

SADC Infrastructure Presentation

3rd Japan-Africa Business Forum

Theme: Light and Power Southern Africa

Virtual Meeting 29 June to 8 July 2021





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SADC Member States

- SADC was established as a development coordinating conference (SADCC) in 1980 and transformed into Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992.
- ✓ It is an inter-governmental organization 16 Southern African Member States as at August 2017.
- Combined Population of close to 340,000,000 Inhabitants































Key Policy , Strategies and Implementation Frameworks

- RISDP 2020–2030 covers six strategic priority areas:
 - The Foundation: Peace, Security, and Good Governance;
 - Pillar I: Industrial Development and Market Integration;
 - Pillar II: Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration;
 - Pillar III: Social and Human Capital Development;
 - Cross-cutting issues including Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management; and
 - Strategic Management of RISDP 2020–2030.

- Protocols on Transport, Communications and Meteorology, Energy and Water, Trade, Finance and Investment
- RIDMP-Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (2012-2027)
- SADC Corridors Development Strategy (2008),
- SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Road Map (2015-2063)
- Declarations, Tripartite, Continental & International Agreements and Conventions
- > SAPP Pool Plan (2017)

- ➤ Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan 2016
- Regional Energy Access Strategy and Action Plan
- Regional Gas Masterplan Phase I
- Market and Investment Framework for SADC Power Projects
- SADC Industrial Energy Efficiency Programme





SADC Energy Programme

Objectives - to facilitate and coordinate and achieve availability of sufficient, reliable, least cost energy services that will assist in the attainment of economic growth, industrialisation and the eradication of poverty whilst ensuring the environmentally sustainable use of energy resources in the SADC Region

ENERGISING SADC
REGIONAL INTEGRATON, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION
BY 2027

Achieving adequate, reliable, least-cost, environmentally sustainable energy service

Institutions, Capacity Building and Finance

SADC Energy Sector Plan Key Areas



Developing
Regional
Power
generation
and
transmission
projects

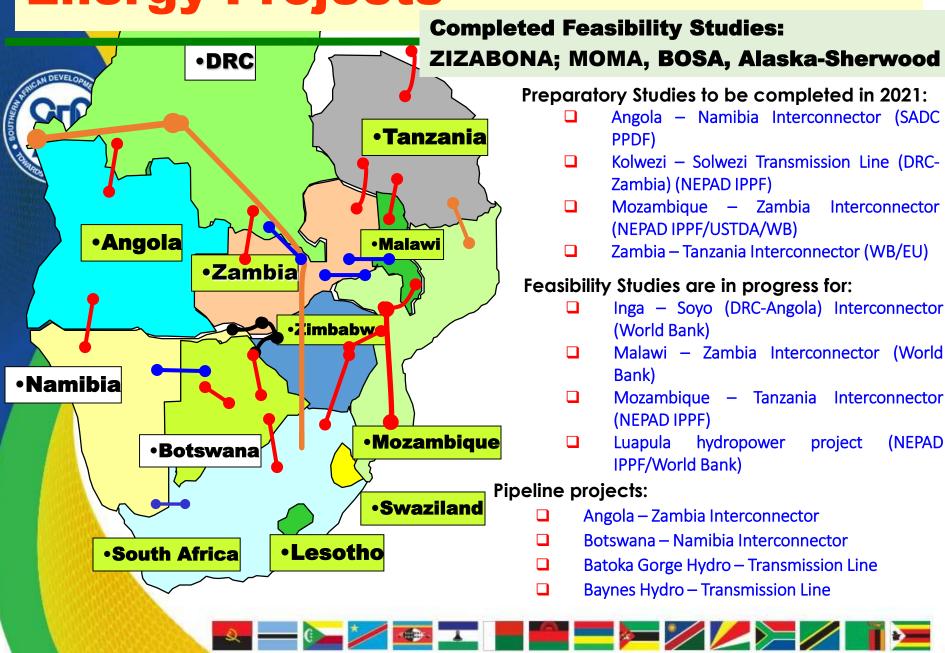
Promoting
Renewable
energy
Resources
and Energy
Efficiency
Subprogrammes

Developing Oil and Gas - Production; Refineries; Pipelines and Storage capacity; Regional Gas Committee

Coal,
Nuclear
Power
and
Energy
&
Climate
Change



Energy Projects





Regional Programmes and Projects Investments Opportunities

- SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility
 - List of infrastructure projects ready for investments
- Regional Transmission Infrastructure Financing Facility
 - Potential transmission corridors for investments
- SADC Regional Gas Master Plan Phase II
 - Investment blueprint for gas infrastructure, Gas to power projects
- Mega Solar for Southern Africa
 - Botswana and Namibia





A Facility that will address the lack of investments in regional transmission infrastructure in SADC and support the objectives of SAPP Members



Why integration?



