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Review of progress made and peer learning on achieving SDG 7 – affordable and clean energy – in Africa

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Goal 7.1.1: Access to electricity

- Most African countries not on track, remaining the least electrified region, with 589 million (80%) of the 733 million people globally without access to electricity
- Africa has 19 of the 23 countries globally without access to electricity; with current policy commitments a similar summer without access in 2030
- Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana top 3 improvers between 2010 and 2020; DRC, Nigeria, Niger top least improvers

Goal 7.1.2: Access to clean fuels & technologies for cooking

- Most African countries are not on track; Globally the rate decreased from 3 billion people in 2010 to 2.4 billion in 2020
- Africa's share is 39%, having 11 of the 23 countries that globally accounted for 80% of people without access
- Only 11 countries (including South Africa, Sudan, Egypt, Morocco, and Algeria) made significant improvements; while 41 countries (including DRC, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania) had substantial increases in number of people without

Goal 7.2: Share of renewable energy

- Global share of renewables in the total final energy consumption very slow - 1.6% increase between 2010 and 2019 to 17.7%.
- High use of solid biomass gives Africa highest share of renewable energy in total energy consumption - 56.6% in 2010 to 52.1% in 2019 (cf 17.7% globally)
- Modern renewables in final energy consumption: Global rate increased from 8.7% in 2010 to 11.5% in 2019; Africa's share of 7.6% - well below global average and the lowest compared to other regions

Goal 7.3: Improvement in energy efficiency

- Globally not on track with Africa least performing region, followed by Asia
- Global improvement rate of only 1.9%, compared to the initial target of 2.6%, between 2010 and 2019 - decrease from 5.6 MJ/USD GDP to 4.7 MJ/USD GDP
- Africa: 5.95 MJ/USD GDP in 2010 to 5.52 MJ/USD GDP in 2019; overdependence on traditional use of biomass in households accounts for Africa's high energy intensity; in other regions, the greatest share of primary energy consumption is in industry

