



Opportunities of the Energy Transitions in Africa

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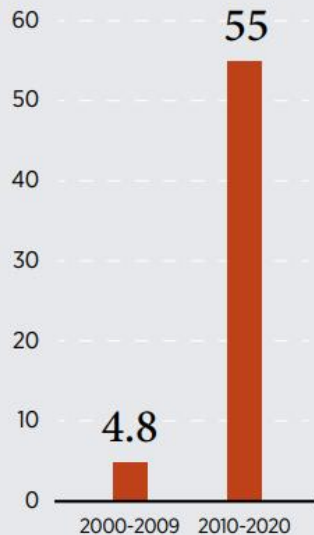
*UNCTAD Technological opportunities for a low-carbon world
- Perspectives from Africa
24 May 2023*

Renewable electricity investment in whole Africa, 2000 – 2020

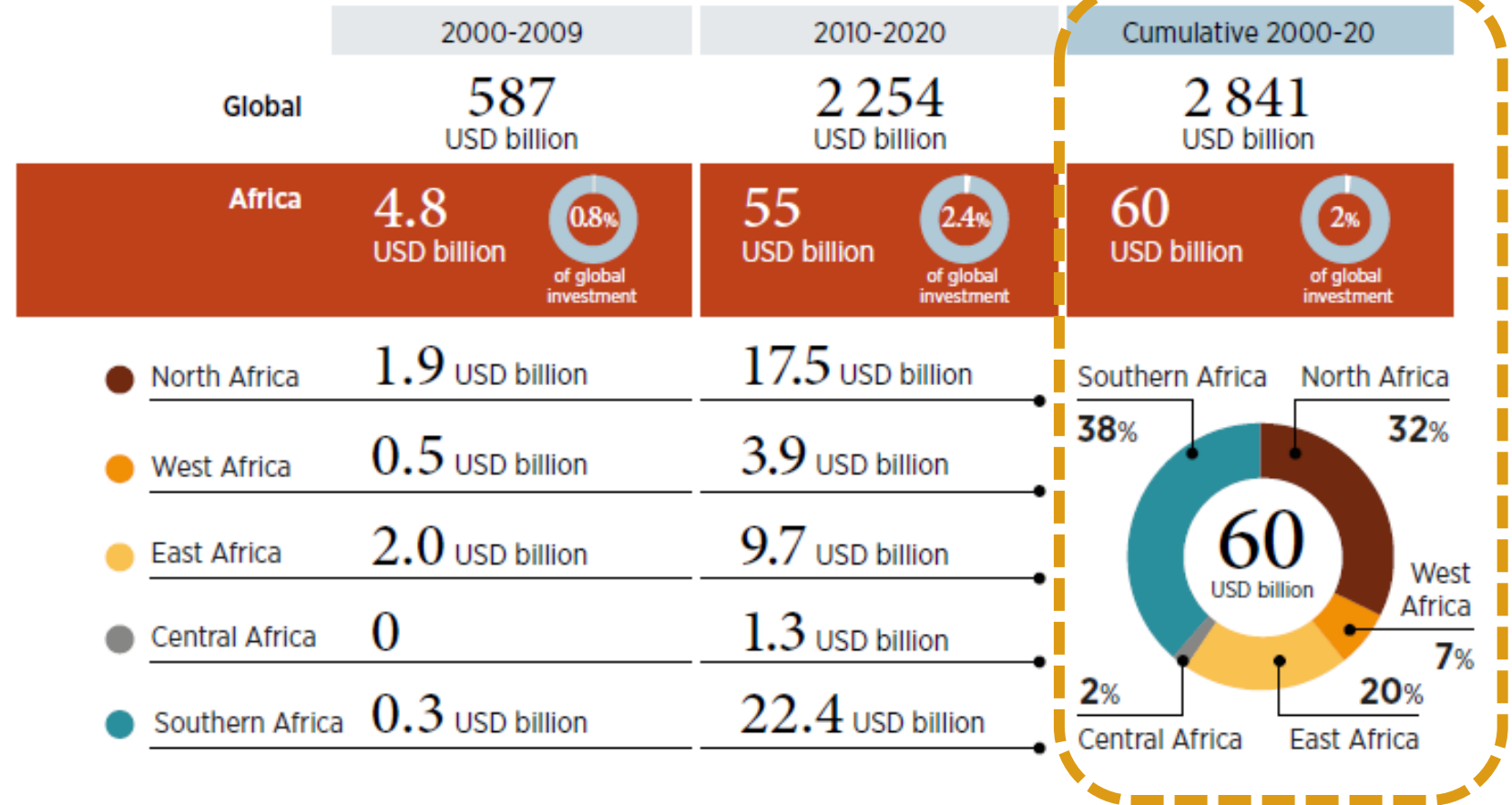
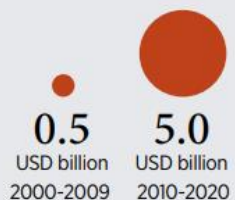
Overall renewable energy investment in Africa and globally, 2000–2020

Cumulative renewable energy investments, 2000-2009 and 2010-2020

USD Billions (current 2020)



