

Rural electrification Ethiopia

Ethio Resource Group (ERG)
Getnet Tesfaye

May 2019 Hannover, Germany

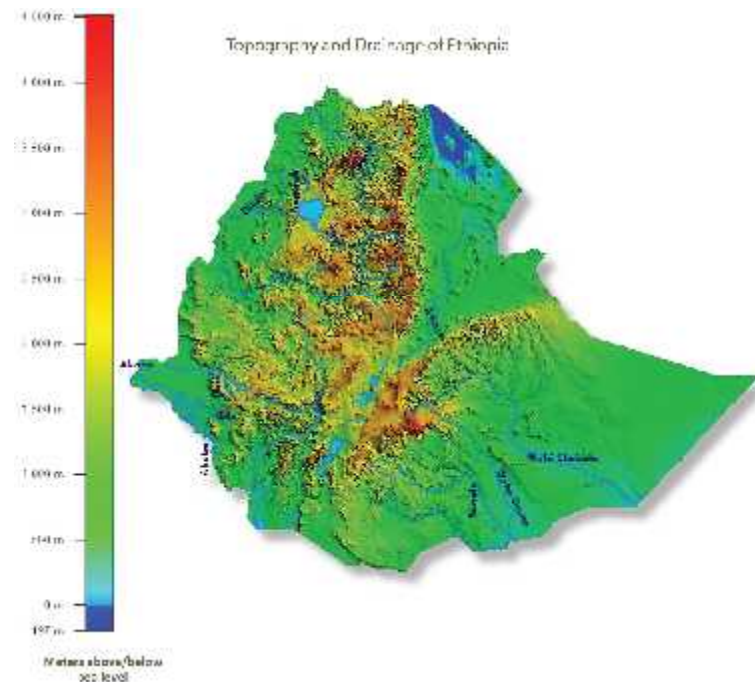
Ethiopia people, land

Population: 105 million (2.4% growth)

Surface area: 1.1 million km² (1/3 of area above 1500 masl)

Population density: 95/km² (2/3 live in 1/3 of area or highlands)

Urbanization: 20% (urb pop growth 4.7%, 80+ million live in rural areas)



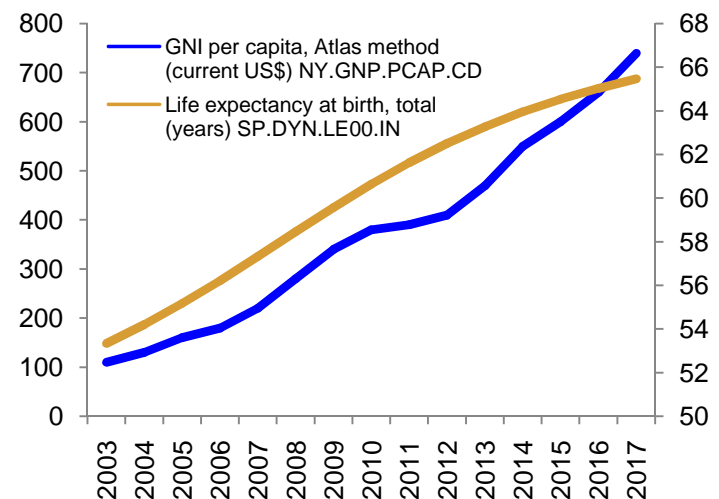
Ethiopia economy

Economy: \$783/capita (35-40% agriculture, 23% industry & construction)

Employment: 72% of the population work in agriculture (72% of pop share in only 40% of the output)

Economic growth: 10%/y (2006-2016, 7.7% in 2017)

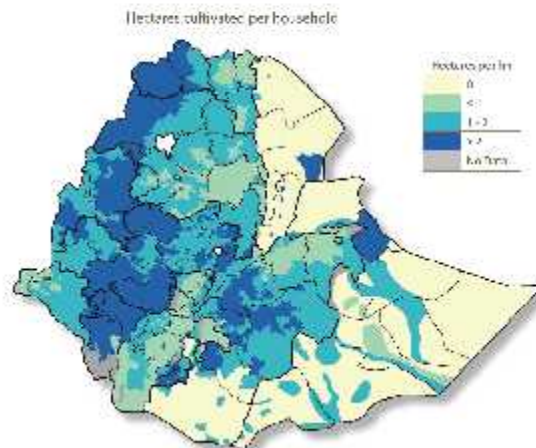
Social indicators: rapid rise in life expectancy, health services, education



