REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND
MINISTRY OF ENERGY & MINERALS

ENERGY
BOOKLET

COUNTRY PROFILE

The Republic of Somaliland is located in the Horn of Africa, bounded by the Red Sea - Gulf of Aden – to the north; Somalia to the east; the Federal Republic of Ethiopia to the south and the west; and the Republic of Djibouti to the northwest. Somaliland is positioned along the Gulf of Aden near the entrance to the Bab al- Mandeb, a major sea lane through which almost one-third of the world's shipping passes. The territory of the Republic of Somaliland covers the same area as that of the former Somaliland Protectorate with an area of 176,120 square kilometers and is located between Latitude 8' to 11' 30' north of the equator and Longitude 42' 45 to 49' East; and consists of the land, islands, and territorial water above and below the surface, the airspace, and the continental shelf. Its coast lies north of the equator, between latitude 10.0N and latitude 11.0N and between longitudes 43.15/E and longitude 49.0E in the Gulf of Aden. It stretches 856km with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) area of approximately 70, 000 sq.km.

This below table shows map of Somaliland

INTRODUCTION

OUR MANDATE

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM) is mandated by Somaliland Administrative Law No. 71/2015 to undertake the following functions:

- Formulation of national policies to guide the sustainable exploitation and management of the minerals and petroleum resources of the country.
- Promoting the development of the electricity sector and the exploitation of the country's renewable energy resources.
- Developing initiatives for the exploration of oil, minerals, and other extractive resources.
- Development and implementation of policies and strategies to develop adequate electrical power generation.
- Designing and enforcing regulatory standards for electric power generation, transmission, and distribution for urban and rural areas.
- Development, facilitation, and promotion of renewable energy resources for the people of Somaliland's use.
- Development research on energy technologies
- Issuing exploration and production licenses to oil and mineral companies
- Any other roles and responsibilities specified and assigned in the country's laws related
- to energy, minerals, and petroleum resources.

Vision

To realize Somaliland's social and economicdevelopment through the sustainable utilization of the country's energy, minerals and petroleum resources by 2030.

Mission

To establish, direct and promote the through the development and implementation of policies and strategies that guide, regulate and coordinate the work of government and all other stakeholderssustainable utilization of Somaliland's energy, minerals and petroleum resources.

Core Values

Accountability
Transparency
Integrity
Research and Innovation
Environmental sustainability
Professional ism
Service Oriented

OVERVIEW: ENERGY

Somaliland's power sector stakeholders are outlined in the figure below with governance, legal, and regulatory roles fulfilled by the MOEM and SERC. ESPs are independent but have organized themselves under two associations: the SEA and Somaliland Renewable Energy Association (SOMREA).

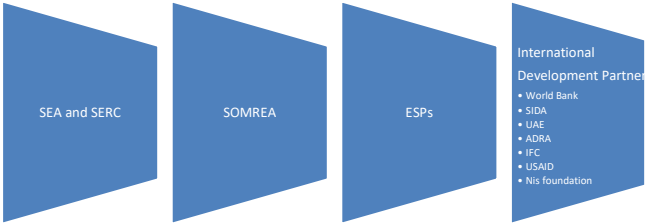
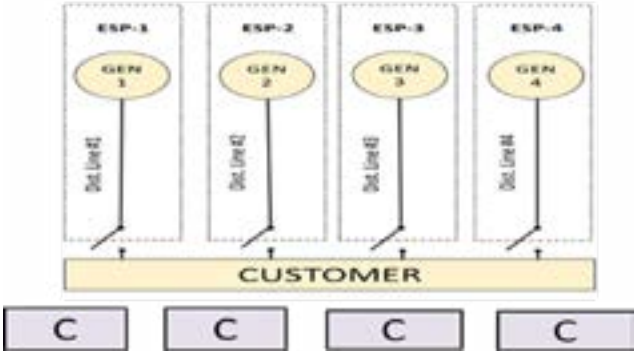


Figure Somaliland Energy Sector Stake-

Currently, the primary sources of electricity supply in Somaliland are diesel fueled high-speed diesel generation sets (HSDGs), with limited use of grid-tied solar photovoltaic (PV).

