

2030 - 300GW



AREI

Africa Renewable Energy Initiative
Initiative Africaine pour les Énergies Renouvelables



RÔLE OF CSOS IN RESOURCE MOBILISATION

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What's the challenge?

75%

- Africa's share of global energy poverty

0.5%

- Africa's share of global energy investments;

2X

- Needed investment increase by 2030

What's needed to accelerate RE?

Decarbonize

- Moving away from fossil-fuel energy sources to renewable energy will not be a one-size-fits-all solution; Africa's strategies and goals will need to consider its unique energy security scenarios.

Decentralize

- The energy transition in Africa is dependent on the state of its electricity grid. Historically, power utilities have held centre stage in managing the grid, which enables the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. Reaching non-grid consumers requires a scaling up of decentralized systems.

Digitalize

- The continent has immense opportunities to leverage its digital skills and capabilities to enable the energy transition; the uptake of mini-grid and off-grid solutions within Africa's rural communities continues to support improvements in energy access. But it cannot be ignored that affordability remains a heavy burden in most communities and high-cost energy services may not be attainable for many Africans.

What's blocking investments?

World Economic Forum, 2021

Lack of effective collaboration to support project bankability to fast-track finance deals. This slows opportunities to improve energy access

Ineffective planning due to lack of integrated engagement from multiple stakeholders including governments, financiers, businesses, and civil society organizations

Payback risk is extremely high. A rethink of the revenue models is necessary to ensure return-on-investment is beneficial to stakeholders

The maturity duration of financial instruments is sometimes burdensome for African markets

Slow implementation of developed country partnered agreements in line with the Paris Agreement

Lack of stable procurement programmes to promote the sourcing of renewable energy projects to induce local supply from non-traditional producers

What can CSOs do?

CSOs amplify the collective call to action and accountability, and monitor the implementation of agreements, commitments and projects (Mascarinas, R. 2016)

Influence
Policies and
Actions

Advance
Evidence and
Business Case

Co-fundraise

Develop and
Promote
Principles

Campaigns: REEE
Investments,
Divestment, Fossil
resistance

New narratives,
frames and nexuses
that affect financing

What funds are open
to public-civic
collaboration

Minimum
sustainability
requirements for RE
investments

PowerUp Campaign

At COP27 and beyond, donor countries and international climate finance funds must commit to new and additional funding for joint adaptation and energy access projects in low and middle income countries, and ensure 50% of all future climate finance is dedicated to adaptation. Funders should:

<p>Increase their portfolio value of joint energy access projects and adaptation projects in vulnerable countries.</p>	<p>Remove or lower co-funding requirements for energy access and adaptation projects.</p>	<p>Work with other funders co-finance adaptation and resilience projects to unlock extra private sector investment.</p>	<p>Make the application process for energy access and adaptation projects easier.</p>	<p>Increase the catalytic potential of funding – recognising that a major value of donor funding is its ability to draw in private sector investment, vital to securing energy access for all.</p>
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