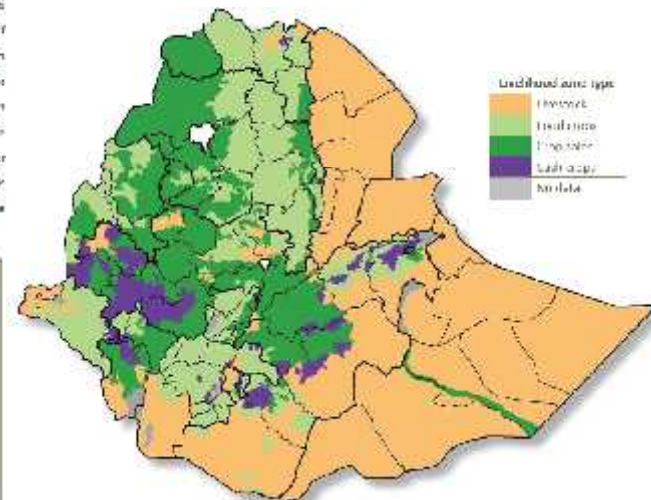
Ethiopia rural livelihoods

There are many forms of abuse that can occur in a relationship, and it is important to recognize the signs and symptoms of each. Some of the most common forms of abuse include physical, emotional, and financial abuse. Physical abuse involves the use of force or violence against a person, while emotional abuse involves the use of words or actions to harm a person's self-esteem or mental health. Financial abuse involves the use of money to control a person's life.

How much can you write in 10 min?

[illegible]

See Theorem 2.1 for details. The \mathcal{M} in the above proposition is, in general, the space $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M})$ of all \mathcal{M} -valued probability measures on \mathcal{M} .

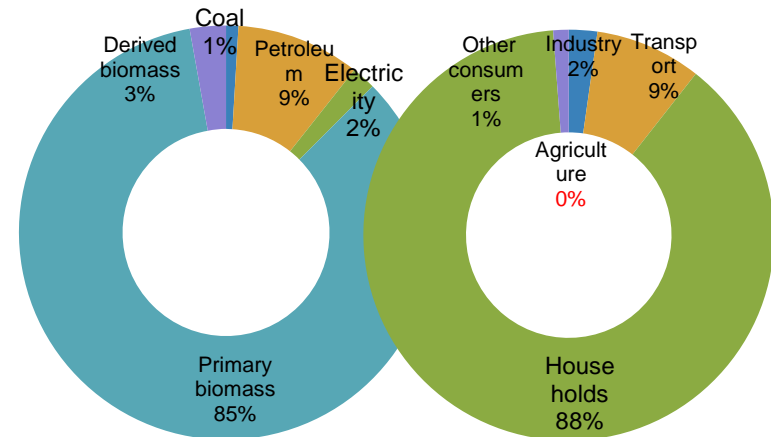


Energy supply

Energy consumed (2017): 39Mtoe

- 0.37 toe per capita
- 85% in primary biomass (wood, agri-residues) + 3% in derived biomass (charcoal, ethanol)
- 9% petroleum, 1% coal
- 2% electricity

Biomass consumed in homes for cooking



Energy use

Biomass:

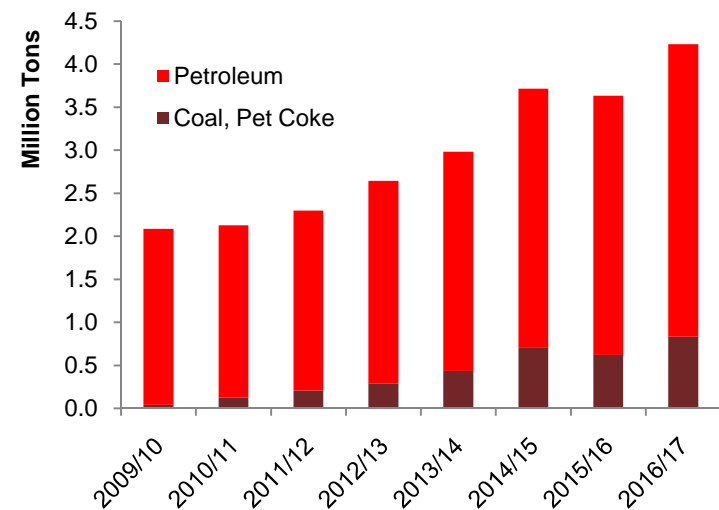
- **0.9 t biomass per capita** (grows as fast as food consumption)