The figure below is copied from Somaliland's MOEM power sector presentation which demonstrates Somaliland's power sector model in its current form. Each ESP's electrical system is a standalone system with no national transmission grid to share resources (even during emergencies) with significant duplication of generation, distribution, technical, maintenance, and human capability infrastructure.



Somaliland's current electricity market is structured through ESPs, small vertically integrated electricity generation and distribution companies that are providing basic electricity service by carving out parts of large towns and communities that are within and outside of the city limits of large cities such as Hargeisa and Berbera.

Somaliland power producers use significant amounts of diesel fuel to produce electricity. These ESPs collectively are using close to 100,000+ liters of diesel fuel each day to keep the lights on in Somaliland. The use of diesel generators has heavy economic and financial burden to ESPs due to operational and maintenance cost associated with not being able to run the HSDGs optimally. Currently, many urban-based HSDGs are operating well below their expected and designed performance criteria. This kind of operation results in significant amounts of "wet stacking" (diesel fuel waste, extra pollution, performance degradation, and shorter HSDG lifespans) amongst electricity producing HSDGs. Waste of diesel fuel combined with inefficient operation by ESPs results in significant environmental impact making Somaliland's carbon footprint per capita equivalent to industrialized nations .

Regardless, Somaliland's existing electricity costs are some of the highest retail tariffs in all of Africa. Because many countries in the world are heavily dependent on imported fuel, countries like Somaliland are more susceptible to changes in fuel price and shortage of diesel fuel. These occurrences have already restricted economic growth due to the cost of electricity. ESPs in Somaliland are also struggling between being profitable and sustainable and are investigating other energy resources as replacement to HSDG. The government

of Somaliland and the private sector are searching for ways to reduce their dependency on imported fuel by developing a balanced portfolio of resources that are financially and economically viable. Somaliland must determine the link between economic prosperity and access to energy to prepare sustainable energy policies and strategies to drive the country towards economic prosperity.

Affordable and reliable electricity is a key enabler for domestic production and economic growth, however, access to clean, affordable, safe, and reliable energy continues to be a significant constraint to enterprise development and service delivery in Somaliland. Across all regions of Somaliland, energy utilization and generation, the energy sub-sector is underdeveloped and expensive. Most households and institutions receive low quality electricity supply with low voltage and varying frequency. For most part, the electricity sector in Somaliland continues to be characterized by unreliable power, low-capacity utilization, poor safety records, deficient maintenance, and high distribution losses.

The Somaliland business sector has repeatedly identified electricity as a major constraint to maintaining or growing their businesses, particularly manufacturing firms that require reliable and affordable electricity to sustain and increase productivity. High-energy costs are cited as being one of the leading causes for business failure in the country. Recent investments, particularly with renewable energy installations by various actors in education and health infrastructure have improved service delivery. Similarly, streetlights, including solar power lights have enabled economic activity as well as improved security. Investments in solar water pumps at household and community level have significantly improved access to water. These small pilots and technological advances demonstrate the potential for continued growth of the Energy Sub-sector. Continued developments in the Energy sub-sector, with increased efficiencies, better regulation, tariff reduction, investments in skills, capacity as well as investments in infrastructure will be critical hive the goals of NDP III.

PROGRESS IN THE ENERGY FOR THE LAST DECADE

Significant gains have been made with total installed capacity in Somaliland which is now estimated at 150MW up from 80 MW in 2016. The electricity sector is dominated by private sector actors. In the absence of a national grid, Electricity Service Providers (ESPs) manage small decentralized mini grids providing electricity to the end consumers in “vertically integrated” markets which means that the ESPs generate, transmit and distribute electricity. Most of the installed capacity in Somaliland is in the capital city, Hargeisa, which is also the largest urban centre. All of Somaliland’s

power generation is currently produced close to its point of use, with local level distribution systems operated by the ESPs.

Complete projects

The Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland Project (ESRES) phases 1 and 2, which was approximately GBP 20 million, supported by the United Kingdom has to date been one of the main renewable energy projects implemented in Somaliland (2015 – 2020). The objective of ESRES was to increase access to affordable and reliable renewable energy services. With this support, ESPs have commenced converting their generation systems into hybrid electricity generation. For the most part this has been via investments in solar photo voltaic (PV) equipment which are all grid-tied and synchronized to High-Speed Diesel Generators (HSDG) and connected to the local distribution network of the respective ESPs.

