



REN21 Global Status Report 2014 Renewable Energy in Africa

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Window of opportunity

In many countries of the Global South and especially in Africa energy infrastructure, i.e. electricity generation, transmission and distribution doesn't exist or barely covers the capitals. This lack of service could now be turned into an opportunity...



energy systems & services

World We Want (SDG) – visualisation: Energy and related topics

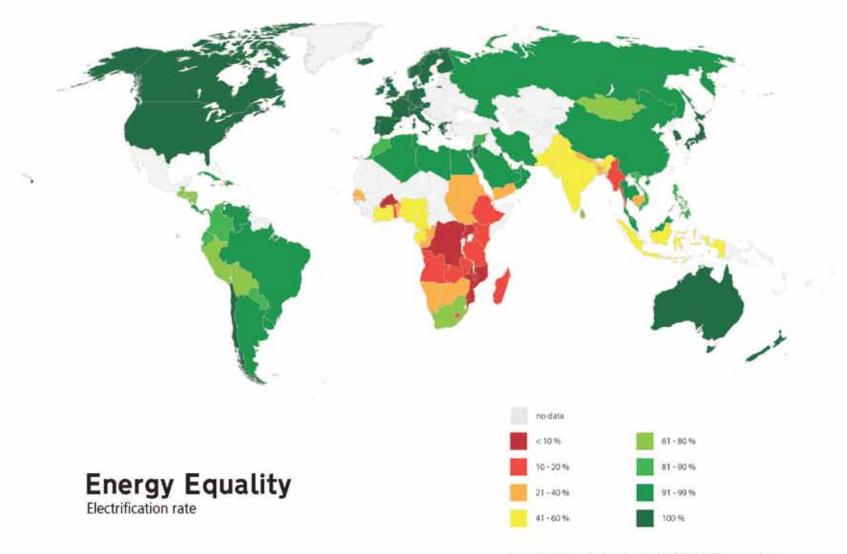


Energy security a prerequisite for businesses to strive

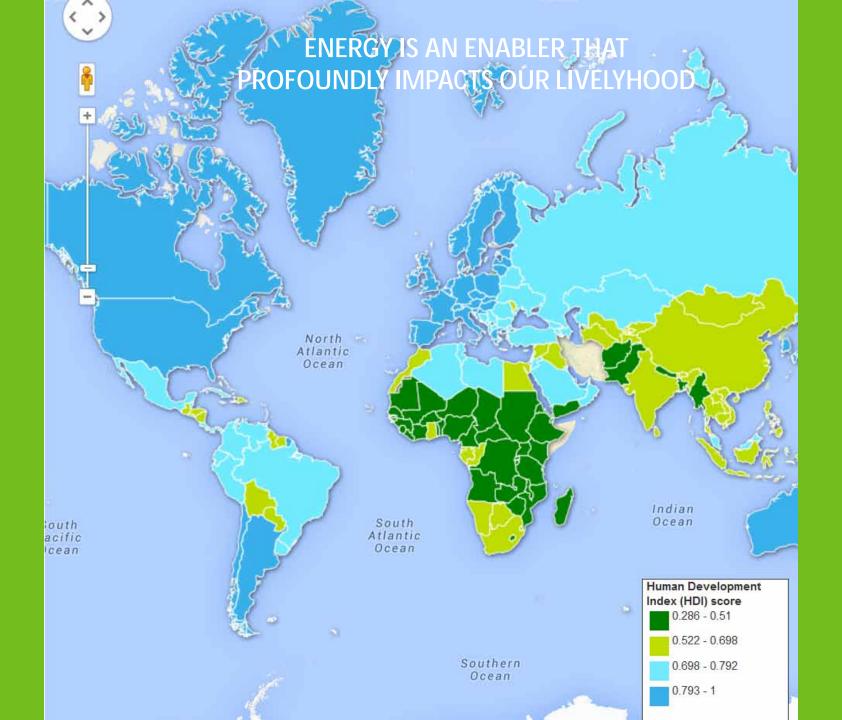


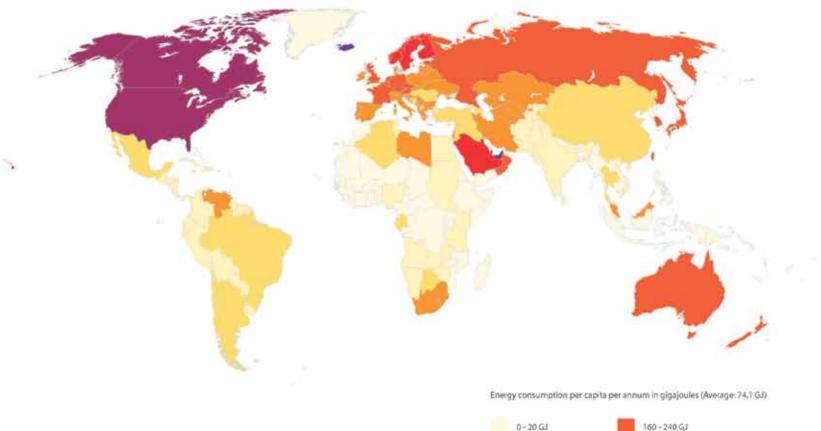
Growing populations with increasing youth unemployment (social & political instability)

Private sector needed to provide jobs



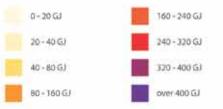
Source: Human Development Report 2007/2008, UNDP, www.undp.org





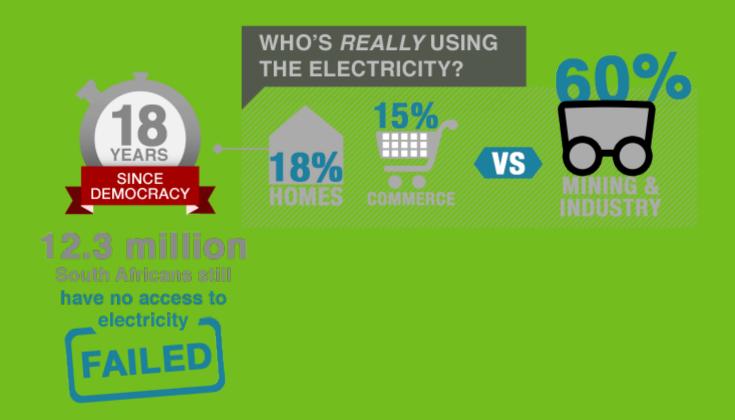
Energy Equality

Energy consumption per capita



Source: International Energy Agency, Key World Energy Statistics 2008, www.iea.org

Energy for whom – for what? Example: Republic of South Africa



RE in Africa - a snap shot

- Ø Renewable energy companies are shifting their focus to Africa as strong, emerging market for on- and off grid.
- Ø CSP shifted its focus further to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and to South Africa.
- Ø Wind power moved more firmly into Africa.
 - § Little new capacity was added beyond Morocco (0.2 GW) and Ethiopia (120 MW Africa's largest individual wind farm)
 - § In South Africa, onshore wind-generated power was cost competitive or nearly so with new coal/gas-fired plants (per kWh).
- Ø Innovative **financing** models (i.e. crowd funding/pay-as-you-go) are increasingly targeting off-grid projects in Africa.
