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Identification of objectives for national energy planning in developing countries

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Abstract

Defining objectives is an essential part of planning processes, useful to induce creative alternatives and to derive the attributes (criteria) on which the alternatives will be assessed. This article identifies a set of energy planning (EP) objectives and measurable attributes specifically tailored for promoting sustainability in developing countries. A literature review was conducted as part of a problem structuring activity to identify applicable EP objectives. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with an emphasis on Ghana, was used as a representative area of study. Two EP objectives specific to the context of the ECOWAS were identified, namely, to maximize the maintainability of the final energy supply system and to maximize the access to final energy services. These were included within a set of EP objectives which consisted of the additional objectives to maximize primary energy security, to maximize the reliability of the final energy system, to minimize costs (investment, operation & maintenance), to minimize the influence of the energy system on the global climate, and to minimize the impact of the energy system on the local environment. These EP objectives were made operational through the identification of a set of corresponding measurable attributes. This EP objective set, used within a structured EP methodology, may support the implementation and sustainability of national EP activities in the countries of the region.

Highlights

- Identifies energy planning objectives and attributes for developing countries
- Energy planning objectives may support plan implementation in the ECOWAS
- Two unique energy planning objectives were made explicit in problem structuring
- One unique objective was maximizing the maintainability of the final energy system
- Evaluation of achievement of objectives realized through quantifiable attributes

Keywords**:** Energy planning; Developing countries; Multi-attribute/Multi-criteria decision analysis; Problem structuring; Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Abbreviations: decision makers (DMs); developed country (Dev-C); Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); energy planning (EP); energy security attribute (ESA); final energy (FE); greenhouse gas (GHG); Intergovernmental Panel on

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Climate Change (IPCC); primary energy (PE); problem structuring methods (PSMs); Strategic National Energy Plan (SNEP); Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA); urban core population (CoreUrban); urban periphery population (PeriUrban); United States dollars (US $)

1 Introduction

Developing countries are facing formidable challenges to economic and human development for which energy plays an essential role [1]. Energy planning (EP) is an essential activity in the establishment of an energy trajectory which meets society's demands for final energy (FE) services and supports the achievement of national development objectives.

The EP practices of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) remain relatively nascent in comparison to those of more developed countries and frequently lack the frameworks necessary to support energy policy development [2]. The EP practices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in particular, have been hindered by largely non-existent or weakly implemented institutional structures and frameworks [3]. The absence of adequate EP frameworks can lead to deficient, ad-hoc, and short-term decision making in the place of coherent medium to long-term EP [2]. The lack of adequate EP activities also adversely affects the successful development of energy strategies and the implementation of the resulting energy projects [3].

Innovative EP and policy development frameworks are required in order to set and achieve medium to long-term EP objectives. These must establish coherent policies with precise targets and be based on clearly detailed EP strategies [4]. One component of these frameworks is the identification and use of a set of EP objectives that are specific to the context of application. A review of EP activities of members of the ECOWAS by Lee and Leal [5] found that EP activities of countries in the region employed EP objectives which resembled those common to EP activities of developed countries. It was, however, unclear if this convergence of objectives represented a fundamental nature or if it represented the appropriation of objectives without the comprehensive bottom-up activity of identifying the fundamental objectives applicable to each EP activity. The EP objectives of developed countries fall into the "three E" themes of energy security, economic development, and environmental protection [6]. A recent work from Haydt et al. [7] on energy efficiency planning in Portugal identified a set of six objectives comprising (1) minimizing impact on global climate, (2) minimizing investment risks, (3) maximizing energy security, (4) minimizing risk of plan failure, (5) minimizing the time until the effect of the plan, and (6) minimized investment costs.

The purpose of the current work was to identify a set of EP objectives and quantifiable attributes which were specific to the context of application and influential for the implementation and sustainability of energy sector plans and to employ these in a case study evaluation. The ECOWAS, with an emphasis on Ghana, was used as a representative sample of developing countries in SSA. Currently, a bottom-up process to identify context specific objectives and corresponding quantifiable attributes that enables the assessment and choice of attractive national EP alternatives (policy options) appears to be absent in the current EP practices of the region [8]. This work proposes an extended methodology to identify objectives, operationalize these objectives with quantifiable attributes, and compute these attributes with existing data sources. This methodology may be beneficial in EP activities of countries in the region and possibly for those of other developing countries.

Defining objectives is an essential part of planning processes, useful for inducing creative alternatives and deriving the attributes (criteria) on which the alternatives will be assessed. This often includes several possibly conflicting economic, environmental, and practical (e.g., technology availability) objectives [9]. Problem structuring methods (PSMs), also referred to as *soft* operational research methods were developed from efforts to ensure that a holistic approach was used to account for the widening boundaries of problems as well as the multiple actors – often excluded from purely quantitative operational research methods. PSMs aid in managing rather than reducing complex issues and are helpful in reaching a comprehensive understanding of situations and reaching a common definition of the problem [10,11]. Literature on the use of PSMs in real-world EP activities is rapidly growing. The use of PSMs in EP is often a multi-methodology approach for structuring in support of decision problems. Neves et al. [12] employed PSMs for identifying the key issues, objective

hierarchy, and means-ends network for structuring objectives and attributes in the development of a generic multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) model for use in evaluation of energy efficiency initiatives. Neves et al. [13] developed a cognitive and causal map in addition to an objectives hierarchy to support an evaluation of alternatives with a MCDA model. Haydt et al. [7] used the Delphi method to identify relevant EP objectives as well as the value-focused thinking approach from Keeney [14] to structure the objectives and quantifiable attributes for energy efficiency planning. Recently, Antunes et al. [15] employed the value-focused thinking approach to frame the problem of evaluating technological innovations and incentive policies in the electricity sector.

The current work employs the value-focused thinking approach to identify the *fundamental* objectives, and corresponding quantifiable attributes for national EP activities in the ECOWAS. The structuring of decision problems also includes the steps of selecting appropriate structures (e.g., a decision tree structure or a multiple objective structure) and the refinement of these structures (e.g., defining *fundamental* objectives and quantifiable attributes) [16]. Problem structuring in the current work was conducted in support of a decision analysis problem and consisted of the three steps of (1) framing or identification, (2) development of a structure and (3) refinement of this structure [16].

The term EP is used to cover a number of activities in the energy sector. This work considers the EP activity in developing countries with a focus on ECOWAS member states for a medium-term planning horizon (5-20 years for example). A medium-time horizon permits time for the purchase and installation of infrastructure which potentially requires a number of years, as is the case for electrical energy systems. The medium-term horizon is evaluated here in annual time slices allowing for an understanding of the state of the energy system in each year. The current work concentrates on technical measures as opposed to policies and subsidy programs established by governments and utilities. The costs for energy use (e.g., electricity) can be divided into the actual costs for generation and delivery of energy carriers and the margin above these costs which provide profits to utilities and governments. As the profit margin is dependent on government and utility policies or subsidy programs this remained outside of the technical focus of this current work. This technical focus also applies to technical energy sector planning activities as opposed to implementation mechanisms, such as financial incentives or information programs. Although it is acknowledged that promotional mechanisms are influential in the implementation of energy plans, there are many possible implementation mechanisms and these are often context specific.

Section 2, which follows, details the framing stage where a detailed literature review was completed to identify potential implicit and explicit factors important for EP in developing countries. Section 3 describes the structuring phase, where the value focused thinking approach was beneficial in structuring the EP objectives into a hierarchy of *fundamental* objectives and a network of *means-ends* objectives. In Section 4, the refinement phase, the scope of each of the EP objectives was defined and quantifiable attributes were identified. A reference “business as usual” projection, for a case study of Ghana is evaluated with this set of objectives and corresponding attributes in Section 5. A discussion of the EP objectives, corresponding attributes, and the case study is presented in Section 6.

2 Framing the problem

To identify a set of objectives specific to the context of EP in the ECOWAS, a literature review was initially completed to identify factors considered influential in the implementation and sustainability of energy sector plans and projects in developing countries. Following this literature review a consultation with stakeholders was conducted as part of the case study (Section 5) to verify the EP objectives.

The reviewed literature consisted of 18 scientific articles, 8 reports from governments, organizations and one company, and finally 5 news articles, presented in Appendix A. This literature review resulted in the identification of a preliminary set of 109 factors. A filtration process was then conducted to establish a final set of factors. A flow-chart detailing the literature review and the filtration process is presented in Fig. 1. The full set of factors and the filtration process is also detailed in Fig. A 1 of Appendix A.

(1.5-column fitting image)

Fig. 1. Flowchart of literature review of implementation and sustainability factors

The filtration process began with an initial screening of factors to eliminate redundant or duplicate factors. The factors were then evaluated in terms of their capacity to be developed into an objective rather than being characteristic of a constraint. Constraint type factors can be described as "yes/no" conditions (e.g., availability of funds, as opposed to an objective type factor such as minimizing costs). This resulted in a list of 43 factors after the removal of 66 factors. Several of the identified factors concerned implementation mechanisms, such as financial incentives or information programs, rather than technical measures, considered out of the scope of this work as described in Section 1. Focusing on factors related with technical measures resulted in a list of 11 factors. Next, factors considered circumstantial to EP efforts as opposed to fundamental factors, such as government support for actions, were filtered out. The list consisted of nine factors after removing circumstantial factors. Finally, similar factors which could be expressed within a more general single factor were combined to produce a final list of seven factors. An example of similar factors combined to form a single factor (as opposed to redundant factors described previously) consisted of "Availability of technical know-how" and "Availability of maintenance and servicing resources and facilities" which were combined to form the final factor of "Maintainability of energy systems". The final seven factors are presented in Table 1 and are separated into factors specific to technologies or systems, economic and financial considerations, and environmental concerns. The majority of the factors corresponded to the first of these themes.

Table 1. List of factors for implementation and sustainability

3 Structuring the problem

The factors identified in the framing phase (Table 1), at this stage, were not in operational EP objective forms. It was therefore necessary to translate these factors into EP objectives and to structure them into a hierarchy of *fundamental* objectives and a network of *means-ends* objectives following Keeney [14].

The terms *objective*, *goal*, and *target* are frequently used interchangeably in colloquial language. The term *objective* here, following Keeney [14], refers to a statement of what is hoped to be achieved. It requires three components: a decision context, an object, and a direction of preference. For example, an EP objective may be to "*Minimize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions*." The decision context is the EP activity, the object is GHG emissions (possibly the impact on global climate), and the preference is for less GHG emissions as opposed to more. In contrast to this, the terms *target* and *goal* refer to the introduction of a specific level or standard in the measurement system in regards to an *objective*. The *goal* or *target* is either achieved or not achieved. An example of a *target* or *goal* would be to decrease the GHG equivalent emissions to 20 kton of CO_{2eq} by the end of the planning horizon. The use of *targets* and *goals* are common in EP activities, and the current work does not intend to diminish their importance; however, it is important to make a distinction between the terms here.

