



PBL Netherlands Environmental
Assessment Agency



Towards universal electricity access in Sub-Saharan Africa – The role of decentralized systems

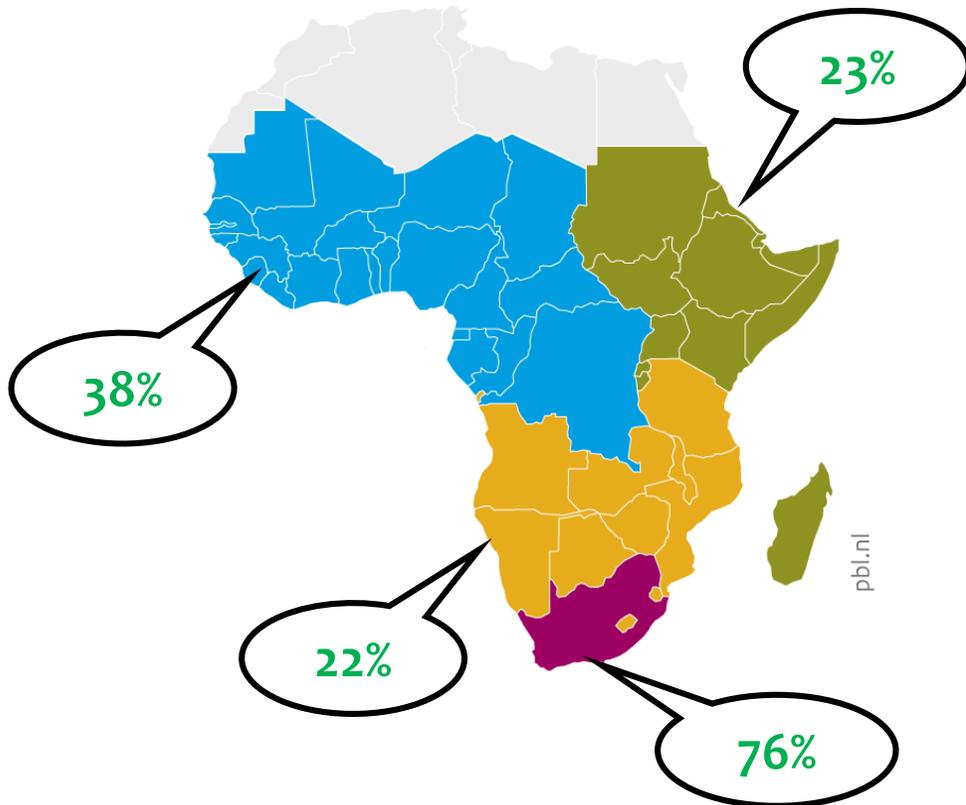
Anteneh G. Dagnachew
Paul L. Lucas
Andries F. Hof
Detlef van Vuuren

Twitter: [@Antex_GD](https://twitter.com/Antex_GD)