- Ø Supportive **policies** (Feed-in Tariffs/ auctions) were implemented in several countries, e.g. South Africa, Uganda and Ghana.
- Ø ECOWAS put in place trans-national targets.
- Ø Chinese banks & industry are pursuing hydropower projects in Africa.
- Ø In Kenya geothermal accounted for more than one-fifth of electricity generation.

Milestones and challenges

- Ø Over the past decade technology on the African continent has matured, and has become reliable and cost competitive. The diversification of available capacity sizes and the modularity of the technology has made renewables a serious player within the African energy debate. Countries as diverse as Morocco, South Africa and Ethiopia champion the development of wind power on the continent in order to expand a secure power supply and to diversify, in order to be less dependent on a single fuel source. Ethiopia for example complemented large hydro power generation with an increased deployment of wind power.
- While the past decade brought many improvements in terms of renewable energy legislation, there are still many uncertainties across Africa. Without long-term planning security and bankable renewable energy schemes, financing remains one of the main challenges. The relative long-term finance requirements for energy projects in terms of the pay-back period as well and the connected interested rates in most African countries represent major barriers for new project developers. The discovery of fossil fuel resources diverts attention away from renewables. With the recent discovery of oil in Uganda, gas and uranium in Tanzania and coal in Kenya, governments directing their attention and tax revenue to subsidies short term a resource boom over a mid- to long term sustainable energy policy.





CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE Sustainable Energy for All Campaign

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