



# The Power Africa Initiative — Opportunities and Challenges

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- 600 million people in Africa currently do not have access to electricity
- IEA USD300bn required to achieve universal access by 2030

#### **Power Africa Initiative**

FRICE

- Announced on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013
- Build on Africa's enormous power potential, including new discoveries of vast reserves of oil and gas, and the potential to develop clean geothermal, hydro, wind and solar energy
- Help countries develop newly-discovered resources responsibly, build out power generation and transmission, and expand the reach of mini-grid and off-grid solutions
- Only with greater private sector investment can the promise of Power Africa be realized
- Initial set of six partner countries will add more than 10,000 megawatts of cleaner, more efficient electricity generation capacity to 20 million households

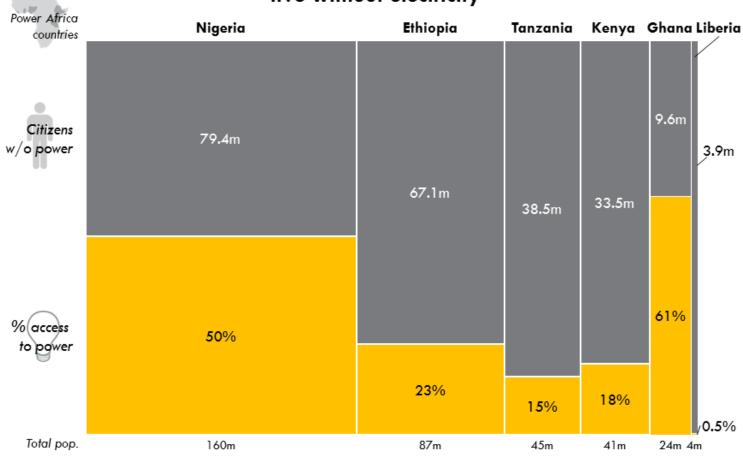
#### Phase 1 target countries



# **Current power coverage in Phase 1** countries



## Over 230 million people in the 6 Power Africa countries live without electricity



Source: WB WDI, US EIA

#### **Rooted in Partnership**



- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) USD285million
- Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) USD1,5billion
- U.S. Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) USD5billion
- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) up to USD1billion
- U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) and OPIC up to USD20million
- U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) USD2million

# Private Sector Investments – USD9b



- General Electric
- Heirs Holdings
- Symbion Power
- Aldwych International
- Harith General Partners
- Husk Power Systems
- African Finance Corporation

