Renewable energy storage conakry

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Three primary energy sources make up the energy mix in Guinea: fossil biomass, oil and hydropower. Biomass (firewood and charcoal) makes the largest contribution in primary energy consumption.[1] It is locally produced, while Guinea imports all the petroleum products it needs.[1] The potential for hydroelectric power generation is high, but largely untapped. Electricity is not available to a high percentage of Guineans, especially in rural areas, and service is intermittent, even in the capital city of Conakry.

The estimated 2012 national consumption was 903 million kWh.[2] Consumption per individual was less than the equivalent of half a ton of petroleum, broken down into 80% from biomass, 18% from hydrocarbons and 2% from electricity.[3]

At the national level, 34% of the population have access to electricity. In rural areas where 8.1 million people reside, 7% have access to electricity.[4]

In 1995, firewood was by far the greatest source of energy, accounting for 85%.[5] In 2008, biomass accounted for 89%.[1] According to a 2012 International Monetary Fund paper, over 74% of households use firewood for cooking.[3] 23% use charcoal.[3]

In 2013, electricity production was an estimated 971 million kWh.[2] In 2012, an estimated 67.8% of the electricity was obtained from fossil fuel and the remainder from hydroelectric plants.[2] The country has considerable hydropower potential - about 6000 megawatts (MW) or 19,300 GWh annually - but taps only a small percentage of it.[1][5][3]

The country is currently engaged in interconnection projects such as the sub-regional Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve S?n?gal (S?n?gal River Basin Development Organization),[7] Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Gambie (Gambia River Basin Development Organization)[7] and West African Power Pool.[8]

The country has no known reserves.[2] It imported an estimated 9,089 bbl/day in 2012.[2]

Guinea is believed to have substantial potential for renewable energy. Potential resources for hydroelectricity is estimated at 4,740 MW.[9] Government policy seeks to improve energy efficiency, increase the share of renewables, and cut local electricity tariffs.[9]

The country plans to install off-grid solar systems in rural areas to improve access to electricity.[4] The mini-grids will have capacities between 10 kilowatts to 10 MW.[10]

Promoting Africa"s growth and economic development by championing citizen inclusion and increased cooperation and integration of African states.

Agenda 2063 is the blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is the strategic framework for delivering on Africa"s goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance.

H.E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda, was appointed to lead the AU institutional reforms process. He appointed a pan-African committee of experts to review and submit proposals for a system of governance for the AU that would ensure the organisation was better placed to address the challenges facing the continent with the aim of implementing programmes that have the highest impact on Africa"s growth and development so as to deliver on the vision of Agenda 2063.

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