

Nexus Energy - Water - Food Security EDF11 programmes

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MAP of SADC, with SA & LESOTHO







European Development Fund 11 (2014 - 2020)

- NIP 11th EDF focus on water, energy and governance
- Water and energy play critical role in economic development and in raising living standards in Lesotho
- Climate change, water resources and energy impact on agriculture, biodiversity, wetlands and erosion
- Governance is important, e.g. sector data generation for monitoring and results-based budgeting & management
- Linkages between water, energy and food security: integrated approach EU Co-operation with Government



Energy in Lesotho

- Lesotho: considerable energy deficit, electricity accounts only for +/- 5% in energy mix
- Country generates 72 MW from hydropower (Muela)
 and requires 150 MW in peak periods
- Lesotho imports > 70 MW, mainly Mozambique (29% of peak demand) and SA (20%)
- 2016 Census: 36% h.h. = grid connected (67% in urban; 12% in peri-urban - 21% rural areas - 2% SHS)
- Industry biggest electricity consumer (39%) followed by domestic sector (34%)
- Huge potential for generation Renewable Energy



Erosion in Lesotho





Erosion in Lesotho





Erosion in Lesotho

Erosion is a natural phenomenon; however disproportional erosion is not!

Main Sources of erosion:

- Unsustainable agricultural production methods
- Overgrazing: too much livestock and also inappropriate grazing patterns?
- Mining of woody biomass from erosion-prone hills

All threatening energy – water – food security nexus





Mining of Woody bio-mass



Erosion is threatening Lesotho's 'Water Tower'

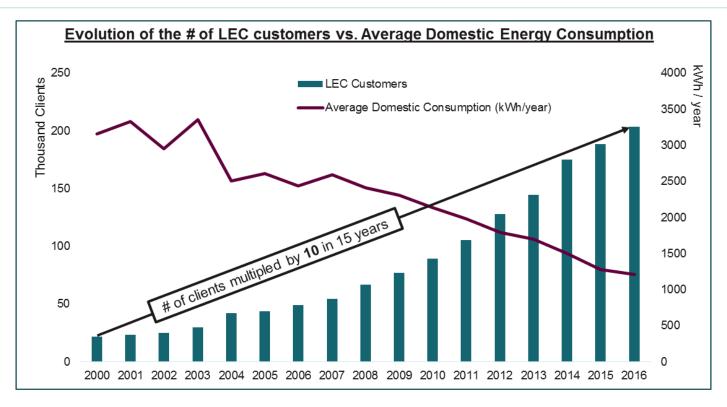
Countrywide Integrated Catchment Management / Sustainable Land Management approach is the answer:

- Improved agricultural production adding value
- Safeguarding Water Tower maintaining retention capacity of e.g. wetlands (and water quality!)
- Securing water needs of LS, SA, NAM and BW
- Maintaining potential for hydro power mitigating GHG emissions in region
- Contributing to energy water food security nexus

ICM programme - EDF 11 under preparation



Future in Lesotho will be Off-Grid Electrification as return on investment of grid connections is getting lower every year:





Future in Lesotho will be Off-Grid Electrification:

Energy access based on off-grid solutions presents several advantages:

- Off-grid solutions request smaller investment: with less money reaching more;
- More donor interest and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to develop country's economy;
- Reducing new Grid Extensions has positive impact on sustainability of whole energy sector.

Lesotho:

- Huge potential for off-grid energy solutions in Lesotho;
- By 2030 market size for off-grid will be around 1,65 M people (or 70% of population);
- Topography of country and scattered population result in need to adopt different technologies for different areas of country.



EDF 11 Call for Proposals Energy

Energy efficient household devices, distribution, after-sales structures and Mini-grids for exploring economic growth potential in rural areas

- Global objective of call for proposals is enabling conditions for full scale access in rural areas to basic energy options
- Enabling conditions for such access in rural areas are reflected in the specific objectives
- The specific objectives of this call for proposals are:
 - Commercialise access to improved energy household devices in pilot areas as improved cooking stoves, Solar Home Systems and other innovative technologies, including after-sale structures for such devices;
 - 2. Show that *mini-grid projects* in rural areas are possible in areas with economic growth potential through e.g. emerging small rural enterprises;
 - 3. Address *logistical challenges* in developing sustainable energy products and service businesses (delivery models financing).



