



Data-driven Electrification in Africa Webinar

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Paris, 2024 March 26th

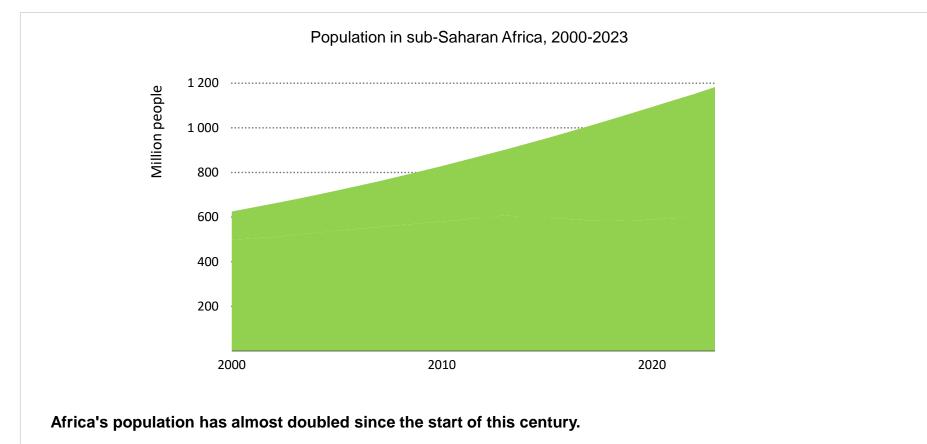
Agenda

- 1. The Status of access to electricity in Africa
- 2. GIS Catalogue for Energy Planning in Africa
- 3. Building-level Electricity Access and Demand Estimation Model
- 4. Conclusions
- 5. Q&A

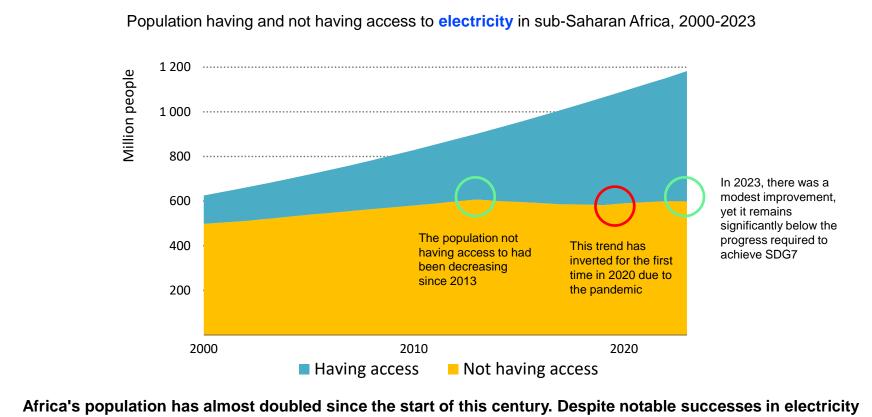




Africa's access expansion struggles to pace with its growing population



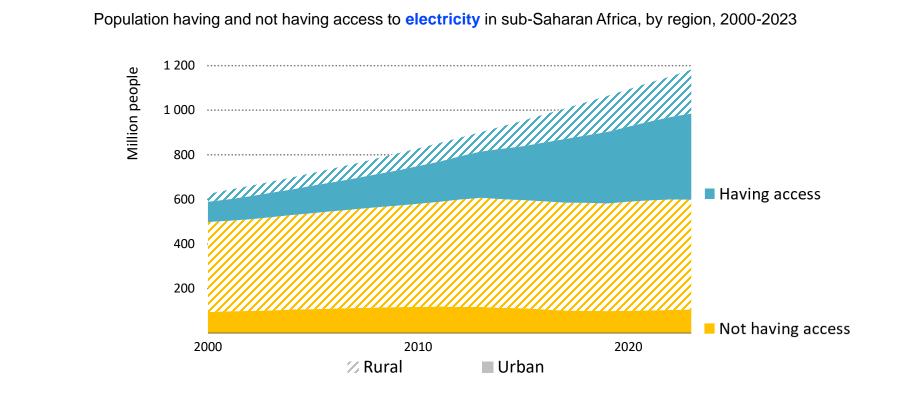
Africa's access expansion struggles to pace with its growing population



access, progress has lagged, exacerbated by the pandemic.