Electricity access 2010

 = 5 million people



Sub-Saharan Africa



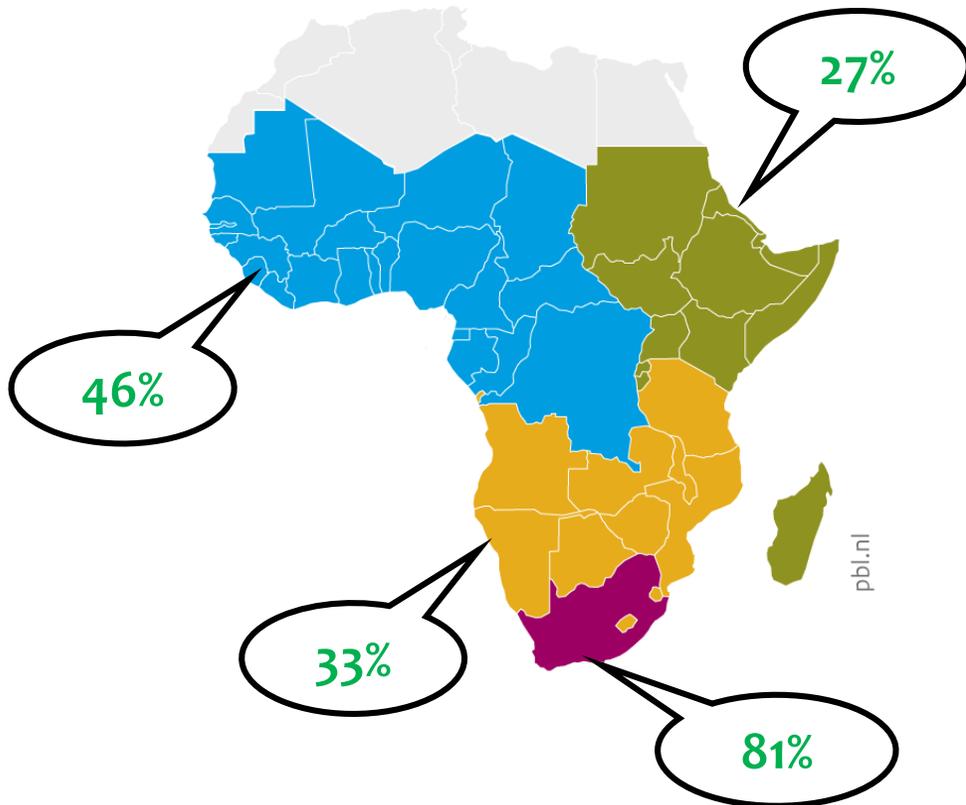
~280 million
with access

>600 million without
access



Electricity access 2015

 = 5 million people



Sub-Saharan Africa



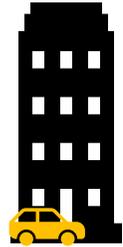
~400 million with access

>595 million without access

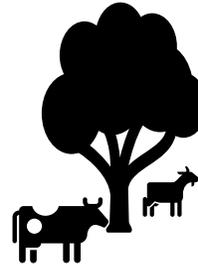


