



Partnerships for Energy Access in Africa

Africa- EU Energy Partnership

The First –Ordinary Session of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Transport, Intercontinental and Interregional Infrastructures, Energy and Tourism

Theme: Financing Infrastructure in Africa

Lomé, Togo 13th – 17th March 2017 Africa 50 AEGM African Energy Leaders Group AREF CTF SREP Africa Power Vision PRG Africa Electrification Initiative Africa Clean Energy Corridor Initiative PIDA ITF SE4AII AEEP ElectriFi TAF AECF Africa Renewable Energy Initiative EREF ASEF Energy Africa EUEI

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Africa EU Energy Partnership at a Glance

The AEEP is a long-term framework for strategic dialogue on energy issues between **Africa and the EU**

- Established in 2007, under JAES strategy
- Political framework for strategic energy dialogue
 - High Level and Stakeholder Dialogue
 - Thematic Workstreams
 - Monitoring Progress of AEEP targets
 - Capacity support to African Counterparts
 - Steering Group: AUC, EC, COMESA, Egypt, Germany and Italy





Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



Ministere degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale



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AEEP 2020 Targets

2020 Targets in the framework of the AEEP

Access

to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional

100 MILLION AFRICANS

Energy Security

2x

- the capacity of cross-border electricity interconnections
- the use of natural gas
- African gas exports to Europe

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

10,000 MW of new hydropower

000_{MW} 3

of all forms of solar power

the capacity of all other renewables

Increase energy EFFICIENCY in Africa in all sectors



Tracking developments in the African energy sector

- 80% of electric power in Africa is generated from fossil fuel
- Over 80% of African population depends on biomass for cooking

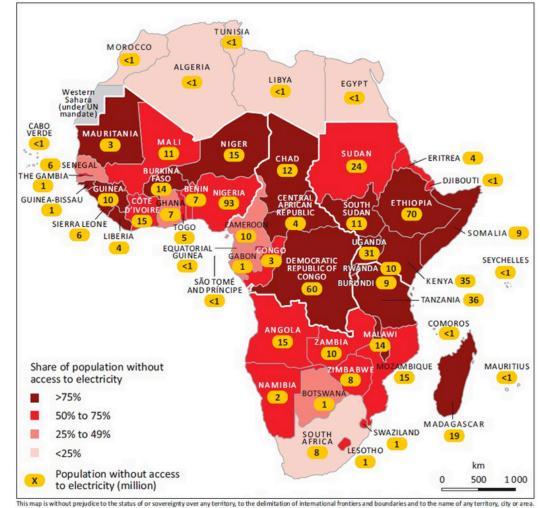
Renewables:

- Hydroelectric power (HEP) remains the dominant RE technology supplying African grids. Between 2010 and 2015, 2,174MW of HEP capacity was added bringing the total to 35.18GW by end of 2015.
- **Solar** capacity has enjoyed exponential success installed capacity at end-2015 was 1,546MW, compared with 103MW in 2010.
- Wind power since 2010, 2,132MW of wind power has been added, more than doubling the 2010 capacity of 1,120MW and a project pipeline suggests of adding 5,000MW by 2020 if 43% of the planned projects are completed on time.
- Other renewable technologies show that some biomass in 2015 had capacity 950MW compared to geothermal with 554MW – geothermal capacity is anticipated to increase in 2017-18 because of the GRMF.



Energy Access in Africa

- Africa is divided into five regions North, West, Central, East & South.
- It is also divided into eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Most recent reliable data in 2014 show that only 45% of Africa has access to electricity (71% Urban and 28% Rural) leaving 634m Africans without access to electricity
- Growing at an average rate of 28.9m per year as measured in 2010-2012 (increase of 6.1% p.a.



Source: IEA



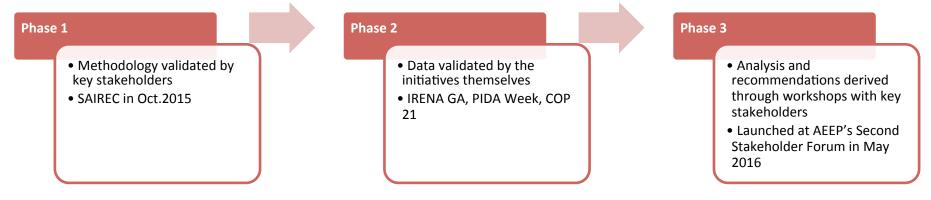
Energy Access for the Rural Population

- The figures show that **rural populations** are being left behind by efforts to improve access to sustainable energy;
- African governments and the European Union recognize that access to sustainable energy is the basis of every modern economy, without which it is impossible to raise living standards or drive inclusive economic growth;
- European and other governments increasing financing and technical assistance to support off-grid schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA);
- Introduce **policy reforms** and unlock the finance to bring power to the people;
- A coordinated approach is desirable.