The objectives include both *fundamental* and *means* objectives. *Fundamental* objectives are those that are both essential and controllable, while *means* objectives are those which are important due to their implications for other higher level objectives [14]. *Fundamental* and *means* objectives can be identified through the question "*Why is this objective important?*" Keeney [14] specified two plausible responses, the first being that the objective describes a core reason for interest in the problem, meaning it is a potential *fundamental* objective. On the other hand, if the answer to the question brings an additional objective to light it is a potential *means* objective. This method allows for the development of a value tree or *fundamental* objective hierarchy, where the *fundamental* objectives are linked global objectives. Similar to the value tree or *fundamental* objective hierarchy, the *means-ends* or objective network aids in identifying *fundamental* objectives and connecting them to *means* objectives as well as to the corresponding quantifiable attributes.

The list of factors identified in the framing phase, Table 1, was used as a basis to construct a set of EP objectives. These objectives are presented in the fundamental objective hierarchy shown in Fig. 2. A disaggregation is made here into economic, social, and environmental *fundamental* objectives. The shaded boxes represent the level at which attributes were defined. Applicable quantifiable attributes were identified for each of the EP objectives. These are detailed together with methods for their measurement in the refinement phase, Section 4, which follows.

In the identification of a *fundamental* objective, the factor "*Allows for productive uses of energy"* (Table 1) was assumed to be, in essence, the same concern as that expressed in the objective to "*Maximize share of population with access to (modern) energy*". For this reason it was not added as a separate fundamental objective. Instead, consideration of the productive uses was expressed in the quantifiable attribute used to measure this energy access objective. The quantifiable attributes are described in more detail in Section 4, however the connection between modern energy access and the productive use of energy deserves additional attention. The productive use of energy is inextricably linked to the provision of modern energy. The relation between productive uses of energy and economic development is more readily seen in the standard definition of national energy productivity, or the inverse of energy intensity. The national energy productivity is equal to the ratio of national GDP to national energy consumption (GDP/ktoe). Increased energy productivity results from either increased GDP or decreased energy consumption which can result from increased energy efficiency or shifts in industry or other large energy demands. The direct uses of energy for productivity are then those that bring an increase in GDP, as this can be directly related to income generation. Social and educational uses of energy, long considered unproductive uses, have also been found to be indirectly linked to productivity [17–21]. Modern energy carriers including electricity and LPG are more flexible than traditional fuels providing for a diverse set of FE services. Electricity, for example, can provide instant and relatively effortless access to multiple FE services and provides an unparalleled flexibility, convertible to light, heat, mechanical energy, and chemical potential [22]. Additionally, electricity can be used silently as well as cleanly at the point of use, and with minor adjustments it can be precisely adjusted to provide for desirable speeds and accurate control of particular processes [23]. Flexibility is also related to the adaptability of systems to meet current and future needs, or evolutionary capacity [24].

The factor "*Investment costs*" (Table 1) was translated into the objective to *Minimize the cost (investment, maintenance and operation)*.

(1.5-column fitting image)

Fig. 2. Fundamental objectives hierarchy: The shaded boxes represent the level where attributes are defined.

4 Refining the problem

Following the identification and structuring of the EP objectives, in Sections 2 and 3 respectively, the next phase consisted of the refinement of the decision problem. This comprised detailing the scope of the individual EP objectives and establishing the quantifiable attributes and the methods by which they would be measured. The EP objectives and the corresponding measurable attributes are detailed in the sections which follow.

4.1 Maximize the security of the PE supply

Concerns for energy security are, at their root, based on the understanding that the continued functioning of an economy and society requires uninterrupted flows of energy [25]. Energy security can be considered as consisting of long, medium, and short-term considerations. Short-term considerations consist of system operational security while medium-term concerns consist of system generation, or adequacy of capacity to meet FE demand. Medium-term and short-term concerns are addressed in the objective which follows, in Section 4.2, regarding the reliability of the FE system [26]. Long-term considerations consist of ensuring the availability of the PE supply and efforts to hedge against future, possibly unforeseeable interruptions.

Stirling [27] argued that the most comprehensive strategy to deal with the complete ignorance of future long-term developments was to design for diversity of supply including considerations of variety, balance and disparity. The current work considered the first two of these considerations which are linked to diversity and import dependency concerns.

In terms of attributes to quantify this objective, the Shannon diversity index (also referred to as the Shannon-Weiner or the Shannon-Weaver diversity index), originally developed to measure what is referred to as entropy within the field of information theory by Shannon and Weaver [28], has since been adopted as a measure of diversity and balance in other fields. In the energy sector it has been employed as a measure of diversity of PE supply as a proxy attribute of security of supply. Jansen [29] employed the Shannon index in the development of four attributes of security of supply which progressively build upon a measure of diversity to include additional dimensions. These consisted of diversity, diversity with import dependency, diversity and import dependency with socio-political stability, and finally diversity, import dependency, socio political stability and resource depletion. APERC [30] presented a similar set of five security of supply indicators for diversity, diversity and import dependency, net carbon intensity of the PE supply, net oil import dependency, and Middle East oil import dependency. Löschel et al. [31] adapted the Shannon index to include considerations of indigenous renewable supply in addition to concerns of imported PE supplies. Two of the attributes (diversity and diversity with import dependency) presented by Jansen [29] and APERC [30] allow for measurement of availability, variety and balance in the PE supply. These measures are applicable to the security of supply concerns of diversity and import dependency of the current work. These attributes have previously been employed in the context of PE security in West Africa [32]. The first energy security attribute (ESA_1) provides a measure of diversity of the PE supply as defined in Eq. 1. The second attribute, ESA_2, extends ESA_1 to also consider the dependency on PE supply imports, as shown in Eq. 2. The second attribute, defined in Eq. 2, will be used for evaluation of PE supply security in the current work.

$$ESA_1 = {}^{D_1}\!/_{D_{max}} = {}^{D_1}\!/_{\ln u} \quad [-] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 1}$$

$$D_1 = -\sum_{r=1}^{U} p_r \ln(p_r) \quad [-]$$

Where:

ESA_1: The first attribute measuring diversity of PE supply [-]

D_1: Shannon-Weiner diversity index[2] [-]

D_{max}: Maximum possible value of the Shannon-Weiner diversity index [-]

U: Number (count) of primary energy (PE) resources used [-]

p_r: Share which PE resource r in total PE supply, for all resources p=1, 2, 3, …, U [%]

$$ESA_2 = 1 - {}^{ESA_{import}}\!/_{ESA_1} \quad [-] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 2}$$

$$ESA_{import} = {}^{D_2}\!/_{D_{max}} = {}^{D_2}\!/_{\ln U} \quad [-]$$

[2] In the calculation of the Shannon-Weiner diversity index where p_r the value of the share of PE resource *r* in total PE supply approaches zero an "intermediate form" is reached in D_1 . L'Hopital's rule is used in this case to evaluate the limit to obtain the final value which in this case is $\lim_{x\to 0} x \ln(x)$=0.

$$D_2 = \sum_{r=1}^{U} c_r p_r \ln(p_r) \quad \text{Where: } \mathrm{c}_r = 1 - \mathrm{m}_r \quad [-]$$

Where:

ESA_2: Measure of PE diversity and import dependency [-]

ESA_{import}: Import reflective measure of PE diversity [-]

D_2: Shannon-Weiner diversity index, import reflective [-]

D_{max}: Maximum possible value of the Shannon-Weiner diversity index [-]

U: Number (count) of PE resources used [-]

c_r: Correction factor for PE resource *r*, calculated as the share of PE resource *r* provided by indigenous sources. An increased indigenous PE supply of resource *r* results in an increased value for D_2 [-]

p_r: Share of PE resource *r* in total PE supply, for all resources in r=1, 2, 3…, U [%]

m_r: Share of net import in PE supply of resource *r* [%]

4.2 Maximize the reliability of FE supply

Reliability of the FE system refers to the downstream continuity of services supplied or the energy system's ability to meet demand with a consistent and dependable supply of quality energy.[3] Interruptions in the delivery of FE make for an unreliable energy system. Physical connection or proximity to FE supplies does not ensure that end-users have access to a reliable supply of FE, and therefore the reliability of the FE system is also of concern. For the current work, the electricity generation technologies installed are used as a proxy for the FE system as the provision of a reliable supply of electricity to populations is a priority in the ECOWAS member states [33].

Attributes to quantify reliability of the FE supply consist of short and long-term considerations. The short term is characterized by operational security or quality of the energy supply on the scale of minutes, hours or days, and considerations are typically made through ex-post indicators of unforeseen disturbances. Examples include the system average interruption index, measured as the minutes per customer per year of interruptions, and energy not supplied, measured in units of energy, such as GWh. Evaluation of the reliability of the system at this level requires a model permitting analysis on the order of seconds, minutes and hours, which was out of the scope of the current work, as detailed in Section 1. Long-term considerations consist of measures of adequacy of the FE system to meet demand [34,26]. These include electricity generation adequacy measures comparing generation capacities and FE demand [35]. A long(*er*)-term consideration of reliability is made here of the adequacy of the FE system. The evaluation of generation adequacy from UCTE [34], a long-term measure of reliability was used, as defined in Eq. 3. This long-term evaluation of generation adequacy does not address the short-term unit commitment problem, which is an important consideration for ensuring electrical grid reliability, as this is not within the scale of this analysis. The measure of adequacy employed here does permit the identification of solutions that are a priori compatible with reliable electrical grid operation; however, prior to implementation, it is recommended that any attractive solutions be examined through dynamic, short-time step assessments to ensure electrical grid reliability.

$$Adequacy_y = 100 \times {RMGC_y}\Big/{NGC_y} \quad [-] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 3}$$

[3] Technically, system reliability, different from quality, is the consistent and dependable supply of an energy carrier to the user, while quality for electricity systems refers to a variety of electromagnetic phenomena that characterize the voltage and current at a given time and location and normative descriptions which set acceptable boundaries for these phenomena [26]. Quality considerations could also be made in respect to other carriers, based on criteria specific to those carriers.

$$RMGC_y = \quad RAC_y + Import\ capacity_y - peak\ load\ demand_y \quad [MW]$$

$$RAC_y = NGC_y - unavailable\ capacity_y \quad [MW]$$

Where:
$Adequacy_y$: Adequacy of electricity generation in year *y* [-]
$RMGC_y$: Remaining margin of electricity generation capacity in year *y* [MW]
RAC_y: The remaining generation capacity which results from the difference of the NGC and the unavailable capacity in year *y* [MW]
NGC_y: The net installed generation capacity in the given year [MW]
$unavailable\ capacity_y$: Generation capacity which is unavailable in year *y* calculated with the availability factor of each generation capacity technology type [MW]

4.3 Minimize costs of the energy system

The energy costs which consumers pay are directly influenced by the costs incurred by utilities in providing energy. This work concentrated on the technical measures which consisted of the costs incurred by the government and or utilities in the investment, operation, and maintenance of energy systems in the implementation of the energy plan. These consisted of transformation technologies (electricity generation), transmission and distribution, and petroleum refining. The scope of this work did not include government or energy utility set profit margins or subsidy programs, as these are context specific promotional mechanisms.

