



The Africa-EU Energy Partnership Success Stories



Africa-EU
Energy Partnership

Imprint

Published by

European Union Energy Initiative –
Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF)



c/o Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1–5, 65760 Eschborn, Germany

www.euei-pdf.org/aEEP
aEEP@euei-pdf.org

Place and date of publication

Eschborn, May 2016

Authors

AEEP Secretariat

Design & Layout

Schumacher. Visuelle Kommunikation, Germany
www.schumacher-visuell.de

Photos

© Alberto Rodriguez, cover
© EUEI PDF, all other pictures

The **Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF)** is an instrument of the EU Energy Initiative (EUEI). It is currently funded by the European Commission, Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. The EUEI PDF acts as the Secretariat of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership.

The **Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)** constitutes one of the initial eight partnerships under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), a long-term framework for cooperation between the two continents.

The work of the Secretariat is steered by the AEEP Steering Group members: the European Commission (EC), Italy and Germany as the European co-chairs and Egypt, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the African Union Commission (AUC) on the Africa side.

AEEP Steering Group



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Table of Contents

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership

About EUEI PDF	2
The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)	5
Success Stories	8

Success stories

1 Partnership Processes and Governance	10
2 Policy Dialogue and Stakeholder Engagement	12
3 Monitoring Progress of the AEEP 2020 Targets	16
4 Thematic Work Streams	19
5 Capacity Development for African Counterparts	22

About EUEI PDF

Background

The EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF) is a multi-EU-donor facility supporting developing countries and regions to enhance and implement policies, market development approaches and the capacity to accelerate progress in the energy sector. Since its establishment in 2004, EUEI PDF has developed innovative approaches and practices in more than 80 projects in over 21 countries across Africa, Latin America and Asia, effectively disseminating knowledge amongst wide-range of energy practitioners and policy-makers.

The EUEI PDF supports the strategic energy dialogue by hosting the Secretariat of the **Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)** with specific achievements outlined in this booklet.

The EUEI PDF also supports the implementation of the **Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP)**, the **Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services (SEADS)** and the **EU Energy Initiative (EUEI)** as required.



EUEI PDF in Brief

- ▶ **Created in 2004** as an instrument of the EU Energy Initiative (EUEI)
- ▶ **Receives contributions from:** the European Commission, Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands
- ▶ Vast portfolio of more than **80 activities** in **21 countries** across **Africa, Latin America and Asia**
- ▶ **Thematic pillars:** renewable energy and biomass, energy efficiency, energy access, energy security, climate change and energy in cities
- ▶ **Vision & Mission:** The EUEI PDF is a multi-donor facility that contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular on energy. As a flexible instrument of the European Union, EUEI PDF promotes sustainable energy for equitable development by:
 - Facilitating energy dialogue and knowledge transfer;
 - Advising partners to create enabling environments for **sustainable** energy solutions;

- Supporting the development of sustainable energy markets;
- Conducting and promotes research, innovation and capacity development.

This supports the achievement of universal access to sustainable energy thereby contributing to addressing global economic and social development challenges including climate change.

▶ **Four Service Lines:**

- **AEEP:** Coordination of strategic political dialogue to achieve the 2020 energy targets of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership
- **RECP:** Stimulating Africa-EU renewable energy market development through private investments
- **SEADS:** Development of policies, strategies and regulation as well as capacity building, dialogue and knowledge sharing
- **EUEI:** On-demand support to the EU Energy Initiative



The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) was launched as one of the eight strategic partnerships of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy (JAES) by the African and European Heads of State during the 2007 Second EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon, Portugal. The AEEP is a long-term framework for structured political dialogue and cooperation on energy issues of strategic importance, reflecting both African and European needs.

The AEEP is an established forum for **high-level political dialogue** between Europe and Africa, and it has performed as an instrumental **agenda-setter** in African-European cooperation on energy issues as well as contribution at the international scene. The AEEP's overall objective is to increase the effectiveness of efforts to secure reliable and sustainable energy services and extend their access on both continents, enhance access to modern energy services and expand renewable energy and energy efficiency in Africa. Under this partnership, the two continents share their knowledge and resources while harmonizing their interests and policies to collectively meet energy challenges.

