

Joint Roadmap for the Energy Partnership (adapted from the official document)

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) is one of the 8 partnerships comprising the Africa-EU Joint Strategy, adopted in Lisbon in December 2007.

The AEEP will be a long-term framework for structured political dialogue and cooperation between Africa and the EU on energy issues of strategic importance, reflecting African and European needs. Through the Partnership, Africa and Europe will work together to develop a shared vision and common policy answers, and to stimulate specific actions that address the energy challenges of the 21st century.

The Partnership will strengthen the existing Africa-EU dialogue on access to energy and energy security, at the local, national, regional, continental and global levels. The AEEP aims at mobilising increased financial, technical and human resources in support of Africa's energy development, scaling up European and African investments in energy infrastructure and in energy interconnections within Africa and between Africa and the EU. AEEP actions include promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, improving the management of energy resources, and mainstreaming climate change¹ into development cooperation.

Current situation and objectives for energy in Africa and Europe

The energy situation of African and European countries presents a wide variety of specific national situations, as well as some common challenges.

All countries face the challenge of assuring **secure, reliable energy services** in the coming decades. Almost all countries in Africa and Europe have experienced interruption of some form of energy supply during the last years. Tension in oil markets, changing rainfall patterns, as well as internal technical, managerial and financial problems, have caused crisis in the availability of fuels or electricity. Furthermore, the challenges of climate change are putting increasing pressure on energy sector development in Europe and Africa. A large majority of African and European countries are heavily dependent on energy imports. Even the African and European countries that are major exporters of energy – petroleum, gas, and electricity or biomass fuels – must import at least one crucial element of their energy mix.

The improvement of economic governance and the investment climate are essential elements to build Africa's economic strength and allow Africa to move away from continuous donor support and find its place in global markets. Integrating national systems into regional networks will foster sustainable economic growth and development. The international economic crisis has highlighted the importance of regional integration as a means to aid those countries that rely on a limited range of energy supplies.

¹ The Joint Africa-EU Partnership includes specific Partnerships on Climate Change, on Infrastructure and on Peace and Security. The Partnership on Energy will complement actions in these partnerships. Thus, this document will avoid redundancy with issues treated in detail elsewhere.

Alongside the energy security challenge, many countries in Africa face the additional challenge of extending **access to modern energy services** and to safe and sustainable cooking fuels to their entire population. Indeed, insufficient energy infrastructure and lack of access - to electricity, to transport fuels, or to cooking - constitute a major barrier to sustainable development objectives, as expressed in national plans as well as in the Millennium Development Goals. Well over sixty percent of the African population lacks access to electricity, and depends on traditional methods of wood or charcoal use for cooking². The majority of schools and clinics in rural Africa lack modern energy services. Productive activities in rural areas are severely handicapped by lack of energy services. African Regional Economic Communities have set ambitious targets with respect to access to modern energy. Meeting these targets will require both infusion of private and public resources, and use of innovative models to make energy service provision economically viable, in poor sparsely populated areas.

The need for **more effective dialogue** on energy access and energy security has been recognized by African and European countries. As a result, EU-Africa Heads of State called for the establishment of Africa-EU partnerships during their Lisbon Summit in December 2007. While substantial progress has since been made, it is a declared objective of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership to further strengthen this dialogue and cooperation.

In addition to the security and access issues, the energy sector presents opportunities and challenges for all areas of sustainable development in Africa and Europe.

- **Economic progress.** Energy service activities can be a major source of jobs, national value added or export revenues. On the other hand, energy imports (oil, gas, electricity) are among the major imports for a majority of countries, and can cause balance of payments deficits. In those countries with an electricity supply shortfall, the cost of providing backup power (typically \$0.40 per kWh) is a handicap to productive industries.
- **Social progress.** Access to energy services could contribute to improving essential services such as health, education, and water supply.
- **Protection of the environment.** While energy sector activities can contribute to protection of the environment (notably through sustainable management of water and forest resources), unsustainable energy practices can be a cause of environmental degradation: deforestation, indoor and outdoor air pollution, and climate change.

Current trends in partner regions

Given the importance of the energy sector for sustainable development, Africans and Europeans are making substantial joint efforts to assure secure, reliable, and affordable energy for the future.

