The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) is a transformative Africa-led effort to accelerate, scale-up and harness the continent’s huge potential of renewable energy sources. The initiative focuses on building integrated solutions to the challenge of widening access to clean energy services, improving human well-being and putting African countries on a climate-friendly and sustainable development pathway. The AREI recognizes that although Africa is not a large emitter of greenhouse gases (GHG) its energy needs will grow, and a combination of rapid technological development and falling costs make renewable energy the most sensible option for the continent.

Building on mandates from African Heads of State and Government through the African Union, the initiative will enable Africa to move quickly to adopt modern distributed energy systems that are renewable, reliable and able to reach people currently without adequate access to modern energy services. The initiative seeks to achieve at least 10 GW of new and additional renewable energy generation capacity by 2020, and at least 300 GW by 2030.

The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative is an unprecedented effort, and among the biggest undertakings conceived for the continent with the mission of closing the energy access gap at the household, institutional and productive sectors, while contributing to long-term reduction of dangerous carbon emissions.”

GOALS

The overall goals of the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative are to:

- help achieve sustainable development, enhanced well-being, and sound economic development by ensuring universal access to sufficient amounts of clean, appropriate and affordable energy.
- help African countries leapfrog to renewable energy systems that support their low-carbon development strategies while enhancing economic and energy security.

PRINCIPLES

Activities undertaken through AREI must adhere to the Initiative's five core principles.

- contributing to achieving sustainable development in Africa by scaling up and accelerating the deployment and funding of renewable energy in Africa;
- addressing the entire African continent and benefitting all African countries;
- boosting intra-regional and international cooperation and promoting and supporting only those activities and projects that are agreed by all countries concerned and impacted;
- promoting a wide range of renewable energy technologies – in particular solar; wind; pico-, micro-, small- and medium-scale hydro; modern biomass; geothermal; and marine – provided they are socially and environmentally appropriate, gender sensitive and in line with these guiding principles; and
- advancing the full range of renewable electricity applications (from grid-connected to mini-grids to small stand-alone systems) and other forms of renewable energy – with particular consideration being paid to applications that meet the needs of poor people.

AFRICAN COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT AND OWNERSHIP

AREI is African initiated and Africa led. African countries – governments and multiple stakeholder groups – are setting their own agenda through collaboration across the continent, directing international partners according to African priorities.

AREI can only succeed and be sustained if it is truly country driven and built on bottom-up efforts. We encourage and urge every African country to reach out and engage directly with the AREI IDU, carefully engage and consider all AREI materials, and begin formulate ambitious renewable energy plans in line with the AREI principles and targets.

Connect to AREI via info@arei.org or outreach@arei.org
GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The AREI is led by Africans and strongly anchored in existing African political and decision-making processes. A Board of Directors at Heads of State level will mobilize political support, provide strategic oversight and vision, ensure African leadership and ownership of the Initiative, and oversee the implementation of the project pipeline and the annual work plan. The Board will be supported by the Technical Committee, composed of high level experts with proven experience on relevant issues for the initiative, and the Independent Delivery Unit, housed at the African Development Bank, that will undertake concrete work and coordinate with other actors and initiatives. The African Development Bank will serve as Trustee for the initiative.

WORK AREAS

AREI core activities fall into five work areas with the mapping for coordination and enhanced cooperation as a central plank that underpins the other work areas. Along with those five core areas, a set of four cross-cutting work areas will support the success and sustainability of the initiative.

CORE WORK AREAS

» Mapping experiences, activities and initiatives for enhanced coordination and cooperation
» Strengthening policy, regulatory, support and incentives frameworks
» Capacity building and mobilization across stakeholders at all levels
» Mobilization of funding and finance
» Project development support

CROSS-CUTTING WORK AREAS

» Socio-economic and environmental assessments of renewable energy technologies
» Multi-stakeholder engagement
» Wider context monitoring and assessment
» Communications and outreach

IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

AREI will be implemented in three phases:

The Establishment phase (2016-2017): Formal initiation of AREI work plan

Phase I (2017-2020): Enabling activities and project and programme support towards 10 GW of new and additional renewable energy generation capacity

Phase II (2020-2030): Full-scale roll-out of nationally determined transformative policies, programmes and incentives adding at least 300 GW RE by 2030.

