

Sustainable Energy for all (SEFA): Key issues for Africa

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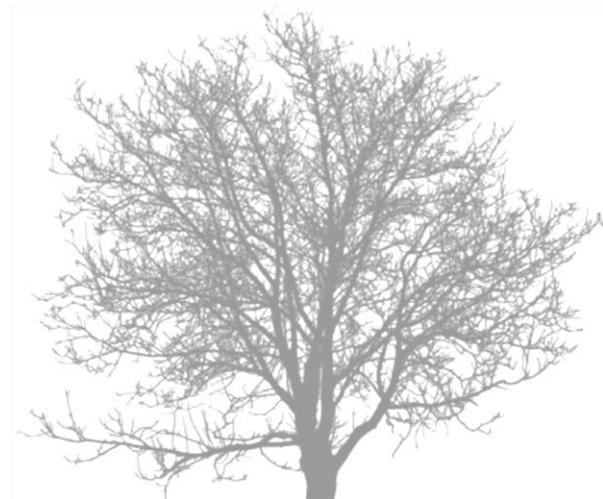
**Climate
Change**

Meets
Policy



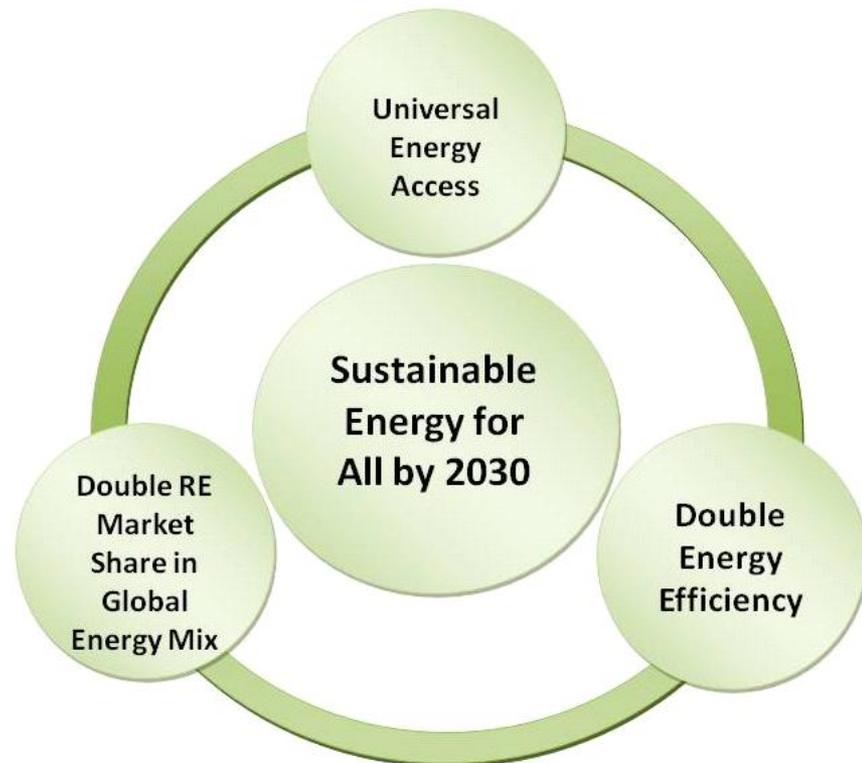
Outline

- Background about SE4All
- SE4All and what it means for Africa
- Framing the key issues



SEFA by 2030 through three mutually reinforcing objectives

- Ensuring universal access to modern energy services
- Doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix



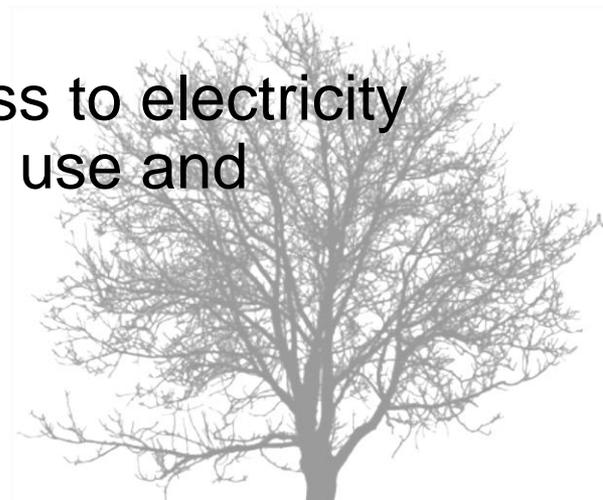
Since Rio+20, 61 countries have opted in to the SEFA initiative, and businesses, investors, and donors have committed \$50 billion to it.