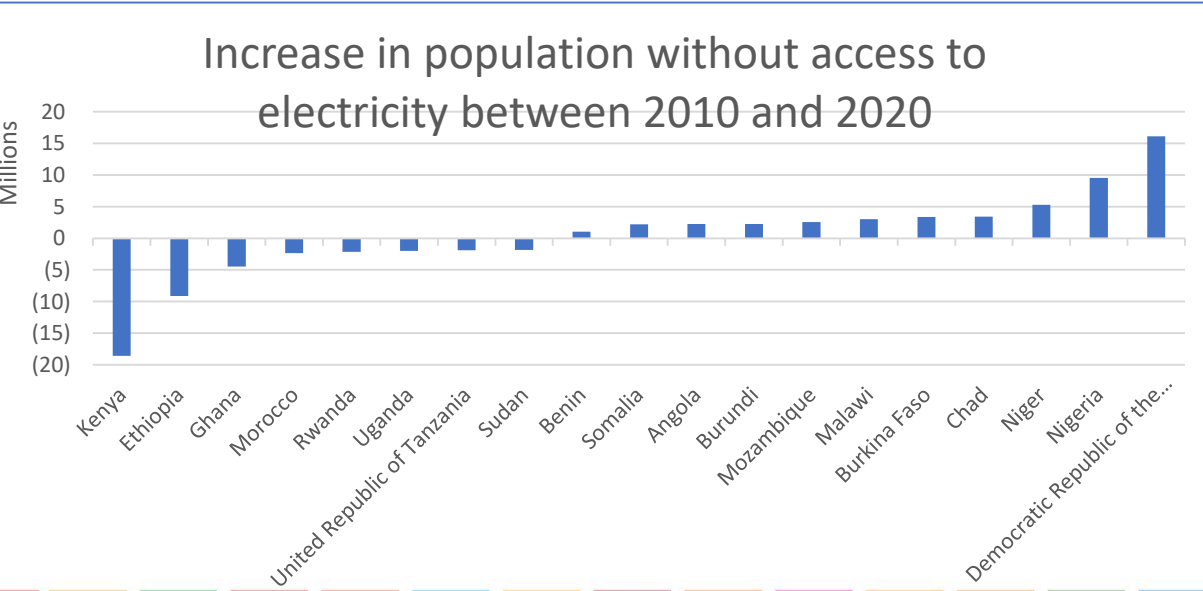
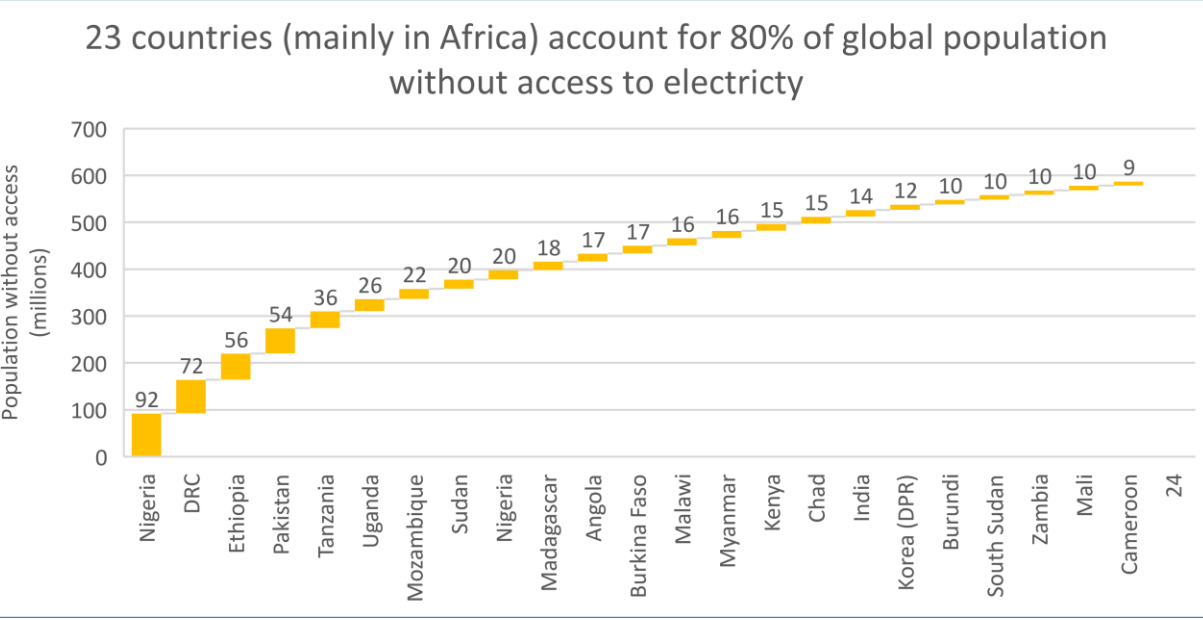
Goal 7.a: Enhanced international cooperation

- Inadequate flows of public finance for renewables; Globally, only USD 11 billion in 2019 – cf USD 25 billion in 2017
- Hydropower received USD 28 billion, followed by solar energy at USD 23 billion, and other technologies at USD 21 billion of public finance flows
- Sub-Saharan Africa received USD 25 billion of public finance flows between 2015 & 2019 but less than 2% of all clean energy investment flows over last decade.