What needs to be done?



How can it be achieved?

- Regional-level
 - Cost savings of \$37-42 billion for the region (SAPP Pool Plan)
 - Integration of low-carbon sources and improved climate resilience
 - Enhanced security of supply
 - Access to more cost-efficient sources
 - Ability to mitigate supply shocks
 - Increased access/electrification
- Country-level: All countries have positive economic benefits, although at different scale

- Growing but still underdeveloped trading market & transmission bottlenecks
- The SAPP Pool Plan gives a strong starting point for identifying transmission project
- However, further support is required to strengthen the business cases for specific projects and accelerate financing
- The business-as-usual approach of developing transmission (bilateral commercial trading agreement) has produced limited results
- RTIFF as a regional facility can provide an innovative solution
- RTIFF is underpinned by a new approach to developing and financing priority regional transmission projects

Enabled and supported by

Priority measures, including:

- Cost-reflective transmission pricing methodology
- Congestion management & transmission capacity allocation



























Priority RTIFF Corridors



3 priority transmission corridors have been identified. They are made up of 8 highbenefit projects and internal country transmission projects

West corridor (North – South)

- DRC-Ang
- ANNA RSANam

Capex = \$0.8b Econ = \$16b

Central corridor (East – West)

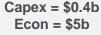
- MaMo
 - MOZA Capex = \$0.
- ZIZA

Proposed High Priority Projects

Kenya

West (North - South)

High Benefit Projects



DRC AN

Central (North - South)

- Zam-Tan
- ZIZA
- ZISA

Capex = \$0.8b

Econ = \$17b

Angola Zam Tan

Mozambique Malawi MOZA

MaMo
Zimbahwe Zimbahwe ZISA

Central (East – West)
Corridor
Central (North – South)
Corridor

South Africa

Greater regional integration delivers economic benefits

On average, each transmission line has economic benefit of \$4.3b (NPV) vs. an average CAPEX of \$203m



This suggests that \$1 of CAPEX unlocks \$21 in economic benefits





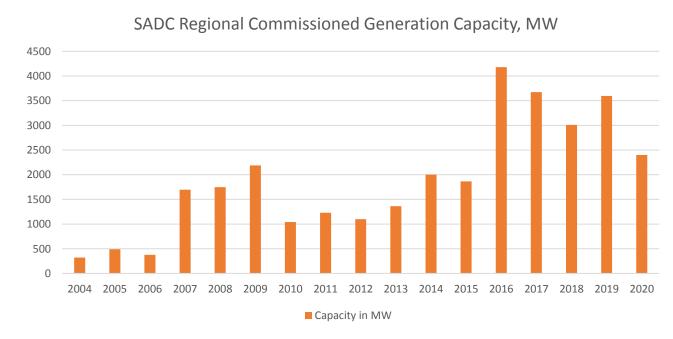
- Slow completion of projects due to COVID 19 travel restrictions — engagements of consultants in Member States to carryout part of the studies
- Expiring of facility agreement during the COVID 19 pandemic – request of no cost extensions from ICPs to facility completion of projects
- The use of small Member States Task Teams has worked very well and has proved effective for getting support from Member States







- Financial close of the Malawi Mozambique Interconnector
- Increase in Commissioned Generation Projects
- Steady progress on the Priority Interconnectors: ANNA and Zam-Tan Projects







Critical Success Factors For Project Implementation

- ✓ Commitment by Member States and related agencies.
- Creation and strengthening of oversight and implementing institutions
- Appropriate policy, institutional and regulatory framework
- ✓ Provision of a robust monitoring and evaluation system
- √ Availability of a pipeline of bankable projects
- ✓ Financial sustainability of projects funding
- ✓ Partnership with private sector in infrastructure development
- √ Adoption of the user pays principle



CONCLUSION



Project Preparation and Implementation Mechanisms

- Accelerated and coordinated policy reforms and harmonization of laws, regulations and standards that affect infrastructure design, development, construction, maintenance and operations;
- ✓ There is a need to continue investing in building the capacity, tools and systems to bring projects to fruition;
- ✓ Closing SADC's infrastructure gap may call for experimenting with new models of project delivery;
- ✓ Exchanges offer a way for countries to share experiences and develop solutions to challenges; and
- ✓ Better management structures will improve project implementation.

Resource Mobilisation, Marketing and Financing

✓ SADC needs to expand the availability of project preparation financing and attract new sources of capital







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