PRECEPTS

AREI is furthermore guided by following key precepts:

» country ownership;
» transformative, programmatic approaches;
» leapfrogging to the best available, smart, modern, distributed renewable energy systems that enable a transition through low to zero carbon futures;
» multi-stakeholder engagement and social and environmental safeguards as essential elements of sustainable solutions; and
» strengthening conducive environments at all levels to enhance private- and public-sector engagement.
Conceived and developed in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the African Union Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHSOCC), the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative was launched at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC in Paris, France. At the AREI launch, a group of 10 international partners committed to mobilize USD 10 billion, between 2015 and 2020, to contribute to the goal of the initiative. One year after the launch significant progress has been made. AREI is now operational.

» INDEPENDENT DELIVERY UNIT (IDU)
The IDU has been formally operational since August 2016 when its Head assumed duty at the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire. To ensure continuity and smooth implementation of the various activities over the establishment phase of the initiative, the IDU is supported by high-level experts consisting of the AREI drafting team and others within the AREI network. In addition, an oversight committee representing the Co-Leaders of AREI has been supporting the efforts of the IDU.

» OUTREACH TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES
An AREI orientation event for all African Union ambassadors and African organizations represented in Ethiopia was held in Addis Ababa on 24th October 2016 and a meeting of Experts and Ministers in charge of Energy of ECOWAS Member States took place in Conakry, Guinea on 7th December 2016. A Ministerial roundtable was also held on 15th of January at the margins of the 7th Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in Abu Dhabi. Further outreach sessions will be held in each sub-region as well as at country levels during 2017.

» ESTABLISHMENT PHASE WORK PLAN AND FUNDING
Further concretizing the AREI Action Plan, a detailed work plan and budget for the 12-month Establishment Phase has been elaborated, and in December 2016 AREI received €7 million in support from France and Germany. Support from the Swedish government and Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) through the African group of climate negotiators (AGN) enabled the AREI drafting group to support the Head of IDU and to advance the Initiative during 2016. Canada and European Union indicated their willingness to support the establishment phase activities of AREI and beyond.

» HIGH-LEVEL EVENTS
High-level sessions at Heads of State and Ministerial levels were held in connection with the UN General Assembly in September 2016, reinforcing the highest political endorsement of AREI. Further high-level sessions took place at COP22 in Marrakech, Morocco in November 2016, and at the IRENA General Assembly, Abu Dhabi in January 2017.
» STRENGTHENED INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT AND PARTNERSHIPS
The interim IDU has consolidated collaboration and partnerships with numerous African and international entities during 2016, including Sweden, France, Germany, EU, Canada, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Economic Community of West African States Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), the Southern African Development Community Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), Climate and Development Knowledge Network, and Africa Progress Panel.

» MAPPING OF RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVES AND ACTORS
Coordination and enhanced cooperation are essential for successful achievement of AREI’s ambitious goals. Hence mapping is a crucial prerequisite. The mapping work will also be vital for assessing gaps and priorities in the AREI work areas, and help the AREI with the decisions on its future activities. Methodology and database development for African-led mapping and assessment of existing renewable energy initiatives in Africa has been initiated, and will be pursued as a priority during 2017 (see also page 9).

» MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
Consultations with Civil Society Organizations, private sector and other stakeholder groups have been initiated, and will be significantly scaled up during 2017 (see also page 10).

» AREI CRITERIA
AREI Criteria for attribution and funding have been developed through the participation and input from governments and stakeholders (see also page 11). These Criteria ensure AREI principles are adhered to and that African ownership is guaranteed.

» RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT
The interim IDU has initiated a first, preliminary assessment of current renewable energy projects collected from various sources (see also page 12). Further assessment of support needs and screening against AREI Criteria will be undertaken during 2017 based on a more extensive, African provision of projects.

» TRANSFORMATIVE, PROGRAMMATIC POLICY OPPORTUNITIES
Analysis of options, potential and funding needs for comprehensive, country-wide policy approaches that can enable African countries to quickly move towards full focus on renewable energy has been initiated (see also page 13).