Policy and planning documents: Planning documents have been drafted or are underway for energy infrastructure in Africa and Europe: the NEPAD Short Term Action Plan (STAP) and Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF), the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD) study, the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership, the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), Trans-European Networks (TEN) as well as energy aspects of the EU's European Neighbourhood Policy and the Union for the Mediterranean. The African Union has recently adopted a "Declaration on development of

² According to the WHO and UNICEF, only 6% of Sub-Saharan Africa's population had access to safe and sustainable cooking in 2005

transport and energy infrastructure in Africa"³. Policy documents on access to energy have been adopted by several African Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Many countries have developed elements of national energy strategies, sometimes adopting a sector-wide approach to energy to facilitate the alignment and coordination of investments and partnership with development finance sources. In the Second EU Strategic Energy Review⁴, the importance of Africa for EU's energy security was highlighted as well as the urgent need to enhance cooperation with key African producing countries and to develop the high potential of Africa for renewable energy.

Major infrastructure investments, regional integration: In both Africa and Europe, physical and economic integration of energy markets is progressing, at different pace, both through the building of energy infrastructure (power lines, gas pipelines, oil and gas storage facilities) and through increased convergence in legislative and regulatory frameworks in the energy sector. The groundwork is being laid for regional power pools in Africa. Infrastructure planning, under the leadership of the African Development Bank, is progressing.

Energy access programmes: Many African countries have created specific instruments – rural energy agencies, rural electrification funds, special regulatory and legal structures for rural energy, forestry and biomass energy regulatory mechanisms – to facilitate expansion of access to energy. Grid extension, and to some extent decentralised energy systems, are increasing access to electricity in several countries. Several countries have established programmes to foster safe and sustainable cooking energy, through sustainable forest management, improved stoves or alternative fuels.

Access to renewable energy technologies and other clean, efficient, energy technologies is being developed and disseminated in both Europe and Africa. Many investors have been attracted to the area of bioenergy in the effort to identify clean and sustainable alternative energy sources for European and African consumers in rural and urban settings.

Gap between actions and objectives⁵

Despite the major ongoing activities briefly described above, current action in the energy sector is inadequate to create sustainable solutions to meet the combined energy security/energy access challenges.

While adequate resources exist to meet energy needs, **investment in energy production and energy transport infrastructure is inadequate.** Investment in interconnections is not rapid enough to optimise sharing of resources: in smaller countries in particular, self-sufficiency in electricity generation is an

³ Doc. Assembly/AU/9 (XII), 2-3 February 2009

⁴ Second Strategic Energy Review: an EU energy security and solidarity action plan COM(2008)781

⁵ The analysis of gaps between actions and objectives is based on a mapping of European support for activities in the energy sector in Africa. [Additional information needed from African mapping exercise.]

expensive and inefficient strategy⁶. Current investment rates are inadequate: the investment gap for the power sector alone is estimated to be \$28 billion per year, of which 80% is in low income countries⁷.

Needed Action: Investment in energy infrastructure in Africa needs to be expanded - in order to meet the combined demand from growing economies and from expansion of energy services to new users.

Diversification of energy sources is not proceeding adequately. In fact, many countries are becoming even more dependant on price-volatile fossil fuels. The share of national and renewable energy in energy mixes is growing slowly or not at all. There is a huge potential in harnessing Africa's under-exploited natural energy resources such as hydro power (notably in Ethiopia, in Guinea, Zambia, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), as well as wind resources, solar energy and biomass.

Needed action: Energy policies and policy tools must aim at diversifying energy supplies by using local energy sources, notably renewable energy sources.

Safe and sustainable cooking energy is lacking for the majority of Africans, causing negative effects on health, on the environment and on efforts to achieve gender equality.

Needed action: According to national circumstances, cooking energy policies can combine improvement of traditional use of wood (sustainable forest management, improved stoves, etc.) with use of alternative biomass or fossil fuels such as LPG.

Access to modern energy services is not growing rapidly enough to power achievement of the MDGs, notably in many countries in Africa. Over 500 million Africans lacked access to electricity in 2005: under current trends, the population without access will grow, since expansion of power systems is not keeping up with demographic growth⁸.

Needed action: Energy access policies should be defined, and energy access programmes should be carried out.

Dialogue and exchange on energy issues, be it on the political or technical level, is inadequate to focus our efforts and achieve maximum synergies.

