



# Status Report Update 2016

## AEEP Second Stakeholder Forum

Milan, 16 May 2016

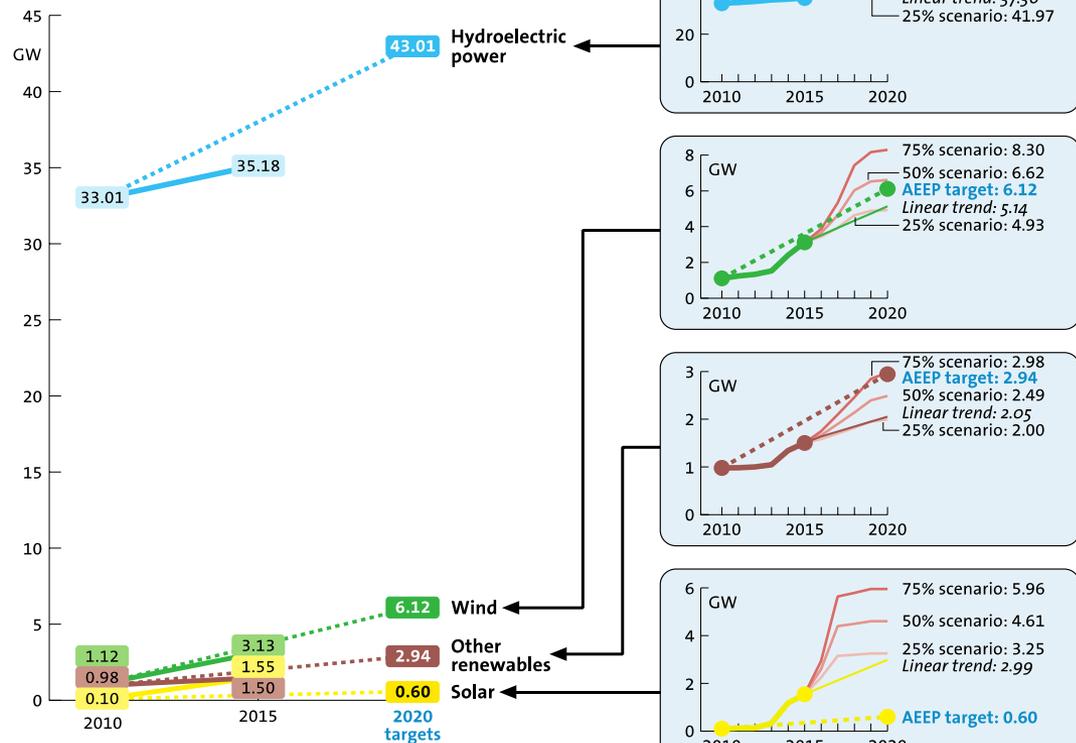


## Renewables targets can be met... and goals rethought

- The *Status Report Update* records progress towards the AEEP's 2020 Political Targets.
- The *AEEP Power Project Database* – the 'Monitoring Tool' – shows renewable energy (RE) generation capacity is increasing. In some sectors – such as solar – developments have largely surpassed the AEEP's 2020 Political Targets.
- This suggests the 2020 targets should be revisited