» AREI DOCUMENTATION, WEB AND VIDEO MATERIAL
The AREI Framework document, Action Plan, Brochure, Summary, Criteria and other material such as presentations have been produced and published in English and French. All are available for download at the AREI website (www.arei.org) where there are also videos from AREI events as well as compilations of AREI media coverage.
### AREI KEY MILESTONES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAY 2014</td>
<td>African Group of Climate Change Negotiators (AGN), under initiative by its lead negotiator on pre-2020 ambition Seyni Nafo, provides submission to the UNFCCC calling for ‘Establishment of a global partnership to accelerate the Energy Transformation required for a well below 2° Celsius World by supporting renewable energy feed-in tariffs and other incentives’, and sets the ground for AREI.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARCH 2015</td>
<td>Meeting in Addis Ababa of African institutions coordinates efforts, inspired by the AGN submission, to develop an African continental initiative. Initial support provided by UNEP. AREI drafting group formed under leadership of Youba Sokona begins drafting the AREI Framework document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARCH 2015</td>
<td>African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in decision 15/9 recognises that closing the ambition gap requires global partnerships and calls on the Green Climate Fund, and all partners to support the full operationalization of the Africa Group Renewable Energy Initiative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JUNE AND JULY 2015 &amp; MARCH AND JULY 2016</td>
<td>The African Union establishes a Technical Working Group in Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.580 (XXV), chaired by the AMCEN President to develop AREI, comprising the Commission, NPCA, AGN, AfDB, UNEP and IRENA. The group meets in Cairo in June and July 2015 and in Abidjan in March and in Cairo in July 2016 to deliberate the AREI Framework, Action Plan and governance matters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 2015</td>
<td>AREI Launched at COP 21 in Paris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DECEMBER 2015</td>
<td>France, Germany, Canada, Italy, Japan, United States of America, United Kingdom, European Union, Sweden and the Netherlands commit to mobilizing at least 10 billion USD cumulatively from 2015 to 2020.</td>
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**AREI High-Level Event, New York, 2016**
| JULY 2016 | African Union Assembly/AU/Dec.609 (xxvii) decides the governance structure for AREI and mandates that the African Union Commission (AUC) in collaboration with the African Development Bank, as co-leaders of the Initiative and H.E. Alpha Condé, President of the Republic of Guinea and Coordinator of Renewable Energies in Africa ensure the operationalization of AREI within the framework of the development and industrialization of Africa and report to the Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly in January 2017. |
| AUGUST 2016 | Head of the AREI Interim Independent Delivery Unit contracted by the African Development Bank and implementation of the inception phase of the initiative commenced with support by the African Development Bank. |
| AUGUST 2016 | Meeting of the office of President Condé, AUC and ADB in Conakry, Guinea, discussing and elaborating AREI Governance matters. |
| SEPTEMBER 2016 | High level Africa meeting of the AREI hosted by the Africa Union Commission at the Africa House in New York, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly chaired by the Chairperson of the Africa Union, H.E. Idris Deby, and attended by the AREI Co-Leaders: H.E. Dr. Zuma, Chair of the African Union Commission (AUC); H.E. Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President of the African Development Bank, and H.E. Prof. Alpha Condé, President of the Republic of Guinea and Coordinator of Renewable Energies in Africa, and key development Partners. |
| OCTOBER 2016 | High level stakeholder consultation meeting with the Ambassadors of the African Union Member States and representatives of African organisations to the African Union, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. |
| NOVEMBER 2016 | Three High-level AREI stakeholder events reporting at the margins of the COP 22 in Marrakesh, Morocco. This includes a progress report to the African Heads of States and Governments, African Ministers, and Stakeholders during the Africa day at COP 22 as well as multi-stakeholder consultations. |
| DECEMBER 2016 | AREI Interim Delivery Unit receives funding from France and Germany to the value of Euro 6 million and Euro 1 million respectively. |
| DECEMBER 2016 | The African Development Bank Board of Governors endorses the appointment of the Bank to host the AREI IDU and establish the AREI Trust Fund to be managed by the Bank as the Trustee. |
| JANUARY 2017 | AREI Ministerial round table held at the IRENA General Assembly in Abu Dhabi. |
TOWARDS THE ENERGY SYSTEMS OF THE FUTURE

Africa has a late-comer advantage in that most energy infrastructure is yet to be built. This allows the continent to avoid the fossil fuel lock-in that affects the rest of the world and instead leapfrog to the people-centred and development compatible renewable energy systems of the future as envisioned by AREI.

THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS OF THE FUTURE

The AREI envisions smart, distributed, people-centred energy systems that can handle a mix of renewable energy generation. This would include diversified energy systems for households, communities, cooperatives, micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, as well as larger private and public companies, to become both producers and consumers of electricity. By building in these flexibilities and broadened participation, Africa would leapfrog to the energy systems of the future and spur economic development in the region. A priority of AREI will be to support African countries develop visionary, ambitious long-term energy master plans towards this renewable energy future.

This transformation will be facilitated by the rapidly falling costs of renewable energy, which is already cost-competitive or cheaper than fossil fuels in many settings.

Historically, electricity demand was supplied by large, central power generators with a high-voltage backbone and an ever finer-getting grid.

In the future, because of cost-competitiveness of distributed renewables, the system architecture can be based on interconnected and multi-directional, smart grids and island grids.

Solar PV (roof and ground-mounted) will be installed literally everywhere. Wind turbines will complement where economically viable. Dispatchable generators (biogas, biomass, diesel, natural gas, hydro, potentially storage, etc.) will complement the local island grid. Each island grid can in principle run on its own but higher reliability and lower costs are achieved by interconnecting.

Source: CSIR

“Energy is at the core of development and we must realise that the energy systems of the future will be very different from those of today. Renewable energy can be harnessed everywhere, where people and communities reside. It can be harnessed at much smaller scales, but at thousands and millions of locations at the same time. People, communities, companies and public institutions can become generators as well as consumers of energy.”

ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

The AREI highlights the fact that as well as ensuring appropriate electricity access for households and families, access needs to be sufficient to also drive the productive sectors in both local and national contexts for job creation, thriving economic development and increased resilience. This includes addressing the needs of small-scale farming and micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprises in terms of both quantity and quality of access, and entails a vision of electricity access beyond the bare minimum requirements for households.

The smart renewable energy systems of the future mix power generation at all scales, from utility-scale to community mini-grids to standalone systems. The critical importance of energy for the productive sectors is exemplified by the bottom image of a solar powered, multifunctional platform of Tongo village in Mali that powers grinder crunchers and other productive uses for local economic development.
Recent years has seen considerable growth in the number of renewable energy initiatives and projects aiming to support the promotion and deployment of renewable energy technologies in Africa. This proliferation of renewable energy initiatives in Africa highlights opportunities but also a concern that these initiatives are fragmented and uncoordinated and that opportunities for delivering greater impact are too often missed.

The AREI mapping of existing initiatives, efforts and experiences have been initiated as a key priority to provide a basis for all other work areas. The mapping will help assess gaps, determine priorities and facilitate decision-making.

The mapping exercise builds on existing mapping effort by AEEP, Power Africa, the Infrastructure Consortium in Africa (ICA) and others. The AREI will devote efforts to enhance coordination of the various programmes and initiatives on the development of renewable energy that already exist in Africa, including bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The mapping approach and methodology will:

» Identify RE initiatives in relation to AREI work areas;
» Determine current stage of development in the life-cycle of the initiative;
» Identify instances of duplication, conflicts and unhealthy competition among initiatives;
» Define gaps: in populations served and institutional/organizational capacities;
» Define a composite index reflecting the overall effectiveness of the initiative;
» Specify opportunities to enhance coordination and reduce/eliminate duplication.
» Initiate and sustain partnerships to avoid duplication while strengthening synergies through multi-level analysis.

A database is under development to capture the results of the mapping effort both horizontally (visions and principles and their broad performance) and vertically (deeper look into how initiatives are promoted and implemented at country level).
PEOPLE-CENTERED ENERGY
PARTICIPATORY, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESSES AND SAFEGUARDS

The AREI Framework and Criteria highlights the importance of participation and safeguards to ensure people-centred, equitable renewable energy solutions.

They furthermore recognize the importance of active multi-stakeholder participation throughout all aspects and stages of AREI as prerequisites to successful implementation of AREI. The renewable energy systems of the future will involve communities, households, cooperatives, civil society organisations, small- and medium sized enterprises, farmers, schools, hospitals, public institutions as well as larger companies and utilities as both producers and consumers of energy. Their active involvement in shaping AREI is of critical importance.