The AEEP's experience fostering partnership and prompting political discussion regarding energy was reflected in the **G7 Elmau Summit** outcomes which acknowledged the AEEP as a **key institution** in pursuing the G7 leaders' targets for promoting renewable energy in Africa.

AEEP Milestones

2007: Lisbon Summit

Framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) established and AEEP constituted

2010: First High Level Meeting (Vienna, Austria)

AEEP 2020 Targets endorsed and Renewable Energy Programme (RECP) launched

2012: First Stakeholder Forum (Cape Town, South Africa)

Way forward for the AEEP commended by 300 stakeholders and AEEP monitoring initiated

2013: National Energy Business Dialogues

Forums in Uganda, Djibouti, Zambia, Ghana, Cameroon and Vienna help to promote the Energy Agenda

2013: RECP projects completed

Conclusion of most projects, e.g. ECOWAS Renewable Energy Strategy endorsed under RECP, including additional funding announced.

2014: Second High Level Meeting (Addis Ababa Ethiopia)

More than 400 leaders from governments, private sector, international organisations etc. shape the future of Africa-EU energy cooperation

2014: Launch of the AEEP Status Report

Monitoring progress of achieving the AEEP 2020 Targets (at the Second High Level Meeting)

2015: Ministerial Meeting (Rome, Italy)

Italy-Africa private sector session: off-grid renewable energy Dialogue Forum (jointly with the Italian government)

2016: Second Stakeholder Forum (Milan Italy)

Further strengthening the involvement of academia, NGOs and private sector, launch of the Second Status Report, and Mapping of Energy Initiatives in Africa



At the EU-Africa Summit, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the objectives set out in the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) and underlined the importance of a people-centred partnership as well as the need to foster sustainable and inclusive growth and development which is beneficial to both continents.



“Within the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, the Energy Partnership is certainly the one which produces the most tangible results and is the most active.”

Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director-General, European Commission, DEVCO

The AEEP's efforts focus on meeting a series of concrete, realistic and visible targets by 2020, as agreed by the ministers present at the AEEP's 1st High Level Ministerial Meeting, held in Vienna in 2010.

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership is guided politically by a Steering Group comprised of: the African Union Commission (AUC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Egypt, the European Commission (EC), Germany and Italy.

AEEP in Brief

- ▶ **Created in 2007**
- ▶ **Co-Chairs:** African Union Commission, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Secretariat, Egypt, the European Commission, Germany and Italy
- ▶ **The 5 working modalities of the AEEP are:**
 - Partnership Processes and Governance
 - Policy Dialogue and Stakeholder Engagement
 - Monitoring Progress of the AEEP 2020 Targets
 - Thematic Work Streams
 - Capacity Development for African Counterparts
- ▶ **AEEP targets:**
 - Energy Access
 - Energy Security
 - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency



Success Stories

The work of the AEEP is structured along five complementary working modalities:

- ▶ Partnership Processes and Governance
- ▶ Policy Dialogue and Stakeholder Engagement
- ▶ Monitoring Progress of the AEEP 2020 Targets
- ▶ Thematic Work Streams
- ▶ Capacity Development for African Counterparts

The best practices in this booklet are structured following this working modalities.



“This partnership is one of the most successful within the African and European Union. We have different forms of support from the Partnership. One of them is the support through technical assistance, through technical assistance as well as dialogue forums that ensure systematic exchanges with our European counterparts.”