The Somali Electricity Access Project (SEAP): A USD2.6 million clean energy investments and technical assistance programme in Somaliland funded by the World Bank Group. The Project Objective is to expand access to electricity in targeted rural and peri-urban communities in Somaliland. The project has three components: Electrification of households and small

businesses through standalone solar home systems; Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Project Management.

Somaliland Energy Transformation: A USD3 million renewable investment project funded by the European Union that targeted the rural areas, Maternal, Child and Healthcare Centres (MCHs), Schools and Water points in Somaliland.

Growth, Enterprise, Employment & Livelihood (GEEL): is a USAID-funded project designed to promote and facilitate inclusive economic growth. The energy component of the program supports the entire energy value chain, including policy development, safety, regulations, the private sector, consumers, and the industry's trade association. To that end, the project works with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Somaliland Energy Association, electric utilities and solar companies, businesses, farms, and female engineering students. The project supported the Ministry in the development many guidelines such distribution guidelines, installation guidelines etc.

The MoEM, with the support of the World Bank recently started to develop geospatial survey and planning that will enable energy actors to successfully plan electricity for each location across Somaliland. This will be digitalised and available on an online platform that can readily enable the MoEM and the Somaliland Energy Commission to easily find the load and demand of urban and rural locations.

Affordability of Electricity: The general reduction in tariffs over the course of the NDP II is significant towards increasing affordability. The average tariff reduction is estimated to be around 35 percent across the assessed major towns (Badhan, Borama, Budhodle, Burao, Gebiley, Sheikh, Berbera, Erigavo, Lasanod, and Hargeisa). However, the tariff reduction is not uniform across communities and customer classes. In perspective, tariff reductions in the rural areas have been set as a major priority for the government of Somaliland due to the disparity in access and affordability compared to the major towns.

A Losses Study conducted in 2020 with the support of ESRES. In 2016, the estimated losses

was at 40% which is an indicator of a high level of inefficiencies. ESPs, particularly those supported by ESRES,

invested in new distribution systems as per MoEM distribution guidelines. The Losses Study provided valuable insights in the structure of losses structures in Somaliland and identified potential interventions that could reduce them which will be addressed in NDP III.

Ongoing projects

1. Somaliland Energy Sector Recovery Project (SESRP) Progress

The project have four component achievement with in January- March:

Component One: Sub Transmission and Distribution Network Reconstruction Reinforcement and operations efficiency in Hargeisa

This component focuses on enhancing the reliability and operational efficiency of the network by integrating the distribution network of the existing electricity service providers (ESPs) and optimizing the overall distribution network operations in Hargeisa. The final assessment regarding network development options, network modeling, and network investment plan has been successfully completed.

Notably, extensive consultations have taken place among key stakeholders including: the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Somaliland Energy Commission, and the electricity service providers. As a result, the agreement of the merger and consolidation of the electricity service providers into one entity have been accomplished. This significant milestone will pave the way for successful implementation of this component, which represents the largest investment among the four components, totaling $37.5 million.

The progress achieved in Component One has been commendable, with all activities being completed within

the agreed timeline set during discussions with the World Bank during their last mission in Mombasa. The project team has demonstrated a high level of commitment and efficiency in driving the objectives of this component forward.

As we move ahead, we will remain dedicated to the timely issuance of the bidding documents and ensure transparent processes for equipment procurement and installations. Collaboration among stakeholders will continue to be a key focus as we work towards the successful reconstruction and reinforcement of the sub transmission and distribution network in Hargeisa.

Component Two: Hybridization and Battery Storage Systems for Mini Grids

The objective of this component is to optimize existing mini grids by hybridizing them with battery energy storage systems and solar photovoltaic systems. This will be done at selected load centers where diesel-based generation stations are

currently in operation. The discussions during the mission with the World Bank acknowledged the progress made based on the outcomes of the previous mission, including the recruitment of a renewable energy expert who is currently undergoing the interview process.

Furthermore, the beneficiary electricity service provider (ESP), Barbera Electricity Company, has been selected. The Ministry of Energy and Minerals and Barbera Electricity Company have established a joint technical committee responsible for defining the project scope and conducting the necessary due diligence in an feasibility study, in which wea guideline has been prepared. The project consultants will be instrumental in supporting the committee's activities, including the selection of contractors for installation works up to commissioning.