#### **Environmental considerations?**



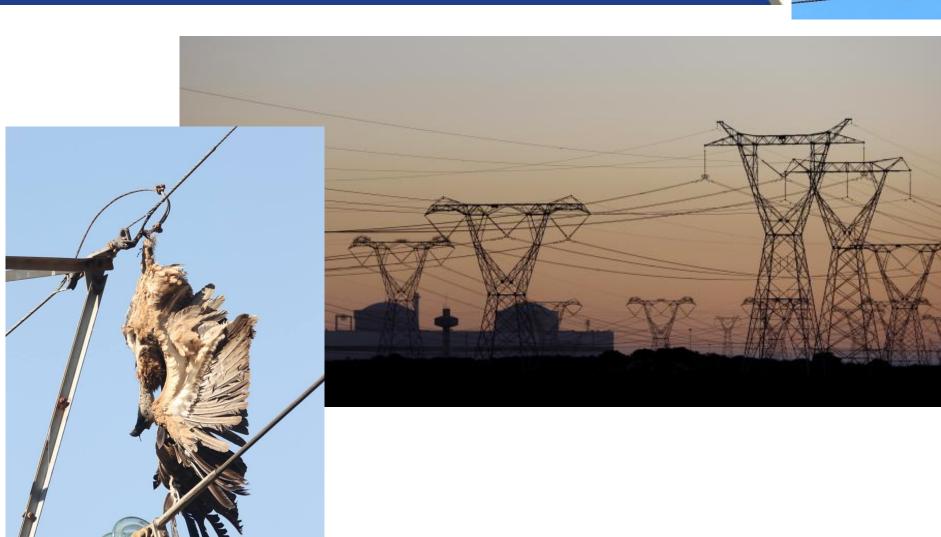










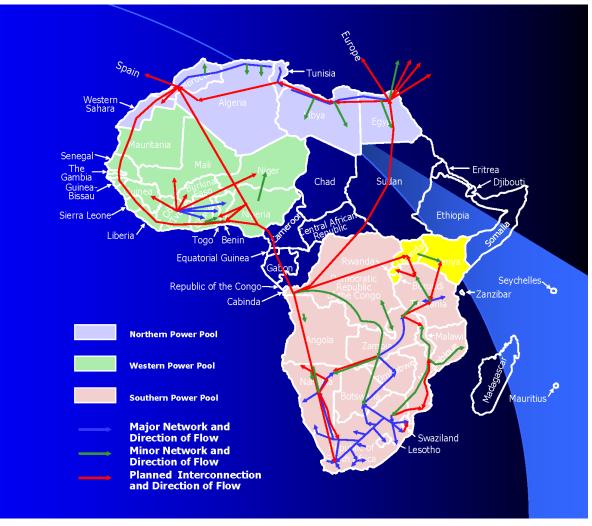


#### **Engaging with Power Africa**



- Several efforts from TPF, VSG, BirdLife to engage with Power Africa partners since 2014
  - Correspondence
  - No formal meeting
- Energy Task Force CMS Raptors MoU, IUCN, BirdLife, TPF and EWT
- Aim to meet in November 2015 not confirmed
- African Energy Summit 2016

#### Other initiatives





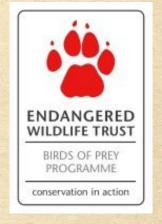








STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP



#### A case study of collaboration on energy issues in South Africa

06th October 2015 André Botha **Endangered Wildlife Trust** 

## Where it all began...











STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Unique partnership between conservationists & industry

Spirit of mutual trust and cooperation since 1996 – 18 years

Integration of engineering & ornithological skills to develop & implement solutions