Investment costs include the purchase, delivery and installation costs of technologies. Operation and maintenance costs include fixed and variable costs. The fixed costs consist of the labor expenses, including overheads for operation and maintenance of a system and the operation and maintenance materials, excluding fuels. Fixed costs are typically modeled as a fixed component of currency per year, or for power systems as currency per unit power per year [36]. In addition to fixed costs there are variable costs which include fuel costs. Variable costs can be measured in terms of output, as cost per unit of electricity generated, or alternatively as a fixed operation and maintenance cost per year per unit of capacity [37].

The natural attribute of costs was selected for this work, in order to measure the achievement of the objective by alternatives, and was divided into two components (1) the investment costs and (2) operation and maintenance costs. Costs were evaluated as the total of all applicable costs from electricity generation capacity for national grid, minigrid and standalone systems. The costs for transmission and distribution line extensions were considered as well as the costs for additional petroleum refinery capacity. Total costs in year y, as shown in Eq. 4, are calculated as the sum of the respective costs for each of these considerations (i.e. electricity generation, transmission and distribution, electricity connections, and petroleum refineries). The investment, operation and maintenance and the electricity generation fuel costs for electricity are obtained according to Eq. 5, Eq. 6, and Eq. 7.

$$Total\ Cost_y = \sum_{h=1}^{Q} Cost_{h,y} \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 4}$$

Where:
$Total\ Cost_y$: Total costs from all cost sectors considered, for *h* (1 = electricity generation capacity, 2= transmission and distribution system, 3= new connections (access), and 4= petroleum refineries) in year *y* [Monetary units]
$Cost_{h,y}$: Total annual cost from sectors considered for *h* (1 = electricity generation capacity, 2= transmission and distribution system, 3= new connections (access), and 4= petroleum refineries), in year *y* [Monetary units]

$$Cost_{elec\ gen,y} = \sum_{g=1}^{W} Inv_{g,y} + \sum_{g=1}^{W} OM_{g,y} \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 5}$$

$$Inv_{g,y} = \left(\mathrm{Cap}_{g,y} - \mathrm{Cap}_{\ g,y-1}\right) \times \mathrm{inv.cost}_{g} \times 1{,}000 \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 6}$$

$$OM_{g,y} = \left[Cap_{g,y} \times OperMaint\ Cost_{g} \times 1{,}000\right] + \left[Q_{i=5,y}^{Total\ TDL} \times share_{g,y} \times availability_{\ g} \Big/ \eta_{g} \times Fuel\ cost_{g}\right] \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 7}$$

Where:
$Cost_{elec\ gen,y}$: Total costs from the investment, operation and maintenance of the electricity generation in year *y* [Monetary units]
$Inv_{g,y}$: Investment cost of newly installed capacity of technology type *g* in year *y* [Monetary units]
$OM_{g,y}$: Operation and maintenance cost of technology type *g* in year *y* [Monetary units]
g=1…W: all newly installed electricity capacity technology types *g*
$\mathrm{Cap}_{g,y}^{elec\ gen}$: Total installed capacity of technology type *g* in year *y* [MW]
$\mathrm{inv.cost}_{g}$: Unit investment cost for technology type *g* [Monetary units /kW]
$OperMaint\ cost_{g}$: Annual unit operation and maintenance costs for installed capacity [Monetary units/kW]
$Q_{i,y}^{Total\ TDL}$: The total FE carrier *i*, considering losses (TDL) for year *y* [MWh]
$share_{g,y}$: Share which technology type *g* represents in generation mix [%]
η_{g}: Efficiency of electricity generation technology type *g* [%]
$Availability_{g}^{elec\ gen}$: The availability factor for electricity generation technology type *g* [%]
$Fuel\ cost_{g}$: Cost of fuel which corresponds to technology type *g* [Monetary units/ktoe]

Calculation of costs for transmission and distribution line investments followed the work by Rosnes and Vennemo [38] for SSA which based growth of stock on energy demands. The annual investment costs for transmission and distribution, Eq. 9, were based on the growth of FE demand for electricity from year *y-1*, $Q_{i,y-1}^{Total\ TDL}$, to year y, an assumption of the growth rate, $Growth_{\ b}$, in relation to this demand growth and currently installed stock, $Stock_{b,y-1}$, and a unit investment cost, $inv.cost_{b}$. Operation and maintenance costs were based on the value of the total installed stock in the year *y*, $value\ of\ stock_{y}$, and assumed operation and maintenance costs, $OperMaint\ cost_{\ b}$, per unit of total installed stock. The calculation of transmission and distribution costs was completed following Eq. 8 to Eq. 10.

$$Cost_{h,y} = \sum_{b=1}^{Z} Investment_{by} + \sum_{b=1}^{Z} OM_{b,y} \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 8}$$

$$Investment_{b,y} = \left(Q_{i,y}^{Total\ TDL} - Q_{i,y-1}^{Total\ TDL}\right) \Big/ Q_{i,y-1}^{Total\ TDL} \times Growth_{\ b} \times Stock_{b,y-1} \times inv.cost_{b} \qquad \textbf{Eq. 9}$$

[*Monetary Units*]

$$OM_{b,y} = value\ of\ stock_y \times OperMaint\ cost_b \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 10}$$

Where:
$Q_{i,y}^{Total\ TDL}$: The total demand of FE carrier i, considering transmission and distribution losses (TDL) for year *y* [ktoe]
$OM_{b,y}$: Total operation and maintenance cost for line type *b*, in year *y* [Monetary Units]
$Investment_{by}$: Total operation and maintenance cost for line type *b*, in year *y* [Monetary Units]
$Growth_{\ b}$: Growth rate of line type *b* where *b*=1 is transmission and *b*=2 is distribution [%]
$Stock_{b,y-1}$: Total stock in distance of line type *b* in year y-1 [km]
$inv.cost_b$: The unit investment cost of line type *b* [Monetary units/km]
$value\ of\ stock$: Total value of existing stock, compounded from base year, [Monetary units]
$OperMaint\ cost_{\ b}$: The operation and maintenance cost as a share of the total value of existing stock of line type *b* [%]

The costs for new connections, or energy access, were based on the population type *p* (1= CoreUrban, 2= PeriUrban, 3= Rural) and the connection type *c* (1= national grid - Urban, 2= national grid - Rural, 3= minigrid - Rural and 4= standalone systems - Rural) in the year *y*, as shown in Eq. 11.

$$Cost_{h,y} = \sum_{p=1}^{3} \sum_{c=1}^{4} Connections_{p,y} \times Share_{c,y} \times Connect\ Cost_c \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 11}$$

Where:
$Connections_{p,c}$: Number of households newly connected in year *y* [households]
$Share_{c,y}$: Share of new connections met by connection type *c* in the year *y* [%]
$Connect\ Cost_c$: Cost per new connection of type *c* [Monetary units / household]

The oil refinery costs were based on specific costs for newly installed capacity interventions over the planning horizon, presented in Eq. 12.

$$Cost_{h,y} = Investment_{capacity,y} \quad [Monetary\ Units] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 12}$$

Where:
$Cost_{h,y}$: Costs for specific investments in oil refinement capacity [Monetary units]
$Investment_{intervention}$: Cost for installed capacity for each specific *intervention* considered [Monetary units]

Energy system projects are capital intensive, requiring significant monetary investments. These are typically financed in the form of a loan in which the cost is spread over a certain number of years*,* in addition to annual interest. The annual investment costs for a project required to accumulate to a given present investment with a given interest rate, *i*, and number of years, *N,* was calculated by the familiar uniform capital recovery formula [39]. The annual investment costs for the current work were calculated following this uniform capital recovery formula. The operation and maintenance costs were considered to be paid in full annually.

4.4 Maximize the maintainability of the FE system

The maintainability of the FE system refers to the ability of the system to function with minimal difficulties for normal maintenance and unscheduled repairs. The maintainability of the energy system within this work consists of three components, namely the (1) proveness of the technology in the West African context, (2) availability of parts and maintenance, and (3) local capacity for installation operation and maintenance.

In the absence of a comprehensive natural or proxy attribute for the maintainability of the FE system, a constructed scale attribute with four defined levels was developed. The attribute evaluates the maintainability of the electricity generation system as a proxy of the FE system, as the provision of electricity to populations is an important concern in developing countries, and specifically in the ECOWAS region. The maintainability was defined by three criteria within each level; proveness of the technology in the West African and African context, availability of parts and maintenance, and local capacity for installation operation and maintenance. The defined levels are presented in Table 2, and here it is seen that lower values on the scale are more desirable (more maintainable) than higher ones.

The measurement of maintainability consists of a weighted sum, where the maintainability is equal to the product of the weights of each technology in the electricity generation scheme, *w*, and their evaluated level of maintainability, *L*, as indicated in Eq. 13.

$$Maintainability_y = \sum_{u=1}^{Y} w_{u,y} \times L_u^M \quad [-] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 13}$$

$$\sum_u w_u = 1 \quad and \quad 0 \leq w_u \leq 1 \; for \; all \; u = 1 \ldots Y$$

Where:
$w_{u,y}$: Share which the technology represents in the total installed capacity of electricity generation technologies in year *y* for all installed capacity generation technologies u=1, 2, 3, …, Y in year *y* [-]
L_u^M: The evaluated level of maintainability (*M*) of the installed generation technology type *u* [-]

There are limitations to the approach used here. The constructed scale of maintainability is a qualitative scale, but performing a weighted sum requires assuming that the difference from 0 to 1 is equal to the difference from 1 to 2 and etc. Therefore, care was taken to explicitly define each level 0, 1, 2 and 3 ensuring that each would represent similar value differences. For the evaluation of maintainability of generation technologies, each generic generation type was assigned a maintainability level, based on information available and expert evaluation. In future cases, in which specific generation technologies are to be considered within a planning activity, each specific generation plant can be evaluated separately for maintainability by the analysts and DMs involved. It is acknowledged that assigning defined levels to the technologies may be subjective to the DMs and their expertise; however this could be done within a conference environment allowing for discussion and compromise. As an example, the generic technology maintainability levels assigned for a case study of Ghana are presented in Table B 1 of Appendix B.

Table 2. Defined levels of constructed scale of maintainability

4.5 Maximize access to the FE supply

There is no consensus on how to define and measure FE access. Multiple definitions exist and are established according to the purpose of the measurement or the data available [40–42]. Definitions include physical connections to energy supplies (in the case of electricity), ability to connect or use FE carriers, physical proximity or the offer, and energy poverty

considerations (which has multiple definitions) [42,43]. Despite having access to energy, the affordability of energy is a limiting factor often discussed together with energy access [44]. In this work the affordability of the energy supply is considered to be influenced through the objective of minimizing costs, as the costs of the energy infrastructure and supply system affect the end-use energy prices, discussed in Section 4.3, with the objective to *Minimize costs of the energy system*.