Hydrocarbons:

- **Consumed in transport** (liquid petroleum) **and industry** (coal, pet coke)
- 8%/y growth for petroleum, 30%+ growth for coal /pet coke

Electricity:

- **Consumed 42% by homes, 36% industry, 22% services**
- **Exported 10% of production**



Energy institutions

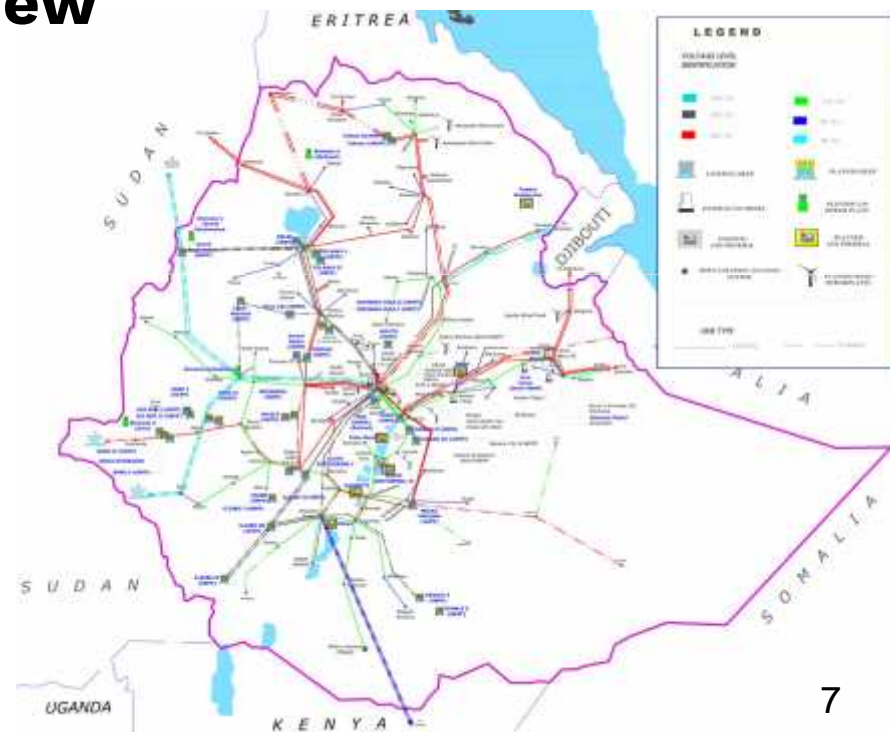
		Promotion, investment, operations	Policy	Regulation	Finance
Biomass		MOWIE, EFCCC, MO H	MOWIE, EFCCC	None	GOE, PE, bi/multilat eral
Fossil fuels		Multinational Oil, MOMPNG	MOWIE, MOMPNG	MOMPNG, MOT	GOE, PE bi/multilateral
Electricity	Grid	EEP, EEU	MOWIE	EEA	GOE, bi/multi- lateral
	Mini grid	REF, EEU	MOWIE	EEA	EEU, Coop, PE
	Standalone	REF	MOWIE	EEA, ESA, MOT	GOE, PE, banks, MFIs, multilateral

Electricity overview

Power facilities in operation (2018)

Type	Stations	Power (MW)	%
Hydro	12	3,816	90
Wind	3	324	8
Geothermal	1	7	0.2
Thermal	3	88	2
Total	19	4,285	100%