Electricity access 2010

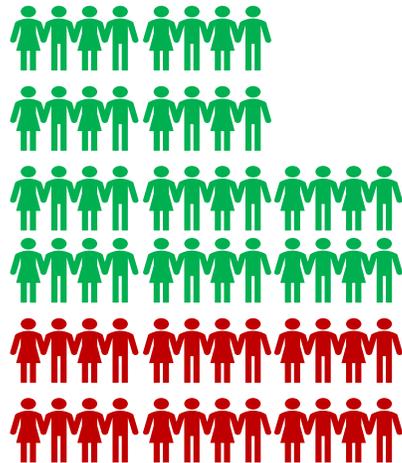
 = 5 million people



63% Urban
has access



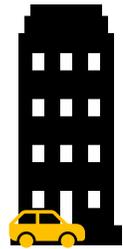
14% Rural
has access



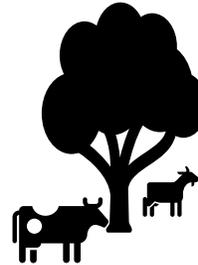


Electricity access 2015

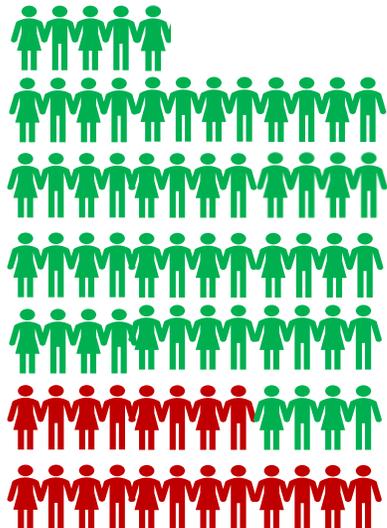
 = 5 million people



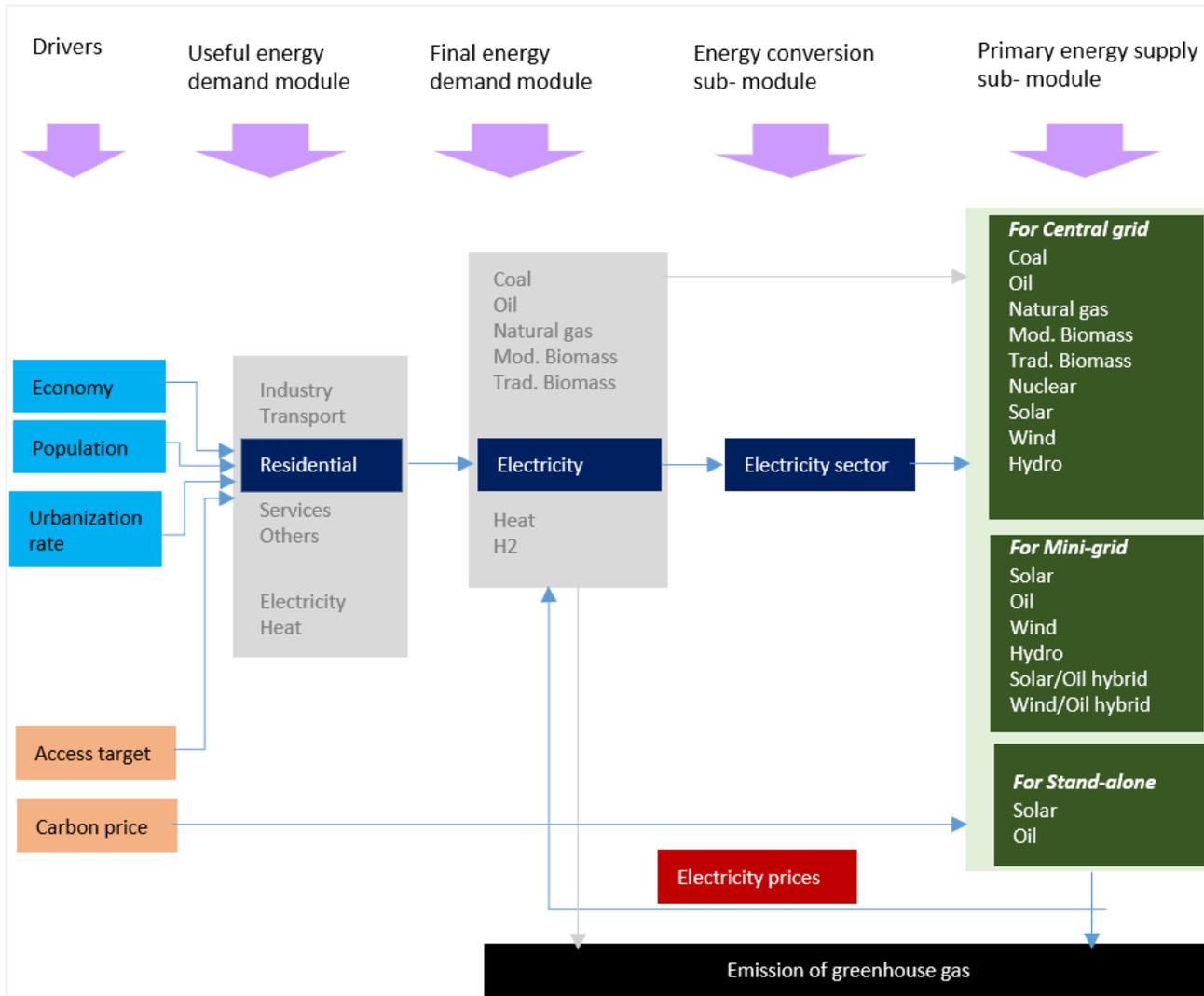
74% Urban has access