To solidify the partnership, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals and Barbera Electricity Company have signed a memorandum of understanding, affirming the project's support from the Ministry and the Company's commitment to participating in the project. The company has submitted a detailed feasibility study outlining the proposed project scope. The Ministry of Energy and Minerals is currently working on preparing performance parameters and setting appropriate targets, as well as identifying the obligations that

Barbera Electricity Company will need to fulfill because of the investment grant received.

The implementation of this component has made significant progress, recognizing its critical role in achieving the project's development objectives. The seamless collaboration between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Barbera Electricity Company, and the project team has been pivotal in advancing this component efficiently.

Moving forward, we will continue to drive the implementation of hybridization and battery storage systems for mini grids, ensuring adherence to performance targets and obligations. Regular monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to assess the impact and effectiveness of these systems in optimizing energy generation and promoting sustainable practices.

Component Three: Stand-Alone Solar Off-Grid Access to Public Institutions

This component focuses on supporting the electrification of specific health and education facilities through the implementation of stand-alone solar systems. These systems will be designed, supplied, installed, commissioned, and operated in accordance with International Electro technical Commission (IEC) certified solar PV standards.

The beneficiary institutions, including key health and education facilities, have been carefully selected. Short-term experts assigned to design the health facilities have successfully completed site surveys and data collection. The preparation of preliminary designs for these facilities have been completed, with an expected finalization date in April 2024. It is noteworthy that the relevant environmental and social instruments have been finalized, ensuring compliance with necessary regulations, the strategy for operational and maintenance sustainability of the systems have also been completed.

Similarly, the education expert has initiated data collection and site surveys for the key education facilities. It is anticipated that the preliminary designs for these facilities will also be completed in April. The implementation of this component has made significant progress, characterized by smooth operations and efficient execution. The ongoing activities under this component will contribute

significantly to the substantial advancement in the electrification of public facilities in Somaliland.

As we continue with the implementation, our focus remains on ensuring the highest quality standards in design, installation, and maintenance of the stand-alone solar systems. We are committed to achieving tangible progress in the electrification of public institutions, thereby enhancing access to reliable and sustainable energy sources for critical sectors such as healthcare and education.

Regular monitoring and evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness and impact of the stand-alone solar systems. This will allow for timely adjustments and improvements to ensure optimal performance and long-term sustainability.

Component Four: Project Implementation Support, Institutional Development, and Capacity Building

This component encompasses various activities aimed at establishing institutional and regulatory frameworks for the energy sector. The status of ongoing activities is outlined below:

Adoption of Electricity Supply Industry Institutional Arrangements: The institutional structure for the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI), including the roadmap for its first phase implementation (2023-2026), has been approved by the Minister. This approval is expected to support the sector's reestablishment by providing clarity on the roles and mandates of different sector institutions and private sector entities involved. Action items have been agreed upon for implementation by energy sector institutions during the short term. Consultation meetings facilitated by the Energy Sector Working Group have taken place between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MoEM), the Somaliland Energy Commission, and other sector institutions to discuss and implement these agreed action items.

Sector Regulations: The Somaliland Energy Commission (SEC), supported by technical advisors in economics, legal, and institutional Capacity development, has prioritized the development of a licensing framework and other necessary secondary regulations. The SEC has shared its proposed work plan with the World Bank team, which includes activities such as institutional building, recruitment of key staff, policy development, regulations issuance, and tariff methodology implementation. The licenses and tariff methodology are expected to be ready for issuance by May 1st, 2024.

Discussions with the World Bank team and the SEC are ongoing to finalize the work plan and associated milestones.

Somaliland Electrical Energy Act: Ongoing preparations for proposed amendments to the Somaliland Electrical Energy Act are underway. The draft will be submitted to the Solicitor General, incorporating recent changes in the energy sector.

Energy Sector Working Group (ESWG): The ESWG has been established and has conducted numerous stakeholder engagement meetings, including consultations on the newly established ESI and the ongoing analysis of distribution network options for establishing an integrated electricity service provider. Stakeholder consultations regarding proposed licenses and tariff-setting methodology are being undertaken by the Somaliland Energy Commission. Recruitment of ESWG staff is being expedited to enable the group to fulfill its mandate effectively.

