

# BUILD BACK BETTER

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO ACHIEVE A ZERO-CARBON,  
SUSTAINABLE AFRICAN ECONOMY?





**Moderated by**  
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REN21

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Panelists  
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Republic of Uganda,  
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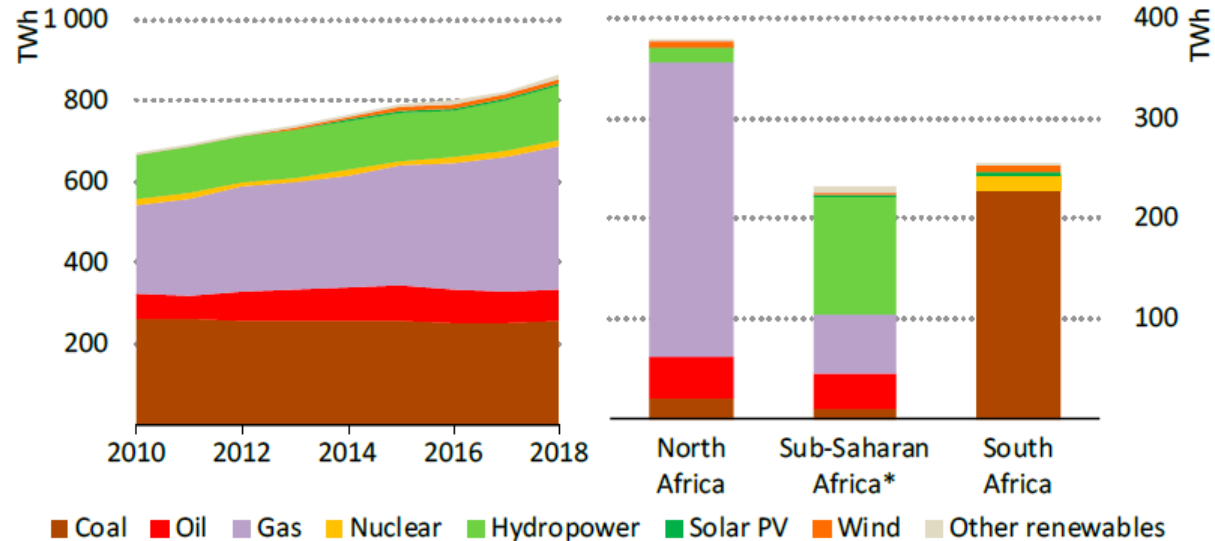
# State of renewables in Africa

Joel Nana,  
Project Manager  
Sustainable Energy Africa, SEA

# POWER SUPPLY IN AFRICA

## IN 2018:

- TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY OF 244 GW (20% RE)
- ELECTRICITY GENERATION WAS 870 TWH (19% RE)
- 42% INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM RE FROM 2010

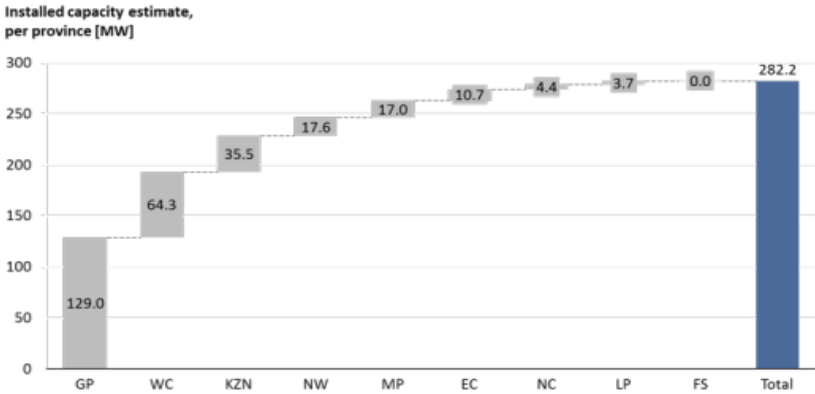
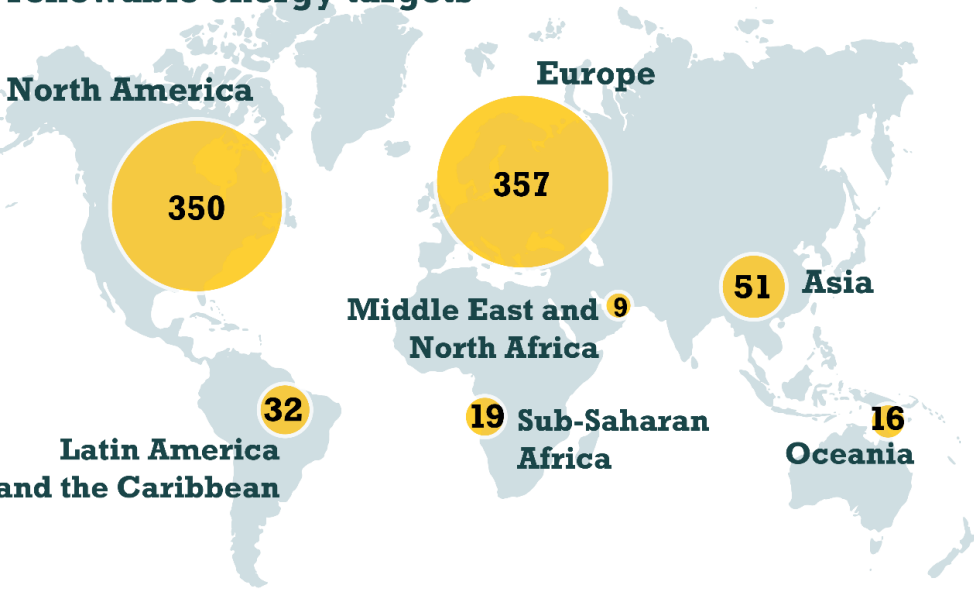


