### Renewable Energy and the **Harambee Prosperity Plan** Infrastructure Development

Konrad Adenauer Stiftung FNCC, Windhoek, Namibia 3 August 2016

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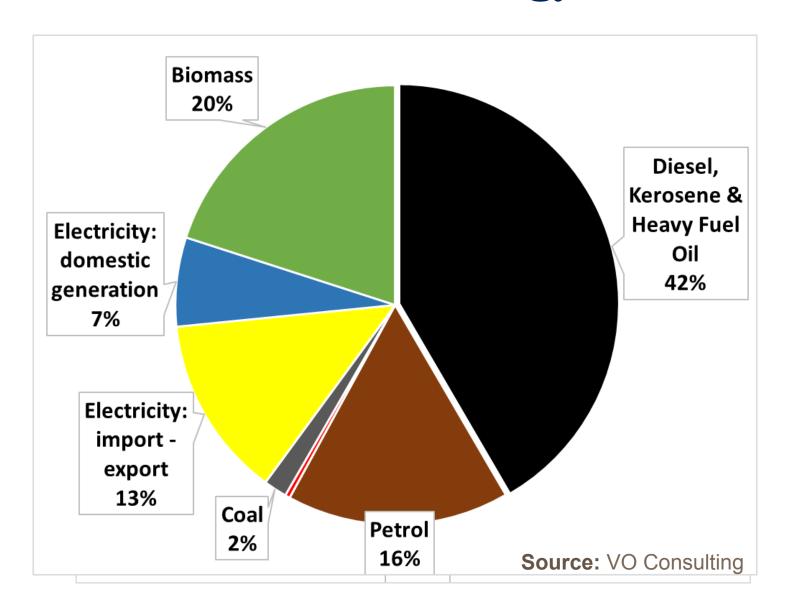
## HPP Pillar 4 Infrastructure Development

- Energy
- Water
- Transport
- Information & Communication Technology

Energy is a pre-requisite and critical enabler of socio-economic development.



#### Namibia's Current Energy Use





#### **HPP 11: Energy Goals & Outcomes**

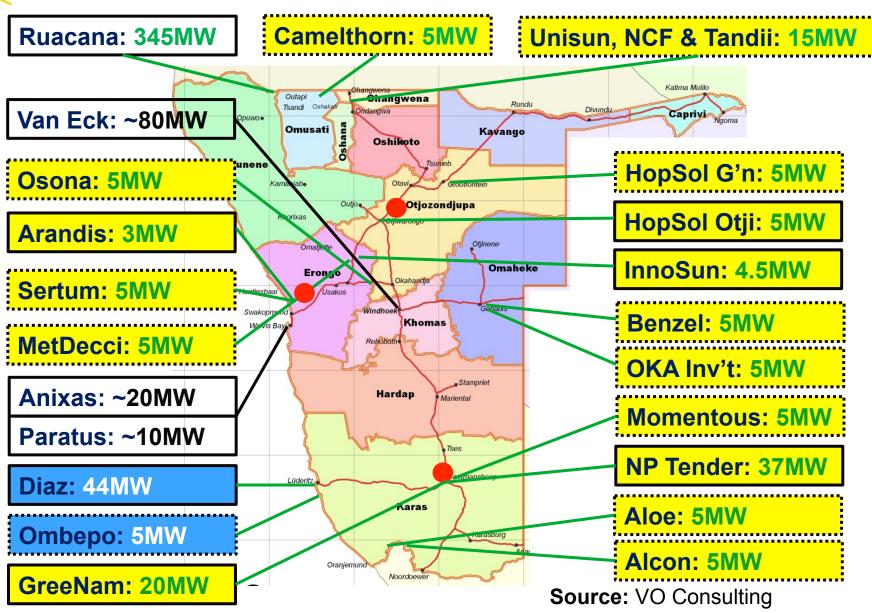
1. Increase in local electricity generating capacity from 400MW to 600MW

2. Provision of electricity to all schools and health facilities by 2020

3. Increase in the electrification rate from 34% in 2015 to 50% by 2020

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#### **HPP 11: Increase Gx Capacity to 600MW**