Average annual energy investments, 2000-2009 and 2010-2020

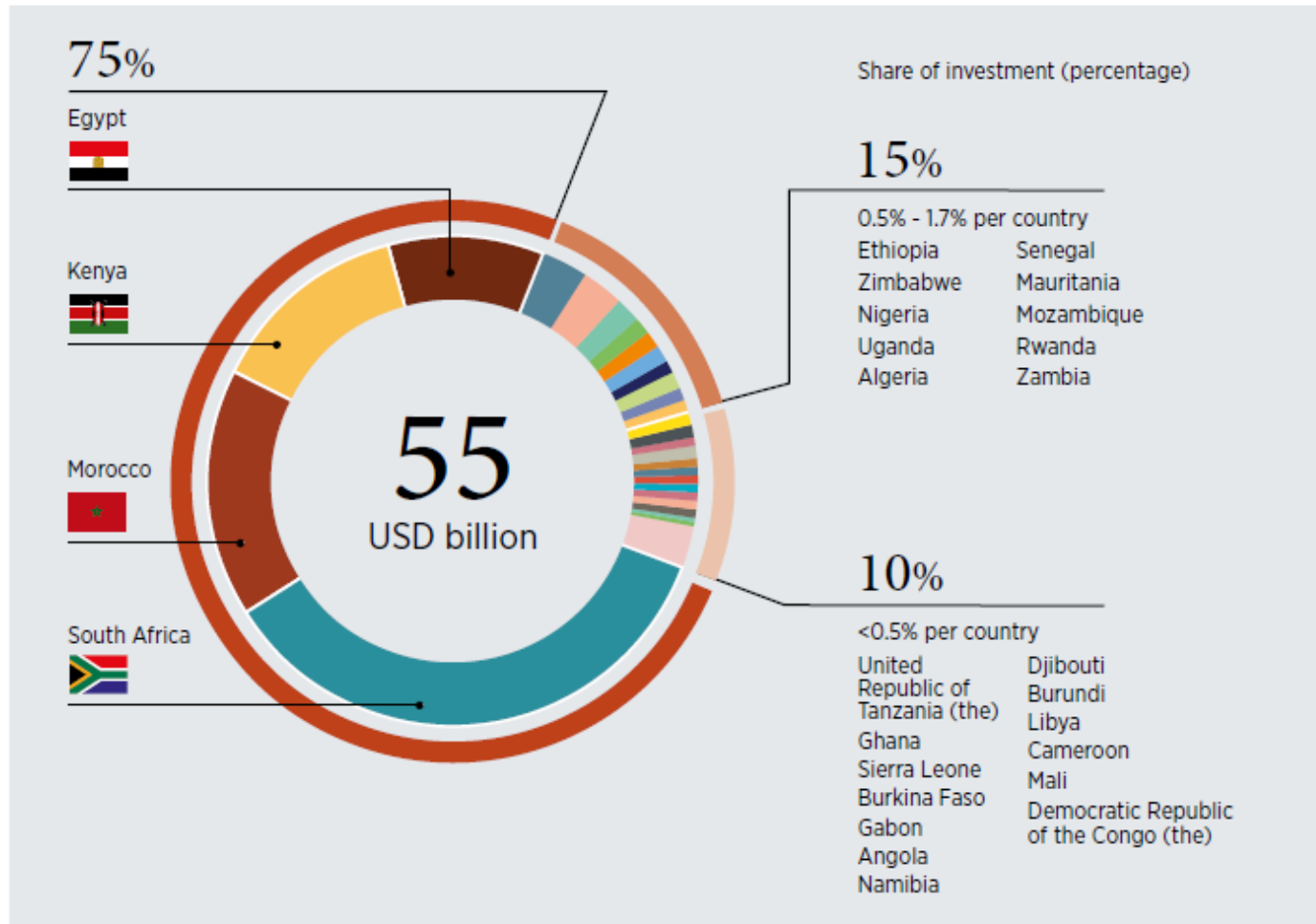


Source: BNEF (2021c).

Note: BNEF data exclude investments in large hydropower (i.e. greater than 50 megawatts).

Renewable electricity investment in Africa by recipient, 2010-2020

Top recipient countries of renewable energy investment, 2010-2020



- Over 90% of that was committed between 2010 and 2020 was concentrated in 14 countries
- About 75% of the investments went to only 4 countries: South Africa, Morocco, Egypt and Kenya.
- Structured procurement mechanisms (FiTs, auctions) have been instrumental in driving investments e.g. South Africa's REI4P, and Scaling Solar