Energy access in the context of the current work refers to access to modern energy carriers such as electricity and gas which provide for modern energy services (e.g., gas cooking, electric lighting, etc.) at the household level. This is opposed to access to traditional energy carriers such as biomass. The measure of access to a particular carrier (e.g., electricity) is biased to one carrier and leaves little room for choice by the end-user, whose demand for energy may vary. An alternative to the measure of access to energy, a supply side perspective, is the measure of deprivation of energy services, a perspective in line with a demand side approach. Measuring the deprivation of energy services allows for quantification of demand for energy services and permits the demands to be met by energy carriers which are the most suited for the specific context. This approach requires the identification of novel indicators and/or attributes; however, it can also be expressed from an inverted definition, as the provision of FE services [45].

A constructed attribute was developed to measure access which populations, with specific energy carrier portfolios, have to modern FE services. Ten representative household energy carrier portfolios were identified. These were combinations of energy carriers which households may have access to in a given year. Each portfolio was evaluated in respect to the number of FE services which could be provided with each portfolio as shown in Table 3. All FE carrier portfolios, whether stated or not, include access to fuelwood. Here it is seen that access to electricity is assumed to provide for a greater number of FE services than portfolios without electricity access such as the fuelwood only portfolio. The measurement of access to energy was completed as indicated in Eq. 14. It is acknowledged that this approach assumes that all the FE services considered are of equal importance, which may not be the case. This assumption should of course be discussed with DMs in applications to ensure that the approach is tailored to their needs.

$$Access_y = \sum_{p=1}^{3}\sum_{m=1}^{S} Share_{\ p,m,y} \times HHS_{p,y} \times Services_m \Big/ \sum_{p=1}^{3} HHS_{p,y} \quad [-] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 14}$$

Where:
$Access_y$: Constructed value evaluating access in year *y* to FE services which lies on the range of 0 to 12 as 12 energy services are assumed [-]
$Share_{\ p,m,y}$: Percentage of households in population type *p* with access to portfolio *m* in year *y* [%]
$HHS_{p,y}$: Number of households of population type *p* in year *y* [count]
$Services_m$: FE services assumed available to households with access to portfolio *m* [count of FE services]

Table 3. Energy carrier portfolios and respective FE services provided in current work

4.6 Minimize impact of the energy system on the global climate

The GHG emissions from fossil fuel combustion have been identified as the largest share of anthropogenic contribution to global GHG emissions. The reliance on fossil fuels has resulted in increased GHG emissions globally, and the energy sector is typically responsible for over 90% of CO_2 and 70% of all GHG emissions in developed countries [46]. The attribute of CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_{2eq}) is a commonly used proxy attribute of the energy system's influence on global climate [7]. The guidelines for national inventories of GHG emissions from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [46] provide a standardized procedure for calculation of energy sector emissions.

The IPCC guidelines provide three separate tiers for accounting. Each tier represents a progressively more detailed approach for the accounting of emissions from sources based on default emissions factors, national or regional factors, and

activity or technology specific data for each tier [46]. Tier 1 of the IPCC guidelines were sufficient for the evaluation for all of the emission sources considered for the case study country in this work.

The current work followed the IPCC [47] using the established 100 year Global Warming Potentials. The sum of these equivalent CO_{2eq} emissions was calculated for the mix of GHG emissions considered (i.e. CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O) to find the total CO_{2eq}, here referred to as *Total GHG*. The CO_{2eq} can be calculated by the multiplication of GHG emissions by the associated global warming potential, as shown in Eq. 15. The annual GHG emissions were calculated as the total emissions from the separate sources considered following Eq. 16. The emissions from mobile sources, for tier 1 considerations, were calculated based on the fuel combusted in the individual subsectors and transport types considered as in Eq. 18.

$$Total\ GHG_y = \sum_{f=1}^{N} GHG_{f,y} \times GWP_f \quad [kton] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 15}$$

Where:
$Total\ GHG_y$: The total CO_{2eq} in year y [kton]
$GHG_{f,y}$: The total emissions of GHG *f,* for GHG *f*=1…N, in year *y* [kton]
GWP_f: Global Warming Potential of GHG *f* [-]

$$GHG_{f,y} = \sum_{d=1}^{R} GHG_{f,d,y} \quad [kton/year] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 16}$$

Where:
$GHG_{f,d,y}$: Total emissions of GHG *f*=1…N from emission source sector *d, in year* y [kton/year]
d= 1, 2, 3, …, R: Emission source sectors, electricity generation, petroleum refining, and transportation

The current work considers energy sector GHG emissions arising from three emission sources at the national level, namely stationary combustion for production of electricity, mobile combustion for transportation, and refinement of crude oil. The measurement of GHG emissions from stationary combustion from electricity generation and petroleum refining sources followed Eq. 17.

$$GHG_{f,d,y} = \sum_{r=1}^{U} PES_{r,d,y} \times emission\ factor_{f,r} \times unit\ conversion_r \quad [kton/year] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 17}$$

Where:
$GHG_{f,d,y}$: Total emissions of GHG *f*=1…N from emission source sector *d*, in year *y* [kton/year]
$PES_{r,d,y}$: PE supply, *r* combusted in emission source sector *d*, in year *y* [ktoe]
$emission\ factor_{f,r}$: Default emission factor of GHG *f* for PE supply *r* [kg/TJ]
$unit\ conversion_r$: Factors to convert units for result for PE supply *r* [kg/kton & ktoe/TJ]
d= 1, 2, 3, …, R: Emission source sectors, electricity generation, petroleum refining, and transportation
r= 1, 2, 3, …, U: PE supply (e.g., natural gas, coal, and residual fuel oil)

$$GHG_{f,d,y} = \sum_{k=1}^{O} \sum_{s=1}^{P} \sum_{i=1}^{M} Q_{k,s,i,y} \times emission\ factor_{f,r} \times unit\ conversion_r \quad [kton/year] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 18}$$

Where:
$GHG_{f,d,y}$: Total emissions of GHG *f*=1…N from emission source sector *d*, in year *y* [kton/year]
$Q_{k,s,i,y}$: FE demand for FE carrier *i* for transport type *s* in transport subsector *k* in year *y* [ktoe]
$emission\ factor_{f,r}$: Default emission factor for PE supply *r* [kg/TJ]
$unit\ conversion_r$: Factors to convert units for result for PE supply *r* [kg/kton & ktoe/TJ]
k= 1, 2, 3, …, O: Transport sectors (e.g., Passenger-Road, Freight -Rail, and Passenger-Domestic Air)

s= 1, 2, 3, …, P: Transport types (e.g., Passenger-Private- Automobiles, Passenger-Collective- Taxi, and Freight-Rail-Locomotive)
i= 1, 2, 3, …, M: FE carriers (e.g., Diesel, LPG, and aviation turbine kerosene)

4.7 Minimize impact of the energy system on the local environment

The potential impacts which the national energy system may have on the local environment are numerous, as are the metrics which can be employed to measure them. These impacts result from the exploration of, generation, delivery, and utilization of energy in its many forms (i.e. PE resources and FE carriers). For the current work the environmental impacts on the local environment consisted of those resulting from the installation and use of electricity generation technologies as a proxy of the FE system. The dimensions considered here for local environmental impact included the impact on air, water and land quality. Impacts on the local environmental result from the release of air, water and solid waste pollutants (other pollutants not considered in this work also exist and include noise and light). These pollutants can impact different dimensions of the local environment; however, specific pollutants are typically used as proxy measures for impacts on specific dimensions of the local environment due to their predominant impact.

In the absence of a comprehensive natural or proxy attribute which evaluates all of the impacts of concern, a constructed scale attribute with four defined levels was developed. The attribute evaluates the local environmental impact of the electricity generation system as a proxy of the FE system. The current model was not constructed to conduct a detailed evaluation of environmental impacts, but to allow for the comparison of relative environmental impacts between multiple alternatives. A constructed attribute allowing for evaluation along multiple dimensions of local environmental impacts is suitable for this. Each level is defined by an appropriate description of local environmental impact. The impact is defined by three criteria at each level; air quality, water quality, and land quality for installation operation and maintenance of electricity generation technologies. These criteria have the same role so that evaluation of the impact on one criterion (e.g., land) may decide the attribute level evaluated despite no or negligible impacts in the remaining criteria. The defined levels are presented in Table 4, and it is seen that lower values on the scale are more desirable than higher ones. The installed capacity [MW] was considered to be a reasonable proxy for the measure of the impact on the local environmental impact on air, land and water quality which an electricity generation technology has.

A weighted sum aggregation was used where the local environmental impact is equal to the product of the weights of each technology in the electricity generation scheme, *w*, and their evaluated level of impact, *L*, as shown in Eq. 19. It is acknowledged that the weighted sum is an approximation as it considers the installed generation technology and not the capacity actually used, and the former may be larger than the latter. Since performing a weighted sum assumes the difference from 0 to 1 is equal to the difference from 1 to 2 and etc., care was taken to explicitly define each level 0, 1, 2 and 3 ensuring that each would represent similar value differences. The defined levels may be discussed with DMs in further applications to ensure their suitability.

$$Local\ Env.\ Impact_y = \sum_{u=1}^{W} w_{u,y} \times L_u^E \quad [-] \qquad \textbf{Eq. 19}$$

$$\sum_u w_u = 1 \quad and \quad 0 \leq w_u \leq 1 \; for\ all\ u = 1,2,3, \ldots Y$$

Where:
$w_{u,y}$: Share which the technology represented in the total installed capacity of electricity generation technologies in year *y* for all installed capacity generation technologies *u=1, 2, 3, …, Y* [%]
L_u^E: Evaluated level of local environmental impact (*E*) of the generation technology type [-]

Table 4. Defined levels of constructed scale of impact on local environment

The impact on air quality was established based on assumed emission of air pollutants of concern, namely the commonly employed metrics of NO_2, SO_X and particulate matter [48–53]. The water quality impact was evaluated based on the assumed withdrawal of water, the consumption of water, and affluent discharge in to natural water ways [51,54–56,52]. The land quality impact was evaluated based on deforestation, transformation of land, and the length of occupation [51,57,58,52,59,60]. Each generic generation type was assigned a local environmental impact level, based on information available on the generation type and expert evaluation. In future cases in which specific generation technologies are to be considered within a planning activity, each specific generation plant could be evaluated separately by the DMs involved. It is acknowledged here that assigning defined levels to the technologies may be subjective to the DM and their preferences; however this could be done within a conference environment allowing for discussion and compromise. As an example, the generic technology local environmental impact levels for a case study of Ghana are presented in Table B 2 of Appendix B.

