Africa. Next slide please.

context. In North Africa, the demand for electricity has been driven by the rapidly rising

It is an already quite water stressed and heat stressed region and the growing population means that there is just an increasing need.

The North African region has already seen its third largest growth of electricity consumption globally since the start of this century.

by heating the planet. Another example is for example in Mozambique where there has been 28 severe cyclones.

We are severely damaged infrastructure, homes and agricultural land, and local insurances are facing rising claims payouts.

massive increased loan defaults from farmers and this really threatens the financial stability and forces much stronger capital reserves in the region.

in 2020 or 2021 there was a multi-year law ninja weather event. I'm sure many of you have heard of it.

climate crisis and it meant that East Africa suffered its war.

jumping in and out of it. But it was the worst drought in East Africa for the last 70 years. As of 2025, 23 million people of more than 1.5 billion years. I wanted to showcase these events because they really show the correlation between.

in North Africa and a regional level where the growing middle class is already straining the planet on a local level in Mozambique where on for sea

all investments that has already been made in local infrastructure and on the individual level where vulnerable farmers are losing their livelihoods.

The knowledge that they have learned from their ancestors are no longer compatible with the climate that we're living in, and it has deep financial consequences.

So, what does this mean? Climate change is a financial problem.

or hotter summers, it is a financial problem. Drows, floods, and heat waves, they damage crops, factories, and even...

to cut greenhouse gas emissions creates risks and tensions from countries that depend on oil and gas and coal. These pressures can destabilize in

already facing economic fragility. And although the African only contributes less than 5% of global carbon emissions,

social and environmental effects of the climate crisis first. So these physical drugs are compounded by what we call transition risks.

higher borrowing costs as investors worry about climate instability. Together they make climate governance through financial policies both

financial systems, risks being caught off guard by climate shocks and the transition away from fossil fuels. And this is where climate relations

the tools for banks, insurers and regulators to manage risk, support investment in greener sectors and strengthen the financial stability.

banks across Africa have started climate-related financial policies. These range from rules that require banks to consider climate rich.

green landing, green frameworks. These tools are being tested in

enforcement of it widely differs across the whole continent.

Let me try. Yeah, this one works.

give you a few examples. South Africa has developed the most comprehensive framework as of today with policies across all different categories.

clearly in what we call disclosure and risk management rules. But in contrast, the majority of Central and West Africa have introduced

So why does this matter? Voluntary rules can help raise awareness and encourage change, but on their own they often do not force.

measures tend to create stronger incentives instead your progress and instead your progress. Next slide please.

So how solved it? Currently the Africa's climate financing gap is both

It has been a 48% rise in finance climate towards the continent from 29.5 billion in 2019 to 43.

but the funding gap is still massive compared to the increasing consequences of climate crisis.

We also know that there are stark inequities in financial distribution across African countries. We are limited public budgets and high debt burdens.

We also see that the least resilient countries are more susceptible to volatile international capital flows and that there are particular challenges in most countries.

So to meet the climate finance needed for implementation of countries and the CES National Determined country.

every year until 2030. So from NABAS review, our view, we work very closely with the Norwegian private sector.

reluctant among companies to invest and mobilize towards the African continent. There are reasons for these are many.

Then what is actually true? However, on one hand, you have companies to see the continent as a huge market, but they struggle to adapt their business model.

power. So despite great products and sustainable solutions to the African consumer and citizen, they are not able to supply the continent because of this.

that can direct and incentivize these companies to supply the continent. And at the same time, some companies are able to adapt their business model and to work

give you some examples of some of our members that are doing exactly this. The question on how to increase trade between

often a way more complex process than often actors first think and both private sector and the public institutions to broaden their understanding.

They fit in within a multi-actor system that can collaborate from more of a global production network approach. It is not...

A to B, companies need to be part of a network and efforts that create their own markets. And this needs to be based on the needs and the direction

So this type of collaboration and this type of catalytic partnership is at the center of what NABA does and also I hope that's something that you will get from this.

So, I usually show this slide to the Norwegian private sector when I present for them the opportunities that lie on the continent.

But the growth across African countries is massive. It is expected.

and a half percent in 2026 exceeding ASHA, which is a new ground-breaking effort.

it has one of some of the world's fastest growing economies and it has the world's youngest population. So 60% of Africa's population are under

potential for human capital and labor. And a core resource here is the third...

including rare earth minerals, for example electrical vehicles and batteries, are here in Africa.

You can't see the whole slide on the right there, but the Norwegian presence in Africa has changed quite massively in the last 50 years.

Africa, about 150 Norwegian companies are present, and it mainly focusing on energy, shipping, finance, technology and agriculture.

is the biggest investor across the continent. But as you can see,

North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. Foreign direct investment continue to recover in 2023 with a 7.0%

Camille. Um...