Project Steering Committee: The Project Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister of Energy and Minerals, has been established and holds quarterly meetings. In addition to these meetings, the World Bank has advised that the committee should convene more frequently, as needed, to prevent delays in decision-making that supports project implementation. As a result of this advice, the Project Steering Committee has been actively fulfilling its mandate by holding strategic meetings and making timely decisions regarding project implementation.

The progress made in Component Four demonstrates a strong commitment to institutional development and capacity building within the energy sector. The collaboration between the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, the Somaliland Energy Commission, and other stakeholders has been commendable in driving these activities forward.

Procurements with the Bank:

Owner's Engineer: The draft Request for Proposal (RFP) for the Owner's Engineer has been prepared and submitted to the World Bank for their approval. We are currently awaiting their response. This step is crucial in ensuring the selection of a qualified and experienced Owner's Engineer to oversee the project's technical aspects.

CPCS Contract Addendum: An addendum to the

existing contract with CPCS has been prepared and submitted to the World Bank for their review and approval. This addendum outlines the necessary modifications or additions to the contract terms to address any evolving project requirements or changes. We are actively engaged with the World Bank to ensure a prompt review and approval of this addendum.

Environmental and Social (E&S) Services Contract Addendum: Similarly, an addendum to the Environmental and Social (E&S) services contract has been prepared and submitted to the World Bank for their review and approval. This addendum incorporates any necessary updates or adjustments to the contract terms related to environmental and social considerations. We are working closely with the World Bank to facilitate a timely review and approval process for this contract addendum.

Procurement in Advertisement:

a. Energy Sector Working Group (ESWG) Positions: The positions of Power Sector Planning Expert and Economic Adviser within the ESWG are currently being advertised. The application deadline for these positions is March 27-28th.

b. Energy Technical Regulatory Advisor: The position of Energy Technical Regulatory Advisor is also being advertised, with a deadline of March 28th for applications.

c. Environmental Specialist: The advertisement for the Environmental Specialist position has ended on March 28th.

Business Support Service Firm: The deadline for applications for the (BSSF) was also March 28th but has been extended for two more weeks for more suitable application.

Procurements with the Ministry:

a. Gender Shortlisting Report: The preparation of the Gender Shortlisting Report is currently underway and is expected to be submitted this week.

b. Renewable Energy Expert (REE) Interview Report: The interview report for the REE position is also under preparation and will be submitted this week.

c. National Gender Diagnostic Assessment Firm: We have received comments from the bank regarding the negotiation and will incorporate those comments accordingly.

d. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and

Communication Specialists: The shortlisted report approval for the M&E and Communication Specialists has been received. We are now in the process of scheduling interviews for next week.
Energy Sector Support Project (ESSP) Advertisement Period: The advertisement period for the ESSP has concluded, and we are now planning to conduct the shortlisted evaluation with the tender committee.
Procurement in the Standstill Period:
We are pleased to provide an update on the procurement process for the Energy Economics Advisor Draft Contract Approval: The draft contract for the Energy Economics Advisor has been approved by the bank. This approval signifies the bank's satisfaction with the proposed terms and conditions outlined in the contract.
Contract Signing: the contract with the selected Energy Economics Advisor has been signed successfully.

2. Project for Social, Political and Environmental Resilience in Somaliland (PROSPERIS) founded by NIS foundation is expected to be started this year with the fund of 1.6 million on Renewable Energy Electrification in Eastern Regions of country.

Pipeline projects

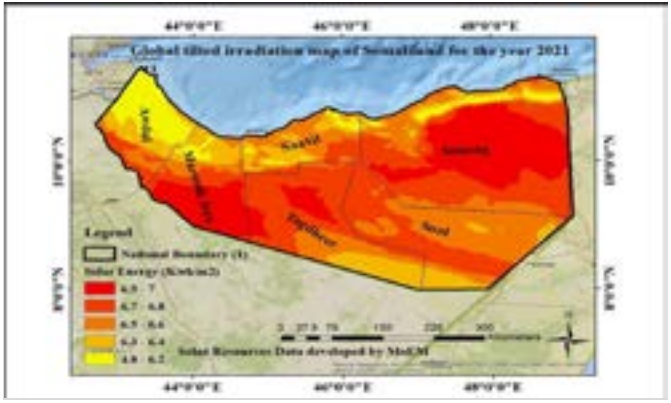
- African Mini Grid Project
- Power Africa Empower EAST AND Central imitative (EECA) implementing RTI funded by USAID.