5 Case study of Ghana

The EP objective set and corresponding measurable attributes identified in this work were applied to a case study of the country of Ghana, an ECOWAS member state, to illustrate their use in the evaluation of a reference "business as usual" projection. A *forecast* or *projection*, as used in this work, is that which provides information about possible future situations, which in this case consist of the national FE demand and PE supply along the planning horizon [61]. The Reference Projection was made to evaluate the performances on the attributes within a "business as usual" future. This Reference Projection was made within the considerations of a future *scenario. Scenarios* consist of the conditions which are outside the scope of the modeler, but which are relevant to the future situations (e.g., GDP and population projections) [61]. Following these definitions, a reference projection, of FE demand and PE supply, is made within the constraints set by the scenario along the planning horizon.

The most recent, and first, national EP activity conducted by the Energy Commission of Ghana was the Strategic National Energy Plan (SNEP) for Ghana, completed in 2006 [62]. The SNEP provided a strategic medium term plan, with a planning horizon from 2006-2020, for the provision of energy to support development. In order to have results which were comparable to the SNEP, it served as the primary source of data of this case study. A medium-term planning horizon from 2008 to 2020 was used.[4]

5.1 Energy Modeling

A national energy system projection model was developed and applied to the Case study of Ghana. One of the outputs of the model, beyond FE demand and PE supply projections, was the data necessary as inputs for the measurable attributes defined previously in Section 4. The current work does not go into detail on the energy model–considered outside the scope of the current work; however, key assumptions for a reference projection are presented. Detailed descriptions of the model are presented in Lee [8].

To establish a scenario, key assumptions were required as inputs for the energy demand and supply model. In order to have results that represented a Reference Projection and that were comparable with those of the SNEP, these key assumptions followed those cited in the SNEP, energy statistics from the Energy Commission of Ghana, or data from SSA as adequate proxies. The current work followed the *High Economic Growth* scenario detailed in the SNEP in which GDP was forecast to grow from 19.5 billion in 2008 to 60 billion United States dollars (US $) in 2020. This corresponds to a growth in GDP per capita from approximately 896 to 1,809 US $ per capita in the same time horizon. It is of note here that Ghana exceeded the expectations in the forecasted GDP in the SNEP and reached 1,841 US $/capita in 2013; however the SNEP values were

[4] Although the base year of the SNEP was 2006, the most detailed data was available for the year 2008 and so this was used in the current work as the base year. Comparison of what was referred to as the base year for the current work was in-turn done for this year 2008.

used to allow for comparison with the modeling results [63]. The population was forecast to grow to 33.2 million by 2020 from 21.8 million in 2008. By the end of the planning horizon the largest share of this population resides in rural areas; however the share of urban population grows from 40% to 48% by 2020 [64].

Assumptions on the level of access to energy, for each of the FE carriers considered, within the CoreUrban, PeriUrban and Rural population types were required for the Residential sector. Access to electricity was assumed to reach 100% by 2020 following the SNEP. Extension of the national grid was the preferred route for efforts to increase access to electricity for Rural households in the Reference Projection. For new Rural household access connections, 80% of connections were to the national grid and the remaining 20% were evenly divided between minigrid and standalone connections. New connections within CoreUrban and PeriUrban areas were assumed to be 100% national grid connections as all cities have been connected. These assumptions follow previous efforts in Ghana and SSA that have given preference to national grid access [38,64].

5.2 Evaluation

The set of measurable attributes, established in Section 4, were used to evaluate the Reference Projection in achievement of the EP objectives. Additional data requirements for the measurement of the attributes for the case study of Ghana are presented in Appendix B (Supplementary material). Additional data used as inputs to the attribute of cost (See Section 4.3) represents data for the country of Ghana; however, where this was unavailable, data from SSA was used a proxy. Tier 1 default emissions factors were used as inputs for the attribute on global climate as discussed in Section 4.6.

The performance of the Reference Projection is presented in Table 5. The performances shown in Table 5 illustrate the use of the established EP objectives and corresponding attributes in the evaluation of the Reference "business as usual" Projection. The evaluation of the Reference Projection is valuable as it provides insight into EP considerations including cost, access to modern energy services, and the impact on the global climate. This information, however, is perhaps most valuable as a base of comparison with constructed alternatives and is to be presented in future work. These *alternatives* consist of sets of actions (e.g., policies) constructed by the modeler, which result in futures reflecting different outcomes as compared to a reference projection [61]. With a set of EP alternatives DMs can evaluate the performance of alternatives in the achievement of established EP objectives as opposed to a reference "business as usual" projection.

Attribute 2 measuring the cost for the investment, operation, and maintenance attributed to energy sector activities for the Reference Projection is seen to reach 86.0 billion US $ in Table 5. The access to modern energy services, Attribute 5 in Table 5, reaches a level of 12.00, indicating that 100% of the population has access as described in measurable attribute, Section 4.5, and the assumptions for the Reference Projections, Section 5.1. The impact on the global climate, Attribute 6 in Table 5, is shown to reach a value of 296 Mton CO_{2eq} by 2020. This corresponds to emissions of 8.9 CO_{2eq}/capita in Ghana for the Reference Projection.[5]

Table 5. Evaluation of the Reference Projection: Case study of Ghana

6 Discussion

The purpose of this work was to identify a set of EP objectives and quantifiable attributes which were specific to the context of application (i.e. the ECOWAS region) and which may support successful implementation and sustainability of energy sector plans and projects. Two EP objectives specific to the context of the ECOWAS were identified. These two objectives were to: (1) Maximize the maintainability of the FE supply system, and (2) Maximize the access to FE (modern energy) services. These two specific additional EP objectives were included in a set of seven EP objectives for EP in the ECOWAS

[5] The GHG emissions per capita were calculated with the performance of the Reference Projection on the EP objective to *Minimize Impact of Energy System on Global Climate* (Table 5), and the projection of population growth, Section 5.

region comprising; (3) Maximize PE security, (4) Maximize the reliability of the FE system, (5) Minimize the costs (investment, operation & maintenance), (6) Minimize the influence of the energy system on the global climate, and (7) Minimize the impact of the energy system on the local environment (See the EP objective set discussed in Section 3). Excluding the two context specific objectives (i.e., maintainability and energy access), the objectives identified in this work align closely with the "three E" themes of energy security, economic development, and environmental protection common to EP activities of developed countries [5–7].

Quantifiable attributes were identified and/or constructed allowing for the two ECOWAS context specific EP objectives to become operational within the EP structure. A constructed scale attribute was developed to evaluate (1) the maintainability of the FE supply system (Described in Section 4.4). A constructed attribute was also developed to evaluate (2) the level of access which the population has to FE services within the EP alternatives (Detailed in Section 4.5). Quantifiable attributes were also identified and/or constructed for the remaining EP objectives. The quantifiable attributes, corresponding to the EP objectives identified above, consisted of attributes of: (3) PE diversity and import dependency, (4) Adequacy of electricity generation, (5) Cost in monetary units of total investment, operation and maintenance of energy system, (6) CO_2 emissions, and a (7) Constructed scale of local environmental impact of the FE system (Detailed in Section 4).

The set of EP objectives and quantifiable attributes were employed in a case study of the country of Ghana providing an illustration of their use in the evaluation of a Reference "business as usual" Projection. Future work will include the construction of multiple EP alternatives, representing policy actions, and evaluation of these alternatives in achievement of the EP objectives. The constructed alternatives could then be evaluated and compared against the Reference Projection, presented in the current work, in their achievement of the EP objectives.

Adequate EP methodologies are required in the development and successful implementation of energy policies. Ensuring that EP begins with the bottom-up development of context specific objectives that align with energy policies aids in avoiding ad-hoc decision making. Use of the context specific EP objective set, and/or the problem structuring method presented in the current work, within an EP methodology may support implementation and sustainability of national EP activities in the countries of the region. An applicable EP methodology would be one which supports the construction of multiple EP alternatives, representing policy actions, and the systematic evaluation of these alternatives in achievement of the EP objectives, within a structured multicriteria evaluation framework. A methodology of this description may support future EP activities as it would be a structured and transparent method to develop and evaluate EP alternatives in achievement of stated EP objectives.

It is important to note that the objectives identified through the methodology followed in this work were developed in the scope of developing countries and national EP activities in the ECOWAS region. Neither the methodology nor the EP objectives and corresponding attributes identified are immediately applicable to EP activities in other regions and/or countries.

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Appendix A – Identification of factors influential for implementation and sustainability

Articles

1. Bishop and Burton [65]
2. Wicklein [24]
3. Dunmade [66]
4. Siyambalapitiya [67]
5. Anderson [68]
6. Sarkar et al. [69]
7. Huacuz [70]
8. Jó and Barry [71]
9. Urmee and Harries [72]
10. Mondal et al. [73]
11. Stapleton [74]
12. Brew-Hammond [41]
13. Balachandra [75]
14. Barry et al. [76]
15. Bhattacharyya [77]
16. Krupa [78]
17. Liu et al. [79]
18. Sokona et al. [40]

Government, organization, and company reports

19. FAO [80]
20. U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment [81]
21. World Bank [82]
22. Suzlon Energy Limited [83]
23. GNESD [84]
24. Fondation Énergies pour le Monde [85]
25. United States Government Accountability Office [86]
26. ESMAP [87]

News articles

27. Dembele [88]
28. INFORSE [89]
29. Dadiana [90]
30. Carberry Sean ([91]
31. Hannon [92]

(2-column fitting image – in landscape layout)