- The Sustainable Energy for All (SEfA) goals will have particular implications for sub-Saharan African countries, where 70% of people do not have access to electricity and 80% cook on wood or charcoal stoves.
- At a time when many Africa countries aspire to become middle income or developed economies in the next two decades and many have large fossil fuel reserves:
 - How can low-carbon sustainable goals be met without hindering economic objectives?
 - How can peoples' total energy needs best be met and how can the wealth of renewable energy resources across Africa be better exploited to deliver access for all?
 - Can African countries become leaders in sustainable energy?



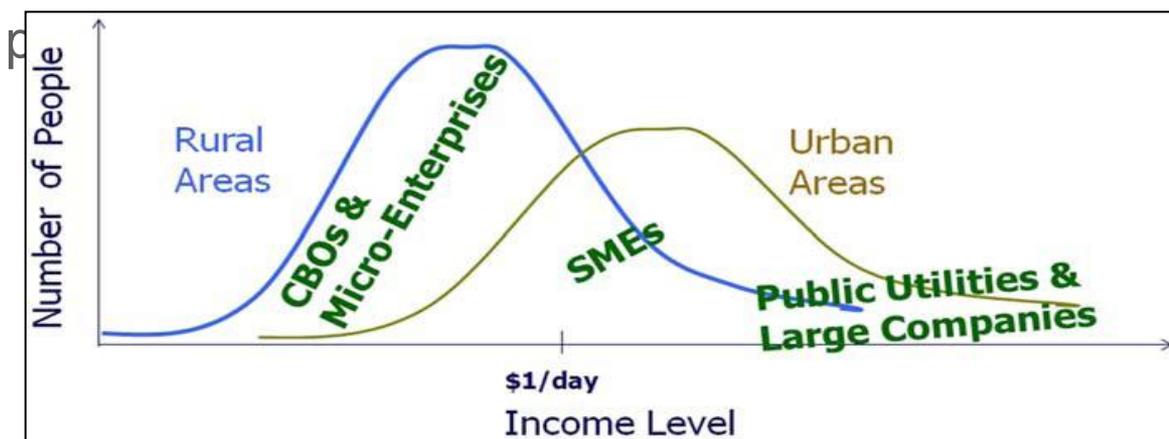
Framing the key issues

- SEFA in Africa meeting - A three-day preliminary consultative meeting of 35 stakeholders held in Addis Ababa in July, 2012 focusing on:
 - Policy and institutional frameworks;
 - Energy planning and service expansion;
 - Financing energy access;
 - Technologies for energy access.
- The discussion largely focused on access to electricity and cleaner cooking fuels for household use and productive sector



Policy & institutional frameworks

- Policy environment – an enabling or constraining factor delivering sustainable outcomes
- Energy policy interaction with other sectoral policies
- Linking future energy policy with climate policy
- Comprehensive energy policy frameworks
- Having well-intended policies on their own is not a pre-condition for successful outcomes
 - institutions matter - to involve different actors, including public,



Energy planning and service expansion

- The complementary relationship between energy use and economic growth is intuitively obvious.
 - Economic growth often leads to increased energy use, at least in the early stages of economic development.
 - Less obvious is the extent to which constraints on the availability of energy and its affordability can affect economic development.
 - concerns over increasing GHG emissions means that integrated energy planning will assume greater importance in the coming years.
- *The need for better energy planning.* The importance of energy planning system in addressing present and future energy development challenges. Integration of local, regional & national. Integrating off-grid into national planning.
- *A review of planning tools for energy.* What planning tools that are currently in use? The tools will be evaluated from a variety of considerations: i) the nature of data and information required, ii) skills levels required, iii) availability and cost, iv) level of complexity

The technology question

- Technology is part of the social world, and plays a crucial role in development
- Technological development has long been a key driver in the energy sector for which there is a need to build capability on an on-going basis.
- Technical capability – as much about understanding concepts about technical solutions as it is about ordinary citizens participate as users, and innovators of technology
- Key questions:
 - Technologies for energy access?
 - Technology innovation: past, present & future?
 - Drivers of technology cost?
 - Technology awareness, readiness, & receptivity?
 - Technology transfer policies?
 - Research & development?



Finance for energy access

- Enormous need for finance
 - Investments in the order of US\$1 trillion or US\$48 billion per year between 2010 and 2030 are required, if the goal of universal access to modern energy services are to be met by 2030, with the majority of these investments required in Africa (IEA)
- Finance is central to successful outcomes, and the source of finance also influences the nature of the outcome.
- The role of public finance?
- The role of private finance?
- Review of the regulatory and market-based mechanisms for widening energy access.



- Who owns the process?
- How do we define this notion of country ownership?
- Who sets the agenda?
- What role do external partners play?
- What is the power relationship between different stakeholders?
- How much national conversation is there?
- Policy networks?



Thank You!

