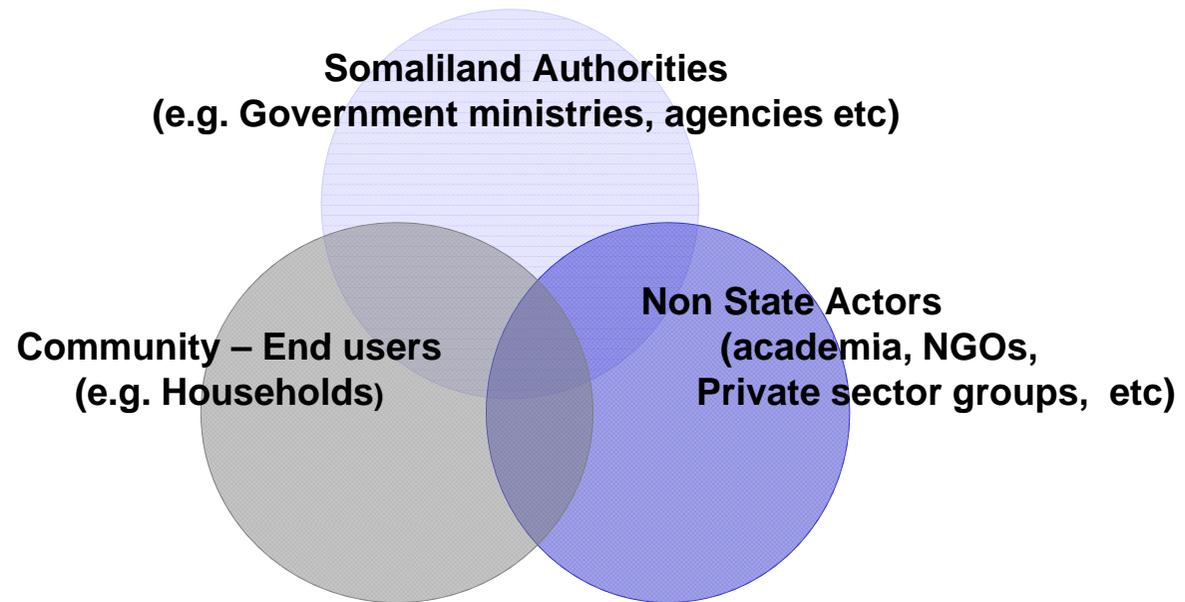
purpose

ADRA in collaboration with Somaliland Government, and involvement of wide range of stakeholders facilitated the development of an energy policy and document for Somaliland from year 2006 - 2010