#### HPP 11: Electrify all schools & health fac's

~ 640 schools & health facilities to be electrified (2010)

MME budget for rural electrification: N\$67m (2016)

At N\$ 350 000 per solar electrified school: ~30% of total to be electrified per year

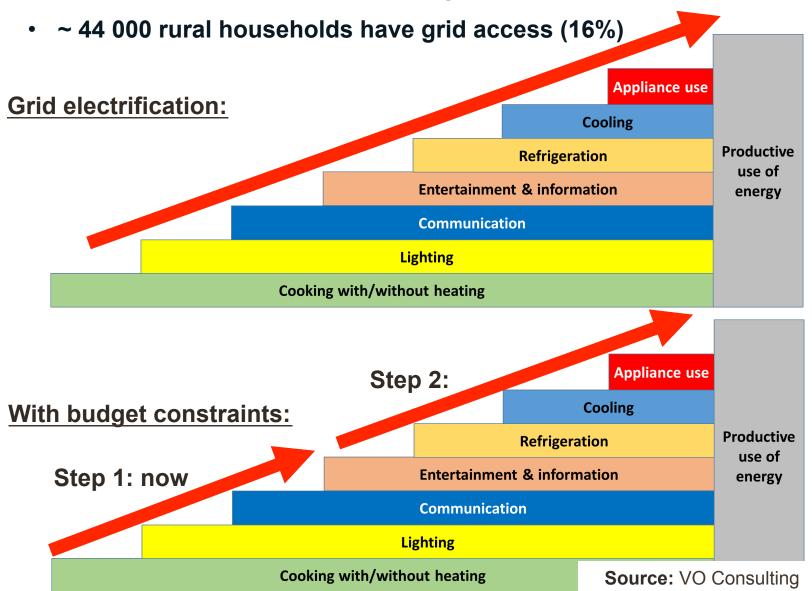


Source: Solar Age Namibia



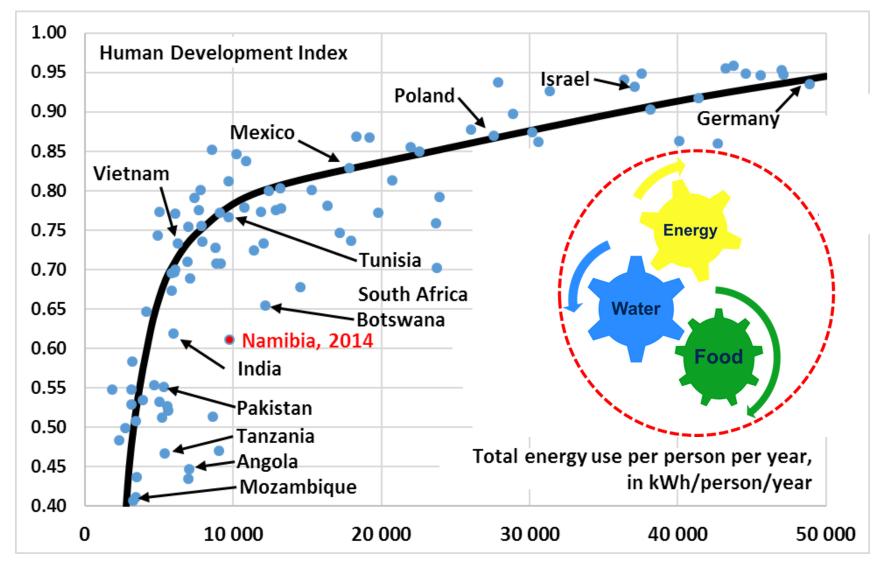
#### HPP 11: Increase electrification rate to 50%

~161 000 urban households have grid access (~70%)





#### We do not eat energy, but...



Source: VO Consulting

#### Conclusions

- CONSULTING National development is energised by coupling people into the economy.
  - Access to affordable energy is key for socio-economic advancement.
  - RE technologies can provide quality access to energy, while EE technologies can enhance the prudent use of resources.
  - The modularity of RE and EE technologies creates opportunities for private sector participation – we can expand capacities as we need them.
  - Our local RE assets are here to stay. In time they can become the backbone of our national sustainable development efforts.



#### Thank you!

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