



GFSE
GLOBAL FORUM on
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

GFSE Newsletter

Dear Friends of GFSE,

We are pleased to send you our November edition of the GFSE newsletter, containing news and indicators about the progress of the clean energy transition in selected African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda).

Enjoy reading!
The Global Forum on Sustainable Energy

Report on European Financial Flows on SDG7 to Africa by AEEP

This report assesses European and other financial flows to Africa in the years 2014 - 2019 that would contribute to meeting the SDG7 goal. It has been commissioned by the African EU Energy Partnership ([AEEP](#)) Secretariat and is intended as a tool to help African, European and other policymakers deploy financial flows into the countries and sectors that both need most support and have the greatest impact on the achievement of SDG7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all). For the assessment, only projects in the sectors of renewable generation, transmission and distribution, energy efficiency, clean cooking and clean transport were considered as SDG7-compliant. The report shows that European financing flows aimed at Least Developed Countries (LDC) take place mainly in the form of grant funding, whereas funding aimed at Middle Income Countries takes place mainly in form of concessional loans. It also shows that renewable electricity has attracted the most investment over the last six years but the pace of investment needs to be accelerated. Greater cooperation and coordination between public and private actors is necessary to step up investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency in Africa .

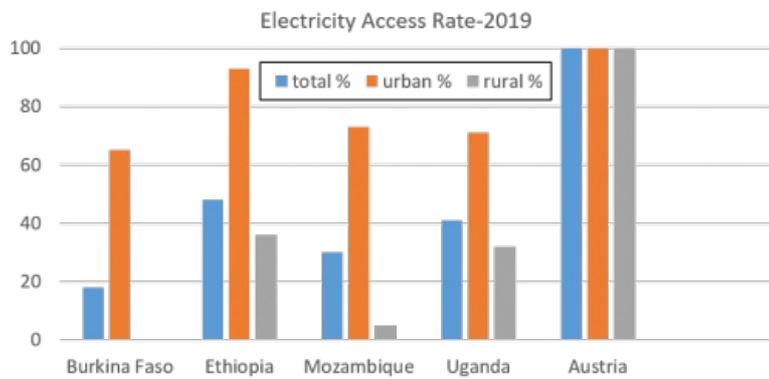
The report can be found here

Selected indicators on the progress of Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda towards the SDG7 goal

Some selected indicators on the progress of Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda towards the SDG7 goal are presented below. These indicators have been taken from [IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO. 2021. Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report. World Bank, Washington DC. © World Bank. License: Creative Commons Attribution—NonCommercial 3.0 IGO \(CC BYNC 3.0 IGO\).](#)

Electricity Access Rates in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda

The electricity access rate in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda has increased in the last decade, particularly in urban areas, but there is still much more progress to make, particularly in rural areas. Achieving 100% electricity access rate will require substantial additional efforts. Burkina Faso, for example, is one of the least electrified countries in the world, currently at 19% overall, with 60% of the urban and only 3% of the rural population connected to electricity.

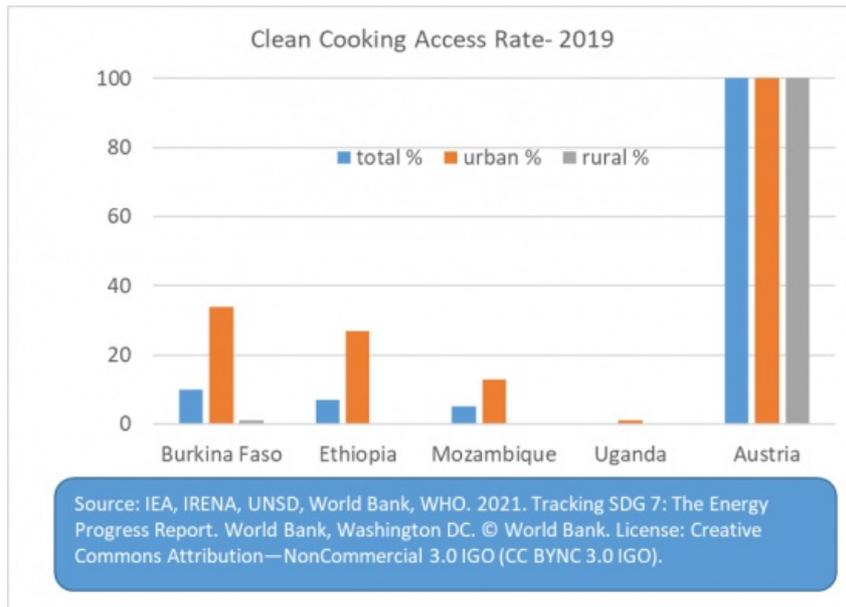


Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO. 2021. Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report. World Bank, Washington DC. © World Bank. License: Creative Commons Attribution—NonCommercial 3.0 IGO (CC BYNC 3.0 IGO).

[Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report can be found here](#)

Clean Cooking Access Rates in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda

Clean cooking is fundamental to improve people’s wellbeing in developing countries. Clean cooking reduces household air pollution, which is responsible for a number of illnesses. Access to clean cooking technologies will have positive health, gender, economic, environmental, and climate impacts. Clean cooking access rates in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda are still very low.

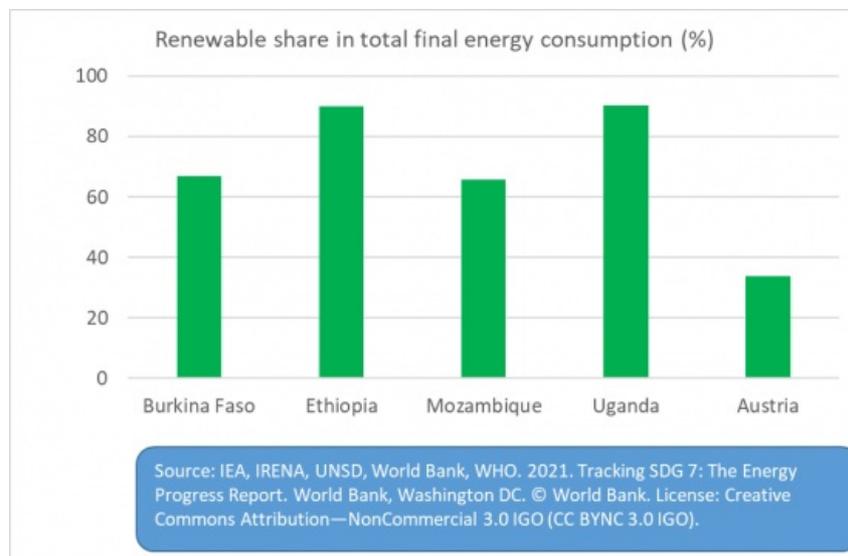


Source: IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO. 2021. Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report. World Bank, Washington DC. © World Bank. License: Creative Commons Attribution—NonCommercial 3.0 IGO (CC BYNC 3.0 IGO).

[Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report can be found here](#)

Renewable energy shares in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda

Although, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda have large shares of renewable energy, this is mainly due to reliance on traditional biomass energy sources. A significant share of the population still does not have access to modern renewable energy sources.



[Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report can be found here](#)

Energy access and renewable energy targets in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda

Burkina Faso: The country aims at reaching a global 95% electricity access (50% in rural areas) and universal access to clean cooking solution in urban areas (65% in rural areas) by 2030. Burkina Faso also has a target of 50% renewable energy in the electric mix by 2030 (without biomass).

Ethiopia: The country aims at achieving 32% of renewable electricity by 2030

Mozambique: The Government of Mozambique aims to electrify all households by 2030.

Uganda: The country aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix.

Some key challenges for renewable energy in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda

Burkina Faso: The capacities of existing institutions must be strengthened. Qualified human resources capable of handling new technologies must be trained. Local cooperatives face difficulties of not having technical capabilities and rely on external technical providers

Ethiopia: Access to modern energy services is limited to the urban population. The high dependency on traditional biomass has severe consequences on the environment, health and economy. Limited awareness of clean cookstoves in rural areas and lack of access to financing for clean cooking technologies do not allow people to switch to clean cooking. The country lacks professional and qualified technicians, installers and operators for electricity facilities.

Mozambique: Participation of the private sector is still low, and is currently not favoured by the legal, institutional and financial framework. The reduced availability of local qualified human resources hinders the development of renewable energy projects.

Uganda: Limited access to affordable credit and financing for renewable energy projects and technologies. Inadequate legal, regulatory & institutional frameworks. Limited enforcement of quality standards for renewable energy technologies.