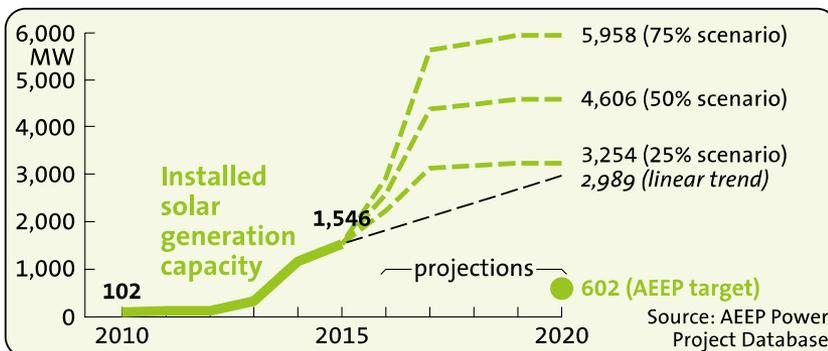
### AEEP renewable generation targets

Installed capacity in 2010 and 2015, and AEEP 2020 targets



Source: AEEP Power Project Database

## Solar and wind capacity exceed projections

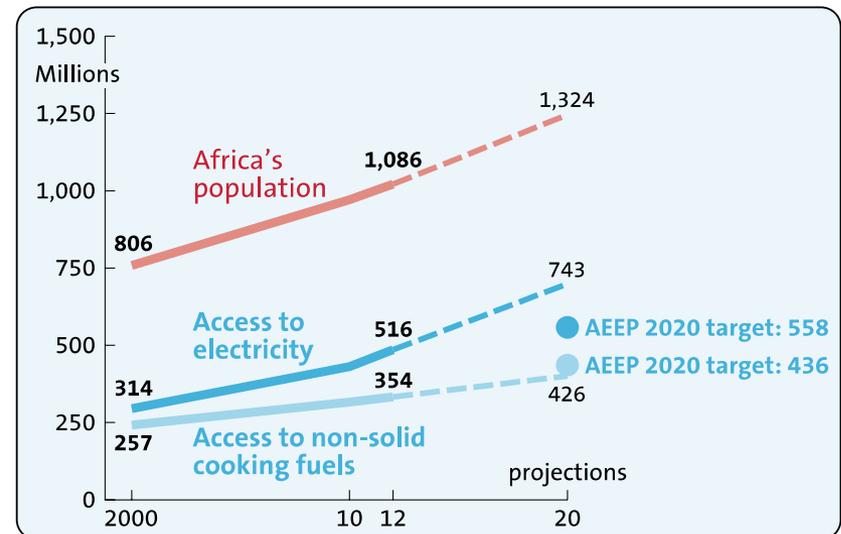


- **Solar capacity** started at a very low level, but the AEEP's target of adding 500MW more solar generation capacity by 2020 was met only four years after the 2010 baseline was set – and is expected to have been met four times over by end-2016.

- Since 2010, 2,132MW of **wind power** has been added – the AEEP Political Target of adding 5,000MW by 2020 can be met, if 43% of the planned projects are completed.
- 2,174MW of **hydroelectric power (HEP)** capacity was added in 2010-15 and much more is coming.
- 1,410MW is still needed to triple the amount of **generation from biomass and geothermal resources**

## Access to electricity and clean, sustainable cooking fuels

- Indicators remain inexact. Data show an overall improvement in electricity access but the situation remains critical: in 2012, 516m Africans had access to electricity – leaving 570m without.
- In 2000-10 an annual average of 14.4m people gained access to electricity; this rose to 28.9m in 2010-12 – suggesting Africa can achieve 50% access by 2020.
- Only 32.5% of Africans had access to non-solid cooking fuel in 2012, the same proportion as in 2010 and barely up from 31.8% in 2000 and 27.7% in 1990.



## Connections reinforce security... Efficiency trends are stable

- Electricity interconnection remains slow, with no new operating lines completed since 2011. However, recent progress on regional transmission projects suggests that, with improved project delivery, the AEEP target **of doubling capacity by 2020 could be met**
- Gas consumption in Africa plateaued in 2012-14, due to political and economic challenges
- Gas exports to Europe fell to 46bcm in 2014, having peaked at 84.9bcm in 2006.
- World Bank/SE4All data suggests that Africa experienced a decrease in average final energy intensity of 20% (an annual average 2.9%) in 2000-12.
- Network losses remain a problem across Africa, but the trend is stable.



## Financial support grows...

- **Increasing levels of financial support** are shown in data for African and European contributions.
- This data set is still incomplete, but points to positive trends.
- These include increased allocations to energy in **African government's capital spending** budgets – for which initiatives such as PIDA are adding momentum – **and growing volumes of multilateral loans** for African energy projects.

## Targets can shift

- As the Partnership matures, the AEEP could consider **revising the 2020 Targets**
- Efforts to harmonise African energy-focused initiatives, increased focus on private sector investment and the contribution of global initiatives like GTF suggest the AEEP should consider revisions to the targets **expectations and timeframe**.
- **2030** is the chosen date for SE4All and AREI, the Sustainable Development Goals and other benchmarks.

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## **AEEP Steering Group**