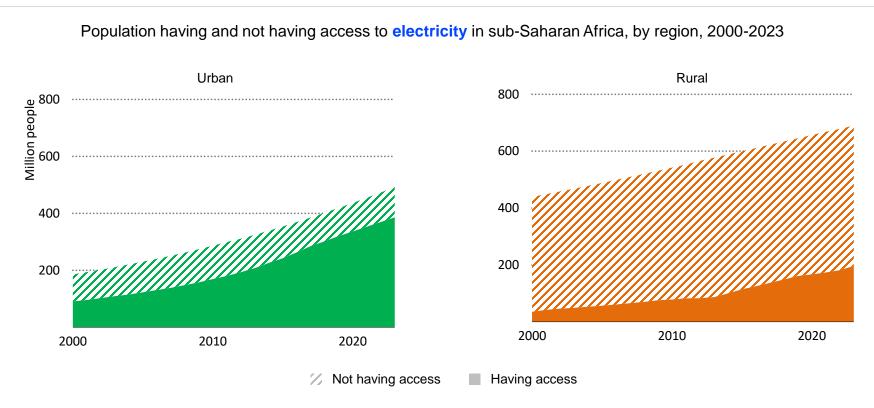
Since 2000, the number of people without electricity in Africa has risen





In the past 23 years there are 450 million people more with access to electricity. On the other hand, there are also 100 million people more with no access to it, and 82 % of people not having access today are in rural areas.

Rural regions face the greatest challenges

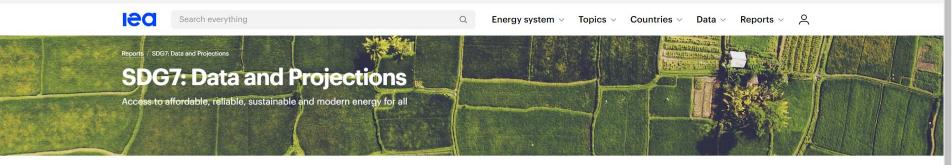


Electrification in urban areas has soared, while rural progress is slow, hindered by economic and density challenges. Off-grid solutions also struggle with regulatory and informational barriers.

Nonetheless, off-grid systems are becoming increasingly crucial

Annual increase in population with electricity access by technology in sub-Saharan Africa, 2015-2022 Million Smaller SHSs Larger SHSs Grid and mini-grids

The number of people without electricity access globally is expected to decrease slightly in 2023. In 2022, solar home systems contributed to more than half of access increases in sub-Saharan Africa.



Overview Methodology

About this report

The International Energy Agency is at the forefront of global efforts to track access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and is one of the cocustodians for tracking progress on Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7). The other co-custodians include International Renewable Energy Agency, United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, and World Health Organisation.



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Guidebook for Improved Electricity Access Statistics

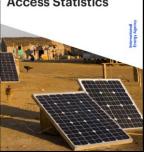


- 1.0 Overview
- 2.0 Access to electricity
- 3.0 Access to clean cooking
- 4.0 Modern renewables
- 5.0 Energy intensity

SDG7 Database

Historical time series on access to electricity and clean cooking (SDG 7.1) and progress towards SDG targets on renewables (SDG 7.2) and energy efficiency (SDG 7.3)

Get data



GIS Catalogue for Energy Planning in Africa

Definition:

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a technology that captures, stores, analyses, and presents data **related to positions on Earth's surface**.

Key components:

- <u>Data Input</u>: Collecting geographical and spatial data from various sources.
- <u>Data Management</u>: Storing, retrieving, and managing the collected data.
- <u>Data Analysis</u>: Using tools to analyse the spatial relationships and patterns.
- <u>Visualization</u>: Mapping and presenting data visually to enhance understanding and decision-making.



A new reference for planners looking for GIS-based solutions

A comprehensive list of the existing datasets available in the sector that can be used for GIS planning.