Approach - 1





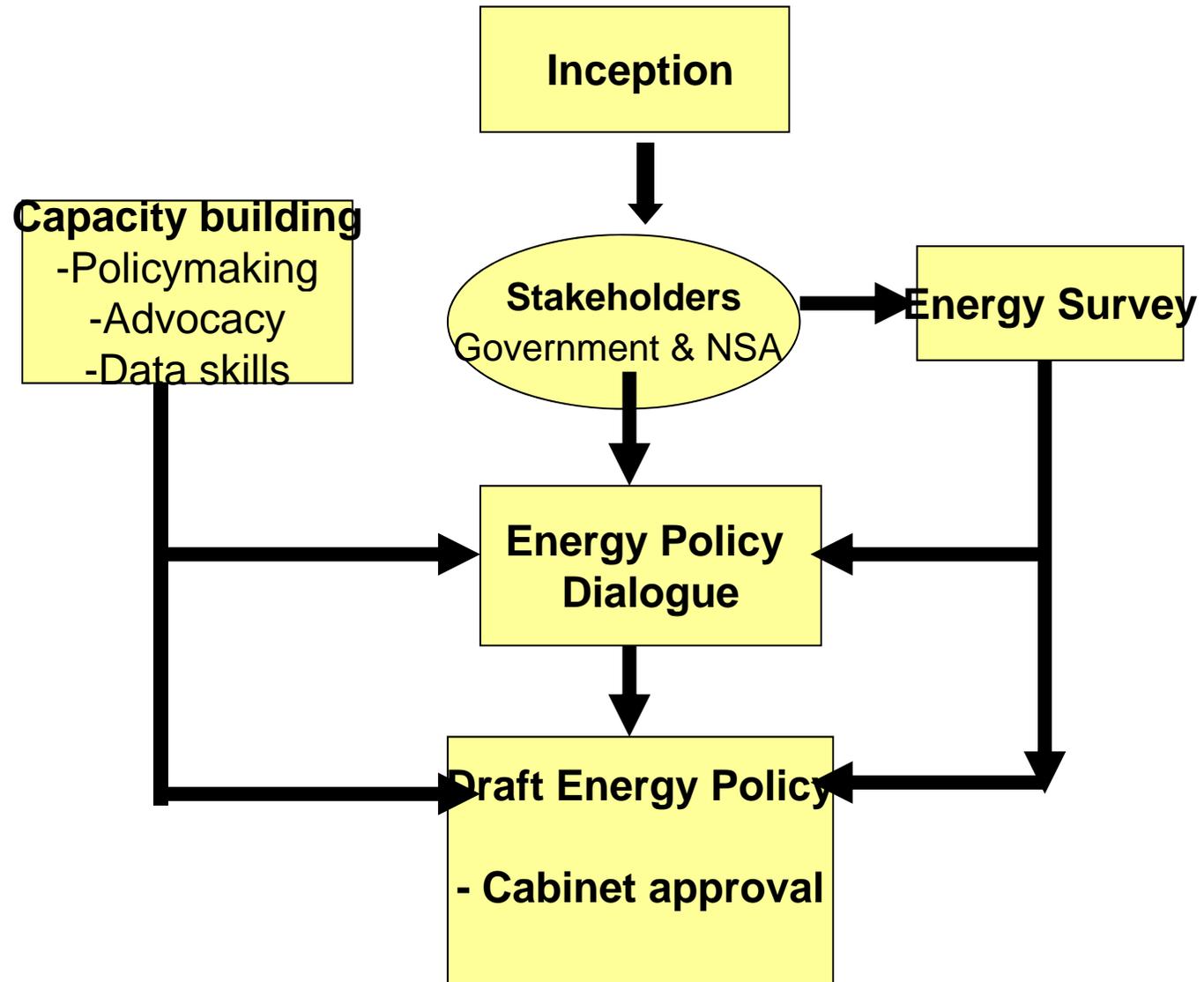
Approach 2



- linkages with **productivity** and **cross-sectoral** applications of energy
- Linkages with overall country development priorities/strategies



Main Activities and Policy process







Energy Policy Goal

To meet the energy needs of Somaliland for social and economic development in a cost effective way that promotes sustainable energy production and use while minimising negative environmental Impacts.





Energy Policy Objectives



1. To increase access to modern affordable and reliable energy services in ways that contributes to poverty reduction



2. Utilize energy as tool to accelerate socioeconomic development for largely urban and rural populations



3. To establish, maintain, continuously review and improve a legal and institutional framework for effective management and planning of energy services in the country

4. To enhance security of supply of all types of energy forms and services



5. To provide sustainable, cost-effective and various energy sources for all stakeholders in the country.



6. To establish and improve systems of energy governance and administration.
7. Promote strategies that encourage diversification and switching to alternative energy fuels that enable reduction of pressure from trees as source of fuel
8. Promote exploration and fast tracked development of indigenous energy resources especially coal for power generation and natural gas thought to be possible in the country's geological formations.
9. Promote strategic actions on environmental management, energy efficiency and conservation as well as prudent health, safety standards and practices.



The need for further support to the energy policy process



- Development of energy regulatory/legal framework
- Develop Ministerial energy strategy
- Functional Analysis of Somaliland government institutions/departments/units
- capacity building is needed, to build energy institutions, and financing implementation framework
- Awareness creation (Civil societies, public, private sector, donor etc)
- Need for institutional development
- Need to engage other stakeholders/ broadly consult
- Financing the policy implementation



Key lessons Learnt



- Stakeholders to be involved in policy formulation process should be clearly identified, mobilized and trained to effectively participate in the process.
- There are training challenges, thus flexibility and adaptation is required. Use of many examples, case studies and engaging participants in discussions and practical work is better than using prescribed manuals, which might be difficult for such learners to comprehend.



Cont'd lessons

- **Demystify policy making - Involving both actors is key in the policy formulation**
- **Make training component an integral part for policy planning and formulations for PCT.**
- Building on traditional structure as a platform for fostering policy and economic development (the clan structure of governance)
- Utilizing the existing post-conflict structures as means of service delivery (segregated clan neighborhoods and investment)





Lessons learnt continued



- Private sector lead infrastructure service provision especially in electricity and power sub-sectors that is not regulated but deliver services to the people of Somaliland.
- Urban connection is on average close to 70%; one of the highest in Africa in terms of per capita access to electricity.
- The pricing structure is set in a flexible way such that every segment of the society has an opportunity to access (e.g. cost per bulb, on weekly, monthly charges)
- There is vigorous competition to connect customers without deposit or connection fees (businesses are connected before even building construction complete)
- Self-regulation through allocation of territorial power supply schemes (block concession) for development of micro-grid. (Provides opportunities for interconnection to the local or national grid)



- Evaluation of Micro-generation policy in increasing access to the poor.
- Evaluation of PCT in the context of energy infrastructure development.
- Analysis of PCT development processes that could be applied for attaining MDG



Conclusion



- The process lacked experience from previous cases of post-conflict reconstruction as energy issues are often ignored during the early stages of policy development.
- Application of models that are proven to work for the poor but are ignored by conventional thinking/models.
- Rethinking the concept of development to attaining the MDG goals using new tools from post conflict situations.
- Use of the Somaliland case study for piloting and demonstration.