Dr. Elham Ibrahim, AU Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy





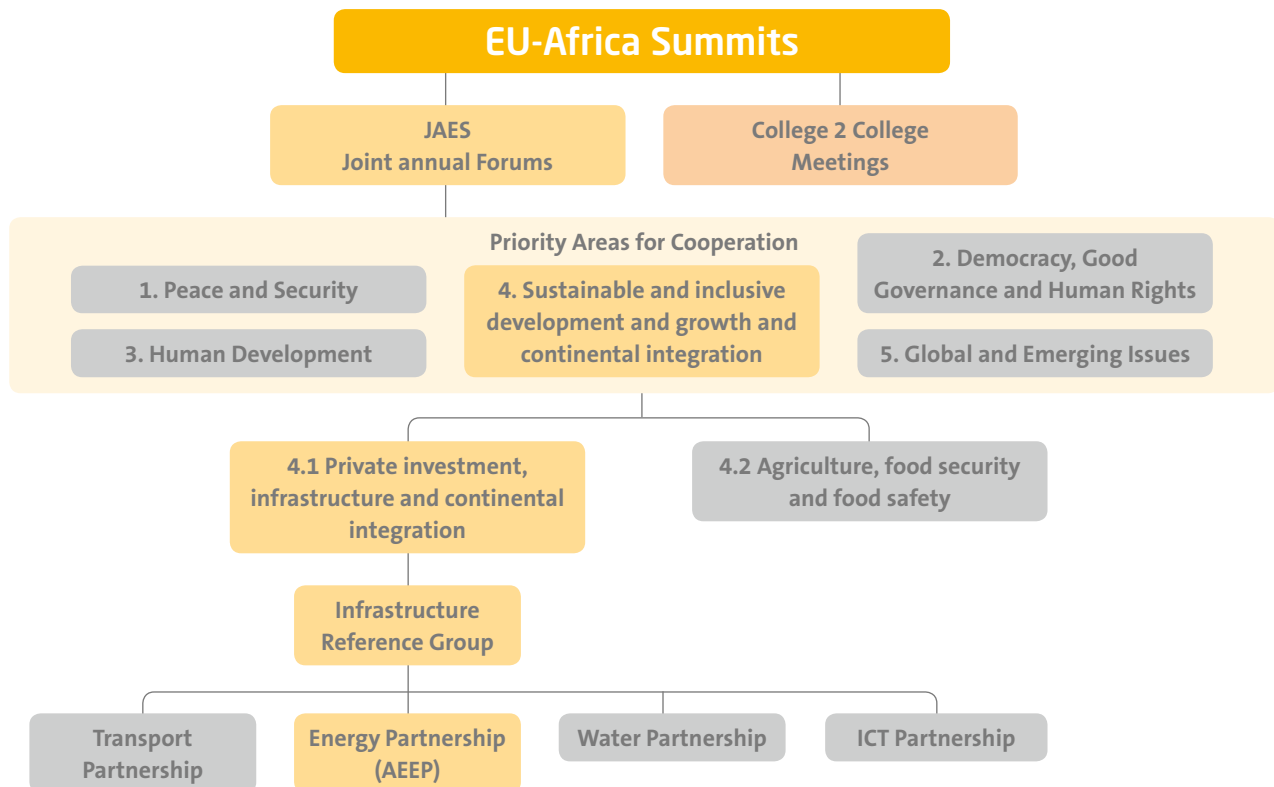
Success Story 1

Partnership Processes and Governance

Overview

The **Joint Africa-Europe Strategy (JAES)** was adopted at the Second EU-Africa Summit in 2007 by 27 European and 54 African States, as well as the Presidents of the continental Institutions. AEEP was then founded.

Since 2007, EU and African leaders have continuously ensured energy remains a sector of cooperation. At the 4th EU-Africa Summit, African and European Heads of State and Government adopted the Roadmap 2014–2017 which focused the implementation of the Joint Strategy on five priority areas. Within these priorities, the AEEP aims to



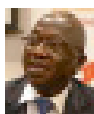


Coordination and Mapping of Energy Initiatives and Programmes in Africa

The mapping of energy initiatives and programmes in Africa is an outcome of a series of strategic discussions among major actors (including the AUC, SE4All and the AfDB, among others) on the need to ensure coherence, harmonization and coordination of efforts on energy in Africa.

contribute to sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration. To achieve these aims Ministerial Meetings, College-to-College, Joint Annual Forums and Regular High and Expert Level Dialogues take place regularly.

