

Energy Access in Africa

The Role of Regional Organisations

Ray Holland, EUEI PDF

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The Challenge of Access to Energy in Africa



700 million people, 90% without modern energy

NEPAD Objectives

- Increased access to affordable commercial energy from 10% to 35% in 20 years,
- More reliable and cheaper energy or economic activities to achieve 6% growth,
- Reducing damaging impact of traditional fuels,
- **Exploit hydropower resources,**
- **Integrate grids and gas pipelines,**
- **Reform petroleum regulation and legislation.**

NEPAD actions for creating an enabling environment

- Policy and legal frameworks,
- Regulation,
- Increased investment,
- Mobilise sustainable financing,
- Capacity development,
- Community participation in infrastructure development,

Targets agreed by FEMA

- Increase access to modern energy for cooking for 50% of those using traditional fuels,
- Electricity/modern energy for 50% of urban and peri-urban population,
- Energy for social services and for productive uses for 50% of communities.

Constraints to scaling up Energy Access

- PRSPs and allocation of national budgets,
- Enabling environment (legislation, access strategies, market conditions, finance)
- Political commitment,
- Donor alignment,
- Business models,
- Capacity for planning (national and local),

Role of Regional Organisations

- Harmonisation of policies and strategies,
- Development of regional markets,
- Fund Mobilisation,
- Sharing of best practices and lessons learnt, including successful business models,
- Combining regional capacity for training, research etc.,
- Coordination of cross-border cooperation,
- Development of joint strategies.

Need for capacity within secretariat and possibly specialised agency (e.g. proposed ECOWAS Regional Agency for Energy Access

Regional exchange of experience - example

Experience with Rural Electrification/
Energy Agencies which have been set up
in about 20 African countries.

- Study funded by EUEI PDF to review experiences,
- Planned regional workshops 2007,
- REA club in W Africa.

West Africa - ECOWAS



260 million people

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Mali
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

**White Paper on energy access
2005**

Central Africa - CEMAC

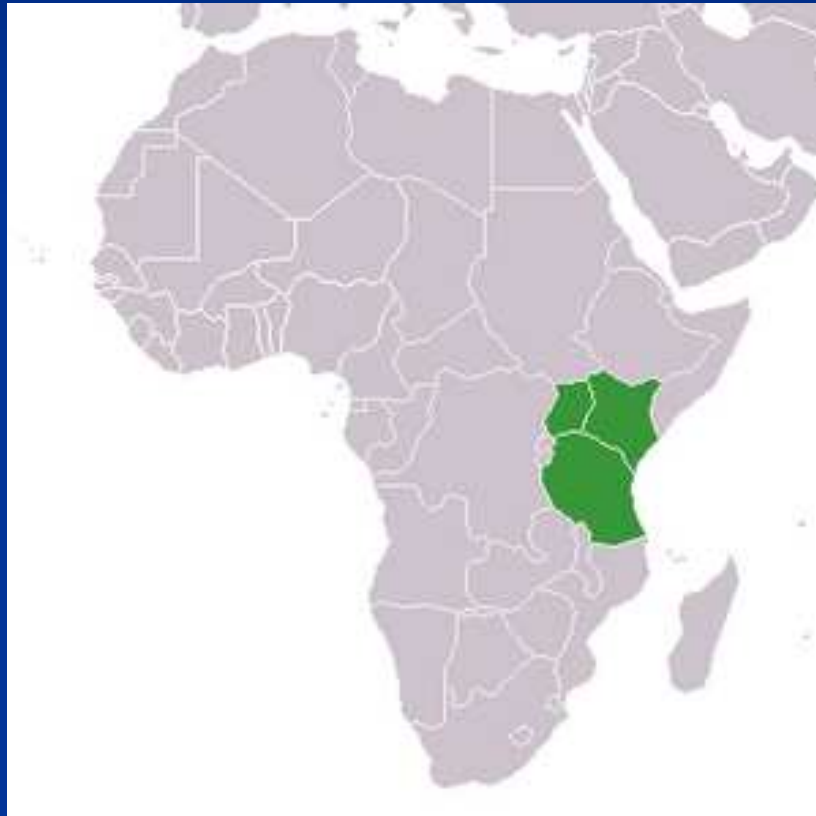


36 million people

- **Cameroun**
- **Central African Republic**
- **Chad**
- **Congo**
- **Equatorial Guinea**
- **Gabon**

**Action Plan for Promotion
of Access to Energy
2006**

East African Community



- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Uganda

**Regional Energy Access
Strategy developed
2006**

100 million people

Conclusions

- National commitment and action are key, but needs to be complemented by regional cooperation,
- If regional organisations are to play a role they need dedicated capacity,
- Regional strategy development can help raise political awareness and commitment.
- Opportunity to share experience between regions.

See EUEI website at www.euei.org
PDF contact: Ray.Holland@gtz.de