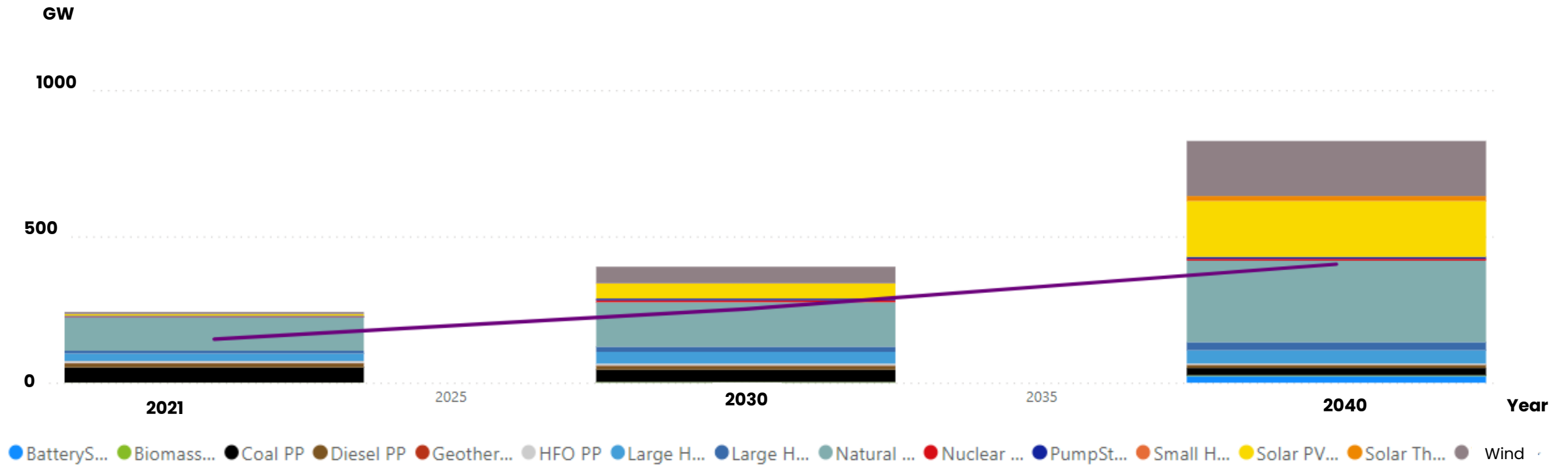
Source: Based on BNEF (2021c).

Note: BNEF data exclude investments in large hydropower (i.e. greater than 50 MW).

Source: <https://www.irena.org/publications/2022/Jan/Renewable-Energy-Market-Analysis-Africa>

Africa's Renewables Pathway

Capacity Expansion Power Sector



- Total cumulative investments 2021 – 2040: ~ **850 USD billion** / ~ **45 USD billion per year**
- RE generation: ~ **60% - 75%** of the investments

Policies driving the deployment of renewable energy

A growing number of instruments are used in support of deploying renewable energy in Africa including mandates, regulations and pricing policies, tax incentives and financial incentives.

	Mandates	Regulations and Pricing Policies	Tax Incentives	Financial Incentives
North Africa				
Algeria				
Egypt				
Libya				
Morocco				
Sudan (the)				
Tunisia				
West Africa				
Benin				
Burkina Faso				
Cabo Verde				
Côte d'Ivoire				
Gambia (the)				
Ghana				
Guinea				
Guinea-Bissau				
Liberia				
Mali				
Mauritania				
Niger (the)				
Nigeria				
Senegal				
Sierra Leone				
Togo				

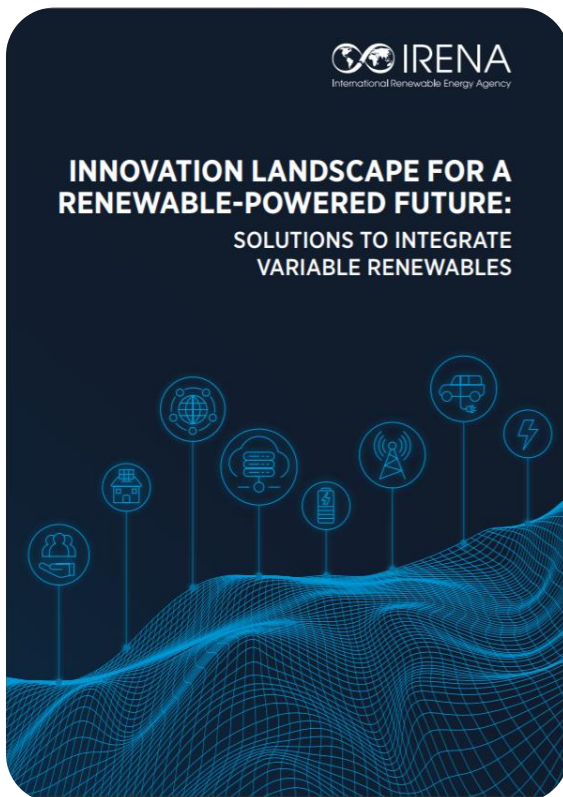
	Mandates	Regulations and Pricing Policies	Tax Incentives	Financial Incentives
East Africa				
Burundi				
Comoros (the)				
Djibouti				
Eritrea				
Ethiopia				
Kenya				
Mauritius				
Rwanda				
Seychelles				
Somalia				
South Sudan				
Uganda				
United Republic of Tanzania (the)				

Biofuel blending mandate

	Mandates	Regulations and Pricing Policies	Tax Incentives	Financial Incentives
Central Africa				
Angola				
Cameroon				
Central African Republic (the)				
Chad				
Congo (the)				
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)				
Equatorial Guinea				
Gabon				
Sao Tome and Principe				
Southern Africa				
Botswana				
Eswatini				
Lesotho				
Madagascar				
Malawi				
Mozambique				
Namibia				
South Africa				
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

Innovation for renewables-based power

The four dimensions



● ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

- 1 Utility-scale batteries
- 2 Behind-the-meter batteries
- 3 Electric-vehicle smart charging
- 4 Renewable power-to-heat
- 5 Renewable power-to-hydrogen
- 6 Internet of things
- 7 Artificial intelligence and big data
- 8 Blockchain
- 9 Renewable mini-grids
- 10 Supergrids
- 11 Flexibility in conventional power plants

● BUSINESS MODELS

- 12 Aggregators
- 13 Peer-to-peer electricity trading
- 14 Energy-as-a-service
- 15 Community-ownership models
- 16 Pay-as-you-go models

