



**African Union**  
a United and Strong Africa



# AUC BIOENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA PROGRAMME (2010-2016)



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



**NEPAD**  
TRANSFORMING AFRICA



**AUC STC Meeting, Lome, Togo, 13 – 17 March, 2017**

# Outline



- The Africa Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines?
- Purpose and Process of developing the Framework
- Outputs and Activities
- Challenges in Implementation
- Impact and Action Areas
- Recommendations/Proposed Resolutions



African Union  
LEADING IN DEVELOPMENT



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa

## Africa Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines

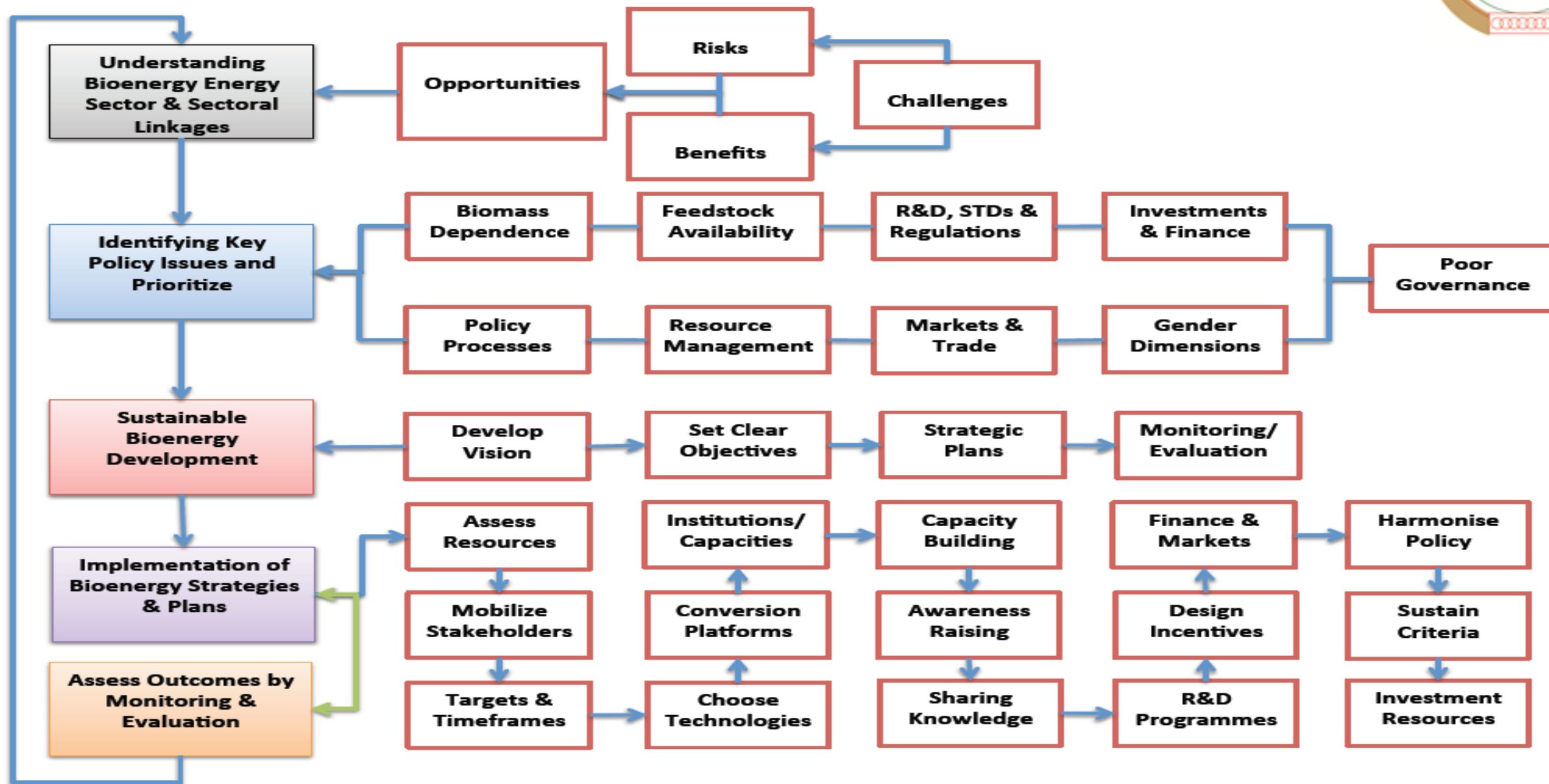
Towards Harmonizing Sustainable Bioenergy  
Development in Africa