Peak	2.4 GW
Number of customers	2.5 millions+
Production	12.5 TWh
Consumption	8.6 TWh
Export	1.3 TWh
Tariff – residential (USc/kWh)	1.0 – 4.1
Tariff – industrial(USc/kWh)	1.8 – 2.1



Electricity facilities

Grid Layer	Generation	Transmission		Distribution			Last mile	
Step	Generation	Transmission lines	Transmission substations	Sub transmission lines	Distribution substations	Distribution lines	Transformers	Connections
Capability	3, 816 MW (Hydro)	500 kV		66 kV		33 kV		400 V
	324 MW (Wind)	400 kV		45 kV		15 kV		220 V
	7 MW (Geothermal)	230 kV						
	88 MW (Thermal)	132 kV						
Status	4,285 MW	16,018 km	128	1,978 km	43	100,705 km	31,229	100,913 km 2.5 M cust



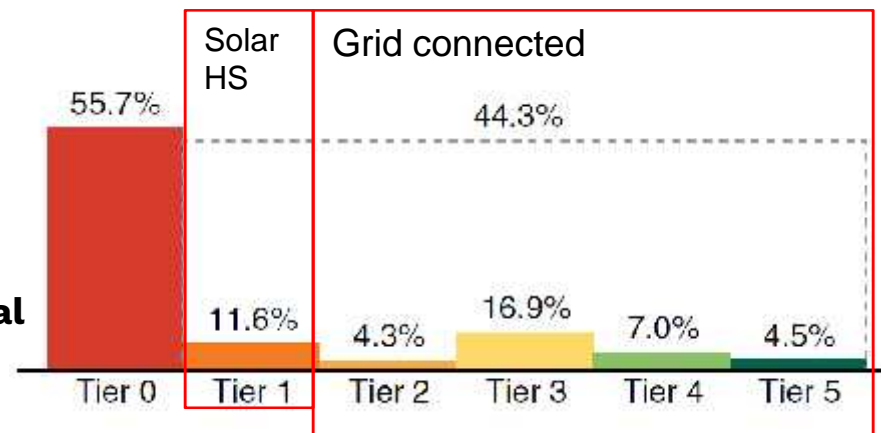
Electricity access

Access: 44% of households

- **33% connected to the grid**
- **11% served with off-grid (mainly solar lanterns/home systems)**

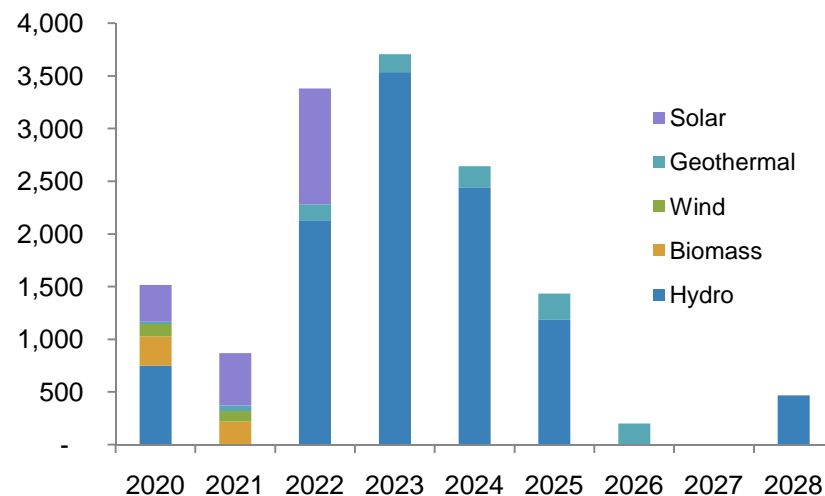
Electricity consumption level

- **86 kWh per capita (total)**
- **54 kWh per household (residential customers connected)**



Electricity plan for generation

Generation plan (MW)



