Solar ghana bui

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The 5 megawatt facility at the Bui generating station in the Bono region deploys photovoltaic modules on water infrastructures, conserving land and avoiding the need to cut down trees. Its engineers say the panels also create a healthy environment for fish spawning underneath, promoting fingerling production and supporting aquatic ecosystems.

However, the development of the hydro-solar PV hybrid system has been controversial. More than a thousand people from eight communities had to be resettled, and critics are concerned about its environmental impact: its dam flooded around a fifth of the bordering national park as well as fertile farmland, and fishermen living downstream say conditions have worsened since it was built.

But the plant is helping Ghana become more energy independent and shift away from fossil fuels --and towards its goal of generating 10%of its electricity from renewables by 2030.

The installation of 5 megawatts of the Bui generating station, in the Bono region, deploys photovoltaic modules in hydraulic infrastructure, preserving the soil and avoiding the felling of trees. Its engineers say the panels also create a healthy environment for fish spawning below, promoting fry production and supporting aquatic ecosystems.

However, the development of the hybrid photovoltaic-hydrosolar system has been controversial. More than a thousand people from eight communities have had to be resettled and critics are concerned about its environmental impact: its dam flooded around a fifth of the bordering national park, as well as fertile farmland, and fishermen living downstream say it Conditions have worsened since it was built. built.

But the plant is helping Ghana become more energy independent and move away from fossil fuels, and reach its goal of generating 10% of its electricity from renewable energy by 2030.

The Bui Power Authority (BPA), the body responsible for managing the Bui hydroelectric dam, will build eight solar power plants in northern Ghana, including the sites of Yendi in the Northern Region, Buipe and Sawla in the Savannah, Zebilla and Bolgatanga in the Upper East Region. The project with a total capacity of 259 MWp will start in the first quarter of 2022 and aims to generate 700 MWp of solar energy by 2024. The sites were selected because of their proximity to Ghana Grid Company (GridCo) substations in the north of the country.

With the collaboration of the Sunyani Renewable Energy University in the Bono region, BPA is engaged in several renewable energy projects including a 404 MW hydropower plant, a 250 MW onshore solar power plant. In addition, a 45 kW micro-hydro plant was recently commissioned in Tsatsadu. The company’s ambition is to increase the capacity of floating solar energy production by exploiting the Bui dam reservoir.

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Affected by problems of access to clean energy, Ghana like other countries in the region is embarking on renewable energy. To achieve this quickly, the Ghanaian organization responsible for the management of the Bui hydroelectric dam is working to reach the global climate target. In this sense, the BPA intends to reduce methane emissions that contribute to global warming and produce energy from renewable sources such as wind and solar that does not emit carbon dioxide (CO2).