

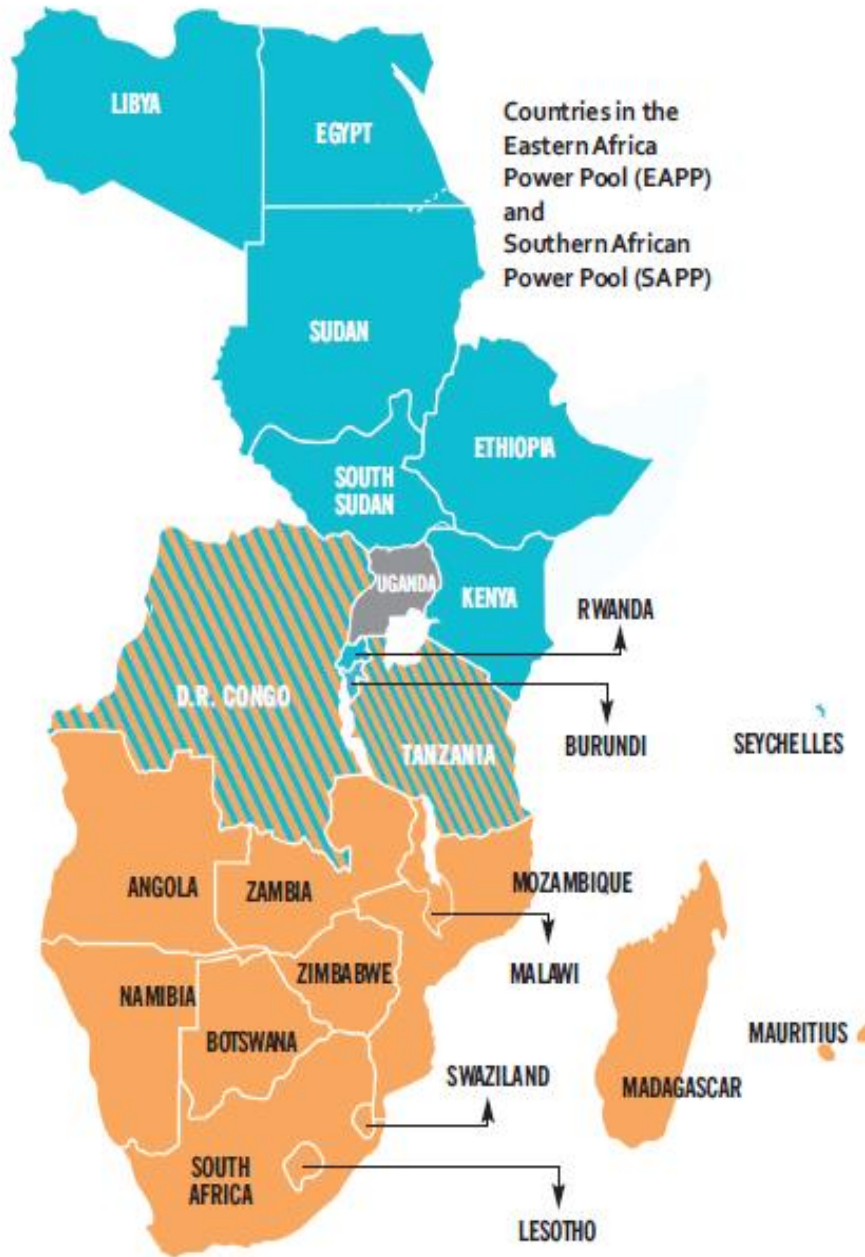
Building an Enabling Environment for Renewable Power in Africa

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Africa Clean Energy Corridor

Renewable power development zones should be considered in areas with a high concentration of renewable resources and ranked in terms of the costs of resource development, concentration of resources available, and proximity to load centers..

Transmission corridors from each promising renewable development zone to likely load centers should be evaluated in terms of their estimated costs and their technical and political feasibility.

Countries should systematically consider cost-effective renewable power options in their integrated resource plans, with clear processes for utilities, power pools, civil society, regulators and ministries to elaborate and implement such plans.

Regions should have integrated planning processes to develop consensus on demand projections, the needs for electric generation and transmission capacity that arise from these projections, and the targets that should be set for cost-effective development of renewable power options.

Markets should be open to fair competition by renewable power options, with cost-reflective tariffs, grid access based on actual transmission costs, provision for renewable generation by independent power producers and building owners, and trade in ancillary services that renewables can provide.

Financial mechanisms may need to be put in place to reduce the investment risks for renewable power projects that stem from uncertainties about resource availability, technology costs, regulatory permits and other factors that affect the project revenue streams.

What are the common **elements** of processes that have encouraged renewable power?

What are the key **obstacles** to incorporating renewable power options in generation plans?

How have planning processes succeeded in **overcoming** these obstacles?

What lessons and approaches could be applied to planning processes in other countries?