COD Year	Units Added/Location	Number of Units	Total Capacity [MW]
2020	Sugar (Beles, Welkayt, Jendeh Kasem)	8	275 (comm.)
	Gerd 1	2	750 (comm.)
	Aysha wind 1	1	120 (comm.)
	Metehara solar 1	1	100 (comm.)
	Dichalo solar	1	125 (comm.)
	CAD solar	1	125 (comm.)
	Corbetti geothermal 1	1	20 (comm.)
2021	Sugar (Dmokeraz)	6	220 (comm.)
	Assala wind	1	100 (comm.)
	Tulu Moya geothermal 1	1	50 (comm.)
	Metehara solar 2	1	100
	Dine Dawa solar	2	200
	Jirga solar	2	200
2022	Corbetti geothermal 2	1	50 (comm.)
	Tulu Moya geothermal 2	1	100 (comm.)
	Kaysha hydro	1	2,130 (comm.)
	Harar solar	2	200
	Werano solar	1	100
	Hunera solar	2	200
	Metema solar	2	200
	Mekele solar	2	200
	Welechiti solar	2	200
2023	Gerd 2	8	3,256 (comm.)
	Aluta Langano geothermal	1	70 (comm.)
	Yeda T&Z hydro	1	280 (comm.)
	Tulu Moya geothermal 3	1	100 (comm.)
2024	Gerd 3	6	2,442 (comm.)
	Corbetti geothermal 3	1	200 (comm.)

Electricity plan for generation 2

- The government is opting for IPPs for generation
- Created a PPP Directorate under the Ministry of Finance
- Issued several generation tenders in the past three years (hydro, geothermal, wind, solar)

**THE
Reporter**
MAKING THE WORLD'S NEWS

PPP approves six solar projects worth USD 800 mil

19 January 2019

By **Birhann Fikade**

A total of 16 PPP projects slated to cost USD 6.5 bln

The newly formed Public Private Partnership (PPP) Board has approved six solar energy projects at a cost of USD 798 million with capacity to generate some 750 megawatt of electricity.

Teshome Tafesse (PhD), State Minister of Finance, told reporters on Thursday that the PPP Board has approved two of the six projects, and to receive term of proposal from international bidders. The remaining four will be receiving term of qualification for the foreseeable future considerations.

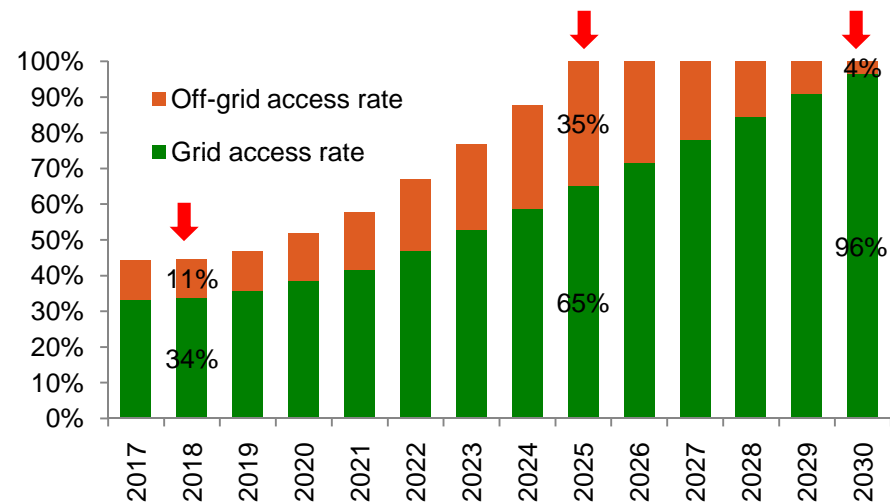
According to the state minister, the two solar projects which are about to be developed are located in the Afar and Somali Regional States. Both "Scaling Solar

Electricity plan for access

Plan for electricity access

Reach 100% access in 2025
(65% from grid, 35% off-grid)

Reach 96% grid access in 2030

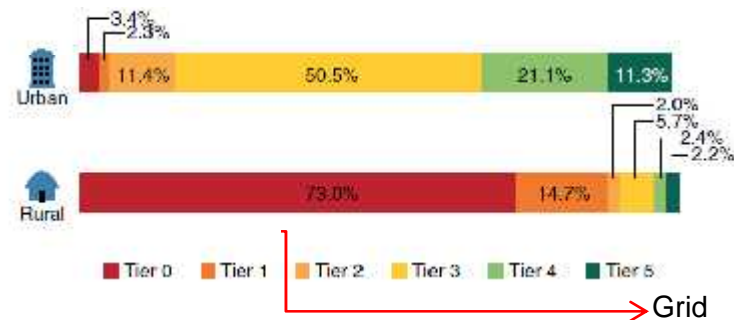


Rural electrification status

Rural households with access (2017) -
27% (12% from grid, 15% off-grid solar)