College-to-College meetings, for example, take place on an annual basis and aim to stimulate political and operational Africa-EU relations. Most recently the 8th College-to-College meeting took place in Addis Ababa in April 2016. It focused primarily on current joint challenges in EU and Africa, as well as the need to ensure sustainable economic growth and development to the benefit of both continents.



“To ensure effective coordination of energy initiatives in Africa, principles of discipline, trust, and honesty have to be taken on board.”

Aboubakari Baba Moussa, Director, Infrastructure and Energy Department, African Union Commission; AEEP Co-Chair

Since May 2015, the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) in coordination with the SE4ALL Africa Hub has engaged key sector stakeholders in a consultative process to compile a mapping of energy initiatives operating in Africa. Launched at the Second Stakeholder Forum in May 2016, the study identifies and details more than 50 initiatives operating in the energy sector in Africa. This mapping highlights opportunities, synergies and overlaps in the sector to ensure the efficient implementation of resources and investments thereby allowing stakeholders and policy makers to navigate the “jungle” of initiatives.

Success Story 2

Policy Dialogue and Stakeholder Engagement

Overview



“The best thing the partnership can do is give an equal platform for dialogue. That can help leverage change for poor people in Africa.”

Lucy Stevens, Senior Policy and Practice Advisor, Practical Action; AEEP Focal Point, Civil Society – Europe

The AEEP offers a strategic platform – whose guiding principle is that by promoting a **vibrant dialogue** and providing a framework in which policies and projects can be implemented with high levels of delivery and stakeholder buy-in, the lives of many millions of people can be significantly improved. The partnership has since become an important element in the Africa-EU Joint Strategy that provides a powerful forum for dialogue involving a wide range of stakeholders in the energy sector. This subsequently enhance the ability of stakeholders to contribute to the AEEP 2020 Targets. Policy dialogue and stakeholder engagement is undertaken through three types of occasions:

1. High Level Meetings
2. Stakeholder Forums
3. Energy Business Dialogues



“The [Energy Targets] will not be reached without the dialogue and involvement of all the stakeholders. Only through the dialogue of different stakeholders can we achieve an effective result and an outcome of importance.”

Amb. Sergio Mercuri, Minister Plenipotentiary, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation



“Dialogue platforms have proved extremely important... this workshop was capacity building for an effective engagement in the energy sector, based on defined mandates.”

Hon. David Ebong, Managing Director, Clean Energy Partnership Africa, former Uganda member of parliament



“I’m very pleased that what was started in Vienna six years ago has elevated to such a high-level meeting today.”

Dr. Mike Enskat, EUEI PDF Programme Director







High Level Meetings

- High Level Meetings are mainly ministerial in nature, with a mix of high level delegates.
- The First High Level Meeting took place in Vienna, Austria in 2010.
- This First High Level Meeting agreed on a set of concrete targets to be attained by 2020 while also launching the Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP).
- The Second High Level Meeting took place in 2014 where the First Status Report of the partnership was launched. The meeting went under the banner: “Taking the Next Step: Africa and EU are tackling energy challenges together.”

Stakeholder Forums

- Stakeholder Forums bring together all the energy partnership stakeholders to deliberate on concrete actions and need for more engagement.
- The First Forum took place in Cape Town, South Africa in 2012.
- The aim of the Forum was to engage with a wide range of actors on achieving the AEEP 2020 Targets.
- The Second Forum took place in Milan, Italy in 2016 under the banner “Business and Science: leading the way for sustainable energy.”

Energy Business Dialogues

- As an aftermath of the Cape Town Forum, the partnership has been engaging actors at national levels.
- AEEP has organized a series of dialogue fora in Africa and Europe which have facilitated business to business partnerships and foreign investment with an emphasis on: the viewpoints of non-state-actors, the standing of civil society and the strengthening of industry associations in the national energy sector.
- AEEP dialogue events have also contributed concrete recommendations and enhanced the energy agenda at a both a regional and global scale.
- Dialogues have thus far taken place in Uganda, Djibouti, Zambia, Ghana, Cameroon, Italy, Austria, and Egypt, amongst others.