RENEWBALE ENERGY POTENTIAL

Solar Energy Resource

The daily radiation and clearness index of Hargeisa was taken from HOMER, which uses NASA satellite data at approximately this location. The data is imported online through HOMER software by entering the latitude (91540 N) and longitude (441030 E) of Hargeisa

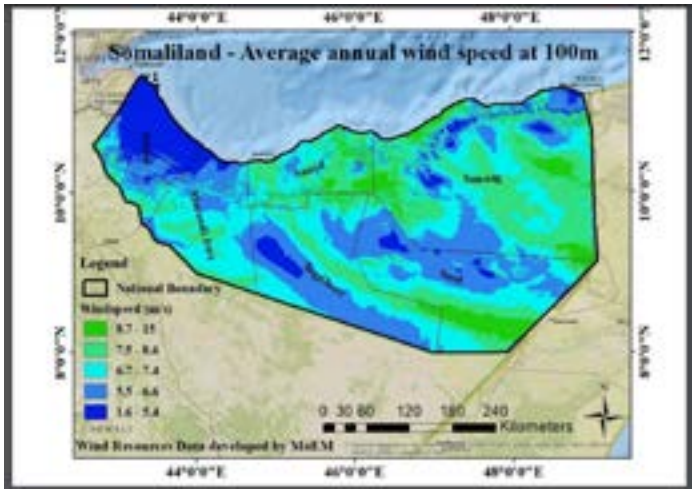
Based on the Homer's solar input depicts Hargeisa's monthly average of two solar parameters, which confirms the steady availability of solar radiation throughout the year. The annual average solar radiation for this city is 6.4 kW h/m2/day. Thus, solar radiation qualifies to be a considerable alternative source for hybrid micro grid system in Hargeisa city.



City	MoEM implemented projects (Kw)
Ceerigabo	1000
Berbera	8000
Lascanood	1800
Badhan	270
Burco	1500
Buhoodle	150
Borama	401
Gabiley	354
Sheekh	200
MoEM	30
W. warfaafinta	500
Madaxtooyada	30
Ceerigabo Hospital	53
lascanood hospital	70

Wind Energy Resource

Winds in Somaliland are more intense inland than near the sea, owing to the abrupt massif that covers all the territory. The wind regularity was also found to be almost the same throughout the country". Their work calculates the linear and cubic mean wind speeds of Somaliland regions average wind speed to be 9 m/s and 12 m/s based on mean power density of the height 50mater the data records obtained from the NASA Surface Meteorology.

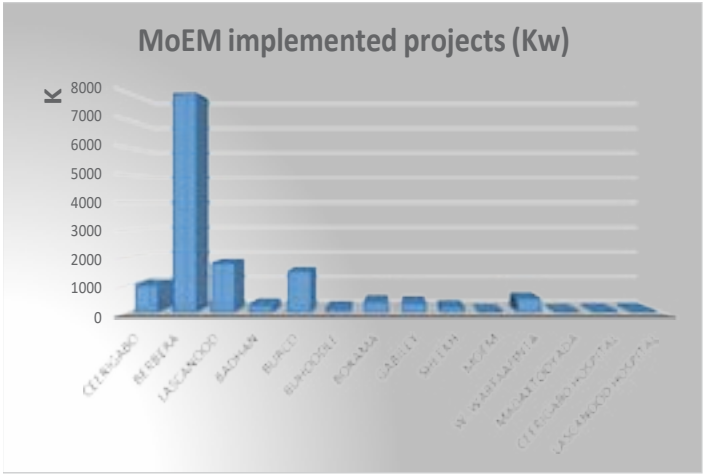


Regions	Wind speed (m/s)	Air density (kg/m3)	Power density (W/m2)
Maroodi jeex	6.79	1.225	240.6
Togdheer	5..44	1.225	98.6
Awdal	4.65	1.225	99.9
Saaxil	5.93	1.225	165.4
Sanaag	4.68	1.225	233
Sool	6.03	1.225	177.6

Geothermal Energy Resource

Geothermal province at Biyo kulule and Gaha are characterized by warm aspiring with a temperature of 42C, hot springs with a temperature of 55C, steaming ground, and hot dry rocks (HDR)


SOMALILAND MAP WITH GEOTHERMAL MANIFESTATIONS
Gulf of Aden
HARGEISA
Berbera
Borama
Burco
Las Anod
Ethiopia
Legend


MoEM implemented projects (Kw)
K
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0

ENERGY PRIORITIES– 2021 – 2026

Advance Institutional capacity, policy, regulations, planning, research, operations, and human resources in support of better service delivery.