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



# Schematic illustration of the Framework







# African needs bioenergy because ...

African population depends on traditional biomass as a primary source of energy



Negative impacts of such use are known



- **Good bioenergy** policies support the attainment of sustainable development goals & reverse is true
- Major **world developments** in the field of modern bioenergy but in Africa yet to properly harness this source of energy
- **Regulatory frameworks** developed to manage negative impacts of bioenergy in the world, but not sufficiently done in Africa
- RECs have **targets for RE**, incl. bioenergy, but these unlikely met
- Growing **energy deficits** impact negatively on economic growth



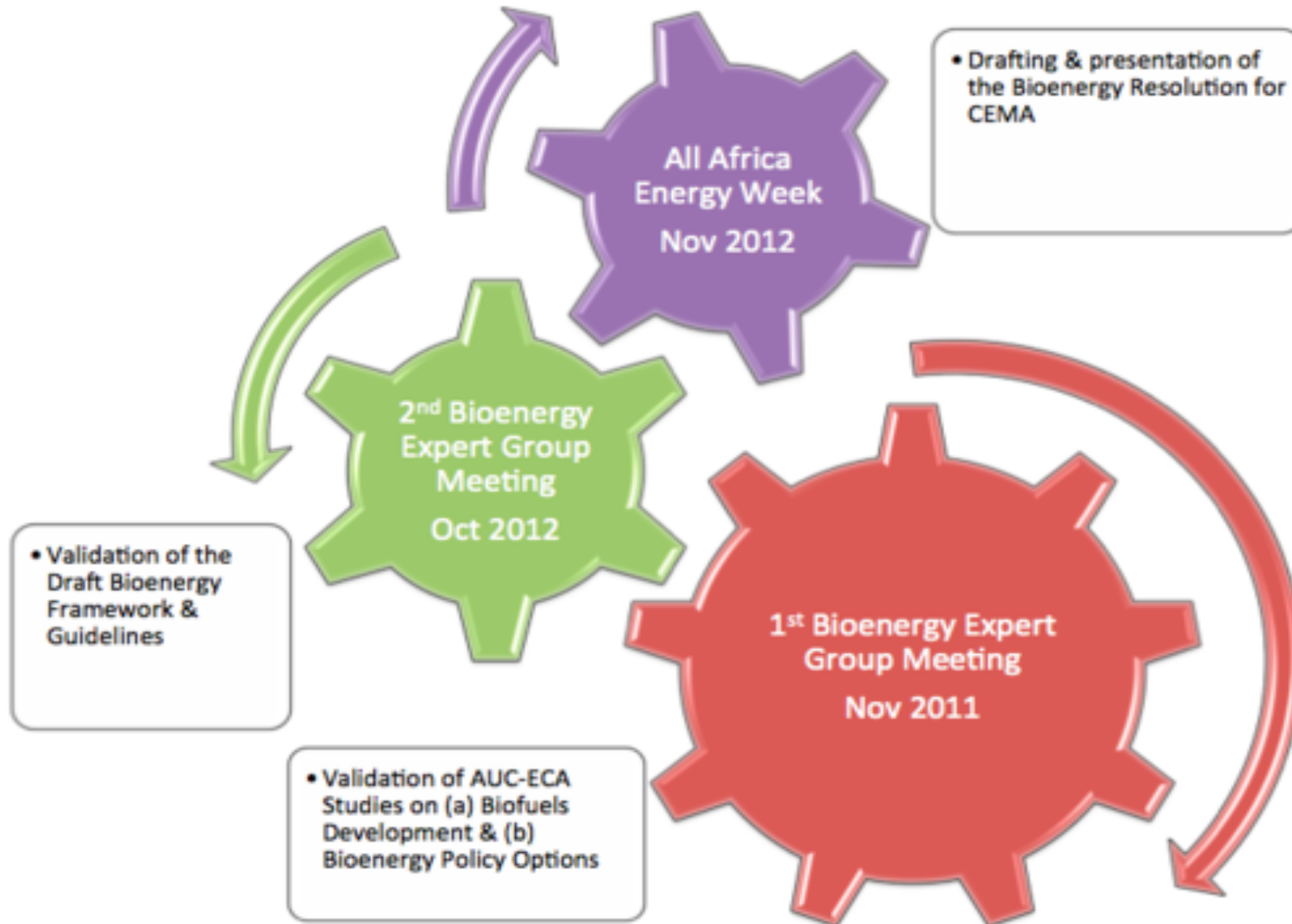