Source: IEA, 2019

# RENEWABLES IN CITIES

Renewable Energy Targets in Cities, 2020

**834 cities worldwide have renewable energy targets**

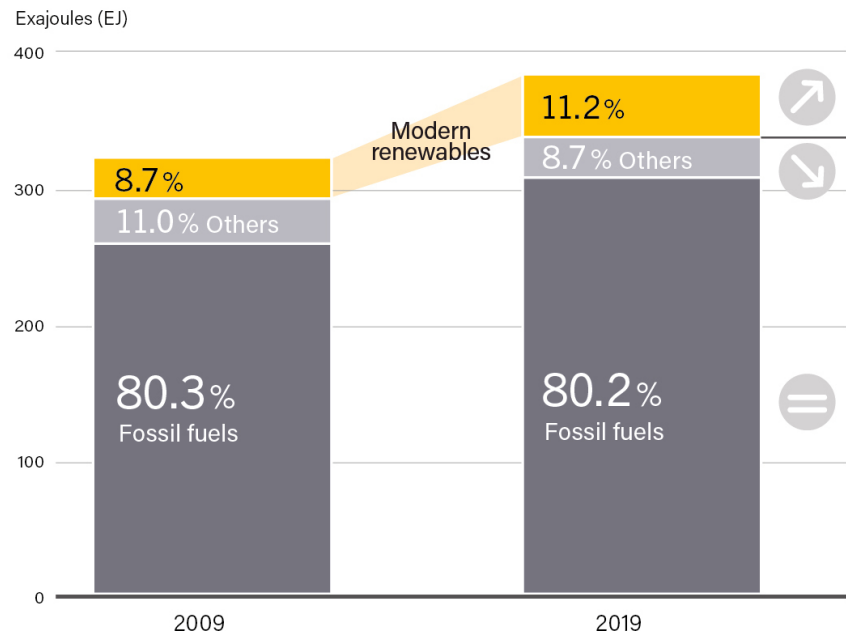


# CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF AFRICA'S ENERGY SECTOR

	Challenges	Opportunities
Financing and investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High costs inherent to the energy sector</li> <li>• Limited access to funding</li> <li>• Creditworthy utilities/ Insufficient cost recovery</li> <li>• Elastic demand/Affordability</li> <li>• Foreign exchange risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing in cost reducing technology</li> <li>• Collaborative Investing/Engaging local investors</li> <li>• Alternative financing sources -such as bonds</li> <li>• Increasing partial risk guarantees</li> <li>• Enhanced refinancing opportunities</li> </ul>
Policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of competition to networks</li> <li>• One-off PPAs</li> <li>• Inefficient tendering processes</li> <li>• Breach of contracts</li> <li>• Vested interests in established business models</li> <li>• Inability to raise tariffs to cover costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utility unbundling to open up competition</li> <li>• Setting multi-year tariffs - with adjustment clauses</li> <li>• Clear renewable energy targets</li> <li>• Aligning with climate and sustainability targets</li> <li>• Clear and transparent procurement process</li> </ul>
Information and technical capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited technological capabilities</li> <li>• Weak judicial systems</li> <li>• Non-harmonised regional regulatory frameworks</li> <li>• Bureaucratic procedures</li> <li>• Uneven policies in different countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streamlining public agencies</li> <li>• Education on risk mitigation</li> <li>• Research and development</li> <li>• Strengthening regional capacity and co-operation</li> </ul>