Needed action: New and expanded opportunities for dialogue and exchange, at multiple levels, should be created.

Priority actions for the short, medium and long term

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership aims to mobilise new resources, and improve synergy and coordination among existing activities, in view of attaining the Partnership objectives. On the basis of the joint analysis of the energy challenge carried out by the African and European Implementing Teams, a number of priority actions have been identified, to address the policy, technology and finance aspects of the energy challenge.

⁶ 21 countries in Africa have an electricity production capacity of less than 200 MW, resulting in high electricity tariffs of up to \$0.30 per kWh.

⁷ ICA document Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic study

⁸ *World Energy Outlook*; IEA; 2006.

This section broadly describes types of policy action in favour of Partnership objectives. Please refer to Annex A for more specific examples of activities, as well as to Annex B containing a list of energy projects presented to the heads of state of the African Union Member States at the African Union Twelfth Ordinary Session 2-3 February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The partnership is expected to accelerate progress on the priority actions through improved dialogue and coordination between key policy actors in Europe and Africa. The present document describes both short term actions as mandated in the “First Action Plan (2008-2010) for the implementation of the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership”, and longer term actions that will be implemented after 2010. The partnership will help identify synergies, avoid duplication and accelerate the implementation of effective policies, programmes and other cooperation means. The improved quality of dialogue will make knowledge about best practices and success stories readily available and will help channel resources effectively into priority investments. The Partnership will thus help overcome the short-term approach to cooperation that often hinders the development of long-term sustainable solutions with supporting markets and infrastructure.

The Partnership must define and carry out short, medium and long term actions in a coordinated manner. In the short term, support for the Partnership will come from the most flexible EU financial instruments (Infrastructure Trust Fund, Energy Facility, bi-lateral cooperation for which the modalities of application can be determined in the near term), and from political support by public authorities. In the medium and long term, the Partnership will aim to attract increased flows of public resources (through better integration of energy considerations into development planning) and private capital (through improved framework conditions, and improved synergy with public political and financial action). Support for energy activities is increasing within the framework of EU development assistance: several countries have chosen to include energy into their National Indicative Programmes, financed under the 10th EDF or the ENPI. Other countries and regions may choose to include energy in future cooperation agreements with the EC. Furthermore, support for energy is growing in bi-lateral programmes, and in the activities of the EIB and other European financial institutions.

Mobilising additional resources and support for access to energy services

African countries and regions will sustain and strengthen efforts to create adequate political and regulatory frameworks to achieve the energy access goals expressed in the access White Papers adopted by the RECs, and in numerous national energy access strategies.

EC support to energy access programmes will be increased. The Energy Facility I supports projects with a total contribution of 210M€, mostly in Africa. Discussion is underway for the modalities of the replenished Energy Facility (200M€), whose launch is expected by the end of 2009.

EU bi-lateral actions in the field of access will be strengthened and replicated (see Annex for examples of activities).

Regional integration of energy systems and markets

In both continents, integration of energy systems offers increased flexibility and diversity in energy supplies. Integration is often the most cost effective solution to achieve energy security. The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are supporting the strengthening of regional power pools and gas pipelines. It is estimated that for the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) alone, investment in 28 GW of interconnections could provide a return of over 100%.

At the continental level, the AUC and EC have agreed to work on standardisation and integration of energy markets. At the sub-regional level, the EC is supporting integration of electricity markets in Maghreb countries. A proposal for an Electricity Master Plan is expected to be presented by the AUC within the framework of the PIDA initiative.

The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) is a joint initiative led by the African Union Commission (AUC), the NEPAD Secretariat and the African Development Bank (AfDB). It is a merger of the AUC Master Plan and Continental Policies Studies and the NEPAD Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF) of the AfDB Study.

The PIDA aims at enabling African decision makers to:

- Establish a strategic framework for the development of regional and continental water, energy, transport and information and communication technologies infrastructure based on a vision, strategic objectives and sector policies;
- Formulate a prioritised and phased programme of infrastructure development, and
- Prepare an implementation strategy and process for the programme, including, in particular, a priority action plan.

The adopted approach will seek to provide innovative solutions to all recurring issues after an evaluation of the existing situation and the ambition of this Program is, thus, to learn in a practical manner, the lessons from previous initiatives, in order to enable Africa to effectively develop the much-needed networks of infrastructure.