# The purpose of the Framework

“... (a) **Build consensus** on shared framework that inspires & provides guidance to individual coun-tries and regions in developing bioenergy policies and regulations; and

(b) **Enhance awareness** among African policymakers and the civil society about the need for environmen-tally friendly and socially acceptable bioenergy development policies....”

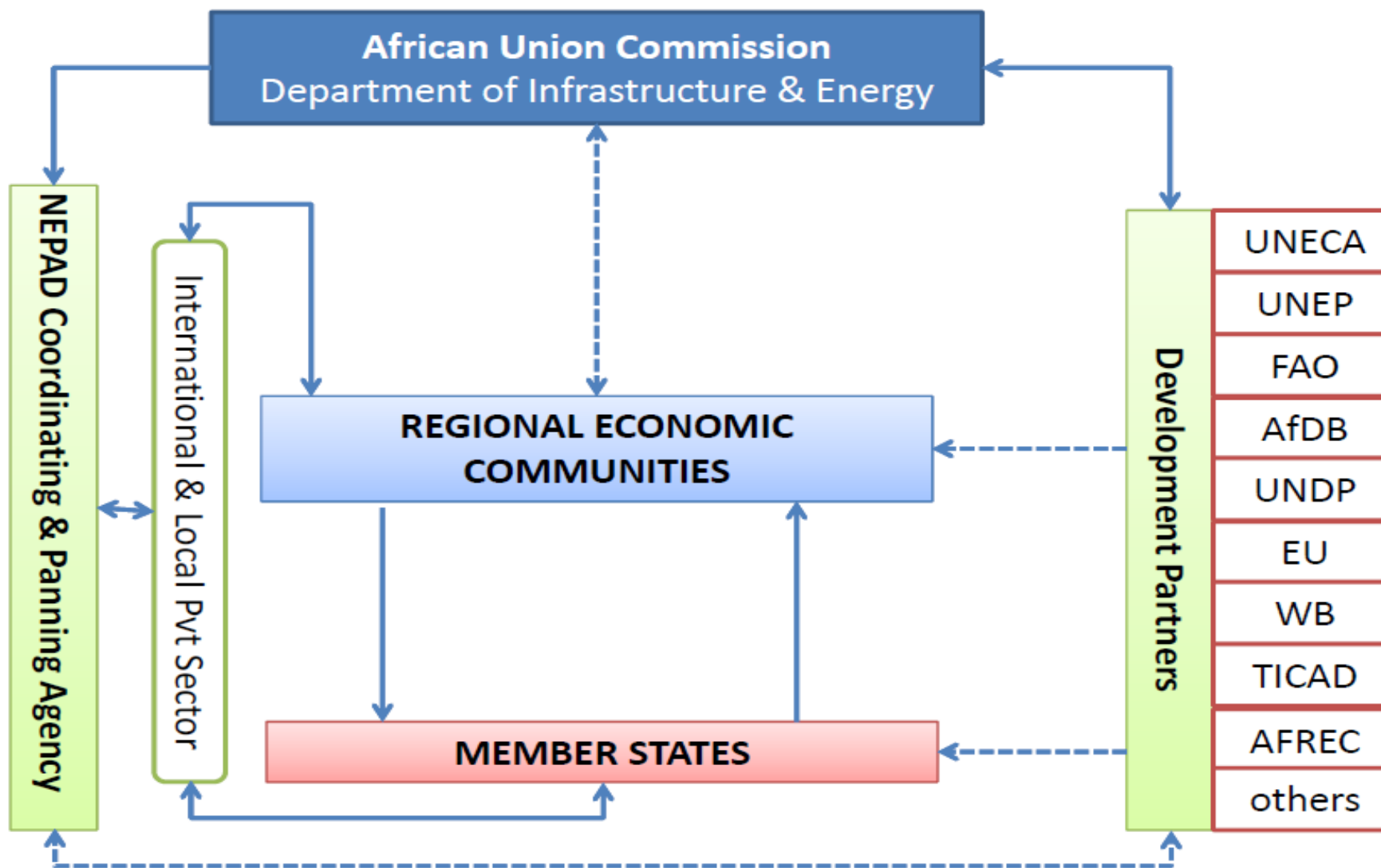
- Why does Africa need a harmonized bioenergy approach?
- What are the opportunities & associated risks?
- Which particular policy issues will be addressed?
- How should the Framework be designed?
- What are accompanying implementation strategies & plans?
- How will strategies and plans provide desired goals?
- How will this Framework & plans & strategies be implemented?

