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Expanding Energy Access by Scaling Up Energy Efficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Expanding Energy Access by Scaling Up Energy Efficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Senior Scientist & GNESD Manager UNEP DTU Partnership $f(x+\Delta x)=\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\Delta x_i)}{i!}$

IEA Energy Efficiency COP21 Side Event (Energy Efficient Prosperity) United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference, Paris, France, 1st December 2015



DTU

Outline



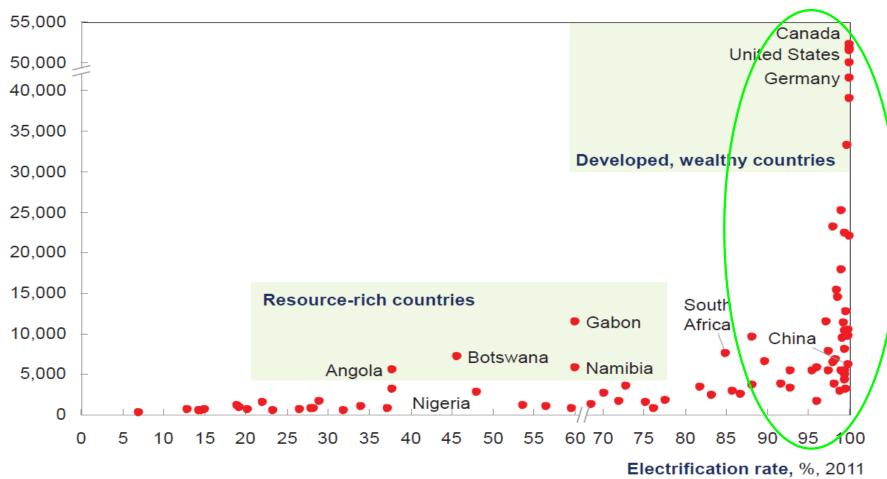
UN City, Copenhagen

- Establishing the link between Energy Access & Prosperity
- Current situation of Energy Access in SSA & Outlook
- Energy Efficiency in SSA: Activities & outcomes
 - Country case study
- Required Investments: Energy Access
 & Energy Efficiency
- Concluding Recommendations



Relationship between Energy Access & Prosperity

GDP/capita, \$ thousand, 2012

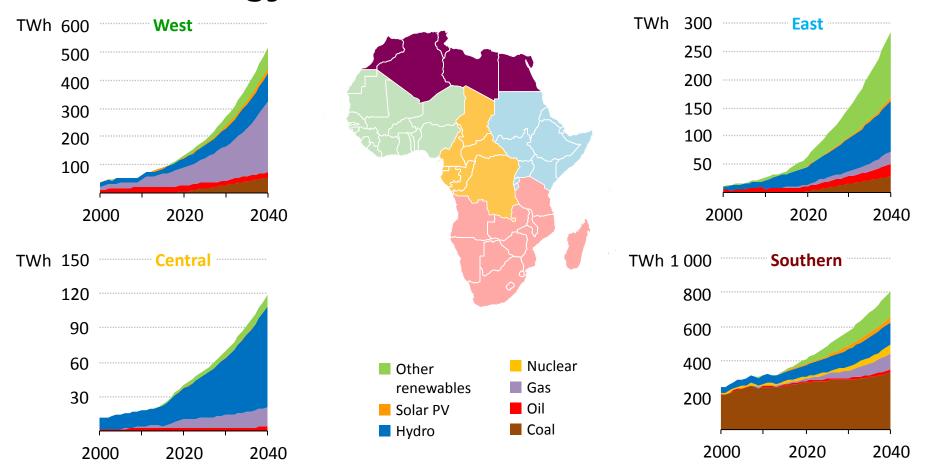


Electricity Access Database, IEA WEO, 2013; McKinsey, 2015





Energy Resource Potential in SSA







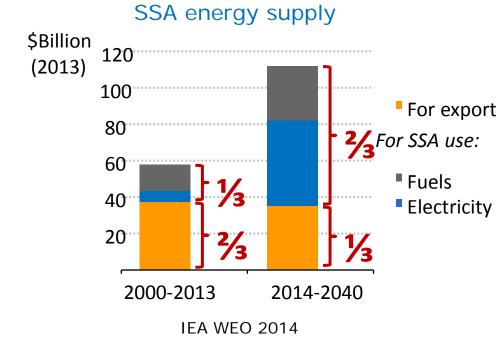
Reversing the current '66% situation' of Energy Access & Investments in SSA

- 66% of SSA population have no access to electricity
- 66% of energy investment in SSA is for export rather than internal utilization

Average annual investment in



World Bank 2011

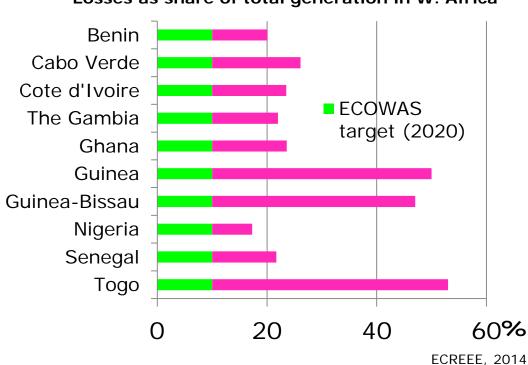






High Electricity Tariff – barrier & (opportunity?)

