



Country Cases

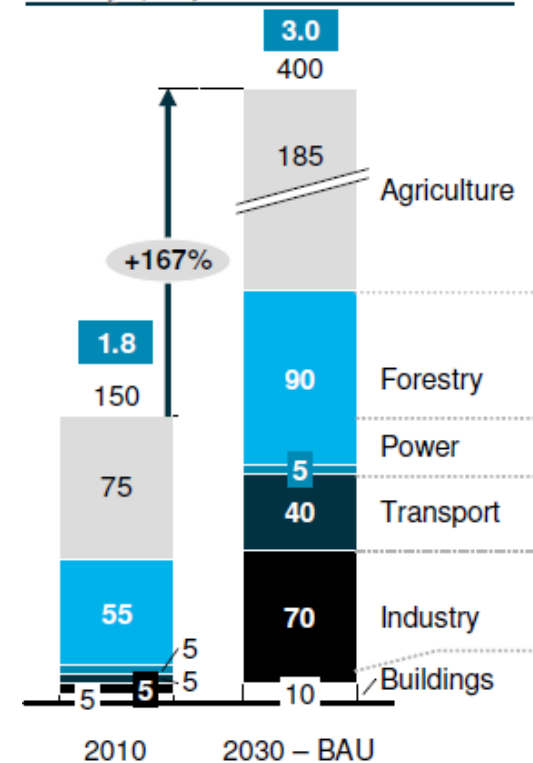
Ethiopia



- Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)
- Energy+:
 - Increased access to RE and EE in rural areas
 - Initial focus on Fuel-Efficient Stoves
 - Reduce the consumption of fuelwood – largest source of rural energy – and decrease GHG emissions related to forest degradation by 51 Mt CO₂e annually in 2030 or about 20% of the total abatement potential identified
 - Long term (2030) deploying 31 million fuelwood-efficient stoves in rural and urban areas, in the short term (2015), 9 million stoves in rural areas.
 - Abatement potential of 14 Mt CO₂e between 2012 and 2015 (~USD 2.5 per tonne mitigated)
 - Total support NOK 500 million (2012-2016)
- SREP pilot country

- 85 million people
- Biomass 88%
- 13% access to electricity
- 4 TWH in 2010

BAU emissions development
Mt CO₂e per year



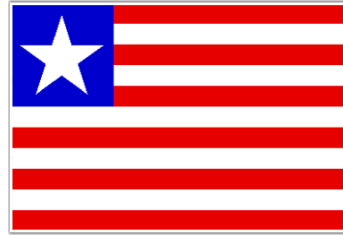
Kenya



- "Vision 2030 Strategy" – Increased access to renewable energy and energy efficiency needed
- Energy+:
 - Initial focus on two programmes
 - a) Replacement of kerosene lamps with LED-light based on solar power
 - b) Production and distribution of improved cook-stoves
 - Kenya uses 79% of their tourist incomes to purchase kerosene
- SREP pilot country
 - Focus on geothermal energy

- 39 million people
- 60% biomass
- 20% access to electricity
- 1500 MW installed capacity
- GHG emissions 40 ton CO₂e

Liberia



- National Communication on Climate Change
- LEC Electricity Master Plan for Monrovia
- RREA Plan for Rural Electrification
- Energy+:
 - Addresses the overall energy sector in Liberia
 - In parallel contribute to the funding of Mt Coffee hydro power plant
 - Synthesize a comprehensive national energy and climate plan
 - Capacity building, sector reforms, legal framework
- SREP pilot country

- 3,5 million people
- 90% biomass
- 2% access to electricity in rural areas; 10% in urban areas
- 23 MW diesel installed capacity

India

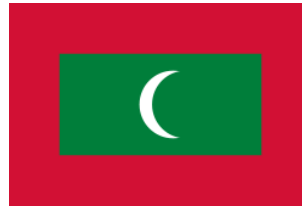


- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission - addresses energy to the poor
- India is not yet a Energy+ partner
- Energy+ approach:
 - Fund for Access to Renewable Energy (FARE) aims to leverage private investment to expand access to off-grid renewable energy services to the poor
 - UK and Norway contribute each with 25 million pound to the Fund
 - India provides feed-in tariff
 - Projects within 3 different electrification models:
 - a) Lighting (Lamps/ lanterns)
 - b) Households
 - c) Villages through mini-grids
 - An investment of 1 million pound is assumed to be matched by 4 million pound from private investors

- 1,2 billion people
- 50% access to electricity

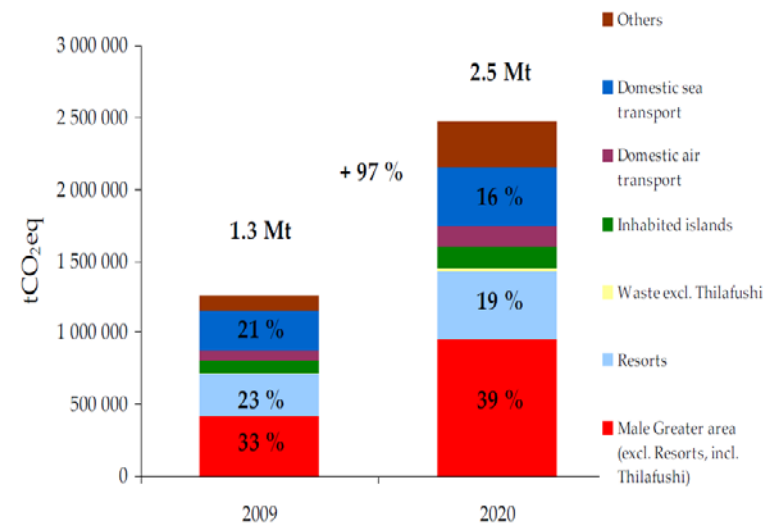


Maldives



- Carbon neutral by 2030
- SREP pilot country
- 93% access – not reliable service
- Emissions 1,3 MtCO₂e in 2009, about 1 MtCO₂e from energy
- Fuel bill \$260 million – 16% of GDP
- RE – 60% from solar
- EE public buildings and resorts
- PV – outer islands

- 400 000 people
- 199 inhabited islands
- About 100 resorts





Further information:

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