# The process of developing the Framework





# Implementation architecture



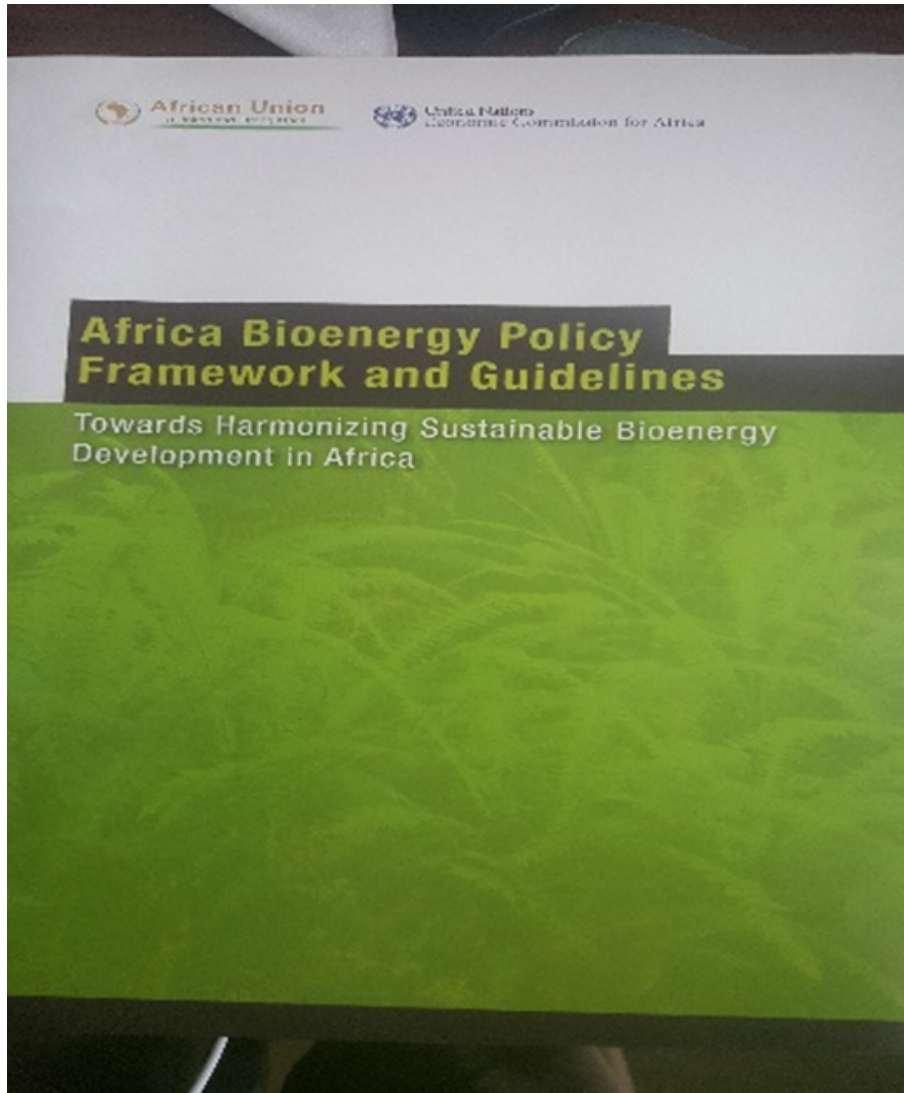


# Linkages with existing initiatives



## CHAMPION FOR WORKING PARTNERSHIPS





# Outputs and Activities

## THE BIOENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS (2010-2016)



### 2011 – 2012

#### **ECA/AUC Studies on bioenergy (Jan-Aug 2011)**

- ☐ Technical/economic viability
- ☐ Policy development

#### **Africa & International Expert Group Meeting (Addis Ababa, 11/11)**

- ☐ Data validation
- ☐ Recommendations

#### **Bioenergy Framework & Policy Guidelines (2012)**

- ☐ Validation workshop of the “Framework”
- ☐ Endorsement by CEMA
- ☐ Bioenergy development resolution

### 2013 – 2014

#### **Adoption of Bioenergy Resolution by AU Assembly (Addis Ababa, 01/13)**

- ☐ Endorsement by heads of state & governments

#### **Mainstreaming “Framework” in policy making (April 2013)**

- ☐ Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya

#### **Gender mainstreaming in the Framework (2014)**

- ☐ Independent study
- ☐ Validation, Kigali (Rwanda)

### 2015 – 2016

#### **Biofuels for Household & Transport Sectors (01-12/15)**

- ☐ Bioenergy Case Studies
- ☐ Capacity Development (Zulwini, Arusha & Accra)