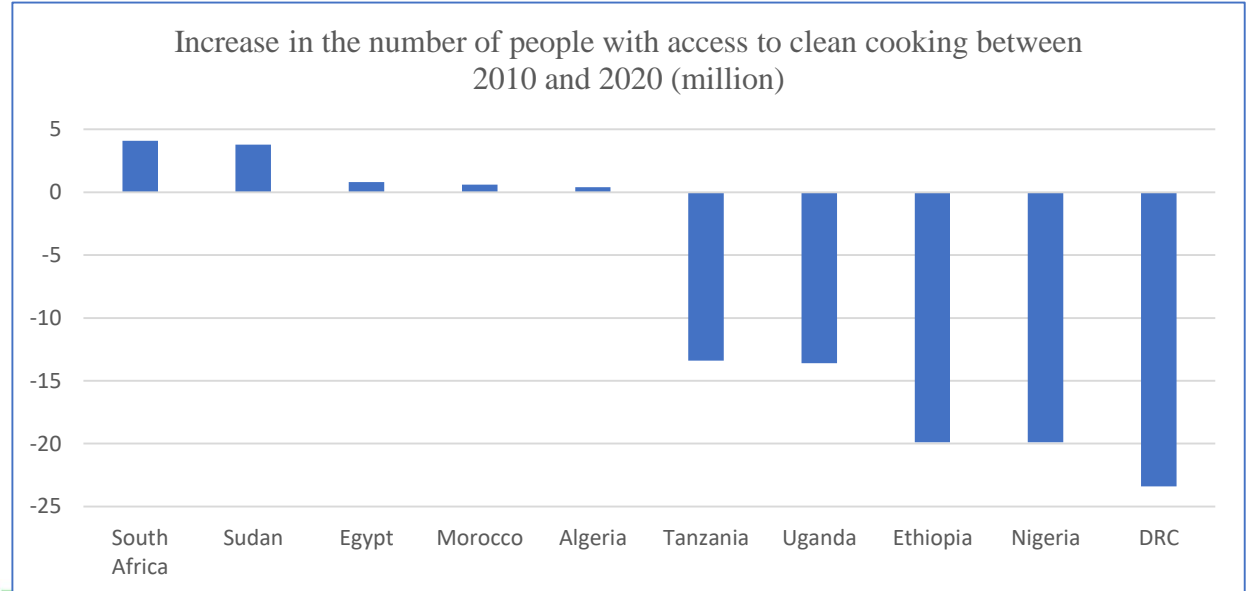
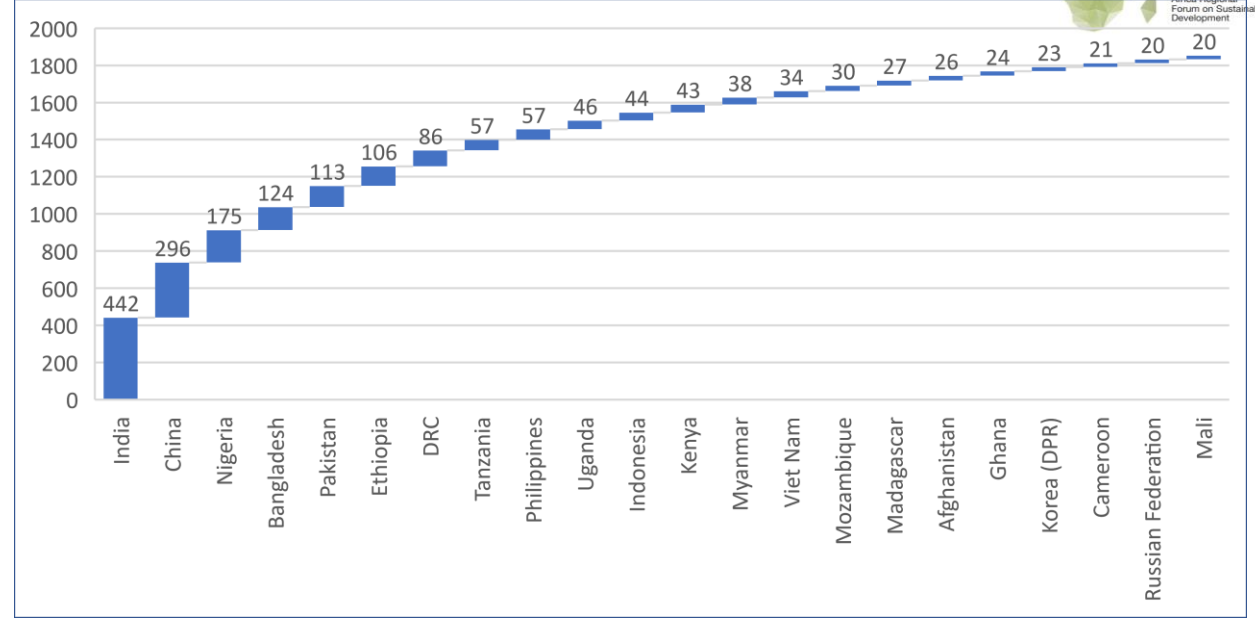
Goal 7.b: Expanded infrastructure and upgrade technology