Those without access

- Households - 70M+
- MSEs - 100k+
- Social institutions (health, school) -1000s
- Smallholder agriculture



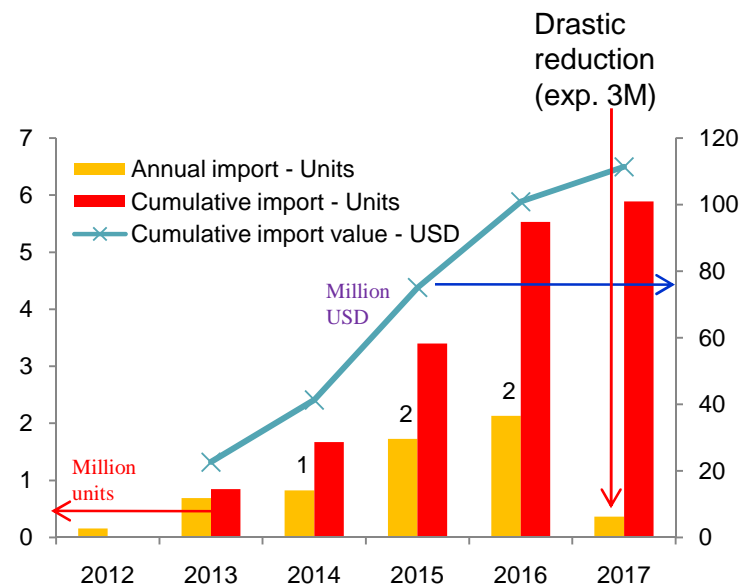
Rural electrification trends

Slow rate of rural customer

connection (although relatively successful area coverage; >50% of sub-district centers are connected to the grid)

Very fast off-grid access through solar lanterns/HS (drastic fall in solar system sales in the past 2 years due to hard currency limitations, other factors)

Over the past five years, fuel based lighting has fast disappeared



Rural electrification challenges

Grid

- Scattered settlements
- Low level of demand and paying capacity of consumers
- High distribution costs
- Investment for distribution
- Low tariffs
- Technical and management capability to build distribution as fast as desired

Off-grid – standalone

- Very limited consumer finance (cf with PAYGO East Africa)
- Finance for companies (+hard currency)
- Regulations – quality assurance, consumer warranties

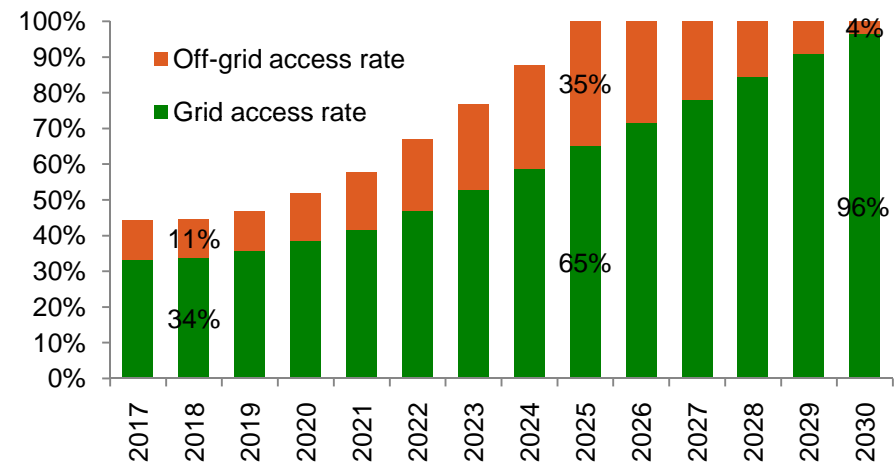
Off-grid – mini/micro-grids

- Regulations – regulations under development (no private operators)
- Low consumer concentrations, high distribution costs (sub-district centers covered by grid)