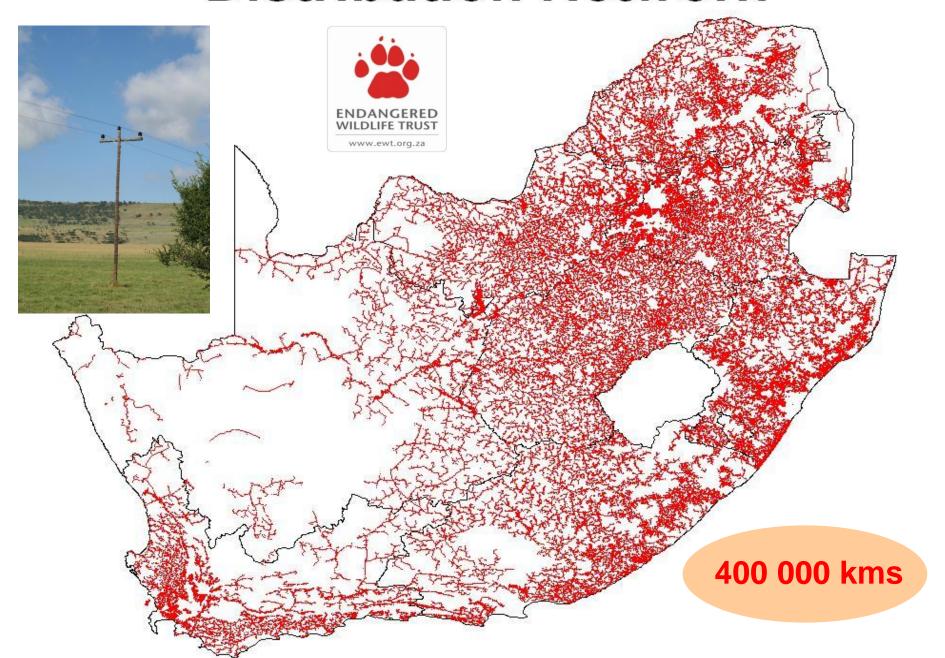


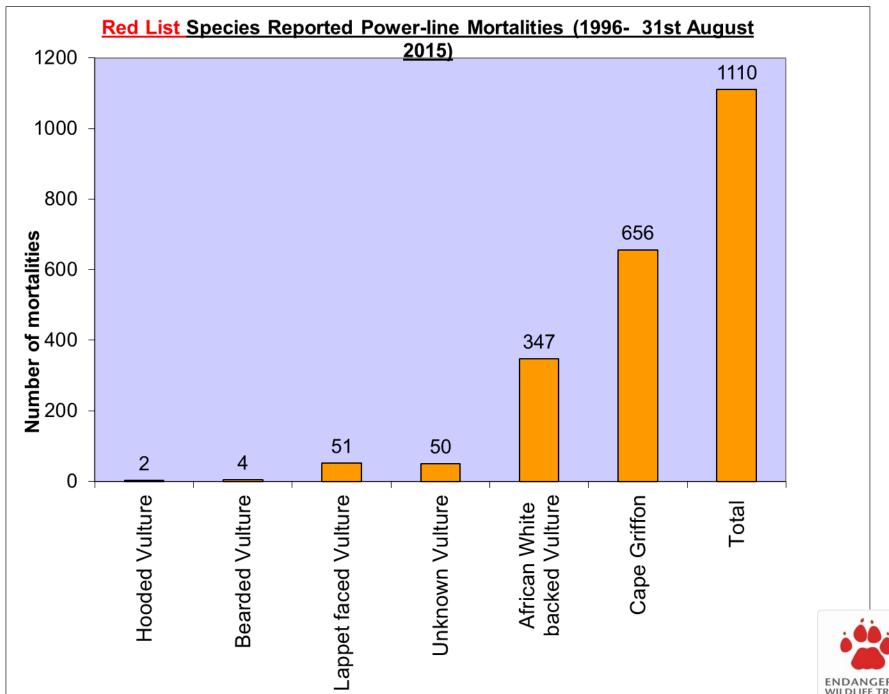
- 1972 Markus in *Nature* mortality of Cape Vultures on power lines in South Africa
- 1973 formation of the Vulture Study Group
- 1977 approach to South Africa's electricity utility which resulted in collaborative work between Eskom and the Vulture Study Group to address the Issue of vulture electrocutions on electricity structures.
- 1996 formal Eskom/EWT partnership
- 1996- 2015 expanded to include a wider field of interactions between wildlife and energy and to include other Eskom business units and renewable energy.
- 2016 20-year anniversary