- Per capita installed renewable energy generation capacity globally increased substantially from 102 watts in 2010 to 246 watts in 2020 - a year-on-year rate of 11.6%
- Africa's performance on this target is very low, with the per capital renewable power installed capacity having increased from 26 watts in 2010 to only 40 watts in 2020
- cf China's increased from 170 watts to 622 watts, and similarly 55 watts to 130 watts and 285 watts to 425 watts for Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively

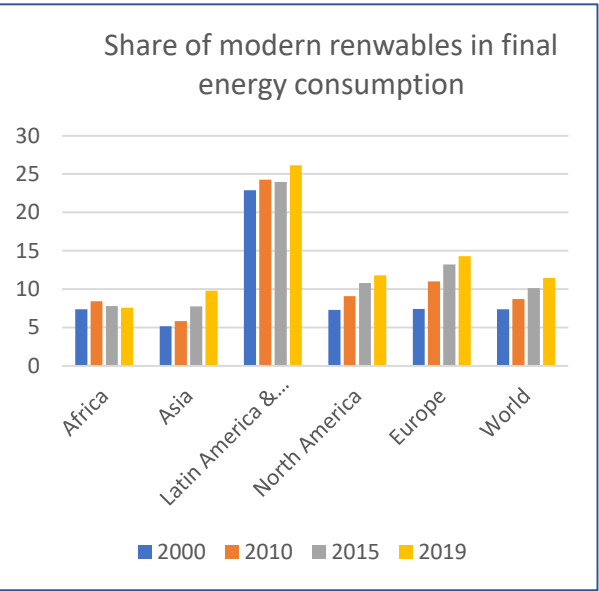
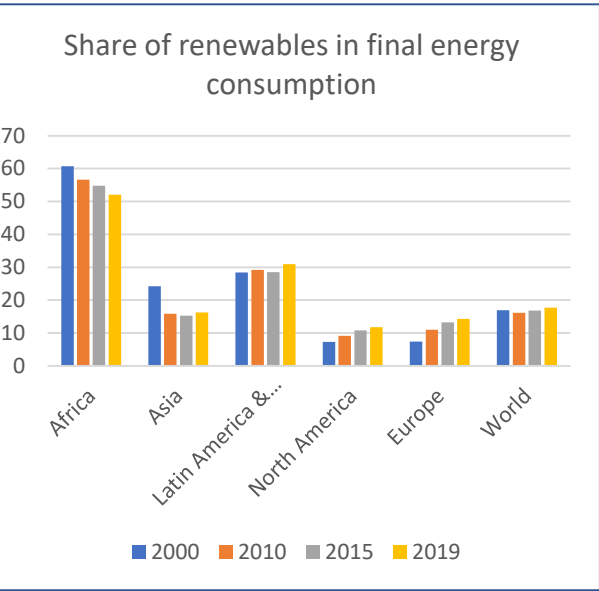
Goal 7.1.1: Access to electricity