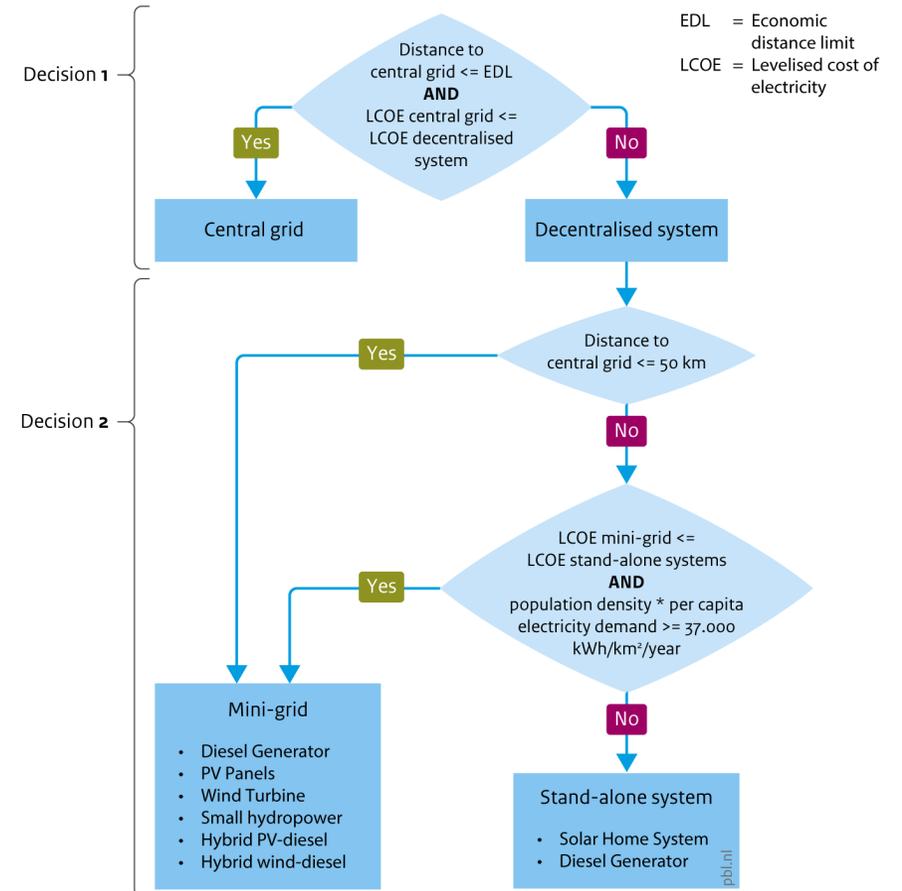
18% Rural has access



TIMER – the IMAGE energy model



Decision tree to determine the lowest-cost electrification system



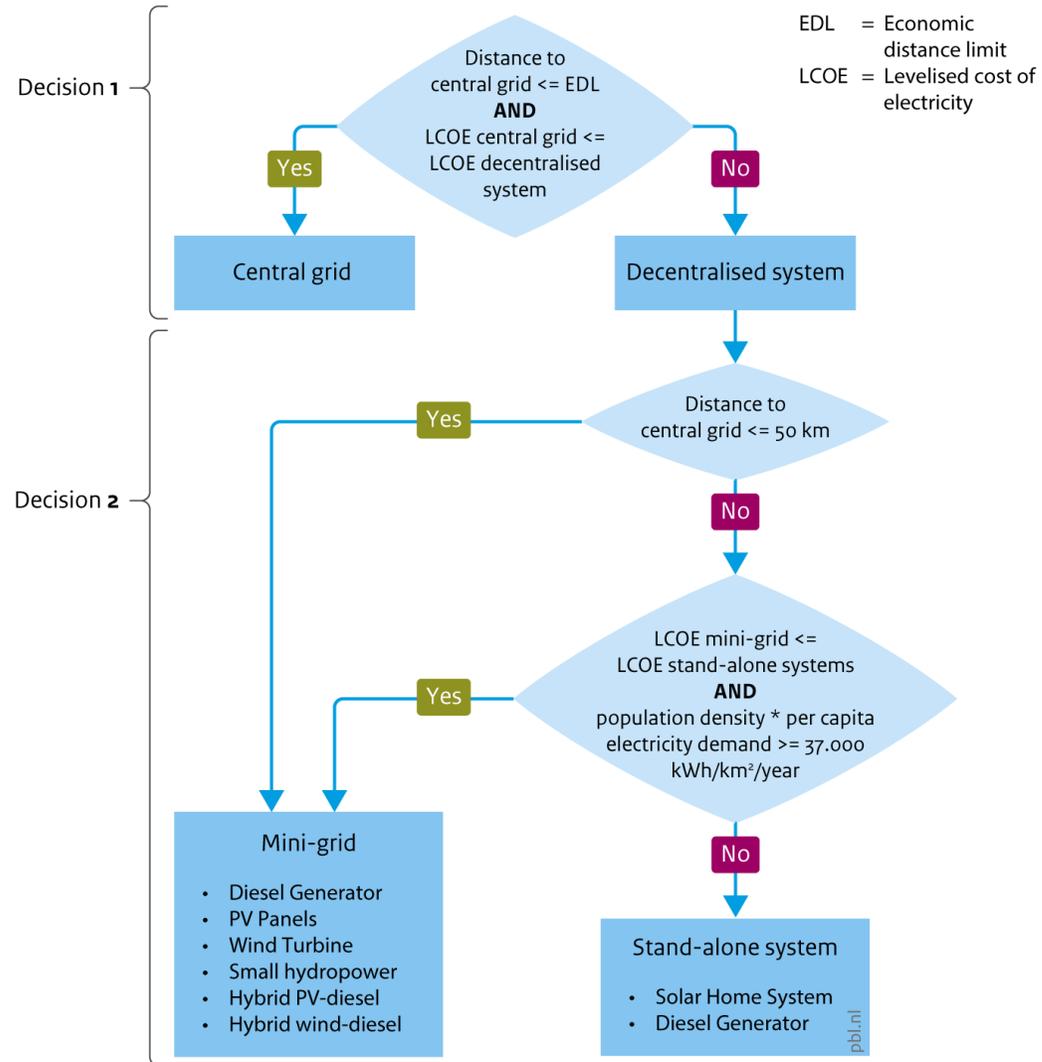
Source: PBL



Electrification model

0.5°X0.5° grid-cell

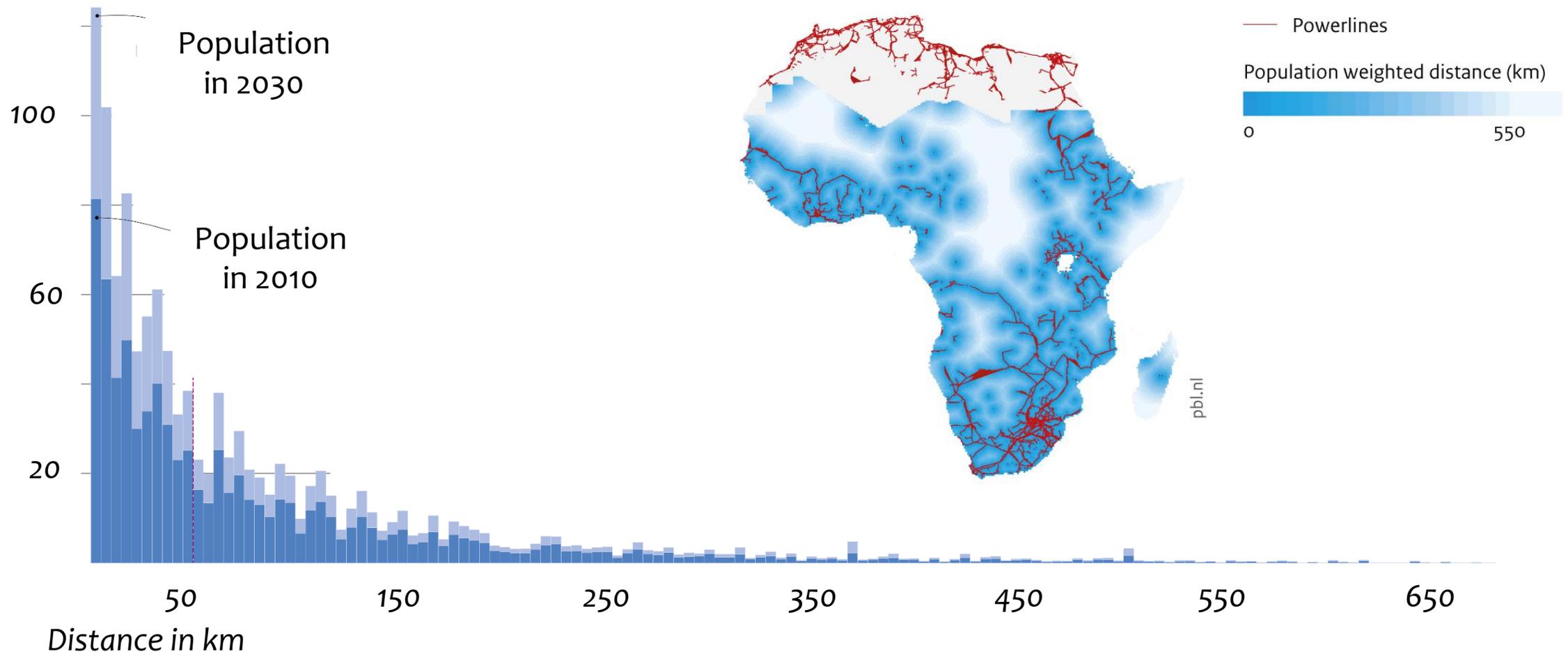
Decision tree to determine the lowest-cost electrification system