Fig. A 1. Implementation factors filtering process

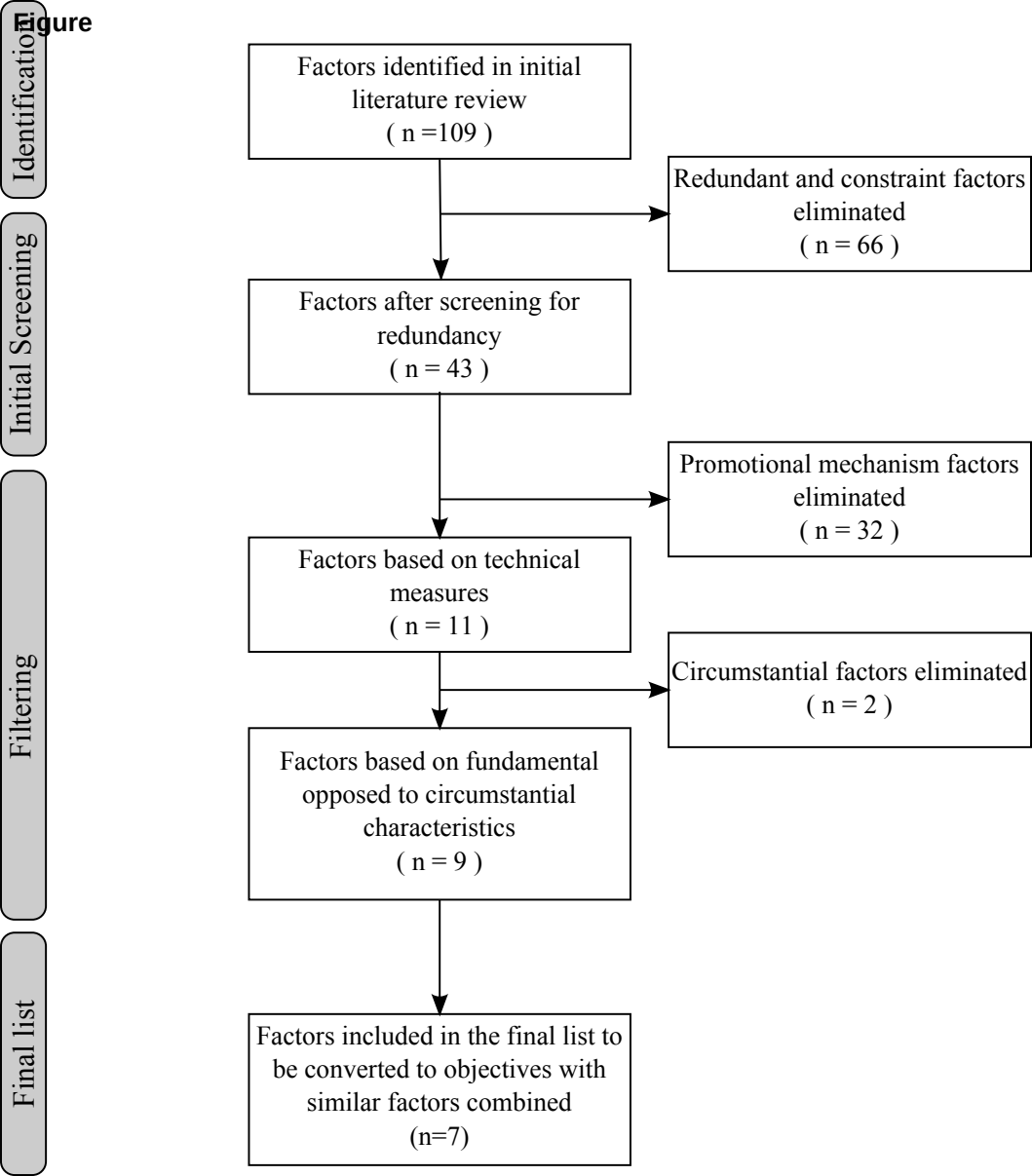
Appendix B – Supplementary tables

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found as an e-component of the online version at: *[Hyperlink for article online]*

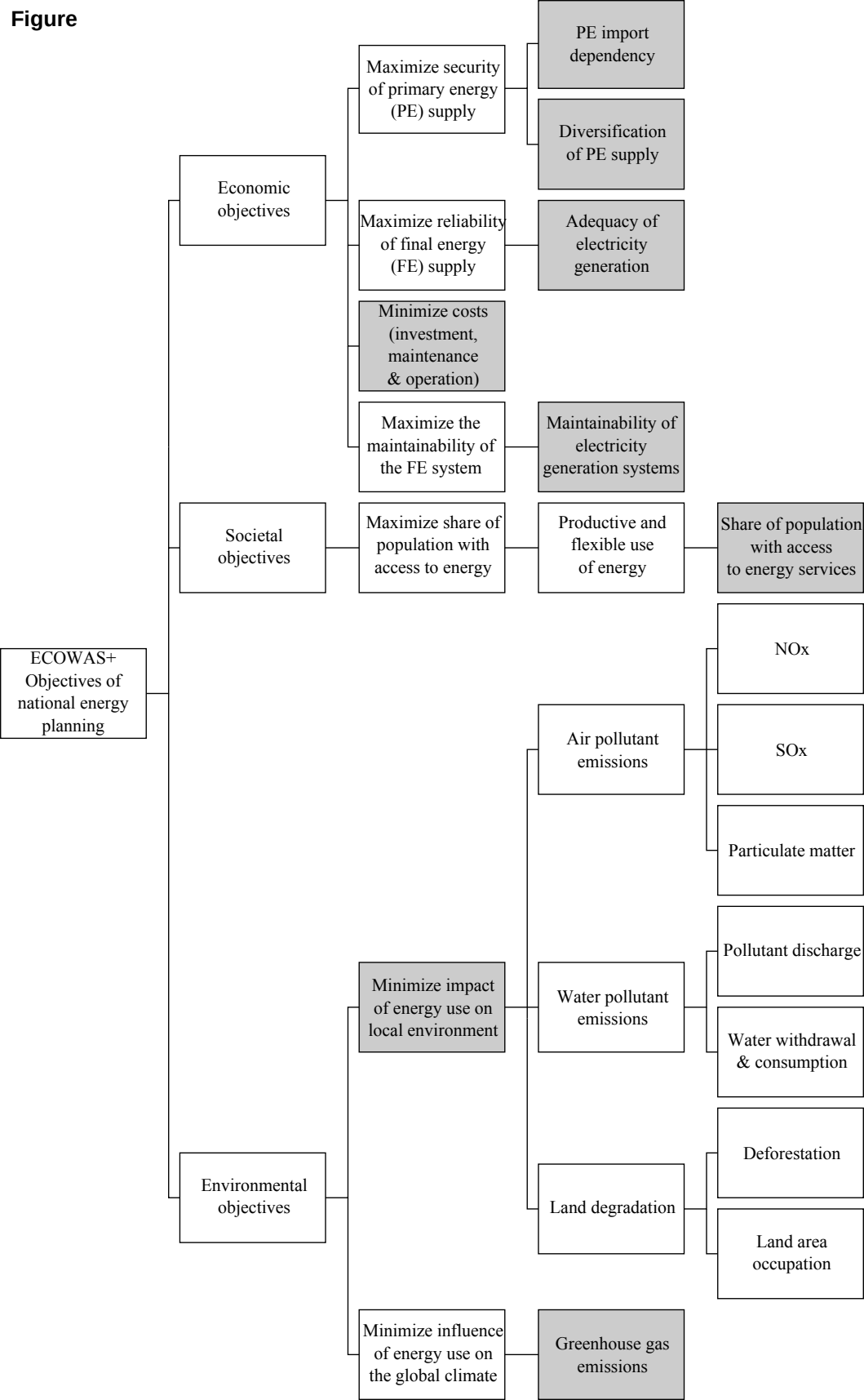
Table B 1. Technology maintainability levels – Case Study of Ghana

Table B 2. Technology environmental impacts –Case Study of Ghana

Figure


Identification
Initial Screening
Filtering
Final list
Factors identified in initial literature review (n =109)
Redundant and constraint factors eliminated (n = 66)
Factors after screening for redundancy (n = 43)
Promotional mechanism factors eliminated (n = 32)
Factors based on technical measures (n = 11)
Circumstantial factors eliminated (n = 2)
Factors based on fundamental opposed to circumstantial characteristics (n = 9)
Factors included in the final list to be converted to objectives with similar factors combined (n=7)

Figure


ECOWAS+ Objectives of national energy planning
Economic objectives
Societal objectives
Environmental objectives
Maximize security of primary energy (PE) supply
PE import dependency
Diversification of PE supply
Maximize reliability of final energy (FE) supply
Adequacy of electricity generation
Minimize costs (investment, maintenance & operation)
Maximize the maintainability of the FE system
Maintainability of electricity generation systems
Maximize share of population with access to energy
Productive and flexible use of energy
Share of population with access to energy services
Minimize impact of energy use on local environment
Air pollutant emissions
NOx
SOx
Particulate matter
Water pollutant emissions
Pollutant discharge
Water withdrawal & consumption
Land degradation
Deforestation
Land area occupation
Minimize influence of energy use on the global climate
Greenhouse gas emissions