Success Story 3

Monitoring Progress of the AEEP 2020 Targets

Overview

The AEEP is driven by a desire to deliver positive, practical outcomes with the conviction that results have to be both tangible and measurable. Consequently, Energy Ministers of the European Union and Africa agreed on ambitious targets to be reached by the year 2020 during the First High Level Meeting in 2010. This commitment to work together towards these targets was reaffirmed by European and African leaders at the Second High Level Meeting in 2014. Tracking the progress of these targets and of the wider performance of the partners' energy industries, is thus of central importance.



"The political targets of the AEEP fit very well into the targets that are being discussed in the post-2015 process."

Franz Marré, former Head of Unit "Water, Energy, Urban Development, Geosciences Sector";
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany; AEEP Co-Chair

Monitoring progress towards the 2020 Targets is a key activity of the AEEP which involves continuously reviewing the available data to establish how much progress has been made toward the Targets and how to best meet the goals of the various governments and people.

AEEP 2020 Targets

Access

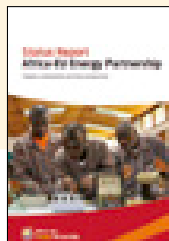
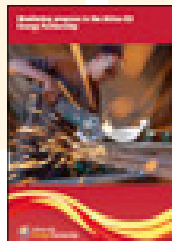
- to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional 100 Million Africans

Energy Security

- Double the capacity of cross-border electricity interconnections
- Double the use of natural gas
- Double African gas exports to Europe

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

- New hydropower
- Wind power
- All forms of solar power
 - Triple the capacity of all other renewables
- Increase energy efficiency in Africa in all sectors





Status Report

The AEEP Status Reports are used as a key tool for tracking the progress of the AEEP 2020 Targets. They highlight the achievements accomplished thus far and provide information to African and EU decision-makers on potential strategies to: help advance access to modern and sustainable energy, improve energy security, and to increase both energy efficiency and the use of renewables. The Status Reports operationalize the AEEP Project Database, building on the AEEP's comprehensive baseline study, Monitoring Progress which was launched in 2012 at the First Stakeholder Forum.

So far two AEEP status reports have been released:

- ▶ First AEEP status report in Addis Ababa during the Ministerial High Level meeting (February 2014)
- ▶ Second AEEP status report (intermediate version) during the Milan stakeholder forum (May 2016)

Some data included in the reports suggests that Africa can advance past some of the Targets. However, the progress being made is not necessarily evenly spread across Africa's diverse economies and societies. More specific regional targets may allow the differences in the resource base and demographics across Africa to be accounted for, thereby encouraging a more even distribution of outcomes.

A review of the targets set in 2010 will be undertaken by the AEEP during 2016–2017. This review will respond to developments in the sector and align with predominant international targets such as the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) targets, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7.



Africa-EU Symposium on Renewable Energy Research and Innovation

8-10 March 2016

Université Abou Bekr Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria



Success Story 4

Thematic Work Streams

Overview

AEEP has established a functional mechanism (stakeholder focal point architecture); with focal points at both the EU and the African level representing groups and categories of various stakeholders.

The focal points are spread and based on thematic topics referred to as thematic work streams, and collectively form Action Group. The Thematic Work Streams are defined alongside the 2020 Targets to follow the principles of the new Joint Africa EU Strategy which aims for cooperation to be guided by a results-oriented approach.

The purpose of the AEEP Thematic Work Streams is to ensure appropriate engagement of AEEP actors (in particular stakeholders from private sector, academia and civil society) and as a constructive approach to add value to other AEEP processes and developments.

There are four Thematic Work Streams:

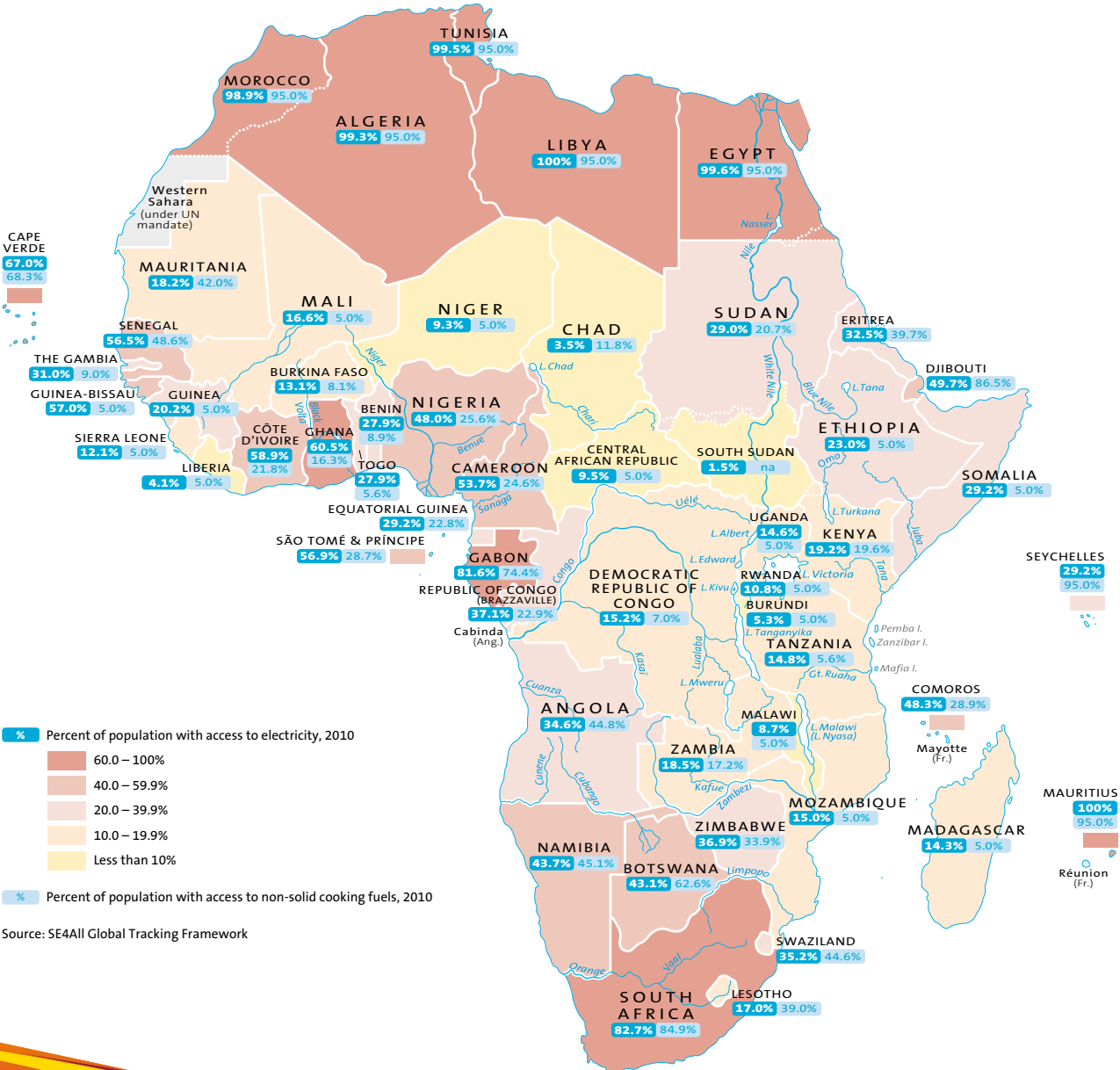
- ▶ Energy Access
- ▶ Energy Security
- ▶ Renewable Energy
- ▶ Energy Efficiency



“Renewable energy in Africa is about access and survival, it is everywhere and not in environment alone, energy issues should not be a secondary agenda, but a mainstream development agenda.”

Dr. Kandeh Yumkella, former UN Special Representative, Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

Access to electricity and non-solid fuels



Work Stream Success Story: Energy Access

Energy access throughout Africa is currently critically low, with some African counties having less than 10% of their population connected to a reliable energy source. This is perceived as a barrier, for social, political and economic development.

As part of the AEEP 2020 Targets, Africa and the EU will take joint action to achieve a 50% continent-wide rate of access to modern and sustainable energy. This includes connecting at least an additional 100 million Africans to sustainable forms of energy.