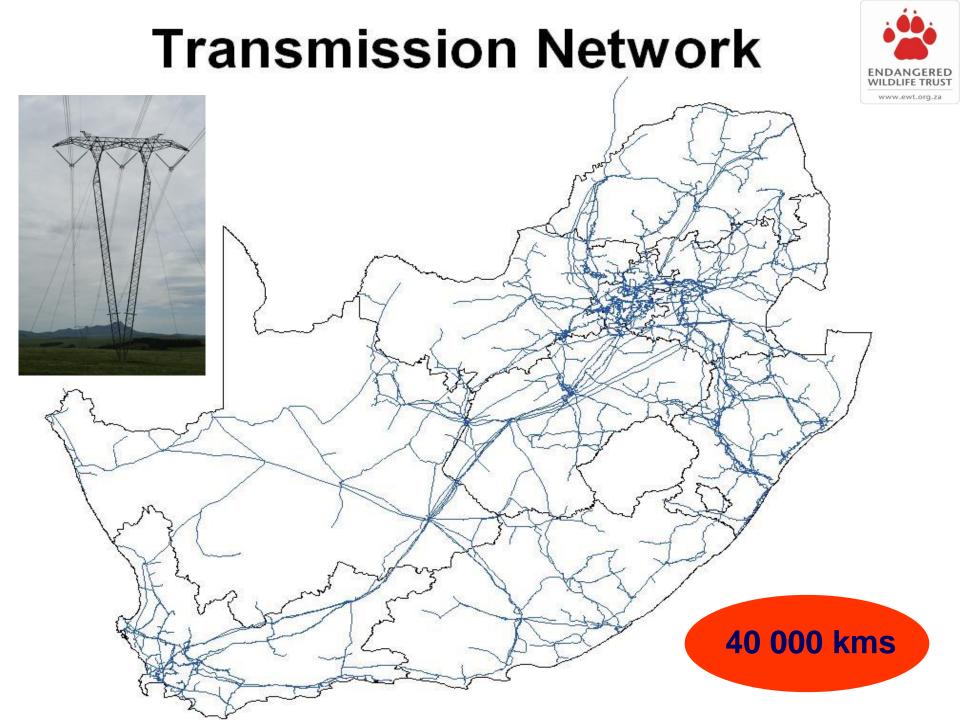


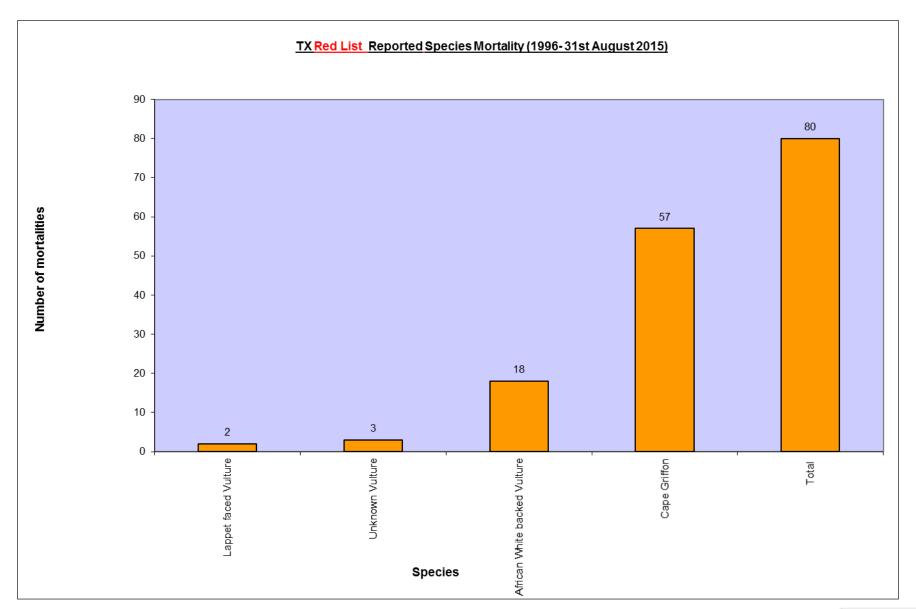
## **Distribution Network**



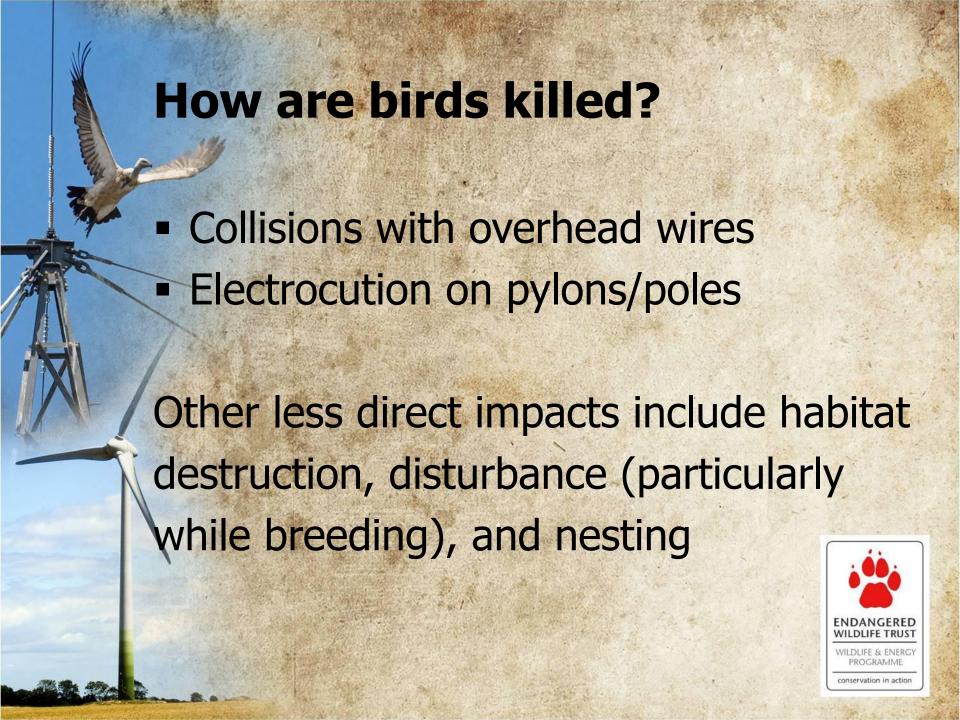










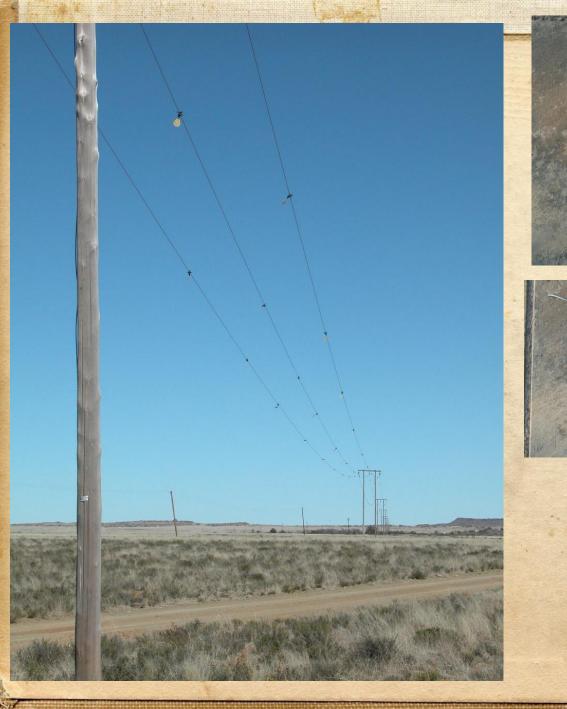




#### What is a bird collision?

- Bird in mid flight does not see the cables until too late and collides with them. Usually killed through impact.
- Large slow flying birds probably most impacted