Developing energy interconnections between Africa and Europe

EU and AU aim to reinforce their cooperation for the development of energy infrastructures of common interest for the increased energy security for both Europe and Africa. Thus, African and European public authorities will intensify their support for projects that are underway or planned for construction in the near term. Priorities will be determined through political and technical dialogue, in line with ongoing planning exercises, such as the Africa-EU Infrastructure Partnership, PIDA, the Second European Strategic Energy review and other processes (see Annex for examples of activities).

Promoting an enabling environment for scaling up investments and mobilising private capital

Developing cooperation between private and public sector is a priority of the AEEP. To increase investment, it is necessary to reduce institutional bottlenecks, complete feasibility studies, improve procurement processes and introduce medium term, multi-year budgeting, rather than piecemeal short-term project budgeting. AEEP efforts will focus on power pool interconnections, as well as regional and transcontinental gas and oil transport infrastructure, notably the priorities established in the NEPAD STAP and MLTSF, the PIDA and the TEN. The AEEP will seek to establish an expert group - including the EIB, the AfDB and

other interested IFI's and public financial bodies – to make recommendations on how best to mobilise public and private resources for investment in the energy sector.

The EU will intensify efforts to facilitate cooperation between private sector investors in Europe and Africa, with particular focus on attracting European investment to Africa. Opportunities for new projects will be identified.

The EU – through instruments such as the Energy Facility, the European Development Fund (), the EUEI Partnership Dialogue Facility (PDF), and bilateral instruments – will support African countries who wish to launch or intensify efforts to improve the business climate for energy investments, in areas such as development of appropriate tariffs, or regulations on Independent Power Producers. With those countries and regions that so choose, the European Commission will open discussions on better integrating energy into European ODA, notably in view of the upcoming mid-term review of the 10th EDF and the programming for future Africa-Europe development cooperation.

African countries are invited to pursue their efforts for increasing the share of domestic market capital finance, for instance through development of corporate bond markets African countries are further invited to pursue their efforts to implement stable, equitable and transparent conditions - institutional, legal, fiscal, etc – so as to create more attractive markets for private investment, and to facilitate investment in the energy sector.

The EU is supporting the efforts of those African states wishing to promote good governance and transparency, notably through its participation in international initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The EU will continue to support the efforts of the Regional Economic Communities in favour of harmonisation of national economic frameworks, so as to favour the creation of large integrated, attractive markets.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency⁹

African and EU authorities are invited to support specific renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes and projects (see Annex for examples of activities).

The EU is currently discussing the modalities of implementation of the second ACP-EU Energy Facility, for 200 M€. The focus should be on renewable energy for access to energy, as well as on energy efficiency. The Facility aims at leveraging funding from bilateral donors and implementing agencies and the private sector.

⁹ In the interest of concision, this section combines actions related to the Joint Statement priorities for: "Launching a renewable energy cooperation programme"; "Strengthening cooperation to improve energy efficiency in all sectors"

A renewable energy cooperation programme for Africa is under consideration, in order to further promote renewable energy. Consultations on the outline of the initiative with EU and African partners should take place during 2009, in view of a launch in 2010. The EU is already working with some African countries on development of a Mediterranean Solar Plan that supports solar energy development in the region.

The recently created International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) will have expert staff available to advise member countries.

The EU Joint Research Centre (JRC) will undertake a mapping of African renewable energy resources in support of the partnership. Cooperation between this and other initiatives to map energy potentials will be explored.

The multilateral initiative for the MENA Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency based in Cairo, Egypt can be used as a model to spur similar regional centres for cooperation on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

Technical assistance from European bilateral programmes on renewable energy technologies, including export initiatives, etc., will be analysed for the potential to scale up the private sector investment.

A consolidated EU proposal on measures to promote local sustainable access to energy in developing countries is expected to be adopted during the Czech EU Presidency.

Measures to encourage the efficient use of biomass for household use and industrial applications will be scaled up in both the Energy Facility and in EU MS cooperation programmes such as Energising Development (EnDev) and EUEI PDF work on Biomass Energy Strategies (BEST).

Development of sustainable biofuels could support economic development and social progress in developing countries. In the coming months, the EU will further reflect on how to help the African countries wishing to promote the production of biofuels in accordance with sustainability criteria.