As a successful involvement and engagement of actors in energy access, actors from a diverse sectoral discipline are engaged in shaping and contributing to the energy access subject.

Some selected concrete examples:

- ▶ Promotion of productive use of energy: Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) jointly with AEEP have published experiences and actions on the ground in relation to productive use of energy in Africa.
- ▶ Electrification of remote areas: Practical Action, a civil society focal point of the AEEP, has been the improvement in energy access in Kenya. Practical Action worked with Nottingham Trent University and the Kenyan government to establish hydropower schemes in two remote areas: Kathama and Thima. These hydropower schemes now provide power for more than 200 households, enabling battery charging and boosting productivity of chicken farming due to the extra warmth provided by electric lights. Replacing kerosene lamps with electric ones was also calculated to save the equivalent of 42 tons of carbon.

Success Story 5

Capacity Development for African Counterparts

Overview

The AEEP provides capacity support to institution's and agencies involved in the partnership processes. The objective is to ensure that the involved actors have sufficient capacities to engage with peers and to contribute to key energy initiatives and at the highest political level in European and Africa's energy sector.

Aside from direct support to such institutions, the AEEP further promotes the strengthening and capacity development through several measures:

- ▶ Active engagement of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in governance, thereby strengthening the Africa-EU energy cooperation. This allows closer collaboration leading to a more interactive exchange of knowledge that benefits all participants.
- ▶ A platform for exchange of experience between specialized institutions under the regional and continental organisations. This exchange is vital for developing a comprehensive capacity approach by building on past experiences.
- ▶ Support to African institutions in capacity development and training in the field of renewable energies through Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP).

Advanced scoping for technical capacity building on small hydropower in East Africa



"In this partnership the private sector plays a very important role. Energy is delivered by companies with big investments in hydro, solar and other renewable energies undertaken by private operators. It is therefore a partnership that mixes the public, the private, and regional aspects [...] all of which converge to make it a really special partnership."

Mr. Roberto Ridolfi, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development, European Commission

The East African region is endowed with a substantial small hydro potential which should have resulted in a large and rapidly growing small hydro industry (in the range up to 10MW). However, until recently, the small hydro industry in the region was characterized by sporadic small and isolated pilot projects that were not able to scale and that frequently experienced malfunctions resulting in below sufficient capacities.

In this context, the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP) has supported the East African Community (EAC) with an advanced scoping into the area of technical training gaps within the small hydropower sector. The activity entailed carrying out a detailed gap analysis and assessment of capacity



development measures for technical skills concerning small hydropower in the region.

The assistance will trigger further support within EAC in building up a portfolio in renewable energy and energy efficiency within the region.



“According to our experience, higher education needs to be revitalized in order to train decision makers and highly qualified engineers able to design, develop and implement renewable energy programmes in Africa.”

Prof. Abdellatif Zerga, Director of the Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences

In particular, the **Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (a co-chair of the AEEP)** announced their commitment to support the implementation of some selected aspects within the recommendations proposed for 2015. It is anticipated that investments in small-scale hydropower are more sustainable through enhanced capacities to install, operate and maintain small hydropower systems.



“Without energy, there will be no health care. No energy, no education. No energy, no jobs. No energy, no clean water. And without these, no development.”

H.E. Andris Piebals, the European Union’s former Commissioner for Development Cooperation

Abbreviations

AEEP	Africa-Europe Energy Partnership
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARE	Alliance for Rural Electrification
AREI	Africa Renewable Energy Initiative
AUC	African Union Commission
EC	European Commission
EUEI PDF	European Union Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility
EUEI	European Union Energy Initiative
JAES	Joint Africa EU Strategy
SEADS	Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
RECP	Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme



“The Africa-EU Energy Partnership is a bold initiative founded on a simple fact: namely that energy is fundamental to development. No energy means no sustained or sustainable economic growth, no sustainable agriculture, no quality healthcare, no decent education. In short, no energy means no development.”

H.E. Andris Piebalgs, former Commissioner for Development Cooperation, European Commission