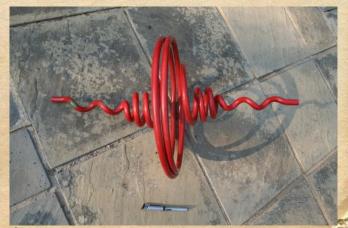






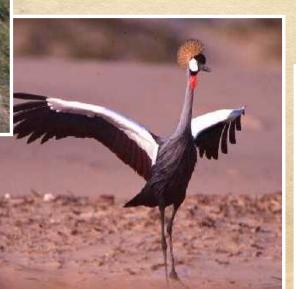
















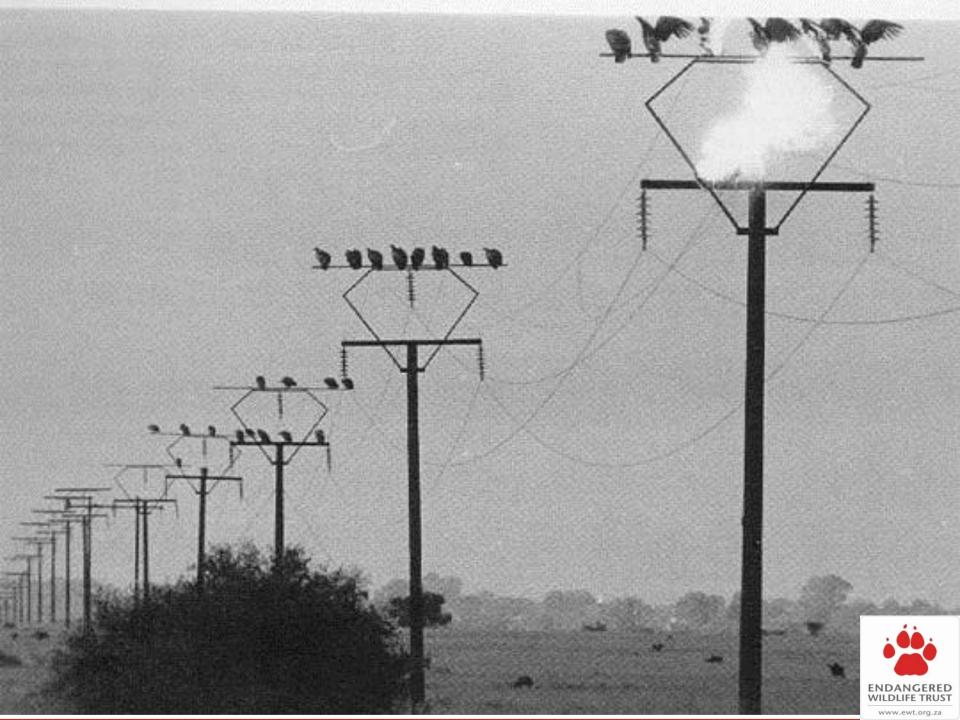




- Bird/animal is killed when it creates a short circuit between two live or one live and one earthed component on a pole or pylon
- Large birds more likely to bridge the relevant gaps
- Perching species are vulnerable