The AREI Framework emphasizes how civil society and the private sector are key for mobilizing the broad-based support, public pressure, and widespread awareness that often drive political action and meaningful change. Civil society as well as knowledge institutions and private sector actors also have important roles to play as partners in designing, conceptualizing, forming, and implementing people-centred policies and programmes on the ground.

The interim IDU has initiated consultations and participatory processes to ensure thorough multi-stakeholder engagement from the very outset. This will be scaled up and intensified during 2017.

As a particularly important priority, development of AREI’s own social and environmental safeguards has been initiated and will be carried out through the first half of 2017. By drawing on existing experiences and lessons from both energy and other sectors, AREI has the ambition to formulate the best possible safeguards and build capacity to conduct wider context observations and integration of technology assessment, gender sensitive policies and precaution at the very core of the initiative.

“Promoting a wide range of renewable energy technologies – in particular solar; wind; pico-, micro-, small- and medium-scale hydro; modern biomass; geothermal; and marine - provided they are socially and environmentally appropriate, gender sensitive and in line with AREI’s guiding principles”

Dieter Telemann/Panos

Solar Electric Light Fund (SELF)
In order to ensure AREI guiding principles and precepts are adhered to, a set of Criteria have been developed and extensively discussed and refined through consultative processes including the AU Technical Working Group, international partners and civil society. These Criteria serve as tools to determine whether projects and programmes pursued and funded by countries, institutions or financial channels other than the IDU or Trust Fund are in line with AREI and can qualify as ‘AREI attributable’. They will also be used to assess the eligibility of project and programme proposals that may be directly implemented by the IDU and/or financially supported through the AREI Trust Fund.

The Criteria make a distinction between proposals for policy development projects and programmes/Incentives under AREI (Category A), and those for renewable energy installation or energy generation projects under AREI (Category B).

Category A proposals include country-wide policies & programs, incentives & regulatory reforms, while Category B proposals cover individual RE systems installations (such as solar PV and thermal installations, wind power, energy efficiency appliances and energy storage and mini/micro-grid technologies).

Criteria to be considered in evaluating and selecting Category A proposals include: energy access, climate, implementation strategy, stakeholder involvement, effectiveness, efficiency, equity, institutional feasibility, transformative potential and socio-economic and environmental impacts.

Category B proposals will be assessed using criteria covering economic and financial, social, environmental, institutional, capacity mobilization and technical factors.

The process of screening projects and programmes combines the AREI Criteria with broader considerations to ensure overall balance in the distribution of activities and support among RE technology types and sizes; forms of ownership; sub-regions and countries. In particular, there are provisions to ensure no country is left behind and that predominantly African institutions receive support.

Work in progress includes further operationalization of the AREI Criteria and associated indicators, so that they can be systematically applied in screening of project proposals. Relative weighting of the criteria will be pursued through participatory approaches with different stakeholders involving focus group meetings and workshops at national and sub-regional levels. Negotiations are underway with other RE project development support agencies, aimed at integrating/synchronizing the AREI criteria and decision processes with existing facilities and tools, such as IRENA’s Project Navigator and Sustainable Energy Marketplace, and Power Africa’s Toolbox.
The interim IDU has begun the process of collecting from various sources (African countries and organizations, and development partners) information on renewable energy projects and programs in Africa at various levels of development. This on-going effort will require further input from African countries and more detailed information on each project/program in order to assess these against AREI defined criteria.

No projects or programs has yet been either attributed nor funded or supported by AREI. This will happen once projects have been carefully screened against AREI criteria and there are stringent social and environmental safeguards in place.

The compilation of the information gathered so far indicates the following (with no pre-judgment as to what projects or programs will be eligible or attributable under AREI).

The 442 projects in this first preliminary compilation are dominated by energy generation projects:

- **18%** of these are large hydro (>50 MW), and the majority of these are regional projects > 100 MW each which impact regional water arrangements, and will probably require regional off-take of power;
- **50%** of the projects are RES generation across different technologies (other than regional hydro projects);
- **30%** of the programs are focused on energy access, financing, capacity building and transmission;
- Only **6** projects have been reported for energy efficiency.