Vocational training "Renewable Energy" in Burkina Faso

Since 2018, the Austrian province of Vorarlberg has been funding a project for vocational training in the renewable energy sector in Burkina Faso implemented by the Austrian Development Agency ([ADA](#)). This is to be achieved primarily through the anchoring of a new subject area "renewable energy" in vocational high schools (Lycées Professionnels) throughout Burkina Faso. The project is scheduled for a total period of nine years (until 2027) and the implementation is divided into three phases, each lasting three years. The project makes use of the experience and competence in the fields of vocational training and renewable energy in Vorarlberg. The [Pedagogical University Vorarlberg](#) provides advice to the partner schools. The [FH Vorarlberg University of Applied Sciences](#) and the [HTL Bregenz](#) also share their know-how with partners in Burkina Faso. The FH Vorarlberg also carries out an evaluation of the project. The goal is to obtain information on performance already during implementation to make adjustments, if

necessary, for the future phases of the project.

The project is being implemented with a number of local partners including state-owned and private vocational high schools with a speciality in electrical engineering at the high school level, the Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA), the Ecole Normale Superieur of the university in Koudougou, small and medium-sized enterprises in the renewable energy sector, leading companies such as the state-owned electricity supplier SONABEL, the National Coalition of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for the Promotion of Renewable Energy and Access to Sustainable Energy in Burkina Faso (CNPDER-BF) and the National Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ANEREE). **Source:** [Austrian Development Agency website](#) (last accessed on 28.11.2021) and [website of the FH Vorarlberg University of Applied Sciences](#) (last accessed on 28.11.2021)

[More information can be found here](#)

The project WP SWITCH ON SOLAR In Uganda

The [Signify Foundation](#) works on enabling access to affordable off-grid solar lighting solutions. It helps entrepreneurs develop business skills to enable channels of distribution of solar lighting products. The Austrian Development Agency ([ADA](#)) is supporting the project WP SWITCH ON SOLAR In Uganda. The project is a collaborative effort between the Signify Foundation, the installation company Village Energy and the Enlight institute, a mobile training academy for solar technicians. Village Energy will be supported to install 200 solar PV systems for small businesses, cooperatives, schools, and health and social institutions, as well as 15,000 solar lanterns and solar home systems (SHS) for private households. Project activities include the training of Village Energie employees, the establishment of sales and management structures, the further development of the Enlight training program for solar technicians, and cooperation with local company networks and microfinance institutions.

[More information can be found here](#)

The BRILHO off-grid programme in Mozambique

[BRILHO](#) is a five-year programme 2019 - 2024, in Mozambique to stimulate the clean off-grid energy market. The programme is funded by [UKAID](#) and represents the United Kingdom's commitment to the Energy Africa Compact in Mozambique. BRILHO targets three main areas, namely improved cookstoves, solar home systems and green mini-grids. BRILHO's Market Development Fund (MDF) provides financial support to business in form of catalytic grants, results-based financing or a combination of them. The Result Based Financing (RBF) instrument only provides payments to the private sector once sales have been achieved and independently verified. Companies can use these payments to develop their business and reach sales targets. In addition, BRILHO provides companies technical assistance to develop business models, business plans and/or operational strategies to enter the off-grid market in Mozambique or scale existing activities. BRILHO is a consortium led by SNV Netherlands Development Organisation along with Practical Action Consulting (PAC), MARGE as partners, and GreenLight and Catalyst as a service provider. **Source:** [BRILHO Website](#)

[More information can be found here](#)

Solar energy training in Ethiopia and Uganda from Jugend eine Welt and Salesians of Don Bosco

Jugend eine Welt and the Salesians of Don Bosco have implemented an excellent solar PV training programme for young people in Ethiopia and Uganda. The programme benefits from the existing networks of vocational training institutions of the Salesians of Don Bosco to reach young people. Short courses are offered for street children and young people that are being taken care of in the Don Bosco centers. In-depth courses are offered as part of the training in electrical engineering and industrial electronics for young adults. A key component of the programme is the training of teachers who in turn are able to train students. Solar plants are set up in all participating centres for the practical training. The technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in solar photovoltaic systems has helped young people to find jobs as qualified technicians and reduce poverty.

[More information can be found here](#)

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