Figure

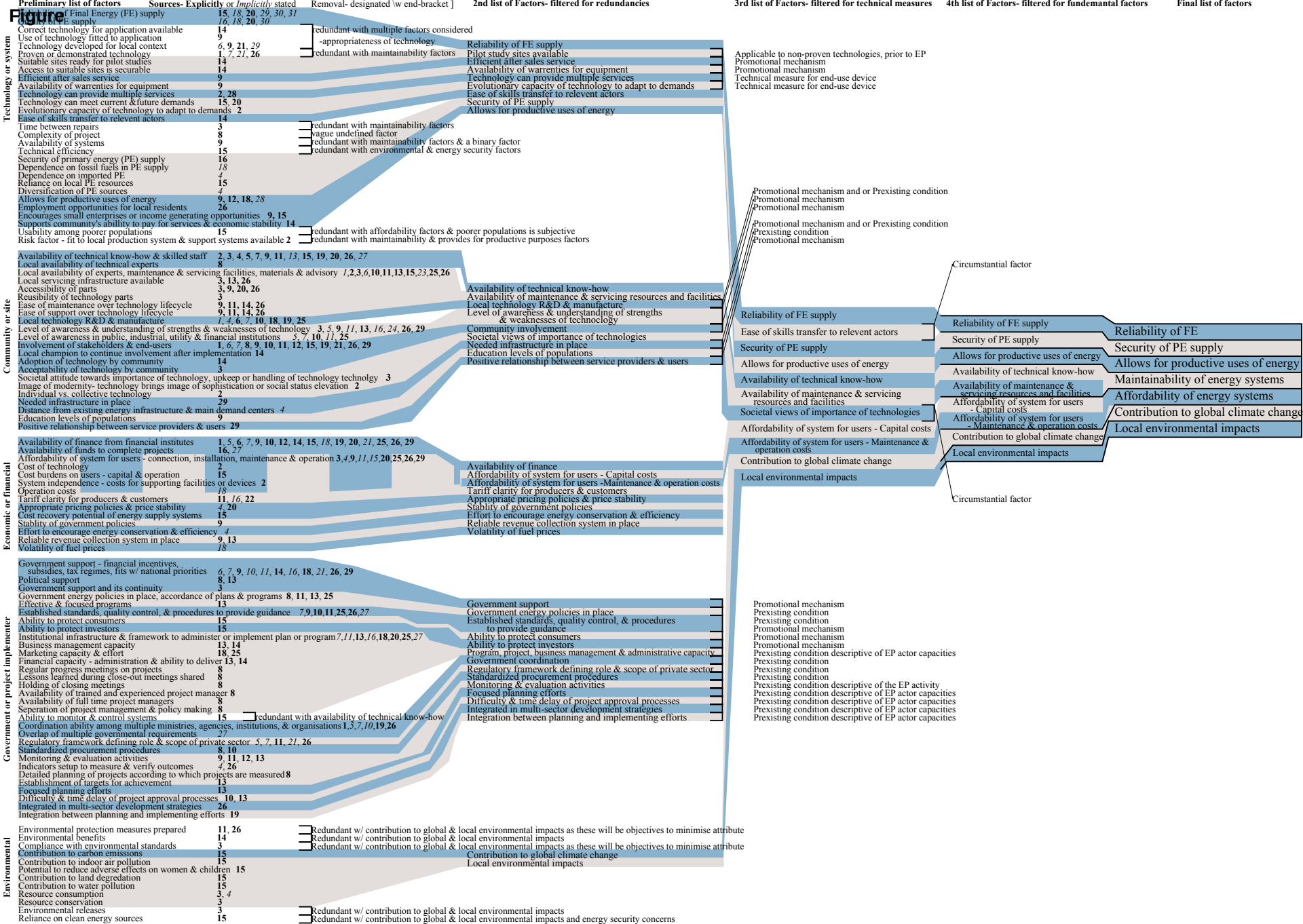

Preliminary list of factors
Sources- Explicitly or Implicitly stated
Removal- designated \w end-bracket]
2nd list of Factors- filtered for redundancies
3rd list of Factors- filtered for technical measures
4th list of Factors- filtered for fundemantal factors
Final list of factors
Technology or system
Community or site
Economic or financial
Government or project implementer
Environmental
Final Energy (FE) supply 15, 18, 20, 29, 30, 31
16, 18, 20, 30
Correct technology for application available 14
Use of technology fitted to application 9
Technology developed for local context 6, 9, 21, 29
Proven or demonstrated technology 1, 7, 21, 26
Suitable sites ready for pilot studies 14
Access to suitable sites is securable 14
Efficient after sales service 9
Availability of warrenties for equipment 9
Technology can provide multiple services 2, 28
Technology can meet current &future demands 15, 20
Evolutionary capacity of technology to adapt to demands 2
Ease of skills transfer to relevent actors 14
Time between repairs 3
Complexity of project 8
Availability of systems 9
Technical efficiency 15
Security of primary energy (PE) supply 16
Dependence on fossil fuels in PE supply 18
Dependence on imported PE 4
Reliance on local PE resources 15
Diversification of PE sources 4
Allows for productive uses of energy 9, 12, 18, 28
Employment opportunities for local residents 26
Encourages small enterprises or income generating opportunities 9, 15
Supports community's ability to pay for services & economic stability 14
Usability among poorer populations 15
Risk factor - fit to local production system & support systems available 2
redundant with multiple factors considered
-appropriateness of technology
redundant with maintainability factors
redundant with maintainability factors
vague undefined factor
redundant with maintainability factors & a binary factor
redundant with environmental & energy security factors
redundant with affordability factors & poorer populations is subjective
redundant with maintainability & provides for productive purposes factors
Reliability of FE supply
Pilot study sites available
Efficient after sales service
Availability of warrenties for equipment
Technology can provide multiple services
Evolutionary capacity of technology to adapt to demands
Ease of skills transfer to relevent actors
Security of PE supply
Allows for productive uses of energy
Applicable to non-proven technologies, prior to EP
Promotional mechanism
Promotional mechanism
Technical measure for end-use device
Technical measure for end-use device
Promotional mechanism and or Prexisting condition
Promotional mechanism
Promotional mechanism
Promotional mechanism and or Prexisting condition
Prexisting condition
Promotional mechanism
Availability of technical know-how 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 26, 27
Local availability of technical experts 8
Local availability of experts, maintenance & servicing facilities, materials & advisory 1,2,3,6,10,11,13,15,23,25,26
Local servicing infrastructure available 3, 13, 26
Accessibility of parts 3, 9, 20, 26
Reusibility of technology parts 3
Ease of maintenance over technology lifecycle 9, 11, 14, 26
Ease of support over technology lifecycle 9, 11, 14, 26
Local technology R&D & manufacture 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 18, 19, 25
Level of awareness & understanding of strengths & weaknesses of technology 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16, 24, 26, 29
Level of awareness in public, industrial, utility & financial institutions 5, 7, 10, 11, 25
Involvement of stakeholders & end-users 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21, 26, 29
Local champion to continue involvement after implementation 14
Adoption of technology by community 14
Acceptability of technology by community 3
Societal attitude towards importance of technology, upkeep or handling of technology technology 3
Image of modernity- technology brings image of sophistication or social status elevation 2
Individual vs. collective technology 2
Needed infrastructure in place 29
Distance from existing energy infrastructure & main demand centers 4
Education levels of populations 9
Positive relationship between service providers & users 29
Availability of technical know-how
Availability of maintenance & servicing resources and facilities
Local technology R&D & manufacture
Level of awareness & understanding of strengths & weaknesses of technoclogy
Community involvement
Societal views of importance of technologies
Needed infrastructure in place
Education levels of populations
Positive relationship between service providers & users
Availability of finance from financial institutes 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 29
Availability of funds to complete projects 16, 27
Affordability of system for users - connection, installation, maintenance & operation 3,4,9,11,15,20,25,26,29
Cost of technology 2
Cost burdens on users - capital & operation 15
System independence - costs for supporting facilities or devices 2
Operation costs 18
Tariff clarity for producers & customers 11, 16, 22
Appropriate pricing policies & price stability 4, 20
Cost recovery potential of energy supply systems 15
Stablity of government policies 9
Effort to encourage energy conservation & efficiency 4
Reliable revenue collection system in place 9, 13
Volatility of fuel prices 18
Availability of finance
Affordability of system for users - Capital costs
Affordability of system for users -Maintenance & operation costs
Tariff clarity for producers & customers
Appropriate pricing policies & price stability
Stablity of government policies
Effort to encourage energy conservation & efficiency
Reliable revenue collection system in place
Volatility of fuel prices
Government support - financial incentives, subsidies, tax regimes, fits w/ national priorities 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 26, 29
Political support 8, 13
Government support and its continuity 3
Government energy policies in place, accordance of plans & programs 8, 11, 13, 25
Effective & focused programs 13
Established standards, quality control, & procedures to provide guidance 7,9,10,11,25,26,27
Ability to protect consumers 15
Ability to protect investors 15
Institutional infrastructure & framework to administer or implement plan or program 7,11,13,16,18,20,25,27
Business management capacity 13, 14
Marketing capacity & effort 18, 25
Financial capacity - administration & ability to deliver 13, 14
Regular progress meetings on projects 8
Lessons learned during close-out meetings shared 8
Holding of closing meetings 8
Availability of trained and experienced project manager 8
Availability of full time project managers 8
Seperation of project management & policy making 8
Ability to monitor & control systems 15
Coordination ability among multiple ministries, agencies, institutions, & organisations 1,5,7,10,19,26
Overlap of multiple governmental requirements 27
Regulatory framework defining role & scope of private sector 5, 7, 11, 21, 26
Standardized procurement procedures 8, 10
Monitoring & evaluation activities 9, 11, 12, 13
Indicators setup to measure & verify outcomes 4, 26
Detailed planning of projects according to which projects are measured 8
Establishment of targets for achievement 13
Focused planning efforts 13
Difficulty & time delay of project approval processes 10, 13
Integrated in multi-sector development strategies 26
Integration between planning and implementing efforts 19
redundant with availability of technical know-how
Government support
Government energy policies in place
Established standards, quality control, & procedures to provide guidance
Ability to protect consumers
Ability to protect investors
Program, project, business management & administrative capacity
Government coordination
Regulatory framework defining role & scope of private sector
Standardized procurement procedures
Monitoring & evaluation activities
Focused planning efforts
Difficulty & time delay of project approval processes
Integrated in multi-sector development strategies
Integration between planning and implementing efforts
Promotional mechanism
Prexisting condition
Prexisting condition
Promotional mechanism
Promotional mechanism
Promotional mechanism
Prexisting condition descriptive of EP actor capacities
Prexisting condition
Prexisting condition
Prexisting condition
Prexisting condition descriptive of the EP activity
Prexisting condition descriptive of EP actor capacities
Prexisting condition descriptive of EP actor capacities
Prexisting condition descriptive of EP actor capacities
Prexisting condition descriptive of EP actor capacities
Environmental protection measures prepared 11, 26
Environmental benefits 14
Compliance with environmental standards 3
Contribution to carbon emissions 15
Contribution to indoor air pollution 15
Potential to reduce adverse effects on women & children 15
Contribution to land degredation 15
Contribution to water pollution 15
Resource consumption 3, 4
Resource conservation 3
Environmental releases 3
Reliance on clean energy sources 15
Redundant w/ contribution to global & local environmental impacts as these will be objectives to minimise attribute
Redundant w/ contribution to global & local environmental impacts
Redundant w/ contribution to global & local environmental impacts as these will be objectives to minimise attribute
Redundant w/ contribution to global & local environmental impacts
Redundant w/ contribution to global & local environmental impacts and energy security concerns
Contribution to global climate change
Local environmental impacts
Reliability of FE supply
Ease of skills transfer to relevent actors
Security of PE supply
Allows for productive uses of energy
Availability of technical know-how
Availability of maintenance & servicing resources and facilities
Societal views of importance of technologies
Affordability of system for users - Capital costs
Affordability of system for users - Maintenance & operation costs
Contribution to global climate change
Local environmental impacts
Circumstantial factor
Circumstantial factor
Reliability of FE supply
Security of PE supply
Allows for productive uses of energy
Availability of technical know-how
Availability of maintenance & servicing resources and facilities
Affordability of system for users - Capital costs
Affordability of system for users - Maintenance & operation costs
Contribution to global climate change
Local environmental impacts
Reliability of FE
Security of PE supply
Allows for productive uses of energy
Maintainability of energy systems
Affordability of energy systems
Contribution to global climate change
Local environmental impacts

Table 1. List of factors for implementation and sustainability

Theme	Factor
Technology or system	Security of the primary energy (PE) supply
	Reliability of the FE supply
	Allows for productive uses of energy
	Maintainability of energy systems
Economic & Financial	Investment costs
Environmental	Contributions to climate change
	Impacts on local environment (including air pollution, water pollution and land degradation)

Table

Table 2. Defined levels of constructed scale of maintainability

Attribute level	Representative Maintainability
0	**Highly Maintainable:** **Proveness**: Technologies are proven in area of application with multiple case studies and current use in energy systems. **Parts and maintenance**: All or the majority of general and/or crucial parts are locally available & or produced, and local maintenance facilities exist, and other parts are easily encountered abroad. **Local capacity**: Existence of local technical capacity for installation, maintenance and use as well as local educational and research facilities familiar with technologies.
1	**Reasonably Maintainable:** **Proveness**: Technologies are proven in geographical area of application with multiple case studies completed. **Parts and maintenance**: A number of general and/or crucial parts and maintenance facilities are locally available, while the other parts can be found abroad. **Local capacity**: Some existence of local technical capacity for installation, maintenance and use, while technical capacity can be easily found abroad.
2	**Marginally Maintainable:** **Proveness**: Technologies are proven in geographical area of application with at least one case study of application completed. **Parts and maintenance**: Some parts and maintenance facilities are available in geographical area of application, while majority of parts and facilities for maintenance are still found abroad. **Local capacity**: Some existence of local technical capacity for installation, maintenance and use, while majority of technical capacity is found abroad.
3	**Not Maintainable:** **Proveness**: Technologies are not proven in geographical area of application. **Parts and maintenance**: Parts and maintenance facilities are not available in geographical area of application. All parts and facilities for maintenance are found abroad. **Local capacity**: No local technical capacity for installation, maintenance and or use. All of technical capacity is found abroad.