conservation in action





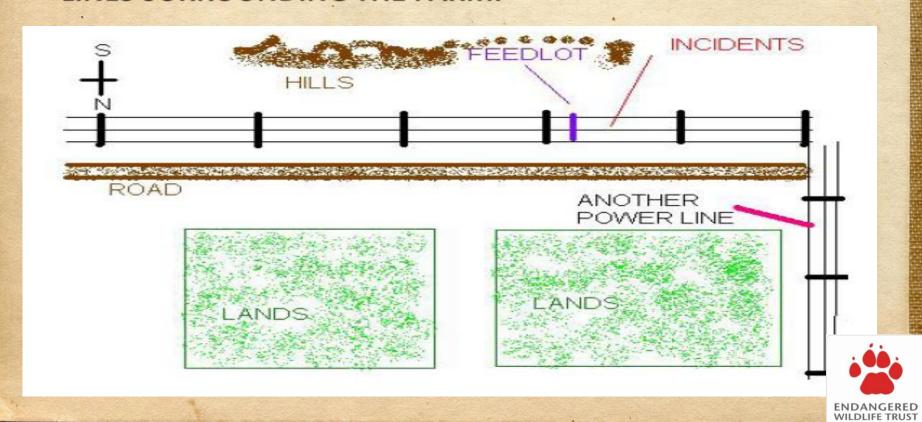


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## Recommendations

"...RECOMMEND THAT ALL THE POWER LINES ON THE FARM
BE MARKED WITH FLAPPERS, AS THERE ARE MORE POWER
LINES SURROUNDING THE FARM."



## Bird nesting

- Generally a positive impact for birds
- Power lines provide safe, secure nesting substrate for birds
- Often enable birds to nest in areas of country where they couldn't otherwise
- Eskom Transmission Bird Nest Management Guidelines...











# Electrical faults

- Bird streamer once off event
- Bird pollution build up
- Managed by using perch deterrents Bird Guards



## **Statistics 2010-2014:**

- Increasing amount of incidents recorded annually.
- Average of 47.9 km of line marked with flappers / diverters annually.
- 1995 number of poles made safe for birds
- 11 Transformers insulated
- Total spent on making lines safe in + R 70 000 000.00

