

# AFRICA50

## **George Mason University**

**Building Infrastructure for a Modern Africa** 

**Tshepidi Moremong, COO Africa50** 

**Sunday 16 January 2021** 





1. The Opportunity





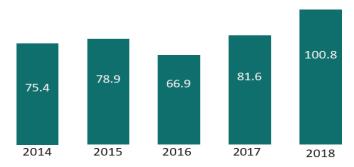
Africa's infrastructure financing needs are estimated to be US\$130-170 billion per year, which leaves an annual gap estimated at US\$50-93 billion.



### **Positive pre-COVID trends**

- In 2018, total annual commitments to African infrastructure exceeded US\$100 billion for the first time.
- African governments continue to be the largest source of funding(37%).

#### Total annual infrastructure commitments (2014-2018)



## Increase of private investments in 2020

With a total of US\$7.5 billion in private sector commitments, Africa registered a 7.3% increase from 2019. While all other emerging markets saw an average decrease of 52%.

## Africa can attract more investments

Despite recent improvements, other emerging markets such as Asia and Latin America continue to attract 2 to 3 times more private sector investments (\$14-\$32 billion). Africa should aim to reach similar commitment levels.

Source: Infrastructure Consortium Africa

Source: World Bank, 2020

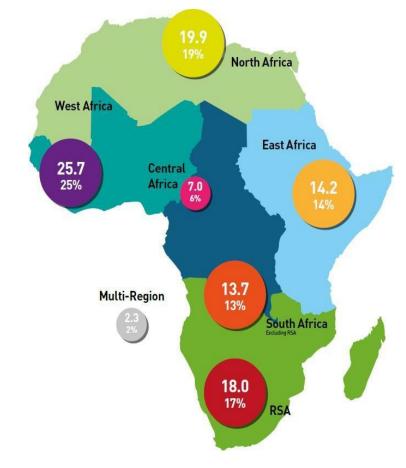




# The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

Regional projects, important for implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA), received only 2% of financing commitments.

### Infrastructure funding distribution by region





## **Key Sectoral Needs**



### POWER still do

**570 million Africans** 

still do not have access to reliable electricity.

**\$120 billion** annual funding required through 2040 to reach universal energy access.



HEALTHCARE INFRASTRUCTURE

UNECA estimates that health business opportunities in Africa will be worth as much as \$259 billion by 2030, of which an important part is for infrastucture.



**TRANSPORT** 

sectors require \$35 to
47 billion annual
funding (80% in
rehabilitation and 20% in
new construction).

Road and other transport



WATER & SANITATION

In Africa, **42%** of people are **without basic water supply**, and **72%** without basic sanitation.



**ICT** 

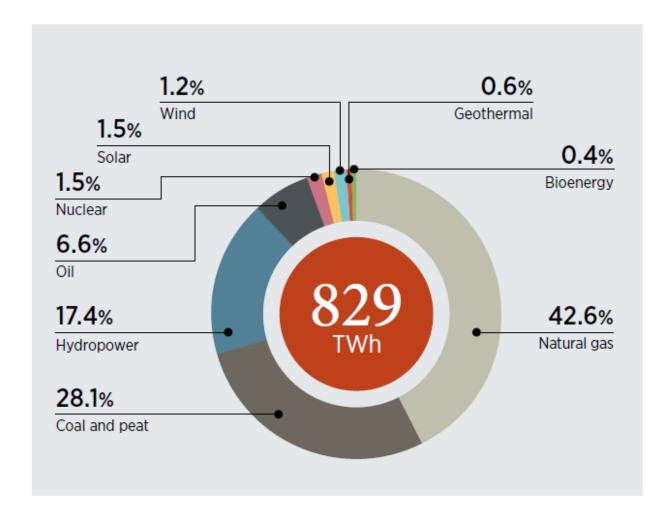
To achieve universal broadband internet access, an estimated \$100 billion is needed over the next decade, with a third of it in infrastructure.

# **Energy Sector**





## **Electricity generation in Africa by sources**



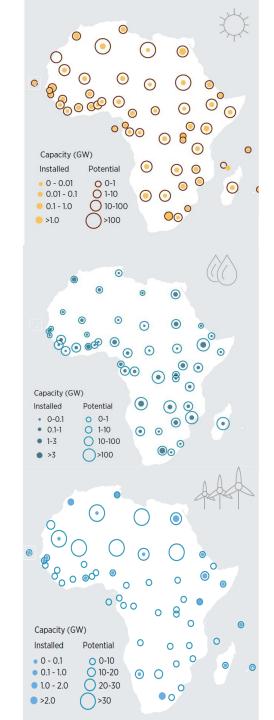
\* TWh: Terawatt hour

Source: IRENA, AfDB 2021



## **Renewables:**

- African nations are highly committed to addressing climate change.
- Renewables account for **3/4 of new generation in Africa** (mostly solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower.
- Southern Africa led total renewable generation capacity in 2020 with 17 GW (1/3 of total) followed by North Africa with 10.9 GW (1/5 of total). South Africa, Morocco, Egypt and Kenya attracted 75% of \$55 billion investments in renewables over 2010-2020.
- Off-grid solar capacities expanded faster in Africa than in other parts of the world, with Sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 43% of the world's installed capacity.
- **Solar energy** is now the fastest-growing renewable energy source in Africa.