Table

Table 3. Energy carrier portfolios and respective FE services provided in current work

		Energy Services											
Energy carrier portfolios	Energy services provided [count]	Cooking	Water heating (domestic)	Lighting	Water pumping (mechanical power)	Refrigeration	Freezing	Clotheswashing (mechanical)	Computer & IT	Clothesdrying (mechanical)	Dishwashing (mechanical)	Air Conditioning (mechanical)	Entertainment devices (electronic)
Fuelwood (FW)	2	●	●										
FEW + Kerosene	3	●	●	●									
FW + LPG	2	●	●	●									
FW + Ker + LPG	3	●	●	●									
Electricity-Grid (Elec-G)	12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Elec-G + LPG	12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Electricity-Minigrid (Elec-MG)	12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Elec-MG + LPG	12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Electricity-Standalone (Elec-SA)	12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Elec-SA + LPG	12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Table

Table 4. Defined levels of constructed scale of impact on local environment

Attribute level	Representative local environmental impact
0	**No or negligible impact to:** Air quality: No or negligible emissions of air pollutants of concern. Water quality: No or negligible water withdrawal, water consumption, and negligible pollutant discharge. Land quality: No or negligible deforestation and no or negligible land area transformation or time period of occupation.
1	**Minor negative impact to:** Air quality: Minimal emissions of air pollutants of concern. Water quality: Minimal water withdrawal as well as minimal or no pollutant discharge in water. Land quality: Minimal deforestation for energy use, minimal transformation of land, and land occupation is short.
2	**Moderate negative impact to local air, water, land quality:** Air quality: Moderate emissions of air pollutants of concern. Water quality: Moderate water withdrawal and consumption as well as moderate pollutant discharges in water. Land quality: Moderate deforestation rate for energy use, moderate transformation of land which has moderate periods of occupation.
3	**Major negative impact to:** Air quality: Large quantity of emissions of air pollutants of concern. Water quality: Large water withdrawal and or consumption as well as significant pollutant discharges. Land quality: Unsustainable deforestation rate for production of energy, and there is major transformation of land, with large time period for occupation.

Table

Table 5. Evaluation of the Reference Projection: Case study of Ghana

	Attributes						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PE Security [0=More security, 1=Less security]	Adequacy of electricity generation [0=Less Adequacy, 1 = More adequacy]	Cost: Investment, Operation & Maintenance [Billion US $]	Maintainability of electricity generation [0=Highly maintainable, 3=Not maintainable]	Access to modern energy services [0=Less access, 12=More access]	Impact on global climate [Mton CO_{2eq} emissions]	Impact on local environment [0=No or negligible impact, 3=Major negative impact]
Reference Projection	0.6173	0.1685	86.0	1.022	12.00	296	2.05

Table

Table B 1. Technology maintainability levels: Case Study of Ghana

Conversion technology	Maintainability level [Table 2]	Description	Reference
Oil	0	Decommissioned prior to plan implementation.	(EC 2006)
Coal	1	No examples in West Africa but common in South Africa.	(Anku 2012)
Gas Turbines	1	Several countries of the ECOWAS currently have gas turbines (GT) and combined cycles (CC) running either on natural gas or on liquid fuel. The majority of these GT and CC are dual fuel allowing burning either gas or liquid fuels. Various manufacturers are represented on the continent. In the base year there was limited installed capacity in Ghana.	(ECOWAS 2011)
Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGT)	1	See gas turbines.	
Large hydro	0	Large Hydro - highly maintainable as large hydro dams were constructed in 1965 in Ghana, and are therefore well established.	(EC 2006)
Small hydro	1	Here small hydro considered to be less maintainable than large hydro. Nigeria has installed capacity.	(Ohunakin et al. 2011)
Large Wind-onshore	2	Wind installed capacity in Africa is small – both in measured by installed capacity, and by its contribution to the energy mix. 96% of 1,000MW of installed capacity located in North African Countries.	(Mukasa et al. 2013; GWEC 2014)
Large Wind-offshore	3	No known Installations in Africa.	
Small wind	2	Assumed to have the same maintainability level as Large wind farms.	
Solar PV Plant	2	Small solar PV plant was installed in Cape Verde in 2010, by a European company. No known small plants in other ECOWAS countries.	(ECREEE 2013)
Concentrated Solar Plant	3	No installations on the African continent. Projects are planned in Algeria, Morocco, Egypt and South Africa. In 2009 the IEA estimated a maximum installed capacity <600MW, where parabolic trough and central tower receiver are the most common. Linear and parabolic dish types have few commercial examples.	(Greenpeace et al. 2009; IEA 2010b)
Stand-alone Solar (building)	3	Considered same as small Solar PV plant as there is some installed capacity.	(EC 2006)
Landfill Biogas	3	The vast majority of waste disposal sites in Africa are open dumps. Landfill siting is usually decided based upon factors like access to collection vehicles rather than electricity generation. Sites lack minimum design and personnel requirements for biogas use. Some countries have made improvements to landfill practices in northern Africa and South Africa.	(IEA 2009; Botes 2012)
Municipal solid wastes	3	No known implemented technologies in ECOWAS or West Africa. Exploratory papers and pilot studies are still underway.	(Fobil et al. 2005; Amoo and Fagbenle 2013; Ofori-Boateng et al. 2013; Scarlat et al. 2015)
Biomass and wood wastes	2	Some installed capacity in forestry and industry sector SNEP.	(EC 2006)
Nuclear	3	South Africa has only installed capacity of 1,900MW. Ghana has small (30kW) research reactor.	(Nyarko 2007; US EIA 2015)
Large Solar PV Plant	3	No known capacity in ECOWAS. First large installation has been discussed in Ghana with foreign installer.	(Ayre 2014)
Wave Power	3	Negligible installed capacity worldwide. No installed capacity in Africa.	(IEA-ETSAP 2010)
Tidal-range Barrage Power	3	0.5GW installed capacity worldwide. No installed capacity in Africa.	See above
Tidal Stream Power	3	Negligible installed capacity worldwide. No installed capacity in Africa.	See above
Hybrid Diesel & Solar Minigrid	2	Negligible installed capacity in Ghana, or working examples in ECOWAS. Diesel generators are common, however hybrid solar is negligible.	(EC 2006)

Table

Table B 2. Technology environmental impacts: Case Study of Ghana

Conversion technology	Local Env. Impact level [Table 4]	Description
Oil	3	—High emissions of air pollutants of concern. —Moderate withdrawal and consumption of water resources, for cooling, as well as possibility of moderate pollutant discharges, heat and petroleum products, —Moderate transformation of land with moderate period of occupation.
Coal	3	—High emissions of air pollutants of concern. —Moderate withdrawal and consumption of water resources, for cooling, as well as possibility of moderate pollutant discharges, heat and petroleum products, —Moderate transformation of land with moderate period of occupation.
Gas Turbines	2	—Moderate emissions of air pollutants of concern, namely NOx —Moderate withdrawal and consumption of water resources, for cooling, as well as possibility of moderate pollutant discharges, heat and petroleum products, —Moderate transformation of land with moderate period of occupation.
CCGT	2	See Gas Turbines.
Large hydro	3	—No or negligible local air quality impact. —Major transformation of land for construction and reservoir, transformation is for extended to indefinite period of time. —Moderate to Large withdrawal of water for electricity generation.
Small hydro	0	—No or negligible impact on local air or land quality, —Negligible water withdrawal and land transformation due to dispersed small hydro.
Large Wind-onshore	1	—No or negligible local air or water quality impact. —minor transformation of land due to small footprint of technology, and possibility of continued use of surrounding land.
Large Wind-offshore	1	—No or negligible local air or water quality impact. —Minor transformation of offshore land area and landscape due to small footprint of technology, and possibility of continued use of surrounding land
Small wind	0	—No or negligible local air or water quality impact. —Negligible transformation of land due to small footprint of technology, and possibility of continued use of surrounding land.
Solar PV Plant	1	—No or negligible local air or water quality impact. —Minor transformation of land due to small footprint of technology, and possibility of continued use of surrounding land.
Concentrated Solar Plant	2	—No or negligible local air or water quality impact. —Moderate transformation of land due to large footprint of technology.
Stand-alone Solar (building)	0	—No or negligible local air or water quality impact. —No or negligible transformation of land due to large footprint of technology.
Landfill Biogas	1	—Minimal emissions of air pollutants of concern as only reaching 1 to 3MW by 2020: namely NOx —Minimal withdrawal and consumption of water resources, for cooling, as well as possibility of moderate pollutant discharges, heat and petroleum products, as only reaching 1 to 3MW by 2020. —Negligible to minimal transformation of land with minimal period of occupation, as landfill is already present.
Municipal solid wastes	2	—Moderate emissions of air pollutants of concern, namely NOx, SOx, mercury compounds, dioxins. —Moderate withdrawal and consumption of water resources, for cooling, as well as possibility of moderate pollutant discharges including but not limited to heat, and petroleum products, —Moderate transformation of land with moderate period of occupation.
Biomass and woodwastes[1]	2	—Moderate emissions of air pollutants of concern, namely NOx, SOx, mercury compounds, dioxins. —Moderate withdrawal and consumption of water resources, for cooling, as well as possibility of moderate pollutant discharges including but not limited to heat, and petroleum products, —Moderate transformation of land with moderate period of occupation.
Nuclear	3	—No or negligible emissions of air pollutants of concern. —Moderate to high withdrawal and consumption of water resources, for cooling, as well as possibility of moderate pollutant discharges, heat and petroleum products, —Moderate to high transformation of land with high period of occupation. High period of occupation of land for nuclear waste disposal and storage.
Large Solar PV Plant	1	—No or negligible local air or water quality impact. —Minor transformation of land due to small footprint of technology, and

		possibility of continued use of surrounding land.
Wave Power	0	─No or negligible local air or water quality impact. ─No or negligible transformation of land due to large footprint of technology. No or negligible footprint of technology in marine environment in which it is installed. ─Negligible withdrawal and consumption of water resources or pollutant discharges
Tidal-range Barrage Power	0	─No or negligible local air or water quality impact. ─No or negligible transformation of land due to large footprint of technology. No or negligible footprint of technology in marine environment in which it is installed. ─Negligible withdrawal and consumption of water resources or pollutant discharges
Tidal Stream Power	0	─No or negligible local air or water quality impact. ─No or negligible transformation of land due to large footprint of technology ─Negligible withdrawal and consumption of water resources or pollutant discharges
Hybrid Diesel & Solar Minigrid	1	─Moderate emissions of air pollutants of concern. ─Minor transformation of land due to small footprint of technology, and possibility of continued use of surrounding land.

1. Assumed municipal solid waste however biomass is used here.

References: (IEA 2002; IEA-ETSAP 2011; Turney and Fthenakis 2011) & Expert judgment