Mapping of Energy Initiatives in Africa

- Objective: present information about donor initiatives promoting sustainable energy in Africa in a systematic approach, allowing for better coordination and results
- "Lifting the fog" from the African Energy sector to reveal overlaps, potential synergies and gaps
- Key input to coordination efforts but also useful for the cooperation of practitioners and national governments
- Exercise undertaken through a phased consultative approach:





Background of the Mapping Exercise

Establishing need

- Increased focus on the energy sector in Africa in the lead up to COP21, resulted in new initiatives coming from the environment sector.
- Investments priorities in energy sector increased catalysing multiple new international initiatives and donor programs
- AEEP conducted a "Road to COP 21" consultative discussion series with key stakeholders to discuss coordination
- AEEP was mandated by stakeholders to conduct a mapping exercise to better understand better "who is doing COP22 2nd COP 21 Opportunities Stakeholder what" and promote inter Launch and to build on Forum presentation of framework Launch and SAIREC and PIDA Week and intra-sectoral presentation Presentation of draft Finance For framework of Mapping Development coordination. · Finalization of action agenda report and roles • Defining clear roles Vienna Energy Forum · Reaffirming need Establishing priorities SE4ALL 2nd Forum

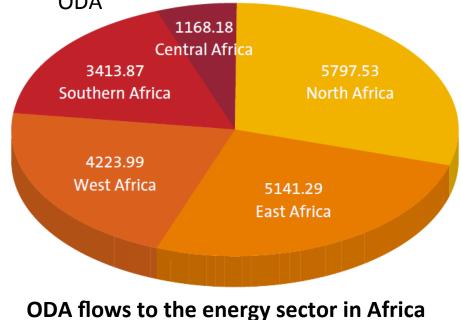


Africa-EU **Energy** Partnership

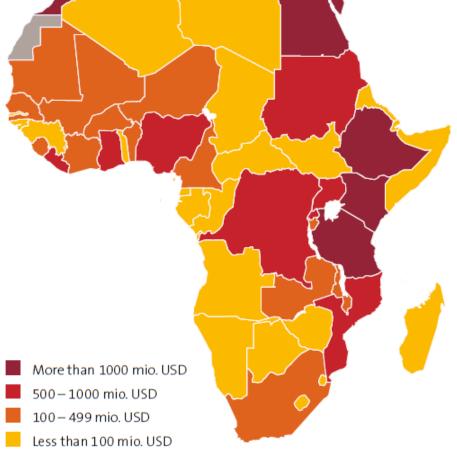
Results of Mapping Exercise:

1. Geographic distribution of ODA

- More emphasis on several North and ٠ East African countries
- Central Africa receives least energy ODA



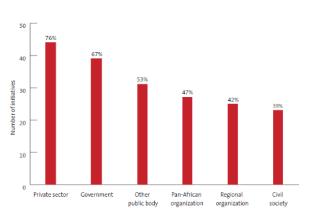
by region, 2009–2013 (in million USD)

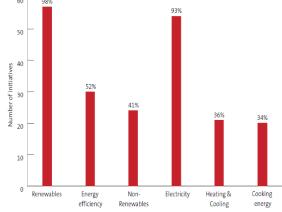




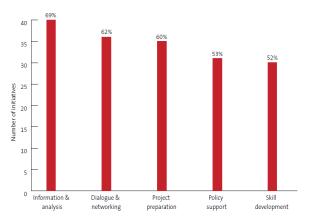
African partners involved in selected initiatives and programs Sectors covered by selected initiatives and programs

Types of technical assistance provided by the selected initiatives and programs





Result 2: High level of private sector involvement versus relatively low level of civil society participation Result 3: Scope for more programs on cooking energy



Result 4: Skill development is the least common type of technical assistance



Next Steps for AEEP

- Increase the coordination efforts led by the AUC, AfDB and NEPAD to strengthen the synergies of different initiatives and sectors e.g. environment and energy
- Strategic Positioning and alignment to ensure relevance and value addition
 - African Union Agenda 2063;
 - UN Agenda 2030 and SDGs (SDG7; energy as a prerequisite for reaching other SDGs);
 - COP21 Paris Agreement (political attention on climate action; energy as the key sector to reach NDC goals);
 - **EU and Africa politics** (Migration and Refugee crisis);
- Ensure the Partnership **directly contributes** to and have a **continuous link** to EU and African initiatives (new and emerging) and instruments e.g. ElectriFi, PIDA, AREI, TAF, Covenant of Mayors (CoM), Pan-African instruments, etc.
- **Knowledge generation:** Facilitation of work streams as major think-tanks and thought-networking









Thank you for your attention!

Thank you Merci شکرا Obrigado

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