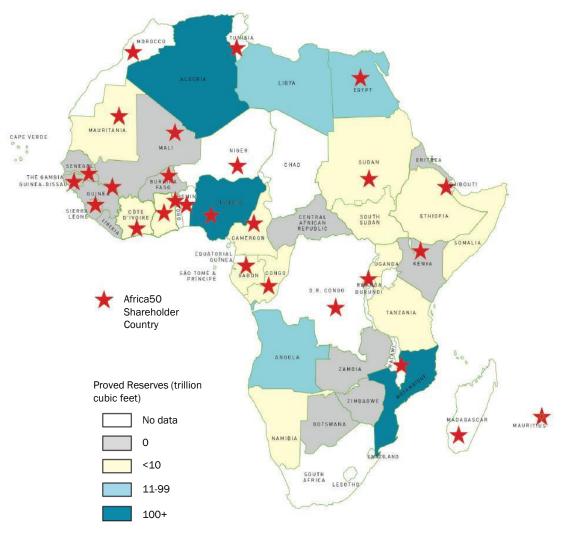




## **Natural Gas:**

- Africa should leverage its vast natural gas resources as a transition fuel to enable its transition towards 100% renewables.
- The **right energy mix** (renewables and natural gas) will help increase access to baseload **reliable**, **affordable** and **greener energy**.

### Africa's natural gas reserves



Source: Energy Futures Initiative, 2017

## Africa50 - Portfolio

Project Examples:

## **BENBAN SOLAR POWER PLANTS**

### **EGYPT**

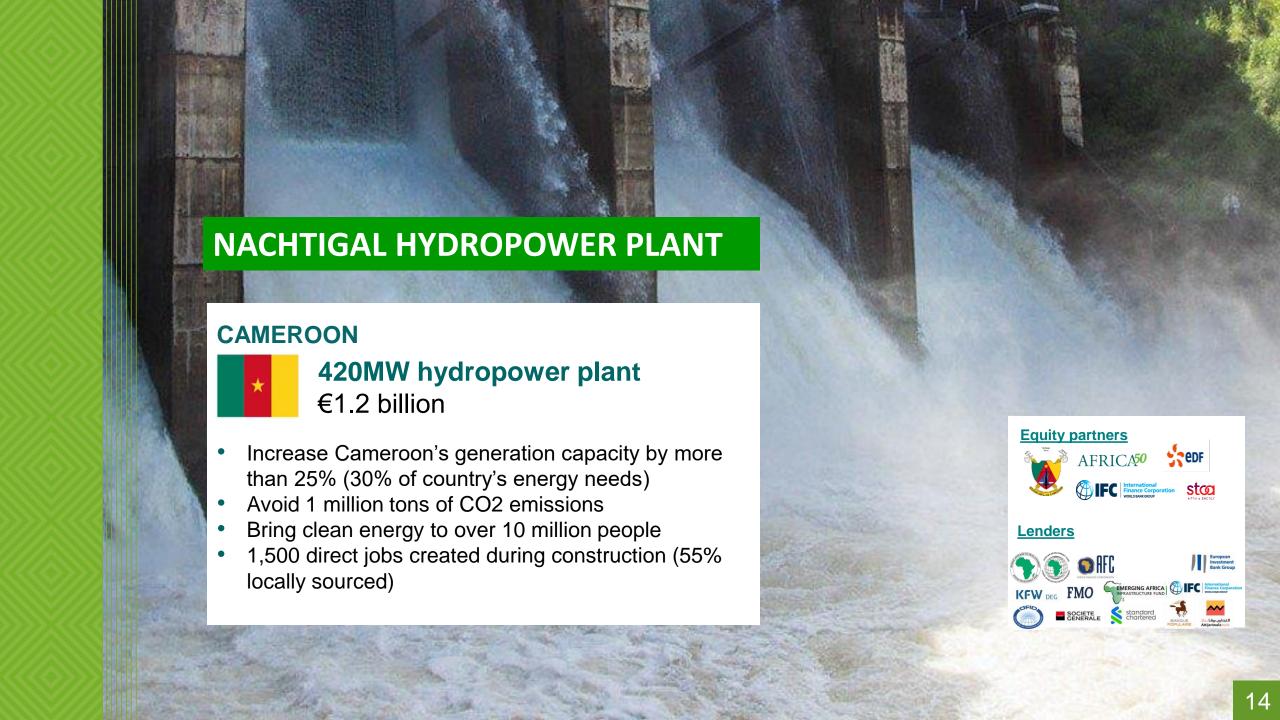
**400MW Solar Plants** 



\$450 million

- Bringing clean energy to over 3 million people
- Avoiding 350,000 tons of CO2 emissions annually
- Over 2,000 jobs created during construction
- Technology transfer helped create new solar/wind independent power plants.