Distance to power line

Million people

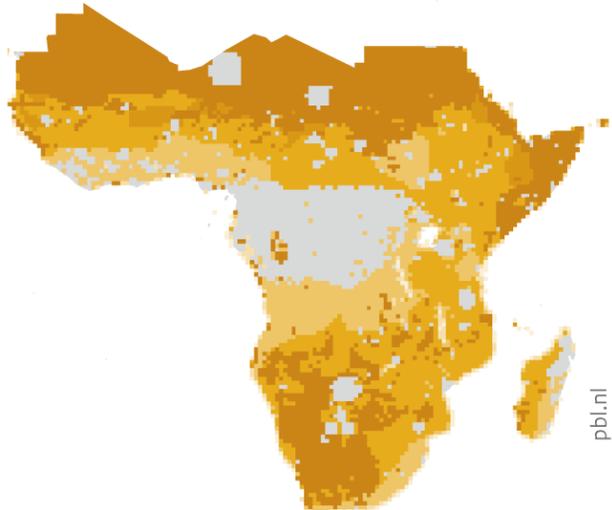




Renewable energy resources

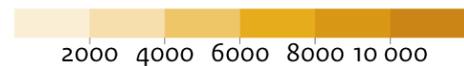
Technical potential

Solar PV

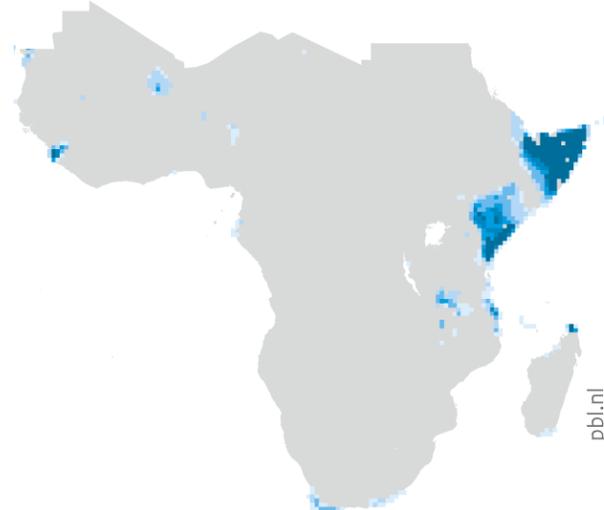


Renewable energy potential
(GWh per year per 0.5 x 0.5 degrees grid cell)

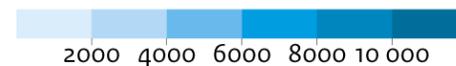
Solar PV



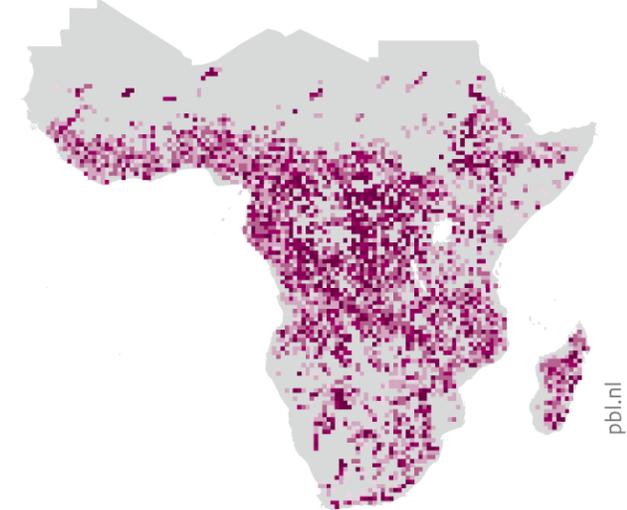
Wind power



Wind power (wind speed > 4 m/s)

