# Rural Household Electrification in Lesotho

-Review-

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## **Rural Conditions Overview**

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- Rural electrification is seen as a catalyst for rural development
- Access to finance is a challenge
- Enabling policy reforms...incentive and conducive environment for private sector involvement
- 2015 in Lesotho
  - Grid-electrification rates: National 35% Urban 72% Rural 5.5%
  - Population spread: Urban 34% Rural 66%





Dispersed settlements...dispersed energy demand ⇒ Significant capital costs with limited returns

Availability of data – crucial impediment!

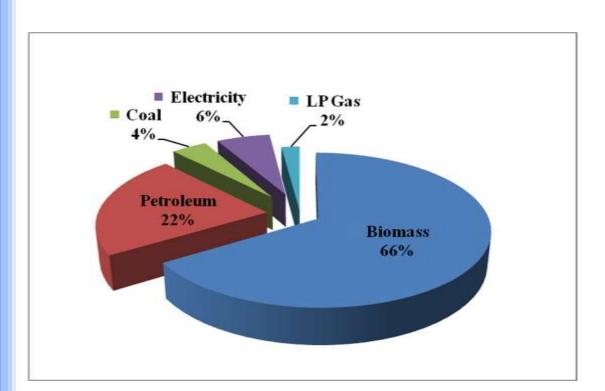
Transition to modern fuels....wood smoke deaths >> (malaria+HIV) deaths

The World Bank Group. The cost of Indoor Air Pollution, Strengthening the Economic Case for Action, 2016.

## Other Challenges

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Households in Lesotho, especially in rural areas, use biomass (i.e. fuel wood, agricultural residues and dung) predominantly



Source: Taele B.M., Mokhutsoane L., Hapazari I., Tlali S.B. and Senatla M. Grid electrification challenges, photovoltaic electrification progress and energy sustainability in Lesotho. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 16: p. 973–980, 2012.

#### Major interdependent issues in Lesotho:

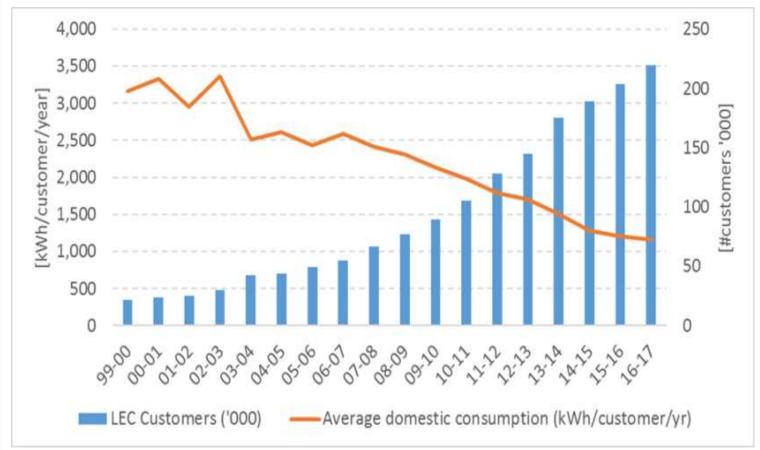
- Mountainous terrain...1,500 m to 3,482 m
- Conducive policy environment...plan?
- Change of attitudes towards cleaner energy



## Other Challenges...

Energy

- Even in regions covered by the grid, not all households are connected to the grid
- Households connected to the grid are often reluctant to make use of electricity intensively



Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority. Electricity supply cost of service study: load forecast report. LEWA, Maseru, 2017.

Customer base: ~25,000 in 2001 to ~210,000 in 2016  $\Rightarrow$  ~10x  $\uparrow$  Average Consumption: 2,951 kWh/year/hh to 1,157 kWh/year/hh  $\Rightarrow$  ~60%  $\checkmark$ 

.: Access is not the only challenge...affordability plays a significant part too

## **Solutions**



#### Rural electrification programmes

- Brings electrical power to rural and remote areas
- Lesotho established Rural Electrification Unit (REU) within DoE
  - Serves areas more than 3.5 km away from the utility lines
  - Backlog of schemes seeking services, i.e. 135 new schemes in 2016/17  $\Rightarrow$  680 schemes...only 26 schemes served

Project	Bulk Power Purchased	O&M Costs	Electricity Sales	Deficit (M)
Qholaqhoe / Makhunoane	379 810.27	60 000.00	186 634.38	-253 175.89
Dilli-Dilli / Sinxondo	236 361.50	63 600.00	215 412.83	-84 548.67
Mpiti-Sekake	1 032 085.06	96 360.00	877 422.90	-251 002.16
Total	1 648 256.83	219 960.00	1 279 490.11	-588 726.72

Rural Electrification Unit. Annual Report for 2016/17. REU, Maseru, 2017.

REU owned and operated grid extension pilot access projects High deficits....high disconnection rates (16% and 23%)

Just an extension of the utility company?

## Solutions...



To achieve 100% rural electrification, two key factors need to be met:

- National electrification rate above 50%
- Per capita income higher than US\$3,000 (~ M35,000)

Mostert, W. Review of experiences with rural electrification agencies: lessons for Africa. European Union Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility, Eschborn, 2008.

No single successful approach to rural electrification...the major condition is **high degree of autonomy** to the implementing agency.

Barnes, D.F. Meeting the challenge of rural electrification in developing nations: the experience of successful programs. In: Energy Sector Management Assistance Program. World Bank, Washington D.C., Conference Version, March, p. 1-16, 2005.

## **Way Forward**



# Address both accessibility and affordability sustainably:

## Utilisation of Renewable Energy Technologies standalone and/or mini-grids systems



www.esi-africa.com/news/rwanda-adopts-green-mini-grid-technology

## **Acknowledgements**



- The Elsevier Foundation TWAS Sustainability Visiting Expert Programme
- Materials Research Science and Engineering Center
  - University of Pennsylvania





Maletsunyane Falls

# Thank you!

Kea leboha!!



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