Nigeria. It was hard known for appeal. North Africa.

All FDI related jobs across the earth. West, trigger, recorded.

and Ghana actually is coming up with a leading role, particularly in sectors such as food and beverage.

And a little bit on the geopolitical side, because when you're talking about trade and

important. And what we're seeing and how we view is that African agency is rising. African states are increasingly more strict.

to advance their own national and regional priorities. This is visible in how great power competition is channeled through...

So yeah, okay.

And there's a renewed US and European engagement in the Lobito corridor, which I will talk about a bit later. And that is widely seen as kind of an alternative.

Governments are drawing on alternative partners going into infrastructure and logistics and increasing leverage without enabling exclusive alignments.

for African external partners, but how it harnesses the situation for long-term advantage. The continent's mineral...

strategy. Its diplomacy increases increasingly shapes multilateral negotiations from climate and debt to the

quite important. If Africa strengthens institutions, expands infrastructure, deepens industrial capacity, it will not only receive

It will influence standards, supply chains and investment flows that will define the next era of globalization.

So to sum up this introduction.

towards Africa in 2026 is shifting. There's a structural shift in the way global finance is coming towards the continent.

has become more constrained. It prompts investors and public institutions to adopt new mechanisms and partnerships for capital, and we're seeing an era where

strategic capital, especially now since the USAID left the continent. This is marks a new era for the continent. Defines

approaches towards more strategic private financing. It is becoming more selective and it enables multilateral lenders to re-

scale private sector participation through market compatible instruments. In now we have a project called the Critical Minerals Partnership which I'll introduce to you later.

on how to do this. So a little bit about Naba. We are the Norwegian African Business Association.

by the Norwegian private sector. We have NHO, which is the Norwegian Association of Enterprises that represents about 30,000 dollars.

But we represent both the Norwegian and the private sector. So we have members from who are based in Norway, but we also have members.

strategic vision of enabling partnerships. We are a member of the European Business Council, and today currently, now by the

in Norway, where the only institution in Norway that's solely worse with private sector development at the continent. These are some of our partners.

the ethical trade in our way because I deal with the agricultural portfolio in NABA, but we also have close partnerships.

who sits in our board as well as Norwegian energy partners. So a little bit about the core pillars of how we

that everything we do has African agency at the core. We follow African market trends and African governmental

identify opportunities where Norwegian strengths meet these African priorities. So that sets the boundary for how we choose companies to facilitate is to drive inclusive growth through industrial development. That means that we largely focus on large-scale industrialization projects.

and agriculture and we use partnerships as a platform. So we really work a bit different to the diplomatic actors.

There's not so many so much champagne and canapace and our platforms. It's more actual meetings and we're finding contracts That's what we are

So like I said, we focus, we have three sectors that we try to focus on. Energy, infrastructure and agriculture. These are the areas that we're looking for.

African needs and Norwegian private sector strengths. So, I think we all know

We have built our entire welfare state on oil. Norway has spent decades developing one of the

energy sectors. This has been happening through a combination of regulation, technological innovation and close cooperation between government

emissions from oil and gas production while supporting the growth of renewable energy. And there are three lessons learned from Norwegians

for African mixed energy system. First, Norway has more than 25 years of experience with including saved geological injection, monitoring and large scale transport solution. This expertise is directly applicable to African countries with gasping.

can reduce emissions while enabling continued economic activity and support industries, such as low carbon hydrogen and cement.

So we do an off-floor industry, or praise with one of the world's lowest methane intensity levels. This comes from strict, venting and flaring rules.

technologies. For African producers, they same approaches offer some of the fastest and most cost effective emissions, reactions available, improving both.

in the oil and gas sector. Third, in our way we are trying and we have pioneered the electrification

and this also reduces emissions from gas turbines traditionally used for platform operations and demonstrates how offshore assets can be integrated.

African coastal producers, electrification can lower emissions from existing fields, while strengthening grid infrastructure, but also supports renewable energy development.

This rates a pathway for countries that must manage both fossil and renewable energy systems. And Norway's experience shows that it is possible to reduce emissions from excess

and expend renewable capacity at the same time. And this is highly relevant competencies for a lot of African economies seeking a mixed energy system.

So I wanted to show you a few case studies. These are some of our member companies. The first one I wanted to introduce you to you is

Finance was founded as a result of a D merger in 2021, but it has roots back to 2007. It was originally from

but also Arabians who was the first CEO of Ecuador or formerly State Oil, the Norwegian National Oil Company. Hustiel remains an active share of

established carbon limits Nigeria in Lagos together with Nigerian partners. And Ika Finance plays a critical role in helping

providing specialized financing solutions for technologies that deliver low carbon technologies to the oil and gas sector.

assets so they don't promote searching for new oil and gas fields. They only work with existing oil and gas fields.

global climate expectations. They focus on high impact technology, technically proven interventions that significantly rose methane and sea levels.