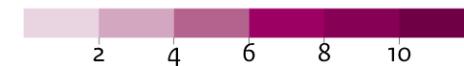


Mini-hydro



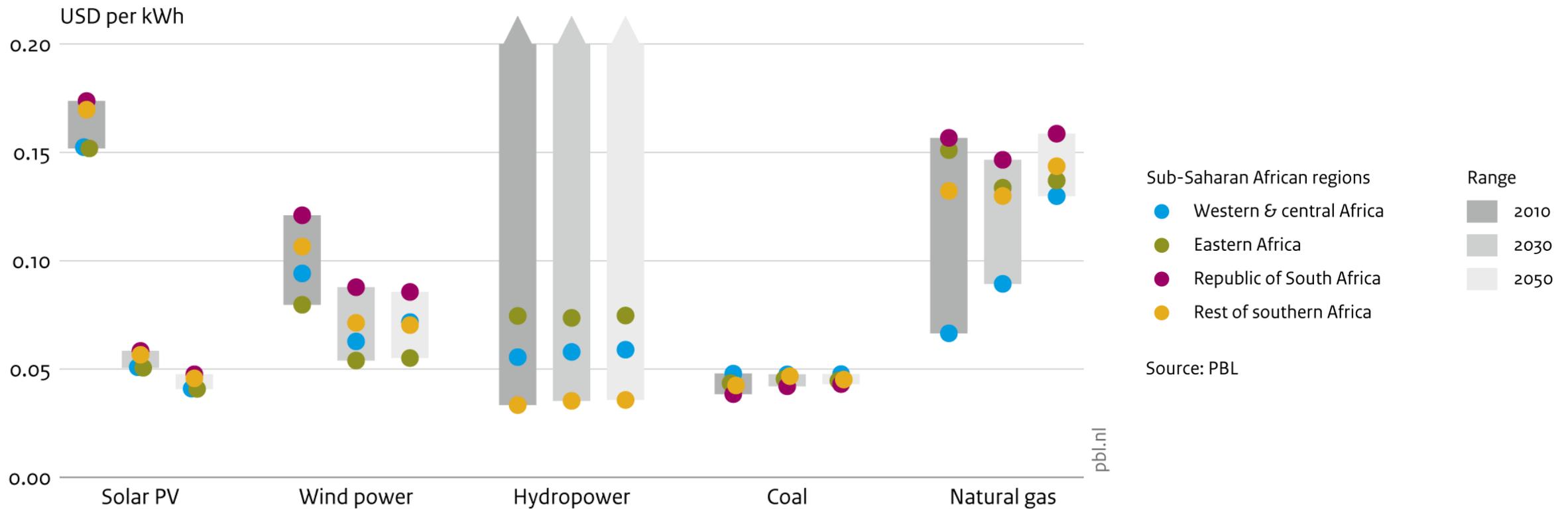
Source: PBL

Mini hydropower





Development in renewable energy prices





Access rate – Baseline 2030



 = 5 million people

830 million with access

515 million without access

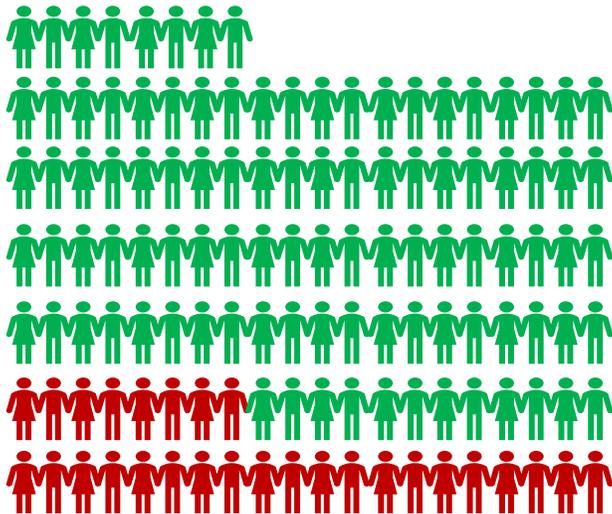
Regional differences

Urban-Rural differences



Access rate – Baseline 2030

URBAN
88% has access



RURAL
36% has access