Rural electrification NEP

The new National Electrification Program (NEP2 : 2019)

- **Integrated plan for universal electrification**
- **100% access in 2025 (65% grid, 35% off-grid); 100% access for health facilities and schools**
- **8.2M grid connections, 5.9M off-grid connections during 2019-2025**



Rural electrification NEP

Investment required

- USD 4.6 billion (56% on grid, 44% off-grid) during 2019-2015
- USD 3.1 billion sought from external sources

Figure ES.14 Breakdown of grid and off-grid investments and syndication scenarios for universal access, 2025

	Investment (US\$ million)	GoE contribution (US\$million)	Syndication (US\$million)
A. Grid program			
Grid total investments* (\$370/connection)	3,200		
Customer contribution (—)	(1,100)		
Total	2,100	480	1,620
B. Off-grid program			
Access to finance (with a revolving fund)	1,760	530	1,240
End-user subsidy	72	72	—
Social institutions	230	70	160
MST off-grid solar	133	41	92
Mini-grids (MST and EPC) ^a	300	280	20
Off-grid total investment syndication	~2,500	~1,000	~1,500
C. Program implementation support (grid and off-grid)	50	20	30
Total investment syndication (A + B + C)	4,650	~1,500	~3,150

MTF=Multi Tier Framework
MST=Minimum Subsidy Tender

Rural electrification settlements



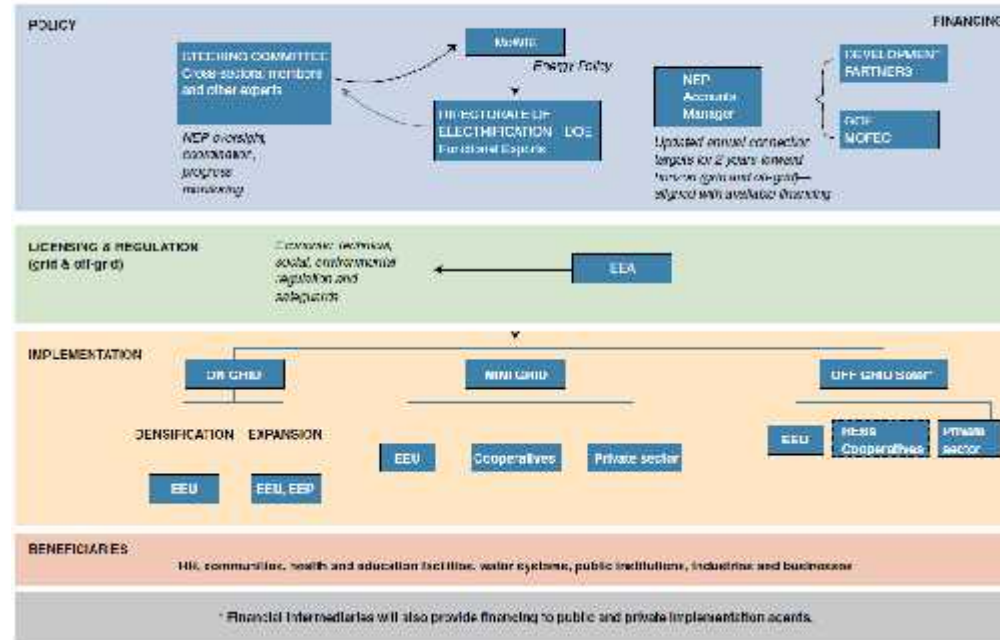
Amhara, East Gojam Zone, Baso ena Lisen Wereda,
Yedege Kebele [10.0869019 37.7672966]



Oromia, West Shewa Zone, Jeldu/Gojo Wereda,
Tulu Gura Kebele [9.164153 38.08337]

Rural electrification

Figure ES.12 The NEP Implementation Framework



Rural electrification challenges NEP

Finance - very high requirement (2/3 from external sources)

Capacity – 8.2M on grid, 5.9 off-grid connections in 6 years. Technical and management capacity for this low for grid connections.

Regulations (and private sector engagement) - private sector role in the grid plan? limited role for mini-grids

Thank you.