And what is interesting about Eka Finance is that they have created a model in order to overcome project implementation. They sell emission reduction.

in carbon markets. So as you can see here, this is how they finance the structure. So, well, and then a Nigerian oil company.

They are coming from oil and gas platforms. This company are able to sell some of the carbon credits on the global carbon market and use that as final.

in this technology to reduce CO2 emissions.

In Nigeria, they focus on flare gas reduction and direct emission of methane and in total

approximately 7% of greenhouse gases. So this technology has a direct impact on the current global energy system.

familiar with what these technologies are. I can briefly go through it. As you can see here on the right, this is flaring from an oil field.

source of avoidable emissions in a lot of African oil and gas fields. And eco-supports investments in gas gathering systems.

solutions and other infrastructures that turn waste into economic value. This reduces your two emissions and improves the efficiency of

also do leak detection and repair programs. And according to the methane tracker of the international energy agency, leak detection and repair

methane, abatement opportunities. They are relatively labour intensive and each achieved modest gas capture in

usually would not prioritize this type of program and activity unless there is a regulatory mandate to do so. What Ika does is that I do not have a

well heads and processing facilities and it is known as being one of the fastest most cost effective ways to cut emissions on our link.

monitoring technologies and operational upgrades that oil operators usually struggle to fund internally. And finally they also do...

They do this in Iraq and Azerbaijan. But if you are a youth, capture vapors that would otherwise be vented or flared, and it converts them into a useful project.

and the leak and detection program since 2005. A second case that I want to...

but my favourite member and favourite technology that we are supporting and helping. And it is the Vakandi group. It will start

and they received initial seed funding from the Norwegian government. And Wakanda is a FinTech company working to bring digital financial services.

Africa. They have a particular focus on cooperatives, suckers and microfinance institutions, and their entire business model is based on partnerships.

That enables them to integrate mobile wallets and digitalize cooperative operations without charging license fees.

opens new markets for financial institutions. By onboarding informal financial groups into a digital system, this company helped us to get the best of the world.

outside the formal financial sector. Through digitalization they provide transparency, they reduce fraud and generate valuable data that can be used to

Money providers and banks, this creates new revenue streams. And for cooperatives and their members, it means safer, more efficient and more inclusive financial services.

So what they do is actually expand financial inclusion by connecting underserved communities to formal banking. This threatens the trust in

And it also unlocks new opportunities for banking and insurance to serve on top markets. It supports economic growth and social development.

Finteched Innovation with local partnerships to bank the unbankable as they call it.

in these countries, but they are the biggest in Tanzania, and they work a lot towards the cooperatives in the agriculture.

So to sum out a bit, not on this micro level.

as a nation are doing in terms of financing the energy transition.

the Norwegian Development Finances Dutian and we have Nuitoud which is the Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation and they have two different schemes that they

investment fund is the key instrument for accelerating the global energy transition and in 2022 the government

the Climate Investment Fund and adding a dedicated climate mandate. It receives an annual allocation of 1 billion

this with an additional 1 billion from their own capital. The investments under the climate investment fund are made under New Name but the funds in

They invest in both large-scale renewable energy projects such as solar and wind farms and smaller commercial and industrial opportunities such as rooftop solar facilities.

invest in technologies with significant climate impact, such as storage and transmissions, and in Africa the climate investment fund only

South Africa, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco. And since it's launched in 2022, New Enfield reports that the Climate Investment Fund

tons of avoided CO_2 emissions. The fund

return of investment about 19% annually in Norwegian Corona, which shows that investing in renewables is profitable.

This was just launched in 2024 and that is a scheme by the Norwegian government and it's a pilot initiative.

So, guarantees are a recognized financial tool. It is recommended by the OECD and the EU for mobilising major investments.

provide guarantees that help trigger investments in renewable energy without depositing amounts in the Norwegian National Bank. So what this means is it's

country to contribute to development and to support investments in renewable energy projects in low and middle income countries. It has an AIA credit rating which

and it can reduce both the capital inefficiency requirements and the capital cost for guarantee recipients. The Norwegian guarantee

and Norwegian crowns, but 65% of the schemes total budget must be guaranteed together with other multilateral development banks.

specifically for renewable energy. And by guaranteeing a proportion of the transaction to support renewable energy, Norwa aims to help mobilize private sector funds.

takes place. Overall, these initiatives targets the renewable energy sector specifically.

in a more holistic way. And we'd see that the need for a similar blended finance model with a wider sectoral focus.