- Obsolete and/or inefficient power generation facilities (GNESD 2009)
- High Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses are among key factors for the high tariffs in SSA.



Losses as share of total generation in W. Africa

Losses transferred to

consumers

Current Tariff:

• \$130 – 140 /MWh

Year 2030:

• \$70 /MWh

Year 2040:

• \$60 /MWh

IEA 2014, McKinsey, 2015

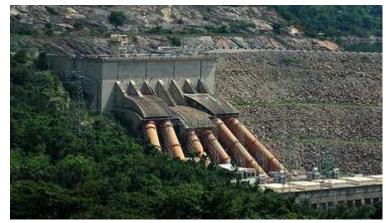
- A barrier to increased Energy Access.
- Opportunity to educate & promote energy efficient behaviour/attitude





Jobs & Economic Benefits form Energy Access

- Estimated ~ 2.5 million jobs (direct) by 2040 for achieving 70% Energy Access in SSA (McKinsey, 2015)
 - 1.9 million construction of power plants (temporal but skills can be transferred to other construction or related industries afterwards)
 - 300,000 450, 0000 day-to-day operation and maintenance of the generation, transmission & distribution management
 - Increased jobs in the supply industries i.e. cement industry
- Indirect: value chain e.g. pipelines, rails etc)
- Additionally, every \$1 invested in Energy Access yields >\$15 in incremental GDP (IEA WEO, 2014)



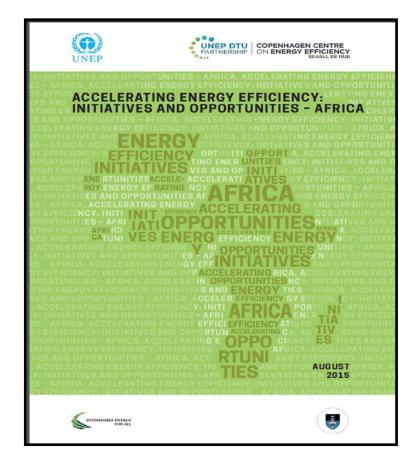
The Akosombo Dam Source: www.travel-to-discover-ghana.com

Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2)

- Energy Efficiency hub for SE4All
- Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform for SE4All

Activities in SSA

- Provide technical support to Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania with Cape Town University as regional experts
- Support African Development Bank work on SE4ALL Action Agendas and IPs
- 2015 report on energy efficiency opportunities in Africa



http://www.energyefficiencycentre.org/Publications





EE Activities in SSA (excerpts from C2E2, 2015 study)

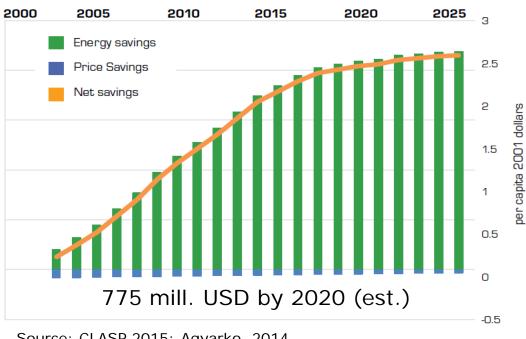
	National EE Strategy	S&L	Mass Rollouts of Technology	Legisl- ation	Subsidized Energy Audits	Financing & soft loan schemes	Awareness & Promotion
Botswana	\checkmark					\checkmark	
Cameroon	\checkmark						
Chad	\checkmark						
Ethiopia	\checkmark						
Ghana		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark			\checkmark
Kenya					\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Lesotho	\checkmark						
Malawi	\checkmark	\checkmark					
Mauritius	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark				\checkmark
Nigeria			\checkmark				
Rwanda			\checkmark				
Sierra Leone	\checkmark						
South Africa	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	
Sudan	\checkmark						
Zambia	\checkmark		\checkmark		\checkmark		\checkmark
Zimbabwe			\checkmark				





Country Example: Energy & cost savings, Ghana

Ghana's room air conditioners



Estimated cost savings/year for Ghana

- Room air conditioners 30 mill. USD
- Refrigerators 72 mill.
 USD
- CFLs **39.5 mill. USD**
- Additionally, 100 Jobs (2 CFL factories)

• Strong political will & target setting was a key driver

Source: CLASP 2015; Agyarko, 2014





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Investment (US \$ cummulative)

	Glo	SSA					
	Now	Year 2040	Year 2040				
Energy Supply & Access	1.6 trillion	24 trillion	835 - 958 billion (for >70% energy access)				
Energy Efficiency	130 – 310 billion	5-8 trillion	25 – 29 billion				
McKinsey 2015; IEA WEO 2014; IEA Energy Efficiency Market Report 2014;							

\$40 billion in Energy Access capital savings from regionalization
 & power pooling (McKinsey, 2015)





Concluding Recommendations

- Strong political will and target setting will drive Energy Access & Energy Efficiency goals
- Increased access to finance (domestic, private, international)
- Reversing the 66% situation
- Increased regional integration and power pooling
- Identification and mitigation of losses
- Productive uses and enterprise development from energy access, to create wealth and reduce poverty
- Energy efficiency should be considered as important energy RESOURCE and not an 'add-on'
- Energy efficiency has potential to enhance energy access (i.e. reliability, expansion), save money and create jobs





'It always seems impossible until it's done'

– Nelson Mandela

Thank you

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