- ☐ Biofuels Training (Port Louis, Cairo & Dakar)
- ☐ Technical visits (Gaborone, Mbabane, Dar es Salaam, Lilongwe, Kampala, Antananarivo)

#### **Project Packaging Workshop (Addis Ababa 10/16)**

#### **Dialogue on Bioenergy (Nairobi, Kenya 12/16)**

# Highlights of the implementation of the biofuels for household and transport sectors



**Case Studies**



## Biofuels for Household and Transport Sector

1. Overview of the biofuels industry
2. Enabling policies & regulations
3. Development of systems of innovation
4. Biofuels standards & standardisation
5. Biofuels markets and project development
6. Contract financing



## Regulatory Reforms for Adoption of Biofuels Programmes

1. South Africa
2. Mauritius
3. Kenya
4. Ethiopia
5. Rwanda
6. Cameroun
7. Mali

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## Enabling Environment

- Zimbabwe
- Malawi
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Lesotho
- Swaziland



- Technical assistance
- Start up finance
- Scaling up (mezzanine)
- Partnerships

## Bioenergy Products

- Zambia
- Botswana
- South Africa
- Ghana
- Uganda
- Madagascar
- Tanzania
- Ethiopia

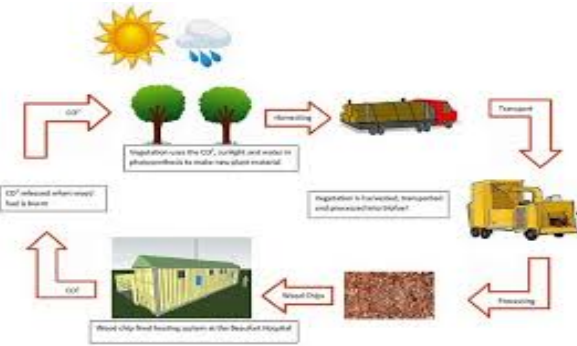


- Community awareness
- Marketing of new products
- Institutionalised capacity building programmes