A comprehensive list of the existing models and tools currently available to perform GISbased access planning.

A comprehensive list of reference **institutions** per country, that work with GIS for energy planning.



IEA GIS Catalogue for Energy Planning

The IEA GIS Catalogue is meant to be the ultimate resource for GIS-driven planning for professionals across the continent.





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Datasets Models By country				
Category ~	Geographic coverage Any ~	Spatial resolution V	Update frequency Any	~
Access to electricity Non-GIS International Energy Agency DetailsJ			Website Documentation Get	t data
Africa Electricity Grids Explorer G World Bank Details↓	IS		Website Documentation Get	t data
Africa GeoPortal Mixed Esri Details↓			Website Get	t data
Africa Knowledge Platform Mixed European Union Joint Research Centre Details↓			Website Documentation Get	t data

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Datasets Models By country

Any Geographic coverage Spatial resolution Update frequency \sim \sim \sim Any Any Any Socio-economic data Access rate Website Documentation Foreign Aid Get data Population density / distribution Population growth s Website Documentation Get data Urbanization Wealth Power infrastructure HV grid Website Get data HV, MV & LV Grid LV grid Mini-grids Website Documentation Get data MV grid Power plants Substations

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Access Insights Platform (AIP) Catalyst Energy Advisors Details↓			Documentation Get mc	del
Clean Cooking Planning Tool World Bank and Modern Energy Cooking Se Details↓	rvices		Documentation Get mo	del
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Datasets Models By country

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University of Massachusetts - Amherst, Carnegie Mellon University, Columbia University, Rochester Institute of Technology, and University of Washington

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Datasets	Models	By country	
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Status			Uganda's energy sector exhibits an intermediate level of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) integration, demonstrating both a foundation in GIS use and significant potential for expansion. The development of an electrification plan based on geospatial least-cost analysis highlights the sector's commitment to GIS-informed planning strategies. However, the lack of granular geospatial details for planned grid extensions underscores an opportunity to further refine these efforts. While institutions tasked with electrification strategies and plan

framework for its energy sector.

Key institutions

Directorate of Petroleum

The Directorate of Petroleum (Directorate of Petroleum) is responsible for managing petroleum resources, playing a role in energy planning that includes

Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP)

coordination display a structured approach, increased public accessibility of detailed progress maps and evaluations would enhance transparency. Continued investment in GIS utilization, incorporating off-grid solutions and community facilities mapping, will be crucial for Uganda to achieve its energy sector goals. Here, capacity building and stakeholder engagement are paramount in fully leveraging GIS for development outcomes. The Energy Sector GIS Working Group serves as an excellent example of Uganda's progress in building a collaborative and effective GIS

Uganda is an active member of the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP), contributing to regional power trading and grid enhancement projects. The country focuses on