all industries for finance, for shipping, for agriculture, for manufacturing. So we believe that by widening the scope of requirements for a financial investment tool.

ways of blended finance for the green transition. And this is also something publicly in Norway these financial tools have been criticized for for being a part of the green transition.

renewable energy projects. So what are we doing in Naba? We launch...

partnership. And what we know is that Sub-Saharan Africa holds substantial reserves of critical minerals that are essential for the global energy transition.

for the African population or benefiting local communities. Regions like the Co-ProBalt across the DRC or Aninsambia remain significantly underdeveloped in

manufacturing and as a result most minerals are exported in raw form often to China or the US. This means we are missing the opportunity to

poverty reduction and long-term sustainable development. We also know that unchecked mining activities create substantial environmental and social risks.

It also increases inequality, it can displace communities and contribute to social tension. So to address these challenges,

And what the CMP is, it is a structured, de-risking financing platform that utilizes innovative approaches to funding large scale

What we do is we bring together very carefully chosen partners such as the Africa Finance Corporation and the Norwegian Church Aid.

and inclusive industrialization with African agency at the core. And what this current situation in processing

provides high barriers to access sustainable private investment, especially in this type of large-scale industrialization project. The overarching goal of the CMU is to provide a better understanding of the environment

and philanthropic funds to mobilize private capital to reach financial close. This is alongside

finding strengths of the CMP model lies in its commitment to involving civil society and research institutions from the very beginning of projects.

that have been traditionally sidelined in the early planning stages of large scale industrialization efforts and it is a very costly but it is an inclusive approach.

shapes the projects from the outset, it fosters more equitable, informed and sustainable outcomes and to include these actors in the early stages of the business.

local knowledge and also safeguard vulnerable population and territories before any investments are made. So to validate this

And of course this is just starting so we got funding in October. But our funding project will be with Regional Anchoring in Zambia.

that are already ready and bankable to meet the requirements of both social and environmental equity. And then

clusters within the critical minerals sector where AFC and African ownership of those clusters are at the core. So, like I said, this is a very important thing.

we got funding last year and it fundamentally relies on collaboration between partners who rarely speak to each other.

institutions into closed rooms with investors and project developers, where we all have a shared goal of contributing to the global energy transitions where

So, this kind of also...

identified 79 development corridors across Africa. Here you can see a map of most of them. And this is how we try to work. We try to

into specific trade corridors. Trade corridors are usually development corridors that have

They are attached to national master planning processes by the government and are often positioned as kind of these flagship initiatives.

The mentioned here is for example, Lopset, Sagot which is in the Southern Agricultural

Growth Corridor, Tanzania, then you have the Chinese

by China and the Lhubi to Corridor which is currently our focus. We also collaborate quite closely with the Global Trade Facilitation Alliance.

institutions to try and make more efficient the trade

IPPCE PITO solution, which is digitalizing certification for agricultural export. And in Kenya, they are currently training

customs curriculum at the harbor in Mambasa. So I'm not sure how many knows about the

huge. It takes up the majority of my work. The Lovita Corridor is an initiative driven by the African Finance.

and formally the USAID. It's a strategic economic corridor going from the Lobito port in Angola

going down across into Lusaka in Zambia and this is going to be the first stage through the copper belt and then it's going to be built

and possibly further extended up to Eldolette here in Kenya. The aim is to create a railing

and mainly for transporting commodities and goods from the mineral sector. And the aim is for

African trade across the continent.

This is my final slide. So now I'm better tired of talking about finance. We had a conversation yesterday about innovation and how innovation

We just use them and it will be solved. Innovation on its own is not enough. Technology on its own is not enough.

and finance are combined with the supportive regulatory environments. So on their own, they provide a single solution to a single problem.

actual transformation that leads to sustainable development and to assist a just energy transition. Within this we in ABBA we see three

that I hope you will take away from today's presentation. The first one is that global institutions are moving away from traditional grant funding.

a private capital. There is an idea that we do need to spend less and attract more. We need to use the capital that is in the capital.

that exists in the private sector to assist the green transition. Second, energy cannot be treated in silo.

need to think in production networks to unlock real impact. And third, to do that, we believe that Catherine

bring together governments, businesses, financiers and researchers like yourself to make projects that are bankable.

on the premises of local populations. So as a former researcher myself knowing how difficult it is to work

I'm also giving you a call to action. I do think that times are changing. Doors are being open.

once seemed a bit hard to reach they are now possible. So please reach out to new partners.

you want to investigate, keep reaching out to them and you might get a yes. Because things are changing, we are opening up the doors, we have a shared

and we can build solutions that scale and deliver real change by investing in these types of catalytic partnerships.

final slide. Thank you. Thank you very much.