## Awareness & Marketing

- Botswana
- Lesotho
- Swaziland
- Zimbabwe
- Burundi



- Technical studies on feasibility
- Effective strategies
- Intervention models
- Finance/investment mobilisation for SMEs



# Challenges in Implementation



- ☐ Budget limitations at the Institutional level
  - ☐ Financial limitations at the AUC and Continental Partners in reaching out to a wider range of stakeholders including project developers; rural areas, civil society, women, youth,
- ☐ Limited expertise in project development and packaging
  - ☐ Domestic public and private sector have limited capacity to design and implement bioenergy programmes
  - ☐ Small scale projects are difficult to finance
- ☐ Low levels of financing for projects
  - ☐ Challenges in mobilising the required financing for projects
- ☐ Limited participation of the private sector
- ☐ Low levels of awareness



# Outcome of Stakeholders' Dialogue



- ❑ Dialogue held in Kenya (December, 2016)
  - ❑ To review the activities and outcomes over the last 5 years
  - ❑ Find ways to address the implementation challenges
  - ❑ Identify the impact areas in the development and modernization of bioenergy in Africa
- ❑ The Dialogue called for the active and continued support of AUC, NPCA, ECA and other development partners to assist African governments and private sector to design and scale-up bioenergy programmes

## Impact Areas identified and Guidance for Further Work Include:

### (1) Data availability and quality

- ❑ Harmonize and standardize data gathering methodologies across African countries

### (2) Private sector participation

- ❑ Create a finance and risk mitigation facility to assist private and public developers



# Outcome of Stakeholders' Dialogue



## (3) Linkages with improved cookstoves programmes

- ❑ Support capacity building programmes for local private sector and/or project developers on locally designed efficient and modern cookstoves that promote investments

## (4) Innovative financing tools and mechanisms

- ❑ Provide support to governments to design bioenergy-friendly policies, actions and measures that will facilitate private and public funding and investments
- ❑ Assist developers to access and mobilize financial and technical resources from existing investment opportunities

## (5) Bioenergy innovation

- ❑ Support and mobilize for funding mechanisms for bioenergy R&D technology and innovation in universities, colleges, and other research agencies



# Outcome of Stakeholders' Dialogue



## (6) Gender mainstreaming and productive work

- ❑ Ensure gender equity in capacity building initiatives, skills development and project (business) identification
- ❑ Provide incentives for women in bioenergy business development and encourage Member States to address land ownership inequities in order to allow women feedstock growers

## (7) Role of bioenergy in countries' energy plans

- ❑ Enhance the capacity of member states to carry out bioenergy planning that takes into consideration cross-sectoral linkages as well as establishing bioenergy targets





# Way forward 2017 ...





# Recommendations



(1) Funding for the programme needs to be substantially increased in order for the AUC and its implementation partners to strengthen their efforts in providing support to African Member States in key areas that include:

- ☐ Capacity building and skills development
- ☐ Awareness creation and Mobilisation of stakeholders at the local, national, regional and continental levels, etc
- ☐ Project Preparation Facilities





# Recommendations

(2) Creating a finance and risk mitigation facility to assist private and public sector project developers

- ❑ Most of the projects developed so far still need a lot of effort, time and resources to prepare them
- ❑ There is need now to have high impact bioenergy projects that will demonstrate their bankability and investments locally and internationally