## **KENYA TRANSMISSION PPP Project**

### **KENYA**



### **Power transmission lines**

- 2 lines: 400kV Lessos Loosuk and 220kV Kisumu Musaga
- First independent power transmission (IPT) in Kenya
- First major transmission project in Africa that is being developed under a PPP framework.





## **ICT**



- Increased investments in broadband connectivity, innovation ecosystems/hubs and data centers are required to power the continent's digital transformation.
- Focus should be both on large-scale projects and smaller disruptive technologies developed by startups and SMEs.
- **Venture capital investment** has increased on the continent, which facilitated the emergence of several unicorns.
- Africa is increasingly becoming a proof of concept market where pioneering new technologies are developed and then being scaled across the world (e.g. the multiple payment platforms such as a flutterwave, paystack).



## **Smart Cities**



- African cities are growing rapidly and need a smarter development model for that growth to be inclusive and sustainable.
- Urbanization that leverages
   renewable energy, electric
   transport, eco-friendly
   building designs, with
   increased digital connectivity,
   and modern waste
   management systems will
   drive climate-resilient growth.





### **Pressure on cities grows:**

- Africa's population will double by 2050 to 2.5 billion people.
- 40% of all new city dwellers globally until 2050, will live in African cities.

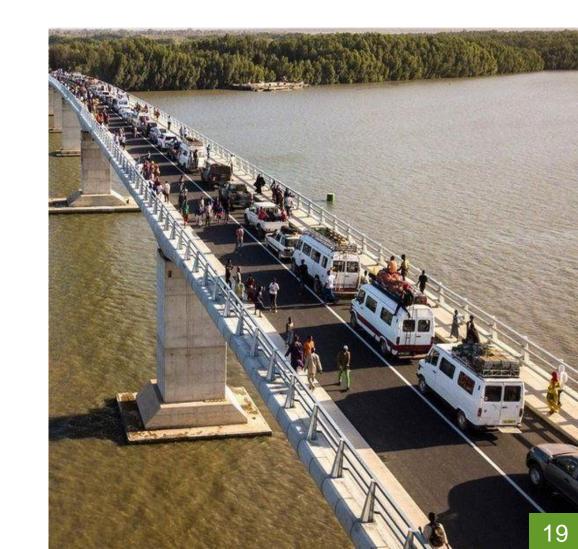
New models are needed to avoid further city congestion, pollution and improve city planning, to facilitate human and economic development.





## **Transport & Logistics**

- There are a number of examples of successful PPP projects in this sector.
- More regional projects in the transport industry, including crossborder bridges, roads, railways, ports and airports, will develop with the AfCFTA.
- The logistics sector will also grow further with digital border posts playing a critical role in the modernization of this sector. There is also a need to better link production and demand centers.





# 2. Attracting Capital





## Available sources of capital for infrastructure

#### **Private Equity and** institutional investors

can support the development of large and specialised funds that invest in a wide variety of projects.







### **Local capital** markets

can provide local currency finance to protect economies from capital flow volatility and dependence on foreign debt. Local debt and equity markets can be better leveraged when large banks or DFIs provide risk guarantees or act as anchor investors.

#### **Blended finance**

the combination of concessional financing and private capital to deliver sustainable projects is an additional critical tool in the dilvery of infrastructure on the continent.

#### **Public Private Partnerships**

are a familiar vehicle that, given the right regulatory framework, sector planning, and quality off-takers, can provide the comfort private investors seek.

#### **Co-financing** between private investors

draws on the strength of both to build confidence and spread risk beyond private sponsors and commercial banks..



## Ways to tap into new, innovative sources of capital

### **ASSET RECYCLING**

To free up public revenues

# IMPACT INVESTING & ESG

Projects with strong ESG standards and focused on contributing to the UN SDGs can attract more capital

### **FINTECH**

Africa's Fintech boom can help leverage local savings to finance smaller-scale projects. (crowdfunding, blockchain and cryptocurrencies, e-payments, etc.)

### **ISLAMIC FINANCE**

Widely used in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and ASEAN countries, they are relatively undeveloped in Africa, while almost a third of the continent's population is Muslim.

# 3. The Enablers







### **Project Preparation is crucial**

- A recent McKinsey study shows that as much as 80% of projects in Africa fail in the development stage, and only 10% reach financial close.
- So local project sponsors, financial institutions and other capital providers should allocate more funds to this critical stage.

### The Role of Government

 Providing the enabling environment to attract investments and allow for a fair allocation of risks.

### Mitigating risk perceptions

 According to Moody's Africa's debt default rate on projects (10-year average) is only 1.9%, it is the lowest in the world after the Middle East.

## Leveraging local and international skills

 It is important that private sector developers/ sponsors with the requisite track record and skills are utilized, working in conjunction with Government to accelerate delivery of projects.

# AFRICA50

Thank you for your attention

Follow us on 💆 in f

africa50.com



info@africa50.com