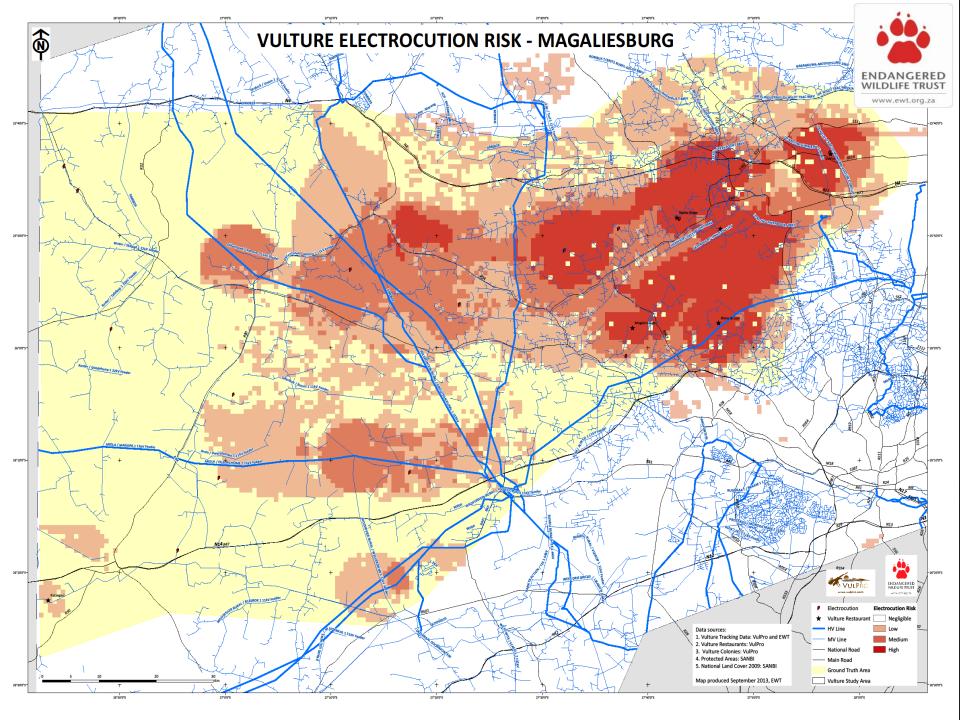
















The Endangered Wildlife Trust herewith acknowledges the contribution towards vulture conservation.

This is to certify that

Phil Khumala North West Operating Unit - Eskom Distribution

adopted a vulture in the Eskom / Endangered Wildlife Trust's "Adopt a Vulture campaign"

and is now the custodian for:

Vulture number 5 / Species: African White Backed Vulture / Sex: Male

The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness around the electrocution and collision of vultures on powerlines across all the different Eskom Distribution Operating Units.

Constant Hoogstad Project Manager Eskom / EWT Strategic partnership

Rudi Kruger Eskom Corporate Specialist Environmental Management & Sustainability

Thanks to you, we can continue to conserve your vultures for future generations to marvel over!