Rural Electrification Agency The Rural Electrification Agency (REA), now integrated into the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, plays a crucial role in facilitating the provision of energy services to rural areas. It employs GIS technology for the mapping and identification of regions requiring electrification, significantly contributing to strategic energy access planning and the extension of services to underserved communities.	Uganda Bureau of Statistics The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is the principal data collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating agency of the government, providing demographic and geographic data important for energy access planning and collaborating with various energy institutions to integrate GIS data for planning purposes.
Country datasets Country models	
Category Any	~
Access to electricity Non-GIS International Energy Agency Details↓	Website Documentation Get data
Africa Electricity Grids Explorer GIS World Bank Details↓	Website Documentation Get data
Africa GeoPortal Mixed Esri Details↓	Website Get data
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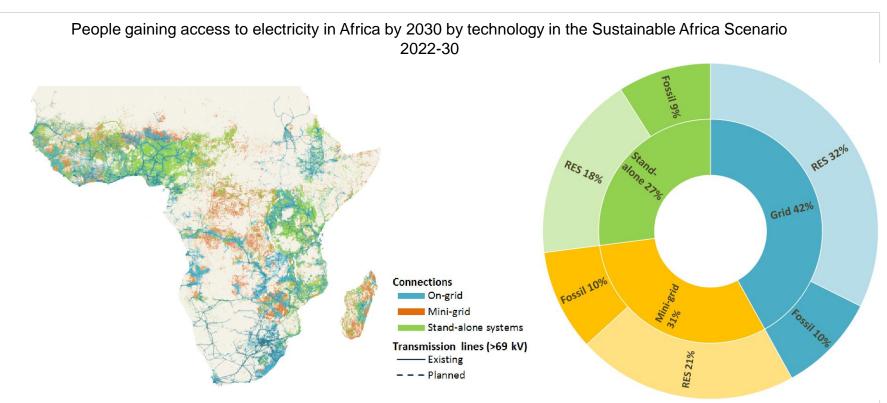
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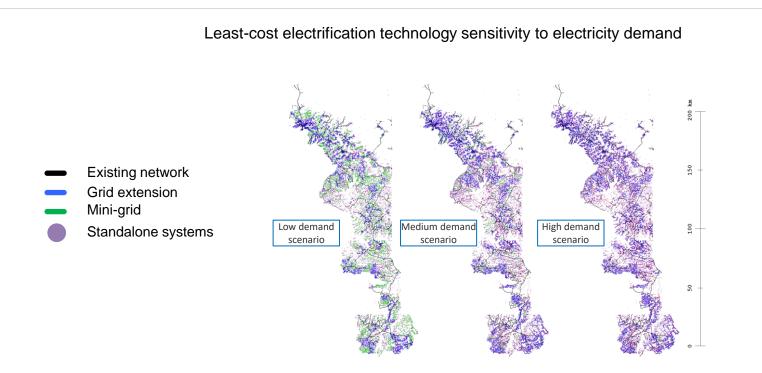
Geospatial modelling for effective electricity access policies



The IEA has enhanced geospatial tools and data for comprehensive electrification planning. These improvements will bolster government-level planning capacities and lead to more impactful policies for universal electricity access.

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Importance of accurate demand modelling



Accurate demand assessment is critical for efficient resource allocation in energy planning, preventing overbuilding costs and avoiding underbuilding that can stifle economic growth.

Building-level Electricity Access and Demand Estimation Model

It is possible to gain high-resolution insights from space



Satellite imagery contains key indicators like building size and density, roof materials, and vegetation extent, serving as proxies to estimate the relative wealth of areas and their energy demands.

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Urban area displaying varied levels of planning and development