EU member states are invited to increase their funding for advisory services to African states in view of policies to encourage energy efficiency in all sectors. Action can build on a variety of current activities: World Energy Council; World Bank ESMAP Initiative, the EC supported MEDENEC initiative, the new campaign for more efficient use of energy in South Africa; the Ghana CFL programme; the Kenya industrial energy efficiency programme, etc. Coordination with the World Energy Council and the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) Initiative will be enhanced to increase information about the potential for energy efficiency measures in African countries.

The possibilities of carbon financing for energy efficiency measures and renewable energy generation projects will be explored.

Reduction of gas flaring and venting

The reduction of gas flaring will contribute to both energy security and the fight against climate change. The EC supports the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership. At the bilateral level, the EU member states and concerned gas producing countries are invited to seek means to support gas utilisation projects for efficient local use.

Developing institutional and technical capacity of the AUC, of RECs, of national authorities and of energy operators

The EC will facilitate access for African institutions, organisations and enterprises to technology and capacity building programmes in the field of energy, such as: SAVE; ALTENER; INCO; and Marie-Curie. It will also facilitate exchange of experience on key aspects of policy making in the energy sector between Europe and Africa.

Capacity Building Programmes for African Power Pools are being implemented, with support from Energy Facility I. A similar programme for AFUR should start up by the end of 2009. Synergies will be sought with the REC Capacity Building programme of the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) at the African Development Bank.

EU bi-lateral programmes in favour of capacity building within the RECs will be strengthened. Technical assistance from European bilateral programmes will assist African utilities in improving both management and the environment for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), for example through: Independent Power Production; Power Purchase Agreements; distribution concessions; improved regulation and governance. Twinning with European utilities could be a source of relevant technical capacity.

The EU will support acquisition of European technology through facilitation of exchanges between private sector actors.

Political and technical dialogue, contacts and exchanges

Dialogue will be strengthened at many levels, to better focus actions on public policy objectives, and to maximise synergies. Political dialogue will be strengthened to:

- identify public policy objectives, and infer politically important projects;
- launch the public actions necessary for inclusion of energy in development plans (PRSPs, NIPs/RIPs, ...); legislative and regulatory action.

Technical dialogue will be strengthened by facilitating contacts and exchanges of know-how between relevant European Institutions and their African counterparts:

- review menus of possible projects and programmes, notably in the field of interconnections, access to energy, and capacity building;
- take into consideration political priorities;
- evaluate technical feasibility, economic viability, development impact, and a specific European contribution
- encourage twinning between homologue agencies (see "twinning" in the preceding section).

Implementation of actions

In accordance with the Africa-EU Ministerial Troika, Addis Ababa, 20-21 November 2008, Joint Progress Report on the Implementation of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy and its First Action Plan (2008-2010), dialogue will continue on establishing a more detailed action plan, in the form of the Road Map, including more information on financing, timing, driving actors, and benchmarks. This Action Plan will be presented for political endorsement at the first Africa-EU High Level Meeting on Energy, to take place most probably in autumn 2009.

Annex A: Examples of activities

Integration of energy systems and markets

Project description	Countries/region concerned	Financing, actors	Status	RE, EE
Caprivi interconnector, 400 MWe, 1250 km transmission connection	Namibia and members of SAPP	EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW, AFD	Approved	
East Africa Electricity Interconnector	Ethiopia-Kenya	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW, AFD	approved, feasibility study Ongoing	
WAPP CLSG Power Interconnector	WAPP: Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW	approved, pre-investment study ongoing	
Ruzizi Hydropower	Burundi, DRC, Rwanda	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, Oe-EB, ...	approved, feasibility study Ongoing	*
FELOU hydroelectricity plant	Mali	EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	approved, under contraction	*
Inga rehabilitation	RDC	EIB		*
Andekaleka Madagascar hydropower station extension		EIB		*
Bujagali hydropower station	Uganda	EIB		*
West African Gas Pipeline	Ghana, Nigeria, ...	EIB	near completion	*
AES Sonel electricity supply Rehabilitation	Cameroon	EIB		
KPLC grid development	Kenya	EIB		
VRA VII power line	Ghana	EIB		