● MARKET DESIGN

- 17 Increasing time granularity in electricity markets
- 18 Increasing space granularity in electricity markets
- 19 Innovative ancillary services
- 20 Re-designing capacity markets
- 21 Regional markets
- 22 Time-of-use tariffs
- 23 Market integration of distributed energy resources
- 24 Net billing schemes

● SYSTEM OPERATION

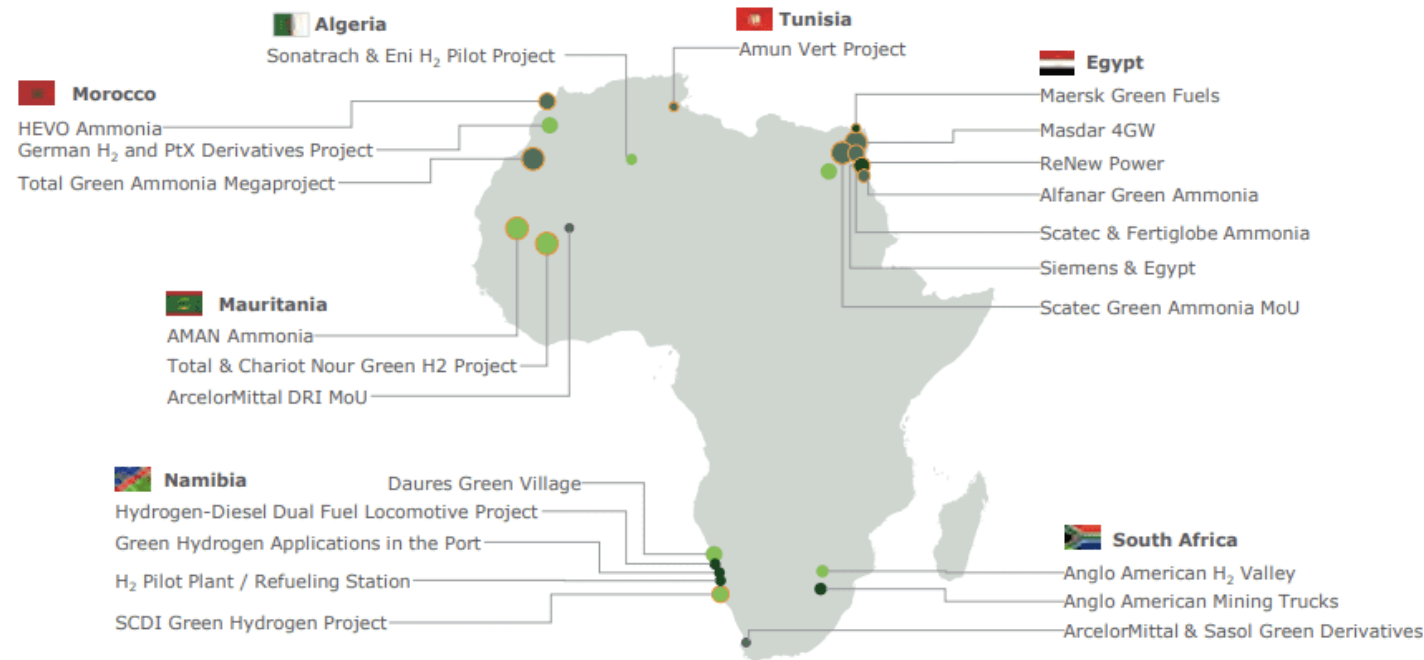
- 25 Future role of distribution system operators
- 26 Co-operation between transmission and distribution system operators
- 27 Advanced forecasting of variable renewable power generation
- 28 Innovative operation of pumped hydropower storage
- 29 Virtual power lines
- 30 Dynamic line rating

Innovation Landscape Report

Potential socio-economic benefits of renewable hydrogen production in Africa

Green hydrogen project announcements in Africa

End use ● Mobility ● Industry feedstock¹ ● Various ○ Export
Size in MW ○ n/a ○ 0-10 ○ 100-3,000 ○ >3,000



As of October 15th 2022

23
green hydrogen projects

3%
of globally announced projects

48 GW
electrolysis capacity

USD 30 bn
announced investment in hydrogen value chain

WATER SECURITY



❖ Water stressed regions with coast access could use desalination.

❖ Projects could include provisions for a minimum share of energy for local users or by larger economies of scale, lower financing costs and supply chain development