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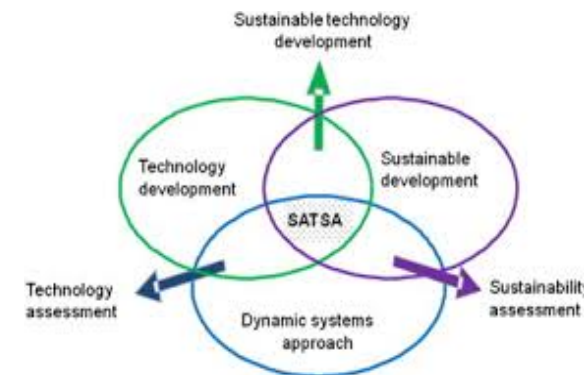
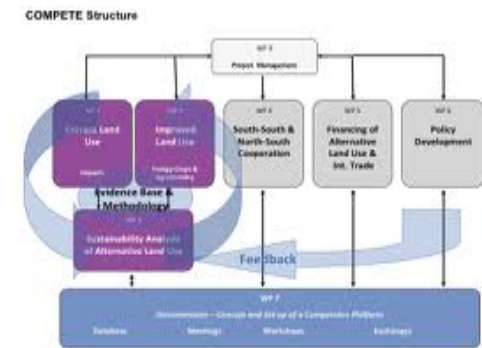




# Recommendations

## (3) Harmonise Regional Bioenergy frameworks and policy guidelines

- ❑ The lessons learnt from the mainstreaming of bioenergy was that the RECs should have their approach, tailored to region's distinct situations
  - The ECOWAS region has developed its own bioenergy strategy a few years ago
- ❑ Other regions of Africa should have their own regionally-tailored framework and strategy that are harmonised with the continental bioenergy framework and policy guidelines





# Recommendations

(4) Enhance the capacity of the regional organisations to mainstream bioenergy in their regions

- ❑ ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)
- ❑ Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE) based in Egypt, for the North Africa
- ❑ SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) which is based in Windhoek, Namibia
- ❑ EAP Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) (in process)





# Recommendations

(5) Better coordination of all renewable energy programmes, and it is important that the implementation of the “Bioenergy Development in Africa” should be done within the overall African strategy aimed at increasing the share of renewables in Africa

- ❑ Work with Regional Economic Communities
- ❑ Work with other Institutions and Initiatives

**AREI**  
Africa Renewable Energy Initiative  
[www.arei.org](http://www.arei.org)



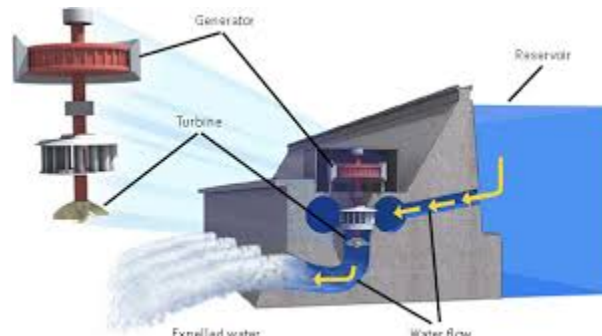
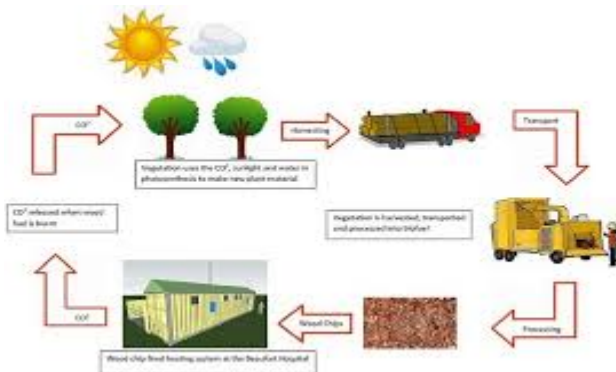




# Recommendations

(6) The AUC and partners need to continue advocating for strong political will and co-operation amongst Member States in the area of bioenergy development in Africa

- Bioenergy needs to be prioritised like other sources of energy – more than 70% of Africans use biomass for cooking





# Declaration

## Proposed Declaration – STC 2017

### The AUC and its Partners to:

- ☐ Update, Review and prepare Regional Bioenergy Policy framework and Guidelines and Develop Action Plans for the Regional Economic Communities
- ☐ Support the five (5) regions in mainstreaming the Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines within their Member States
- ☐ Create a finance and Projects Preparation Facility to assist private and public sector project developers



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*Thank  
you*



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Economic Commission for Africa



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