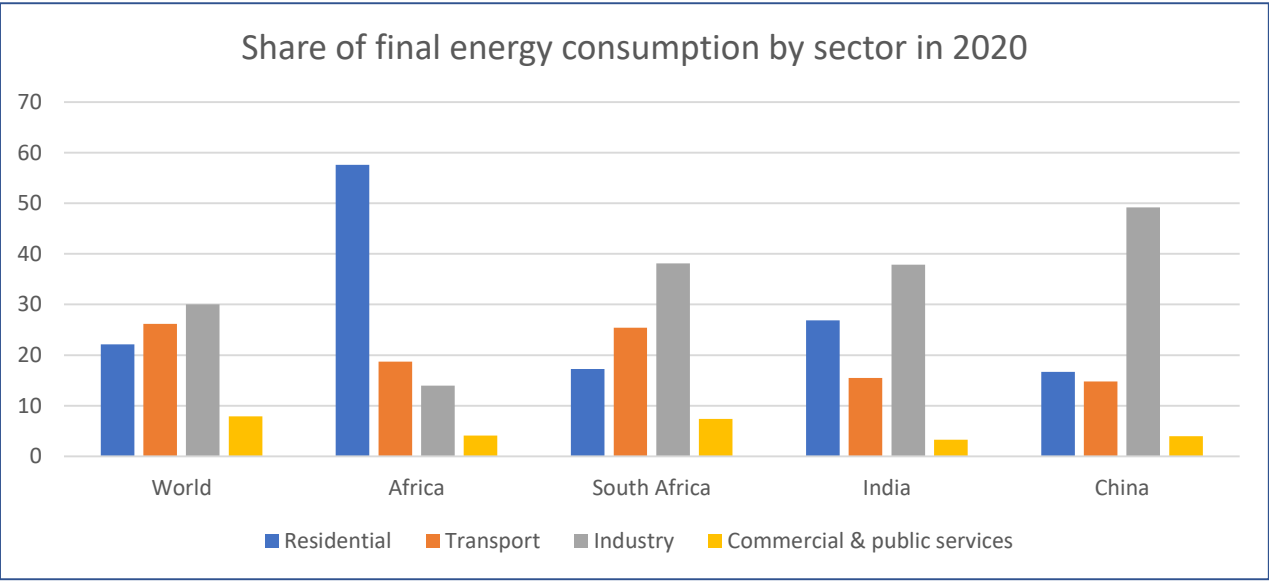
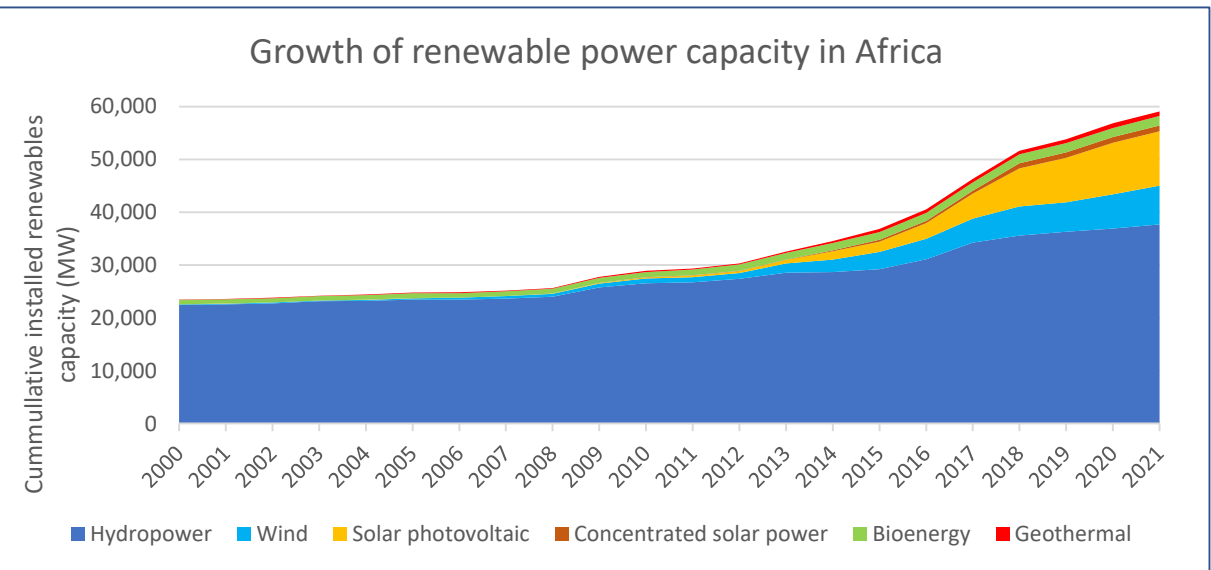
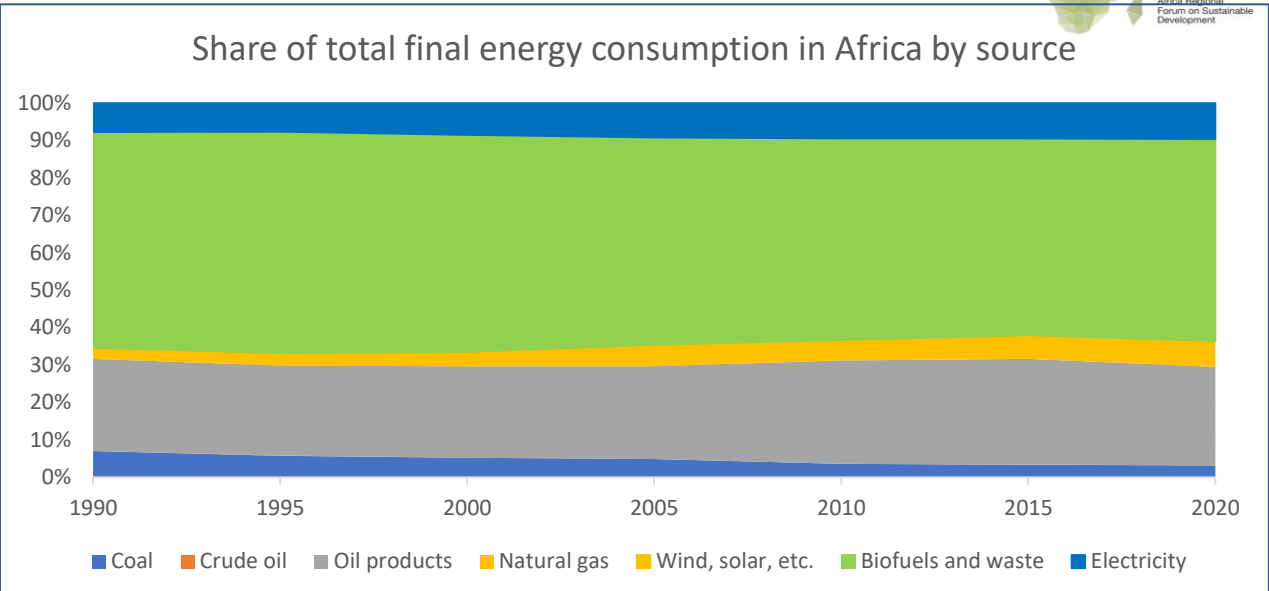
Goal 7.1.2: Access to clean cooking