The total generation capacity of projects in this preliminary compilation is about **49.4 GW**. This includes:

- **25.0 GW** (50% capacity is in large regional projects (> 100MW) – very little of this capacity is expected to start construction by 2020;
- **2.0 GW** of large hydropower projects in country (50-100 MW);
- Energy Access projects only represent **3.4 GW** (7.0%), whereas today’s energy access gap is estimated **35-40 GW** (and bound to increase unless AREI breaks the trend);
- Bio-mass and small hydropower projects together add-up to only **1.09 GW** (5%of all capacity);
- East Africa has a pipeline of **14 GW** vs Central Africa with only **5 GW** of projects;

The regions with largest needs for increased energy access have the least amount of generation capacity in the project pipeline.
Central Africa accounts for only 370 MW of projects if the large hydro projects INGA and Ruzizi III are excluded, yet Central Africa has half the level of Energy Access compared to East Africa;

From an initial assessment of projects in this preliminary compilation the following conclusions are drawn:

» There is a heavy skewing of activities towards only a few countries and a significant need to strengthen capacity and training schemes for project development;

» There is a preference towards projects rather than enabling and transformative programs (energy access, capacity building, long-term investment security through policy interventions etc.);

» There is an overwhelming dominance of plans for large regional projects;

» It seems quite reasonable that at least 10 GW of renewable energy will be added to Africa by 2020. However, it is not yet clear to what extent this will be new and additional to what is already financed and in the pipeline;

» Neither is it clear to what extent there is going to be new RE capacity added due to AREI, and to what extent the new renewable energy will be in line with AREI principles and priorities, and as part of a transformational approach that sets the ground for the much more ambitious phase II target of at least 300 GW new and additional RE generation capacity.

It is essential that a more diverse set of actors, including African governments and stakeholders, continuously add project information to gain a more complete understanding of the current landscape. Work in progress include identifying where actions and funding undertaken directly through or attributed to AREI are essential to generate new and additional generation capacity in line with AREI Criteria and existing commitments.

Work in progress

TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

COMPREHENSIVE, PROGRAMMATIC POLICY APPROACHES TOWARDS 300 GW OF PEOPLE-CENTERED RENEWABLE ENERGY

Transformation can only happen through concerted, ambitious, comprehensive efforts.

AREI is thus primarily about policy programmes – enabling countries to put the right kind of policies, regulations, incentives and clear long-term planning in place. Through AREI, countries should be enabled to create conditions that make it possible for a broadened participation in the development and implementation of energy systems as part of the effort to achieve transformative change.

The IDU has begun exploring a number of such options. It will initiate work during 2017 with interested pioneering countries, with the aim to help develop country based policy programmes and associated funding proposals for e.g. the Green Climate Fund and the AREI Trust Fund, once it is set up and capitalised.
FUNDING AND FINANCING

There are three different streams of funds relating to AREI. While the AREI Trust Fund is yet to be established, initial funding has materialised for the first two streams:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEPENDENT DELIVERY UNIT</th>
<th>ATTRIBUTED ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>AREI TRUST FUND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds for the establishment and operationalisation of the Independent Delivery Unit of AREI as a coordinating and facilitating entity to enable supportive activities in line with the AREI Action Plan.</td>
<td>Funds for ‘attributed’ activities, enabled by AREI and directly accessed via African countries and international public funding (through for example bi- and multilateral means and the Green Climate Fund) for both supportive and incentives/investments activities in accordance with AREI Criteria.</td>
<td>Funds provided to the AREI Trust Fund for subsequent disbursement as project/programme support and incentives for renewable energy investments at country levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirements: €66 million for 2016-2020</td>
<td>Requirements: At least USD 10 billion of new and additional public funding for leveraging public and private investments for 2016-2020</td>
<td>Committed by January 2017: USD 10 billion total for 2015-2020 from France (€ 3 billion), Germany (€ 3 billion), EU (€ 3 billion), USA, Canada, UK, Japan, Italy, Sweden and Holland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support received by January 2017: France: € 6 million Germany: € 1 million</td>
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These funds together serve to leverage much larger investments by both public and private entities in Africa. AREI is yet to attribute and account for provision of funds. Accounting modalities for monitoring and evaluation of public funding will be developed during 2017. The AfDB Board confirmed in December 2016 its role as Trustee. The AREI Trust Fund will be set up during 2017, under instruction from the AREI Board of Directors.

