Socio-economic Impacts of Rural Electrification Through Renewable Mini-grids in Tanzania









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The Study

Background

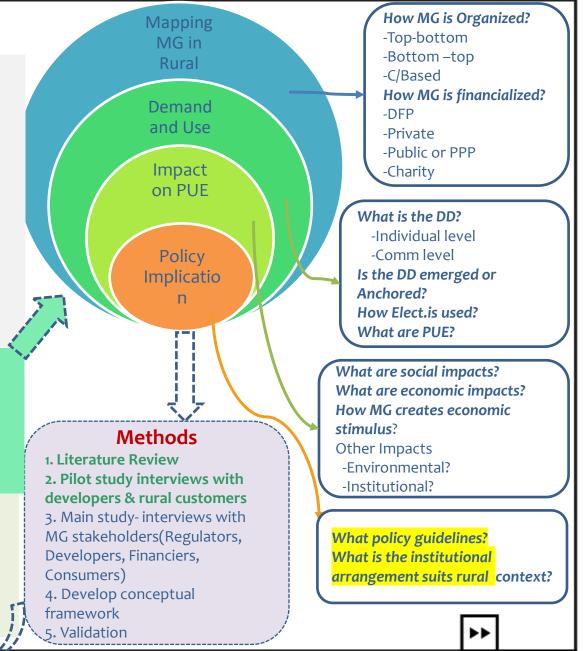
- 600m people world wide have no access to electricity
- 85% Resides in Rural sub-Saharan Africa.
- Mini-grids are expected to electrify about 450 million people in 2040(IEA, 2019b)
- Only24.5 of Rural H/H in Tanzania are connected to electricity 2019/20.
 - Country focus is 75% rural electrification by 2033.

Aim:

Explore MGE in the context of rural communities focusing on how it has impacted on the PU and livelihoods improvement.

Literatures Findings

- Gap between renewable MG, PU and Rural potential value chain.
- The Electrification **push** results in to **consumptive use**



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Initial Pilot Results

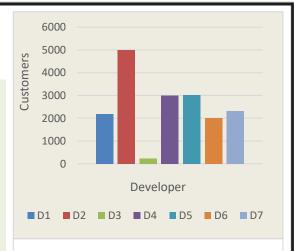
- Mini-grid type hybrid solar (PV, Genset & Battery).
- Mini-grid design customer's demand assessment
 - Primary customers: Household (70%-80%); Secondary customers: Productive users (20%)
- Social activities: Churches, Schools, Mosques, Dispensaries.
- Economic activities: Milling, Welding, Music shops, Video/cinema shows, Mini shops, Barber shops, Tailoring mat, Phone charging, Restaurants and Bars, Animal keeping and Dairies.
- Financial issues:
 - > Affordability Appliance and electricity itself
- Political issues: New Tariff directives has -ve impact on supply &reliability of electricity to users.

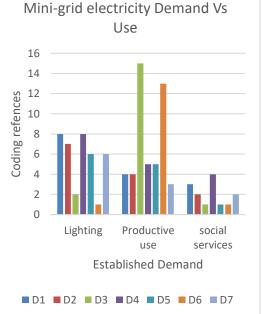
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To what extent MG electricity has impacted on the PUE & livelihoods improvement?.

How to enhance MG electrification value chain in rural area?

What MGE framework may stimulate rural economy?







Thank You

Consumptive use





Emerging Productive use



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KNOWLEDGE IN ACTION