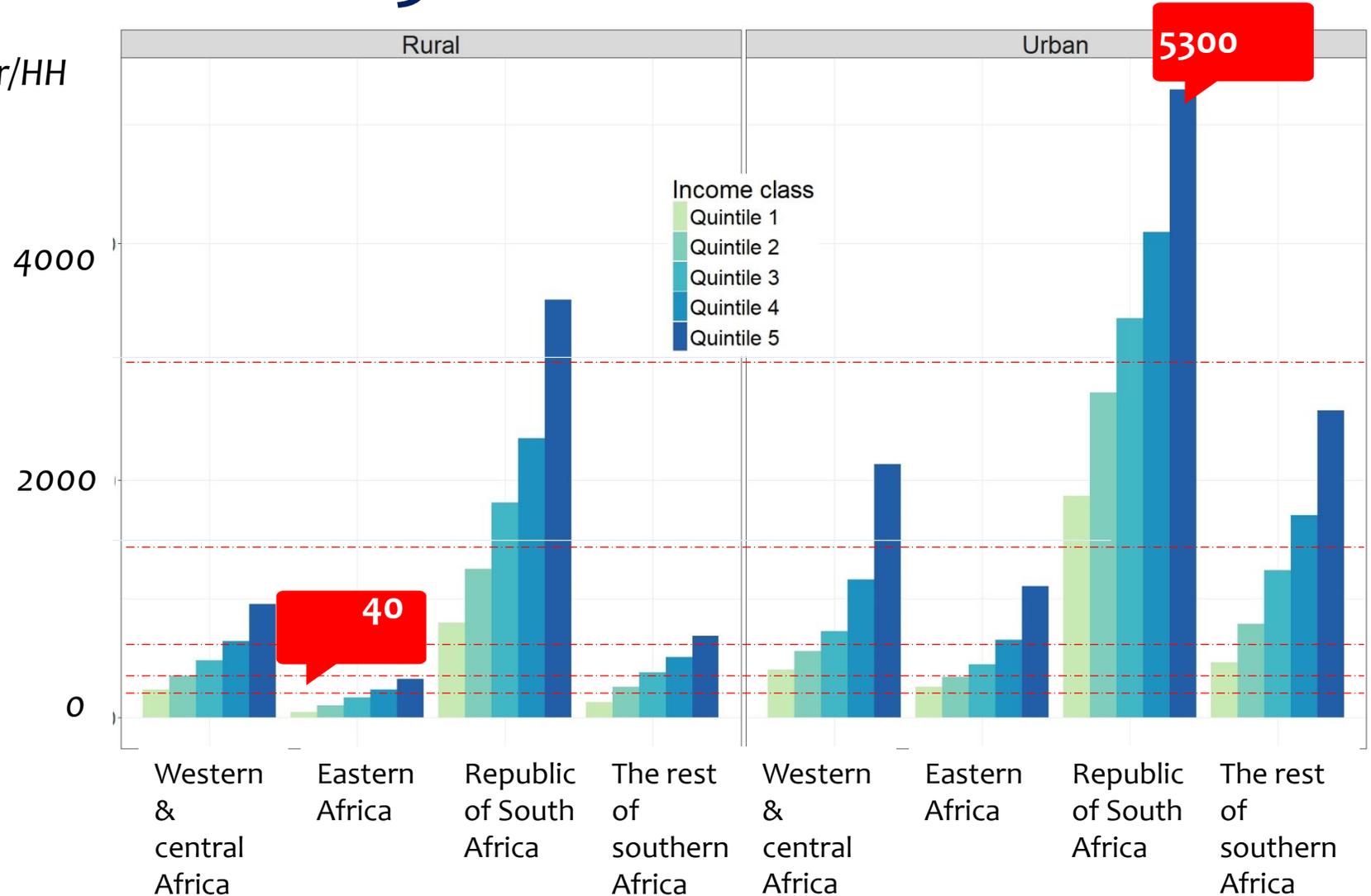


Household demand– Baseline 2030

kWh/Year/HH

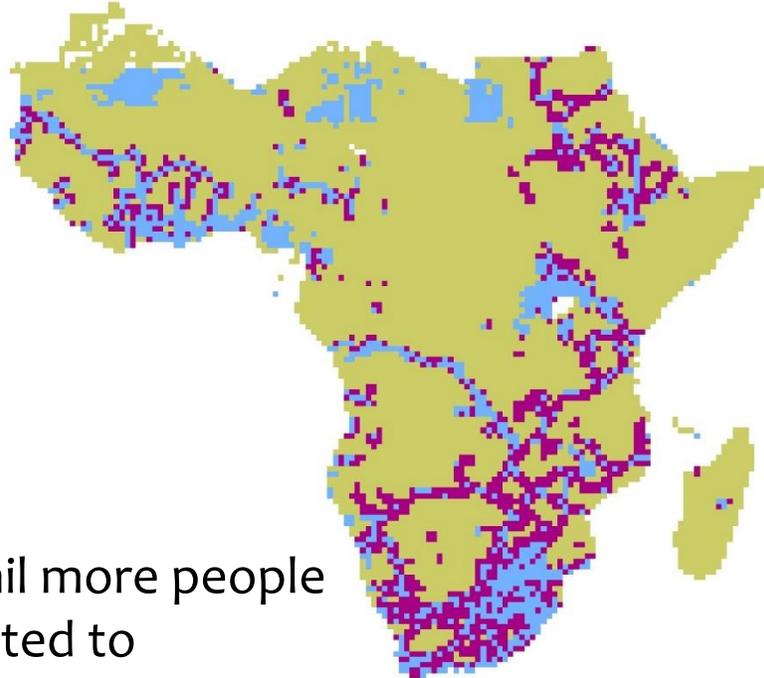
Regional differences

Urban-Rural differences



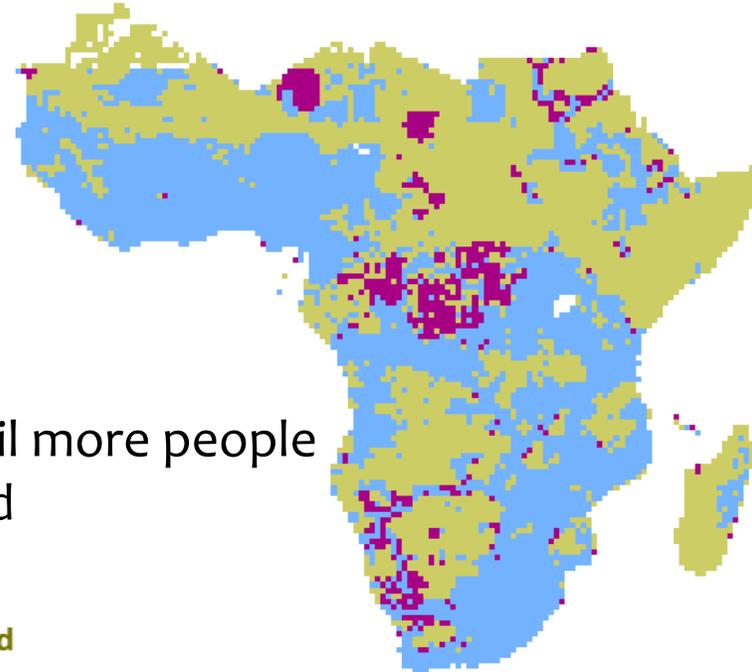
Electricity system mix

At a very low consumption level (Tier 1-
4.5kWh)



>500 mil more people
connected to
standalones (80% SHS)

At projected consumption levels based on
GDP per capita, fuel prices, appliance
efficiency, etc..