THE CO-LEADERS

The President of Guinea and AU Coordinator of Renewable Energies in Africa, H.E Prof. Alpha Condé, The African Union Commission Chairperson H.E Dr. Nkokozama Zuma and the African Development Bank President, H.E. Dr. Akinwumi Adesina are together functioning as co-leaders during the interim phase until the first, inaugural AREI Board meeting.

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Paulo Gomes
Special Advisor to H.E. Prof. Alpha Condé

Dr. Elham Ibrahim
Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission

Prof. Kevin Chika Urama
Senior Advisor to the President of the African Development Bank Group
THE INTERIM INDEPENDENT DELIVERY UNIT

The interim AREI Independent Delivery Unit (IDU), hosted at the African Development Bank, was officially formed in August 2016 as Prof. Youba Sokona assumed duty as its Head.

Under the leadership of the Head of IDU, members of the AREI drafting team undertook the formative work behind AREI. In the process of operationalizing AREI a number of these experts have joined the interim IDU as consultants. Staffing of the IDU is underway.

CORE MEMBERS OF THE INTERIM IDU INCLUDE:

Prof. Youba Sokona. Head of the interim Independent Delivery Unit and Special Advisor for Sustainable Development at the South Centre. With over 35 years of experience addressing energy, climate change, environment and sustainable development in Africa, he is a well-known, leading global figure with deep knowledge, extensive policy experience and an unreserved personal commitment to African led development. He is currently one of the Vice-Chairs of IPCC and was previously Coordinator of the African Climate Policy Centre and Executive Secretary of the Sahara and the Sahel Observatory and is affiliated with numerous boards, scientific committees, universities, and organisations.

Lawrence Agbemabiese. Associate Professor at the Energy and Environmental Policy (ENEP) program, University of Delaware focusing on technological innovation systems, clean energy technology transfer, low-carbon energy-development transitions, and analyses of developing societies as complex adaptive systems. Leading criteria and project development and supporting the mapping and outreach activities for the IDU.

Yacob Mulugetta. Professor of Energy and Development Policy at the Department of Science, Technology, Engineering & Public Policy (STEaPP) at University College London. Previously, academic staff at the Centre for Environmental Strategy, University of Surrey, UK and staff member of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) at the UN Economic Commission for Africa. Leading mapping and development of country programmes and outreach, and supporting the criteria and project development activities.

Niclas Hällström. Founder and director of What Next Forum, and senior fellow at the Center for Environment and Development Studies at Uppsala University. Has extensive experience from exploratory multi-stakeholder processes on environment and development issues, including renewable energy, climate change and development. Leading multi-stakeholder engagement, social and environmental safeguards and communications for the IDU.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE DRAFTING TEAM (ACTIVE UNTIL IDU ESTABLISHED) INCLUDE:

Matthew Stilwell. Advisor to the Chair of the African Group of Climate Change Negotiators at the UN climate change negotiations, and Director of the Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development in Geneva. He has counseled governments, international- and non-governmental organizations in multilateral negotiations on climate change, energy and trade. Advising on legal and institutional issues relating to AREI.

Mark Radka. Head of UN Environment’s Energy, Climate, and Technology Branch, where he is responsible for managing UNEP’s efforts to link the global energy and environment agendas. UNEP’s work in this area focuses on reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through greater use of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency. He has particular interest in technology needs of developing countries and has contributed to the IPCC process.

Kevin Urama. Senior Advisor to the President of the African Development Bank Group on Inclusive and Green Growth – Strategy, Policy Development & Implementation. He has held various executive management positions in academia, international organizations and in the private sector in Europe and Africa. His current roles include guiding and supporting African Development Bank-wide efforts on energy, climate change, agriculture and natural resources management.
AREI WEBSITE MATERIAL

The AREI website (www.arei.org) contains all AREI publications in English and French for download as well as videos and other material.

VIDEO

AREI overview  AREI COP22 presentations  Voices on AREI

PUBLICATIONS

- Framework Document
- Action Plan
- Criteria
- Brochure
- Summary Document
- Progress report
- Other material

Engage! Get in touch with AREI on info@arei.org or outreach@arei.org