Target groups – Final Beneficiaries and Conditions

Target groups / final beneficiaries under this call are:

 Rural households and rural small enterprises in need of access to energy, through e.g. mini-grids and a range of renewable energy and energy efficient household appliances

Solutions offered should be:

 Where relevant: be combating erosion and be in support of food security, emphasising response to climate change (energy efficiency, clean energy etc.) and nexus energy-water-food security in Lesotho

No Market Distortion through Pilot Projects:

- Call is not a subsidy on energy solution / product on offer
- Focus is on 'service' support, investment in infrastructure in its broadest sense;
 after-sales structures services centres credit schemes;
- Create enabling environment for large up-scaling in future sustainability key



Expected Results can be, but not limited to:

- Increased access to modern energy services in Lesotho;
- Reduction in use of biomass in households;
- More conducive environment for private sector in off-grid energy sector;
- Increased access to innovative financial mechanisms for Renewable Energy;
- Greater awareness and knowledge of RE products and services;
- Improved after-sales service options;
- Sustainable commercial market for RE;
- Reduced household energy costs;
- Improved access to education, health services;
- etc.

Improved Woodstoves – Solar Lights Lesotho

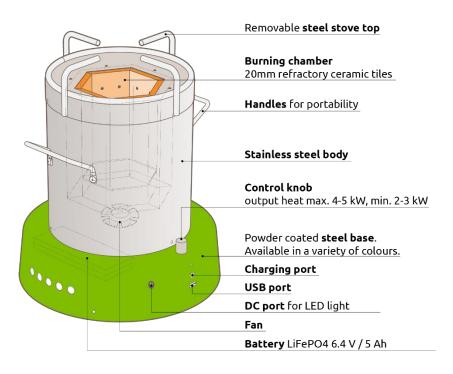


Efficient Fuel Wood Stoves

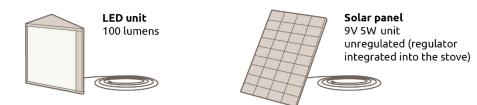


Improved Woodstoves – ACE Lesotho





OPTIONAL



Solar Home Systems – MOSCET Lesotho



3kW Hybrid Solar Power System at Education Resource Centre



Energy Hubs – Solar Turtle



Ultra secure solar kiosk for community electrification with special focus on schools – community centres



Energy Hubs – Solar Kiosk



SOLARKIOSK E-HUBB:

- Designed to adapt to energy demands of community;
- At night, E-HUBB is powered by energy stored in its battery pack, ensuring continuous operation;
- E-HUBB unit becomes social and economic centre of community.





Kobong Pumped Storage - Electricity

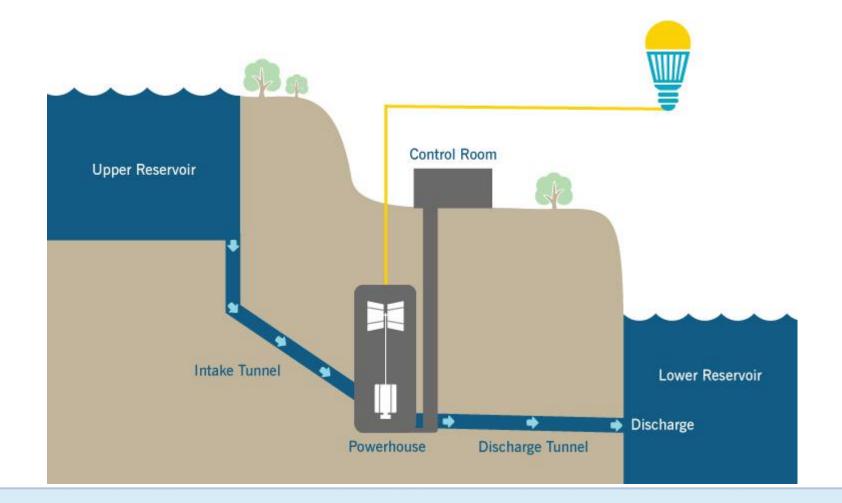
- Lesotho has huge potential wind, hydro, solar energy
- On hydro: study for 1,000 MW of climate neutral energy to cover for peak demands in region
- Lesotho demand is only 150 MW (of which half imported), demand by 2030 will be 300 MW
- Energy for input from e.g. nearby windfarm?
- So far South Africa has shown little interest.....
- Unless SA buys power project will not be feasible (awaiting future price increases on carbon emission?)

Should South Africa / region be more receptive to possibilities of clean Energy from Lesotho?





How Do Pumped-Storage Hydro Plants Work?







Thank you for your Attention!

Kea Leboha!