# A REALITY CHECK

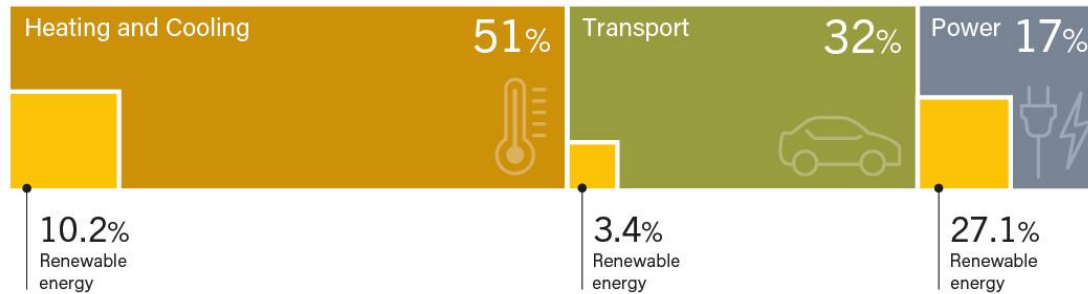
## ESTIMATED RENEWABLE SHARE OF TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION



**The share of fossil fuels in final energy demand barely changed over one decade.**

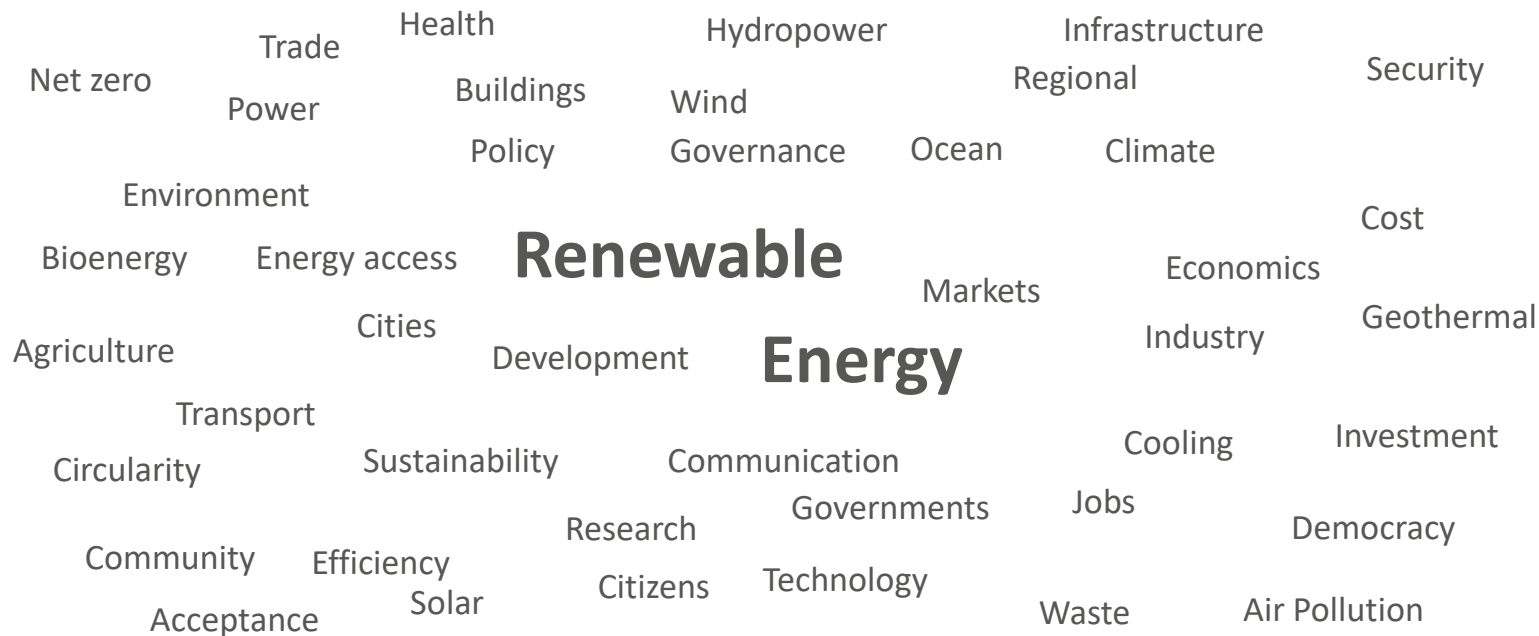
# DISCONNECT BETWEEN THE SECTORS

RENEWABLE SHARE OF TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY FINAL ENERGY USE, 2018



**Advances are mainly in the power sector**

## WHAT DO RENEWABLES MEAN TO YOU?



**Thank you to everyone who joined our discussion today.**