ENERGY ACCESS

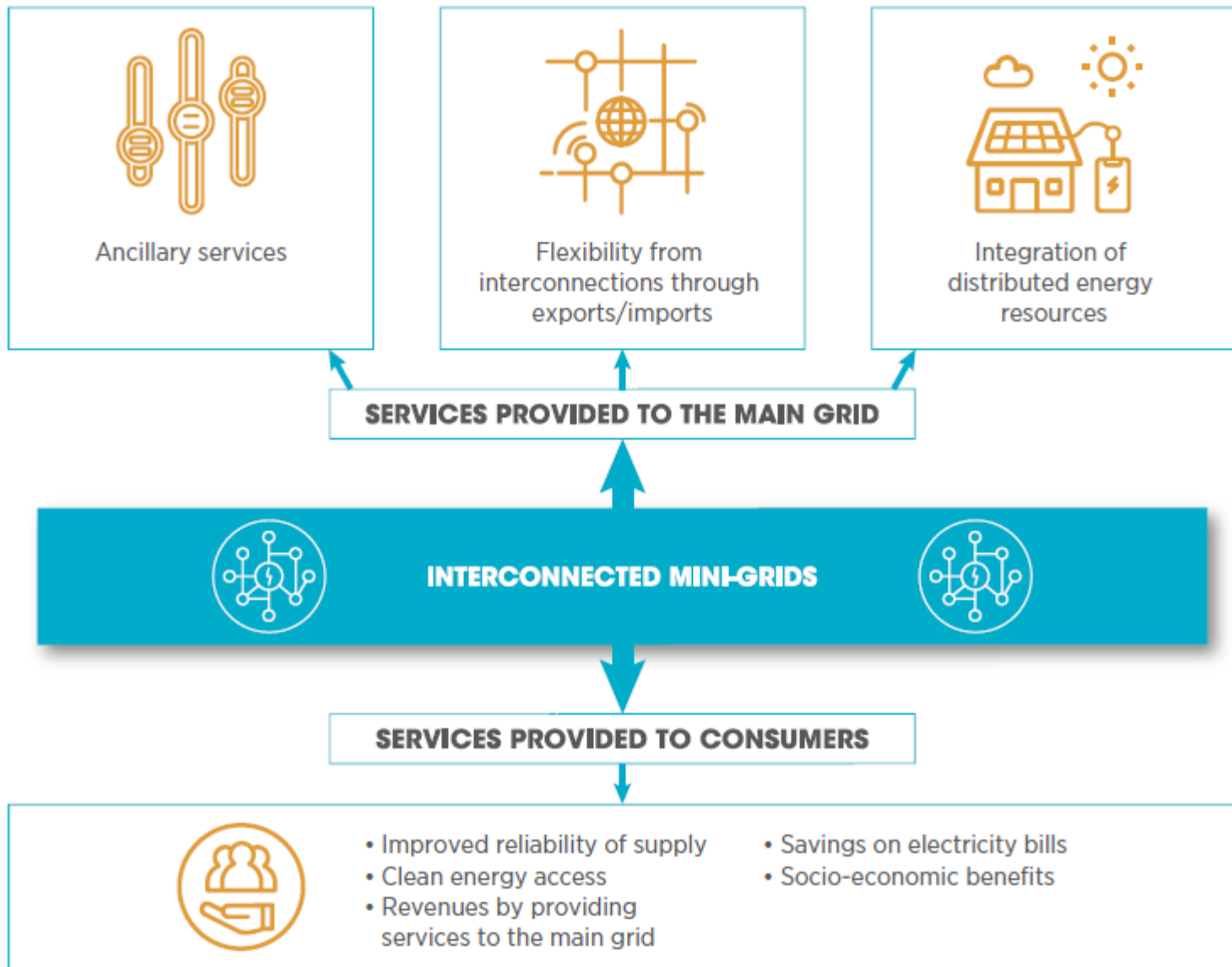


❖ Renewable hydrogen can offer new industrial opportunities for the production and use of commodities, such as green steel and chemicals.

INDUSTRY



Digitalisation in 'smart mini-grids' in Africa



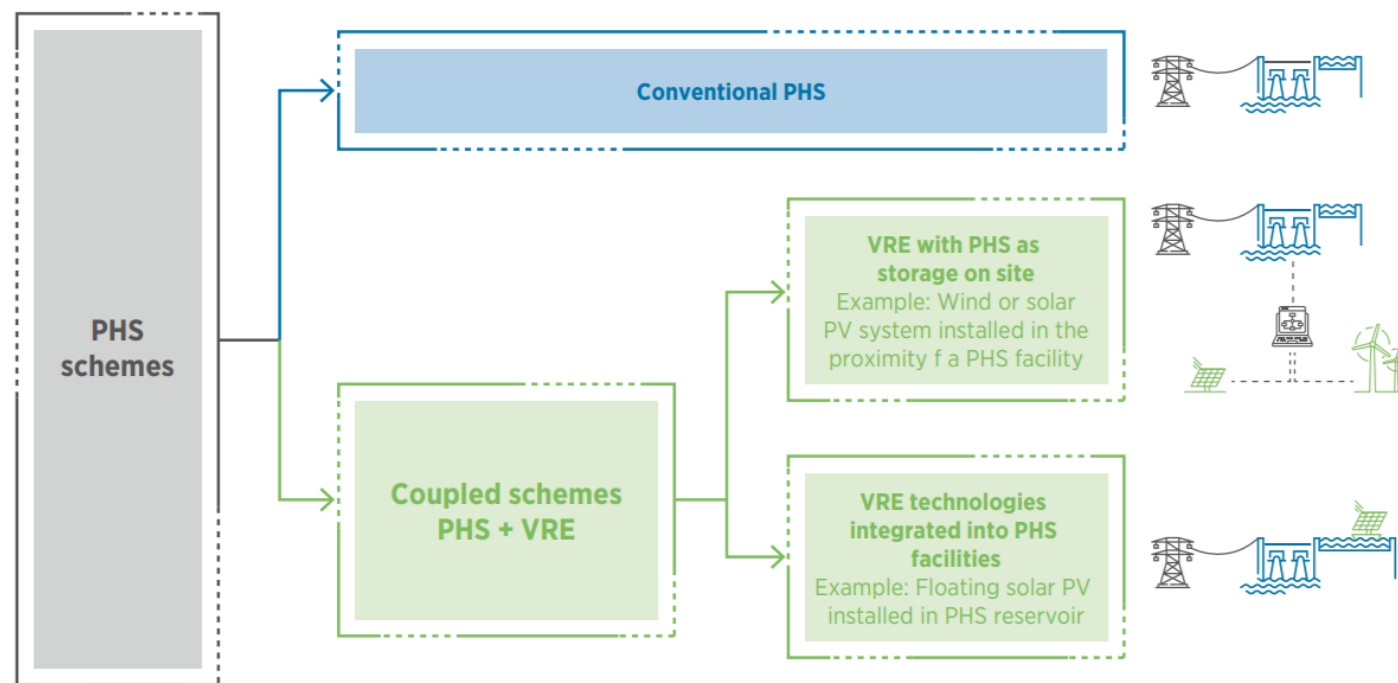
- In the Netherlands, pilot projects with renewable mini-grids provide balancing service to the main grid
- In Tanzania, mini-grids achieve 98% reliability, compared with 47% for the national grid
- Global installed capacity for off-grid renewable mini-grids is about 4.2 GW, with high potential for grid connection