ZESCO KARIBA NORTH II power station rehabilitation	Zambia	EIB		
Mozambique-South Africa Oil Products Pipeline	Mozambique, RSA	EIB	Advanced	
Mozambique-South Africa Natural Gas	Mozambique, RSA	EIB		*

Pipeline				
Gilgel Gibe II Hydropower Plant	Ethiopia	EIB		*
Olkaria II Extension Geothermal Plant	Kenya	EIB		*
OMVS Gouina Hydropower	Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal	EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, AFD	approved, feasibility completed	*
WAPP Coastal Backbone	Ghana, Ivory Coast	EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	approved	
Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility		KfW, AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	advanced	*
WAPP Burkina-Mali Interconnector	Burkina Faso, Mali	AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	advanced	
WAPP Burkina-Ghana Interconnector	Burkina Faso, Ghana	AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	advanced	
OMVG Phase I (Kaleta + Interconnector)	Gambia, Senegal, ...	EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, KfW, AFD, AfDB	advanced	*
Temane Combined Cycle	Mozambique, RSA	EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	advanced	*
ECOWAS Electricity Regulation	WAPP	AFD, EU – Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	ongoing	

NB: projects with a “*” in the right most column use renewable energy, or contribute to energy efficiency, including through the use of natural gas.

Access

- "Energising Development", financed by the Netherlands and Germany, and carried out by GTZ. The programme currently has actions in 13 African countries and impacted 3.0 million persons and is being extended in a second phase in which it aims to reach an additional 2.5 million persons and supply them with sustainable energy services.
- Senegal: PERACOD (Senegal-GTZ-DGIS-EC) rural electrification and sustainable cooking.
- Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone-DFID) focused on cost effective and environmentally sustainable electricity.

Africa-EU Interconnections

- Mediterranean Ring for electricity and gas (North Africa-EU branch) (under definition)
- Trans-Sahara Gas pipeline (under feasibility study/consideration)
- Galsi gas pipeline project.

Scaling up investments, mobilising private capital

- The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund will be supported by KfW and DFID.
- The GuarantCo (local currency guarantee facility) and InfraCo (credit enhancement to private,

municipal and parastatal entities for the infrastructure sector investments) instruments will be supported by DFID.

- The Development Energy Enterprise Project - East Africa (DEEP-EA) will be supported by DGIS and the EC.
- The Danish Africa Commission (Commission on Effective Development Cooperation with Africa) is currently working on new recommendations for cooperation for sustainable energy services. Their work will be integrated into EU Commission and bilateral programs and be reflected in new activities in 2010 and beyond.
- EU support to the EITI (ongoing)

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

- ☒ Olkaria Geothermal Power Plants in Kenya (Germany/KfW, France/Proparco-AFD, Netherlands/FMO)
- 200 MW Wind Farm in the Gulf of el Zayt, Egypt (EC, EU MS, KfW, EIB)
- 120 MW Wind Farm Ashegoda, Ethiopia (loan by AFD)
- Municipal Energy Efficiency Programme South Africa (KfW, Development Bank of Southern Africa/BDSA)
- MENA Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- EU JRC Project for Mapping African Renewable Energy Resources
- UNIDO Coordination work on a Plan of Action for Renewable Energy in Africa and plans to establish Regional Centres of Excellence for Renewable Energy
- EC support to Global Gas Flaring Initiative (ongoing)
- EC support to the Sustainable utilisation of Nigeria's Gas and Renewable Energy Resources in the Niger Delta Region (under preparation)

Nb: several large renewable energy projects are list in the paragraph on “Integration of energy systems and markets” above

Annex B: African Quick Win Projects

The African Union Twelfth Ordinary Session 2-3 February 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia adopted the Declaration on Development of Transport and Energy Infrastructure in Africa. The following list of quick win energy projects was presented to the heads of state of the African Union Member States:

- Kenya-Ethiopia Interconnection
 - Kenya-Uganda-Rwanda-Burundi Oil Pipeline Project
 - Nigeria-Algeria Pipeline (Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline (TSGP)) Project
 - Sambangalou Kaleta Hydropower Project and OMVG (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Senegal) Interconnection Project
 - Kafue Gorge (Lower) Hydropower Generation Project(Zambia)
 - Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnection Project
- Western Corridor (development of Inga III Power Station and Interconnection of DRC, Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Botswana) Study