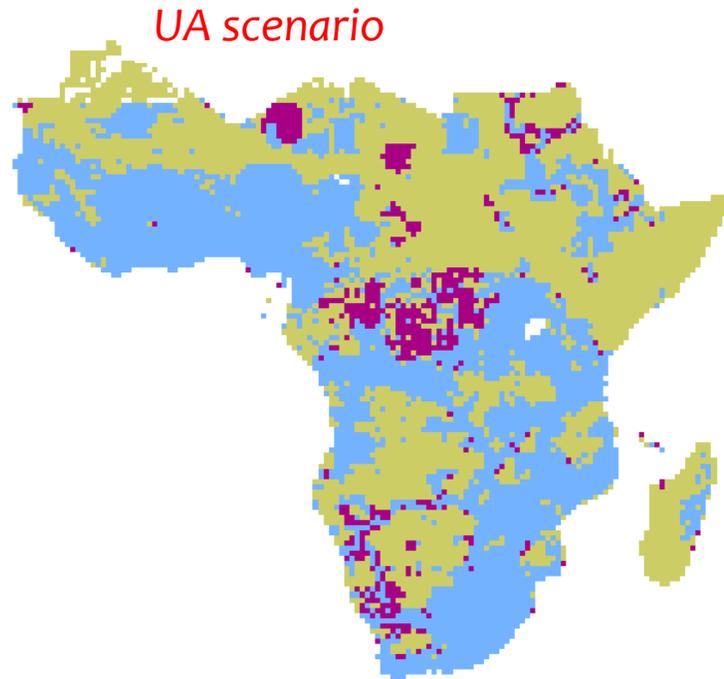


>110 mil more people
off-grid

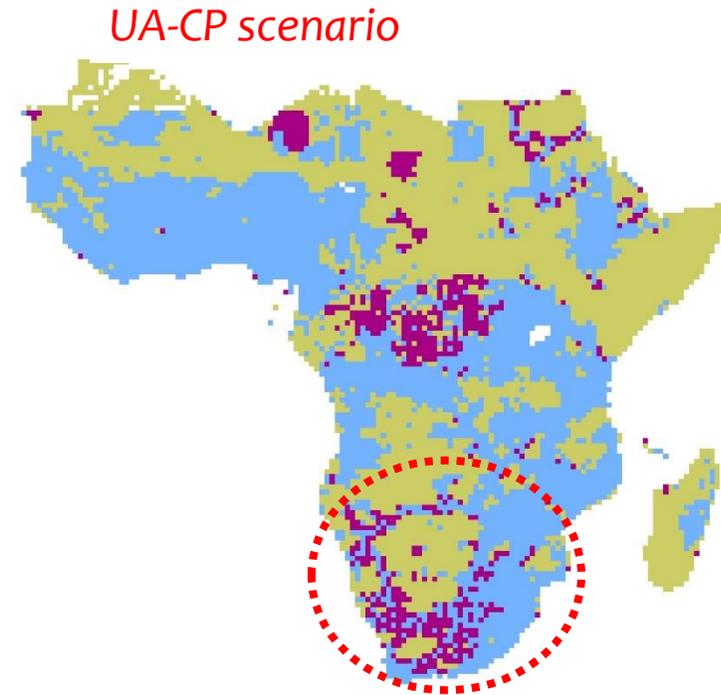
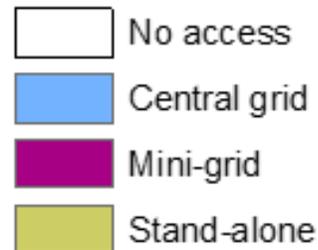
Legend

-  No access
-  Central grid
-  Mini-grid
-  Stand-alone

Climate change mitigation policy



Legend



Niger, Chad, Ethiopia, Somalia, Angola, Namibia & Madagascar rely largely on standalone systems

Southern and Western Africa can be economically connected to the central grid

A considerable shift from fossil fuel to renewable under UA-CP!



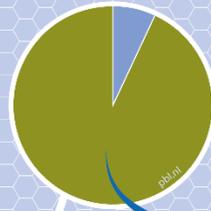
Fuel mix

Electricity generation

Without global climate policy

With global climate policy

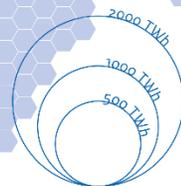
2050



2030



2010



Source: PBL

55% fossil fuel

90% low-carbon

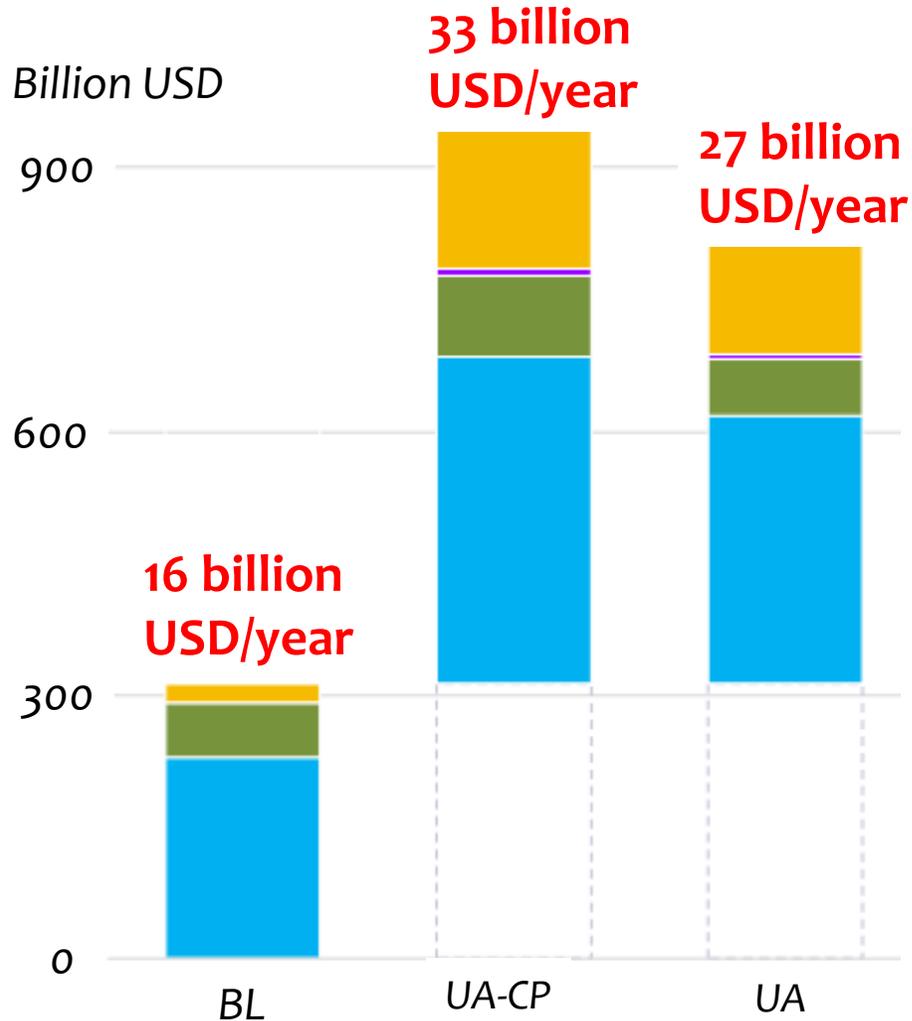
Regional differences in RE shares 2030

10% in RSA

65% in Eastern Africa



Electrification investment



Baseline requires 16-19 billion USD/year

Universal access needs 27-33 billion USD/year

70-80% goes toward T&D

+ recurring costs- fuel, O&M



Conclusions

- Business-as-usual \neq Universal electricity access
- Decentralized systems will play an important role to meet the SDGs
- Synergies between climate mitigation and universal access to electricity
- Imposing carbon price can increase electricity prices in the regions
- The increase in CO₂ emissions due to achieving universal electricity access is small
- Achieving universal electricity access requires at least a tripling of the current annual investments



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Thank you