for grid connection
mini-grids is about 4.2 GW, with high potential

Table 1 Current status and examples of leading PHS initiatives

Indicator	Key facts
Geographies where the innovation is deployed	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America ^a
Installed PHS capacity (GW)	161 in 2018 ^b
Forecasted installed capacity	By 2030: 300 GW ^c By 2050: 325 GW ^c
Levelised cost of pumped storage (USD/MWh)	15-year lifetime: 150–200 ^d 40-year lifetime: 186 (compared to 285 USD/MWh for Li-ion battery facility) ^e 100-year lifetime: 58 ^e
Capital expenditure for PHS construction^f (USD/kW)	Low end: 617 Medium end: 1 412 High end: 2 465

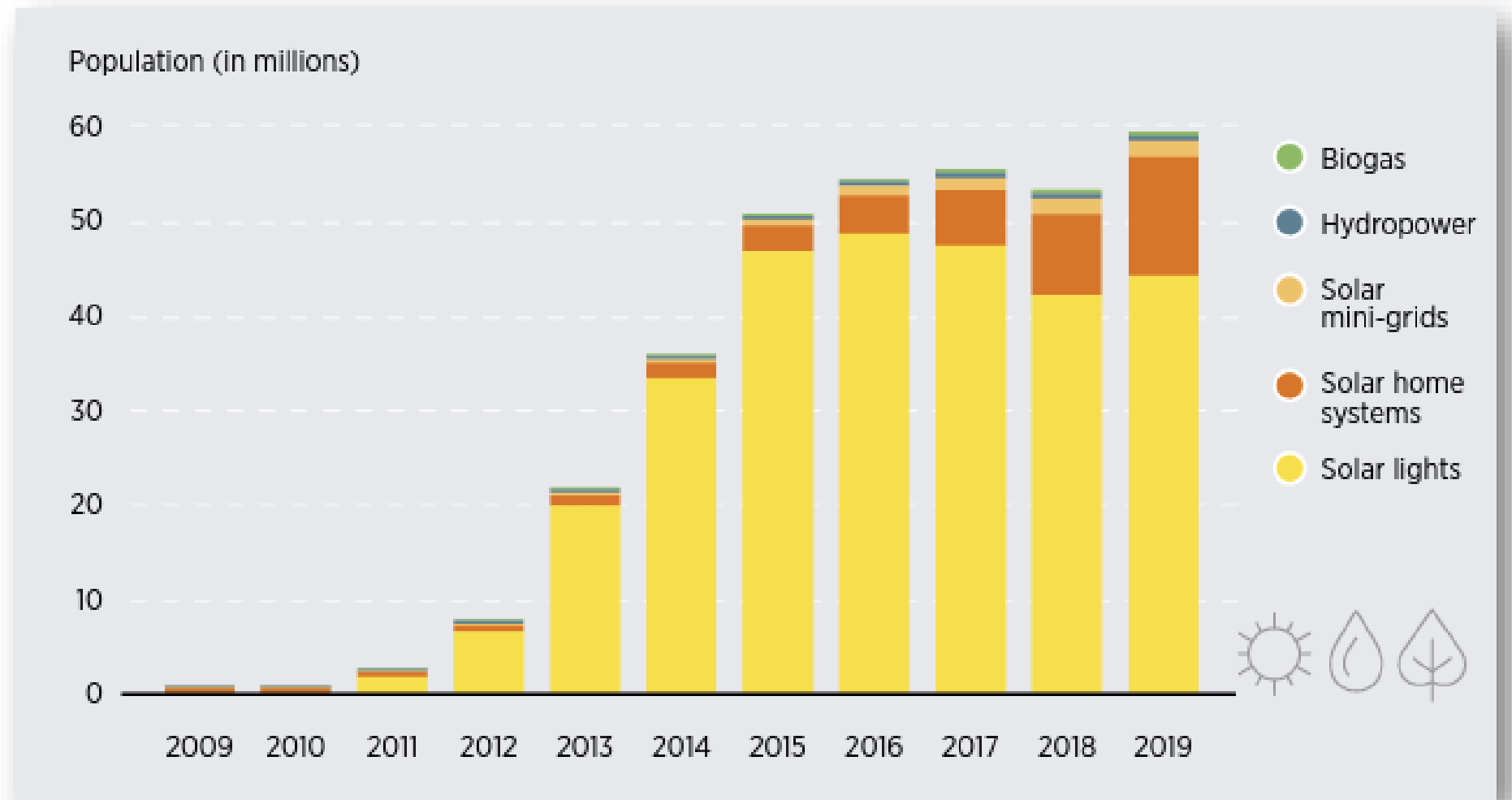
Figure 2 Configuration schemes for pumped hydropower storage and renewables



Note: PHS = pumped hydropower storage; VRE = variable renewable energy.

