

Energy storage economics somaliland

Somaliland has been a government for almost 30 years, after dissolving its union unilaterally with Somalia in 1991. Even with almost 30 years to work out some of the problems associated with being their own independent country, they still struggle in several ways. Both Somaliland and Somalia currently have one thing in common compared to their peers in the region - a lack of affordable energy.

Electricity prices are some of the highest across the world, peaking at a dollar per kilowatt-hour. By comparison, in Ethiopia, Kenya and the US the average cost is 1, 22, and 14 cents per kilowatt-hour respectively. For low-income families and small businesses, where the average household salary is less than \$4 per day, the impact can prove crippling. For most, it is practically impossible to even consider paying for electricity.

Like many other post-conflict zones, the energy mix in Somaliland is dictated by a short-term, localized outlook. Private operators set up diesel-based mini-grids with a small combination of solar power systems without batteries that require limited infrastructure investment. The operational overhead is much higher than renewables or gas-fired power plants, but the returns are immediate and more attractive. In comparison, the return on investment for a solar or wind plant is typically 10-12 years where a gas-fired power plant is 15-17 years.

Though a complete switch to renewables would be the ideal answer to cover Somaliland's energy needs, the real-world answer will be much more complicated when the country achieves its dream of becoming an industrialized tech hub for the region. A balance between natural gas-powered plants and renewables will mitigate the risk of peak power demands and national security co-storage issues, as well as increasing diversity and relieving concerns of energy security.

Often lost in energy transition messaging, and admittedly difficult to appreciate in the present industry downturn caused by oversupply and lost demand due to COVID-19, is the critical role of oil and gas both in fulfilling current energy needs and in facilitating future change. Proposals for a sustainable future rely on electricity, but there seems to be a disconnect between that ideal and the realities of power generation where fossil fuels still play the predominant role.

Africa still sources more than two-thirds of its electricity from fossil fuels, with natural gas adding nearly 5% of that total and growing with every new gas-fired power plant. Solar and wind account for less than 7% of overall domestic needs, and new solutions like hydrogen are nonexistent in the world's second largest continent. Simply put, a solution like electric vehicles won't change the demand for oil and gas, it just shifts the burner tip from the car's engine to the power plant two counties over.

As populations and economies grow, energy appetites persist with fossil fuels playing a lead role. This may

not be ideal, and this may not be true forever. However, in the current situation, unless the quality of life is sacrificed or energy storage technologies significantly develop capacities that will store energy to power large scale industries and communities, it is a present necessity. The transition process is gradual, and we can't focus only on the horizon lest we lose sight of what's right in front of us and what is necessary today to move towards that goal.

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Energy Security & Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Programme (ESRES) has the objective to promote green growth and poverty reduction in Somaliland through increasing access to more affordable and reliable renewable energy services. This choice for renewable energies is based on the premise that green infrastructure investments in fragile states have potentially positive effects on economic development and poverty reduction while at the same time reducing the country's vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change.

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