Urban streets with clear planning

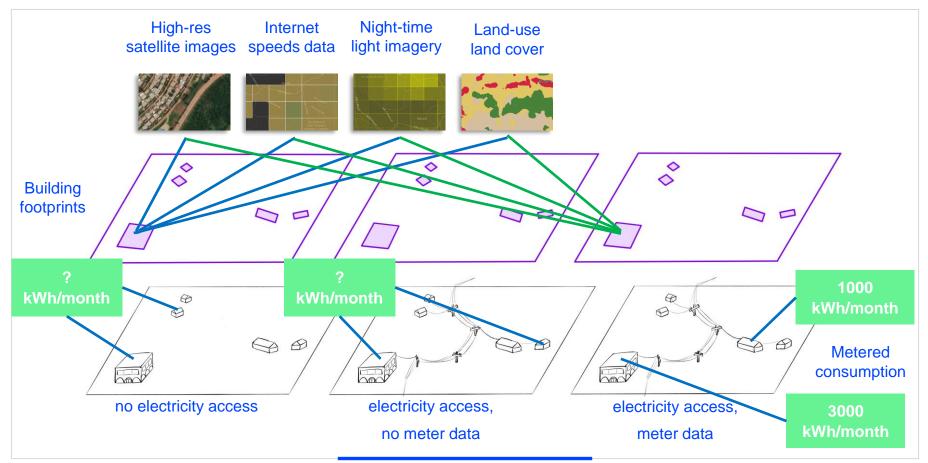
Unpaved dirt road

Unpaved national road

Surrounding buildings indicative of lowerincome residents

Commercial uses

Input data for the machine learning model

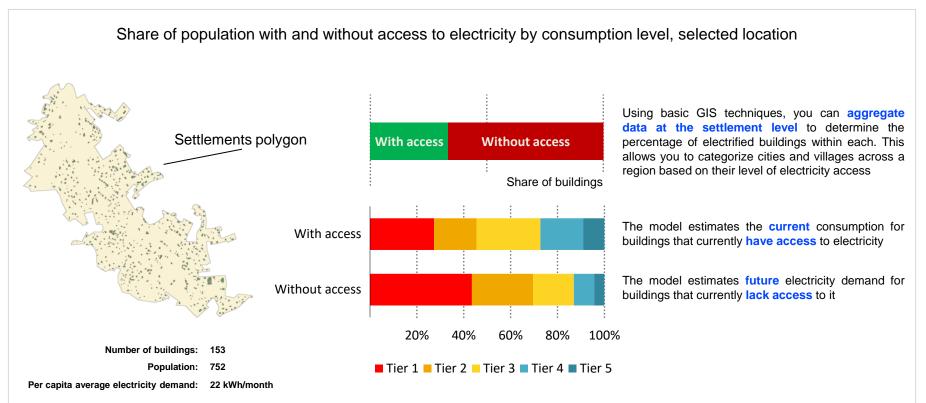




Conclusions

- Data application in decision-making: Data guides funders, including philanthropies and investment entities, in making informed portfolio decisions, shaping support programs specifically tailored for sub-Saharan Africa.
- Enhancing local planning capabilities: Granular data empowers local statistics divisions to refine their planning efforts, focusing on areas lagging in energy access, understanding the impact of off-grid solutions, and assessing progress in regions with active off-grid company operations.
- **Supporting project development**: Project developers leverage detailed data for business planning, including advance equipment orders, target setting, and the creation of compelling business pitches and press materials—providing an ancillary benefit of enhanced market positioning.
- **Policy and planning tool integration**: The data underpins policy decisions on electrification strategy, offering a foundational layer for GIS-based planning tools. Its granularity and open-source nature furnish planners and businesses with essential modelling capabilities for demand estimation, grid network planning, and customer analytics.

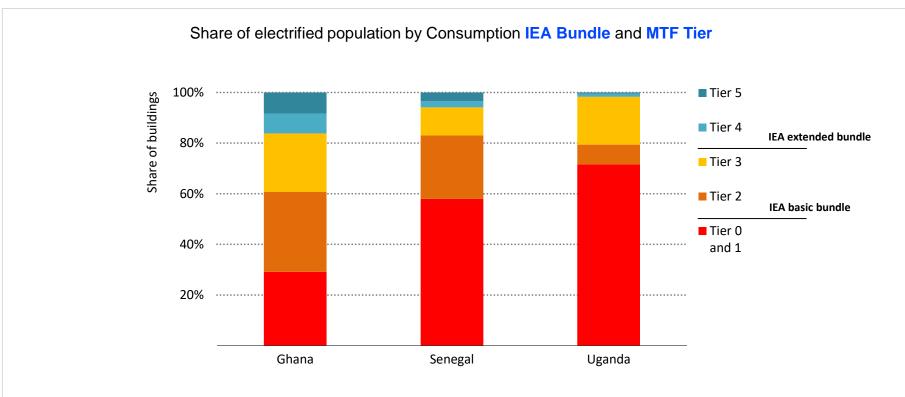
Aggregation enables scaling across the entire country.



This GIS-format dataset, produced for pilot countries, enables you to calculate a community's total energy needs by aggregating building-level data. This supports cross-community comparison and strategic rollout planning.

More granular country-level access statistics are now achievable





Despite electrification, current electricity consumption remains minimal, with a predominant majority of the population utilizing only the basic bundle or slightly more, equivalent to MTF Tier 2 levels.

Target stakeholders

- Government agencies and policymakers
- Utility companies
- International Development Organizations
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

- Local governments and municipalities
- Investors and financial institutions
- Energy researchers
- Technology companies and energy startups

Next steps

• Integration with GIS-based models and tools • Collaboration with partners

• Geographical scaling

• Model enhancement



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