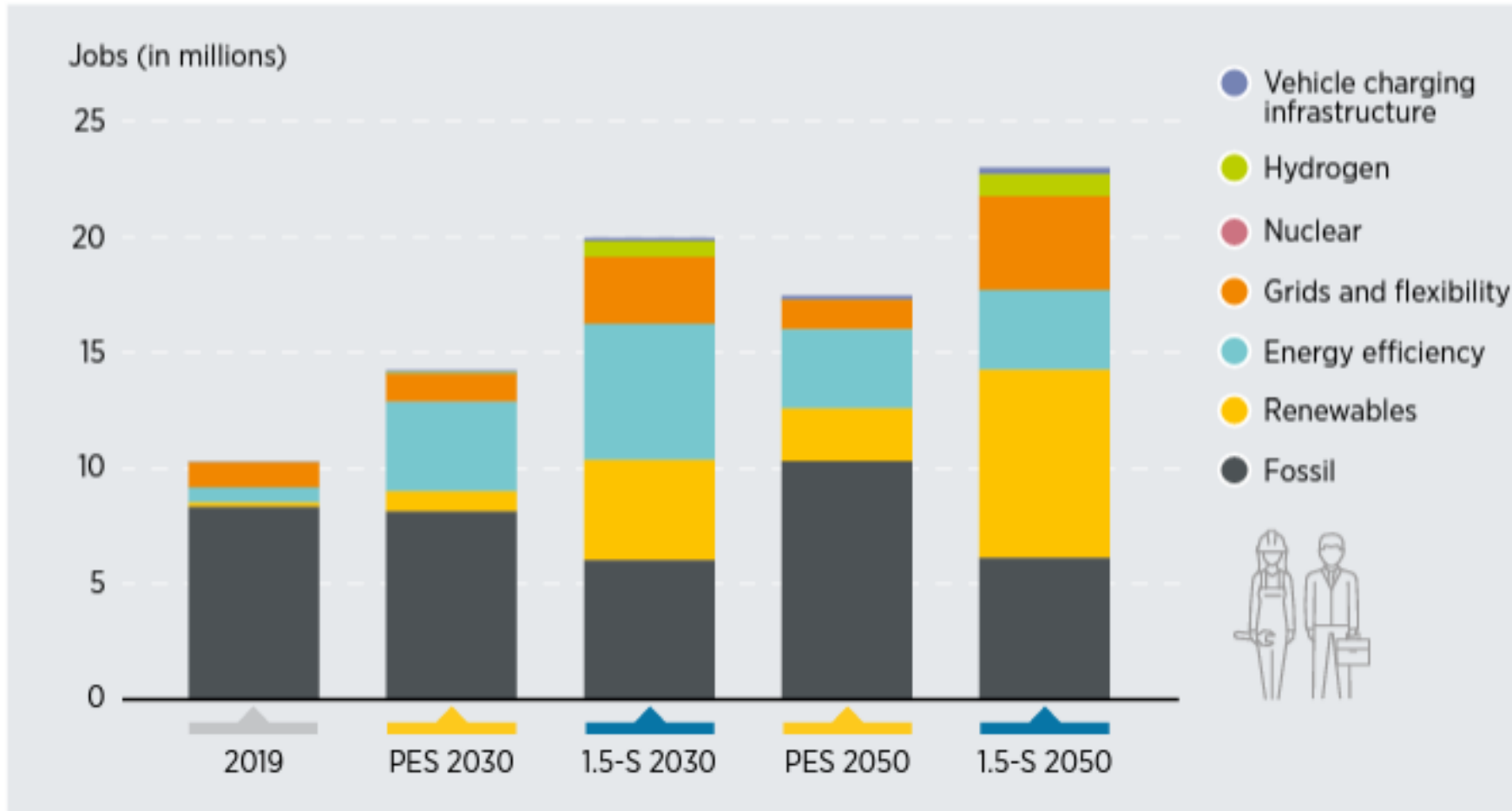
Policies for decentralised renewables for energy access in Africa

Population using off-grid electricity solutions and biogas for cooking



Job creation in renewable Energy sector in Africa

Figure 5.10 Overview of energy sector jobs in Africa under 1.5-S and PES, by sector, 2019-2050



Source: IRENA.