Goal 7.2: Share of renewables



Goal 7.3: Improvement in energy efficiency



- Weak energy access policies remain one of the biggest barriers
- Lack of clear, coherent, and harmonized policies
- Inadequate and weak power grids
- Impacts of Covid-19 and the Ukraine war
- Policy and regulatory barriers to investment
- Lack of cost reflective tariffs for electricity generation by private sector
- Geopolitics of the global just transition – balancing access, development, and the transition.
- Africa's private sector and capital are lacking
- Need for a differentiated timeline

- With the right support the multiple crises of climate change, Covid-19, and war in Ukraine provide African countries with the opportunity to put the continent at the centre of the global energy transition
- Opportunity to leverage decentralized, decarbonized, de-risked and digitalized energy services to position clean and renewable energy as an enabler of income generation, increased productivity, green and decent jobs, increased GDP
- Climate action as an investment opportunity for inclusive development and development of regional and global value chains
- Huge opportunities to use the continent's abundant clean energy resources to transform its critical minerals and be at the centre of global electric batteries production

- With the right policies and investment support Africa can use its natural gas resources as a transition fuel to accelerate deployment of variable renewables while transitioning to green hydrogen as a winning formula
- An opportunity to invest in Africa's regional power pools to create an interconnected African power system
- An opportunity for green industrialization and making Africa's products globally competitive



THANK YOU!

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Ideas
to
Action