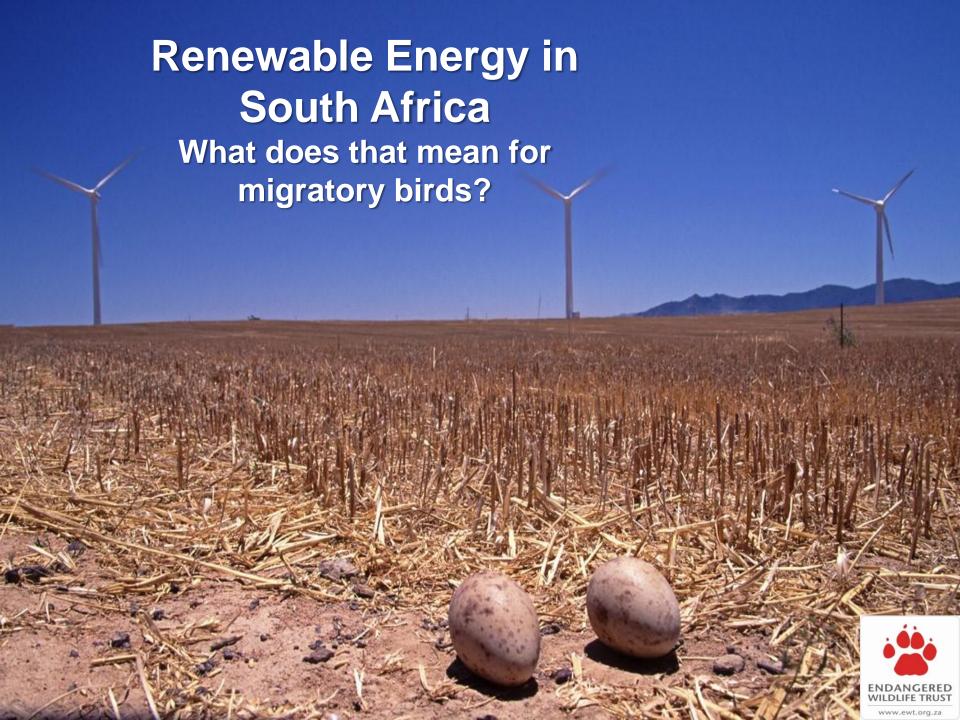


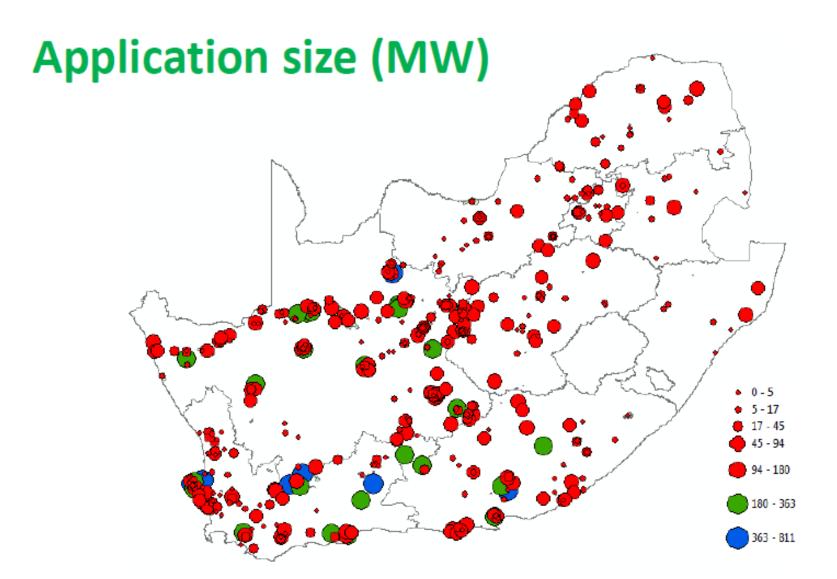


## **Strategic** Partnership



Wildlife & Power Line Interaction Training Manual







# To guide EIA practitioners, avifaunal specialists, developers (industry), government and financiers.

Project screening and risk assessment

Avian Sensitivity Map

Impact Assessment

- Best Practice Guidelines for Monitoring and Impact Mitigation
- Terms of Reference for Avian Impact Assessment

**Decision Making** 

• Recommended Conditions of Approval

Adaptive Management & Knowledge Development

 Best Practice Guidelines for Monitoring and Impact Mitigation



# How does wind power impact birds?

- We know from experience in other countries in the world that there will be a negative impact on birds:
  - Destruction and alteration of habitat
  - Disturbance
  - Direct mortality collision with turbines
- We do know that the impact of wind farms in the rest of the world differs from site to site. At some wind farms no fatalities and in others lots of fatalities

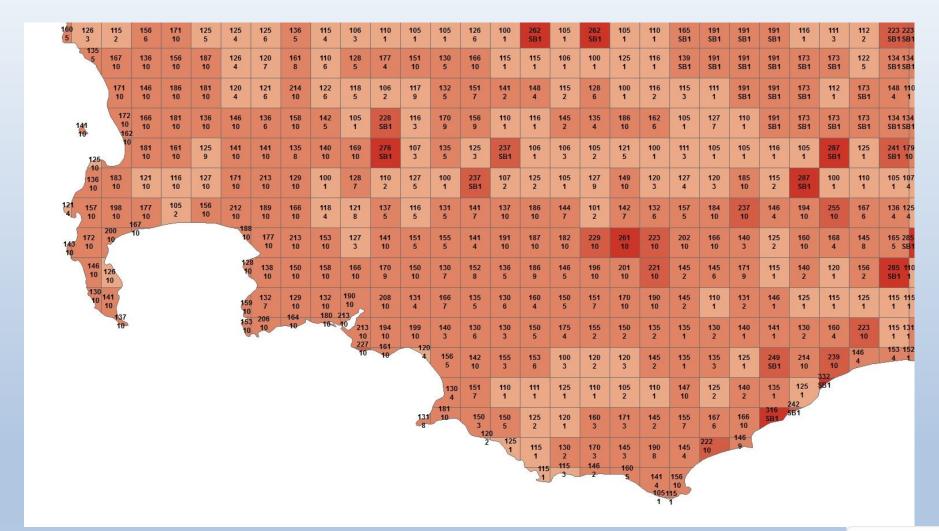


### **Lessons Learnt in Other Countries**

- A direct comparison or prediction of what the effect of the wind farm industry will be on birds within South Africa is not possible
- Big difference between South Africa and other countries in the world in terms of:
  - Species diversity
    - 841 Species in South Africa
    - 125 Endangered species
  - Bird Behaviour (for example bird migration)



# Wind Energy Sensitivity Map





# What the map is not!

#### Not a substitute for EIA!!!

 The only purpose of the map is to provide guidance to the industry in the early stages of the planning process

#### Does not indicate "no go" zones

Only possible areas of sensitivity are indicated

http://www.birdlife.org.za/conservation/birdsand-wind-energy/windmap