Example of applying innovation toolbox: Ghana

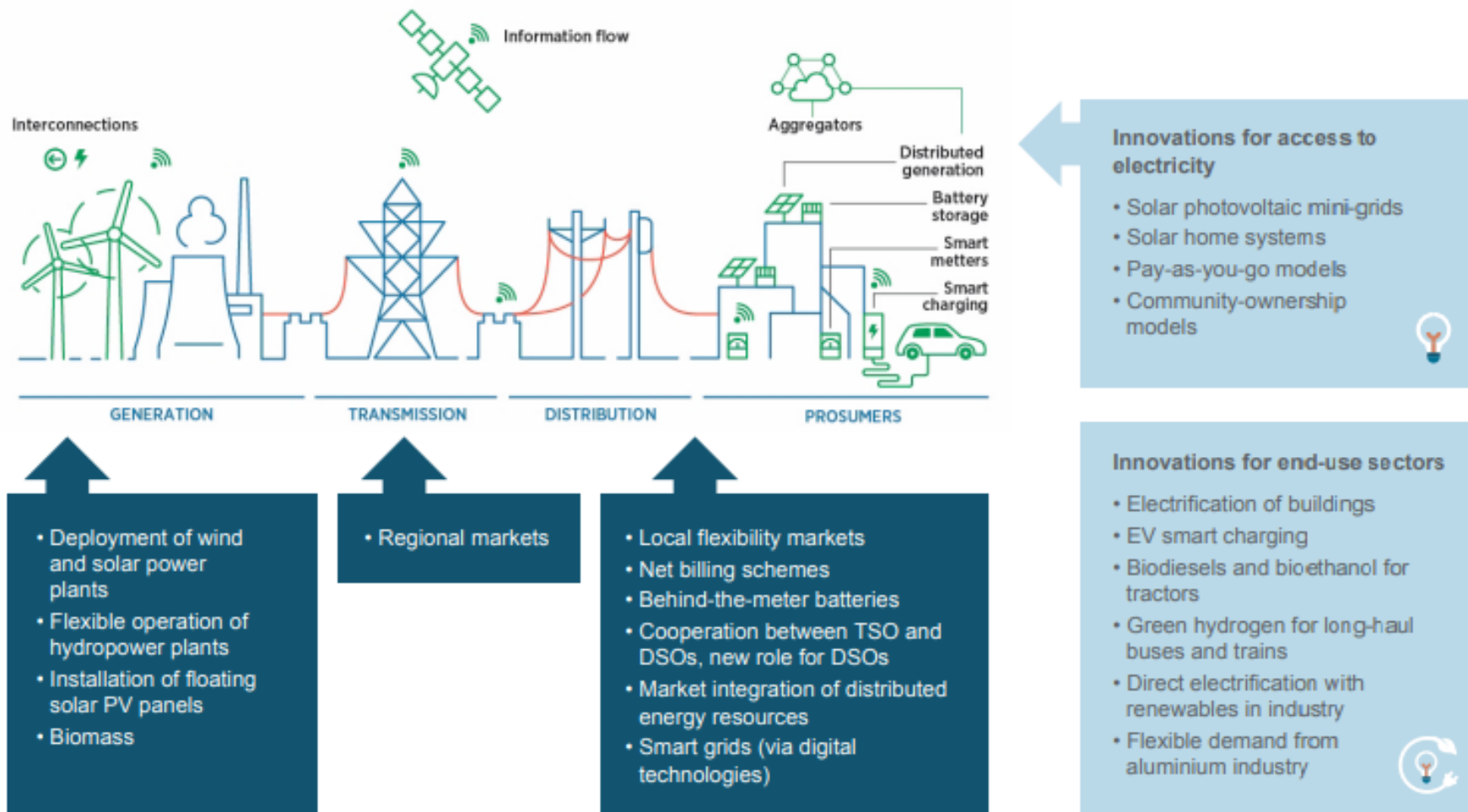
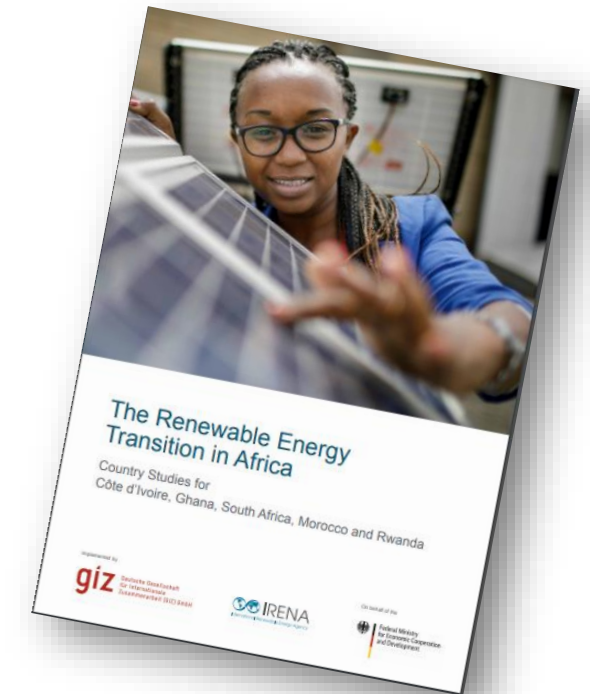


Figure 15 – Innovations to be considered for a future renewable power sector in Ghana



Thank you

contact us at: innovation@irena.org

Data and Tools Statistics



Resource Assessment



Renewable Readiness Assessment

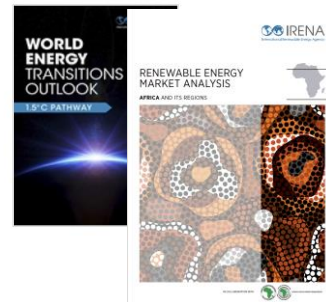


Analysis

Technology, Innovation and Policy



Outlook/Socio-Economics



RE-Development Nexus



Capacity Building/TA

NDC Support



Long-Term Energy Planning



Auctions and Policy Support



Energy for Healthcare – Country Assessments in Sub-Saharan Africa



Project Facilitation

Climate Investment Platform



ETAF