The MoEM prioritize developing of the human resource of energy subsector at all levels. This includes a mix of quality higher education and TVET programmes, particularly in renewable energy, apprenticeship and on-the job training for energy professionals, and participation in local, regional, and international research.

Continuously Improve the Legal, Regulatory, and Institutional Framework of the Sector. The key regulations that will be developed and endorsed in the coming five years include:

• Update the National Energy Policy

• Amendment and approval of the Electrical energy law No 82 (Act)

• Development of grid codes and standards including electrical wiring and installation

• Procedures for dispute resolution Public Private Dialogue

• Develop electricity market structure through Public Private Dialogue

• Development and implementation of prudent health, safety, and technical standards, quality assurance (IEC TS) and practices

• Procedures for auditing certified technicians, suppliers, and service providers. Infrastructure development to improve efficiencies in energy sub-sector provision and access to affordable electricity. Establishment of grid level for Somaliland towns which would create distribution supply points. This would enable various ESPs and their distribution networks to have access to the main distribution power supply point.

Improve energy efficiency: The government

Wasaaradda Tamarta & Macdanta

will collaborate with the ESPs to implement the findings of the Losses Study that could improve the performance of their distribution networks and improve the efficiency. Amongst other things, this will include smart metering and other measures to increase efficiency of systems to reduce cost. This will include incorporating unmetered customers in public and community facilities for sustainability.

Expand the Availability of Affordable Quality Micro and Solar Home System. Incentives will be provided to the private sector to expand the use of quality pico and micro home-based off grid solutions, particularly for rural and nomadic communities. Guidelines will be developed to support grid extensions. The Government will provide incentives to pilot and scale the use of appropriate renewable energy technology. There is relatively limited application of appropriate technology in the production sector (agriculture, livestock, and fisheries) and this needs to be promoted along the value chains. Usage of renewable energy and appropriate technology can be improved in value addition activities such as cold storage and processing. Additional applications of solar PV will be considered for direct implementation with daytime water pumping for urban and agricultural water supplies. This will free up diesel fuel costs and permit diesel generators to be re-tasked to electricity generation for other commercial or urban loads.

The need to expand access to safe, reliable, and affordable energy particularly in rural communities and IDPs. Energy provision is concentrated in urban centres, and the cost of energy is still beyond the reach of many. Incentives will be provided to expand the use of quality Pico and micro home-based off grid solutions, particularly for rural and nomadic communities. The private sector is actively engaged in this market segment. What is required is better coordination with grid-based interventions. This will also require the establishment of guidelines for supporting grid extensions. Current energy practices in situations of displacement are often inefficient, polluting, unsafe, expensive and inadequate for displaced people, harmful to the surrounding environment, and costly for implementers. Given the complex nature of humanitarian situations and the challenges of integrating sustainable energy solutions into the humanitarian program cycle, there is a need for systemic actions to mobilise resources, build capacity, raise awareness, and use the opportunity for energy solutions to enhance positive impact in sectors

such as health, protection, food security, and WASH
Piloting of Bio-gas energy to improve access to affordable energy. The traditional ways of producing and utilizing the bioenergy is inefficient and therefore unsustainable. Bioenergy consumers especially households, institutions and local enterprises lack adequate knowledge on their consumption levels, available energy conservation technologies, alternative

fuels like briquettes and areas of energy wastage. Piloting biomass energy is one of the key objectives of determining the consumption trends of the consumers, the types of fuel used sources of the fuels, utilization technologies and identify areas of energy wastage. The MoEM intends to make the biomass energy one of the main energy type used for cooking and heating. The MoEM will conduct to pilot the bio mass energy in the subsequent years.
Electrification of the health facilities, schools water points in Somaliland. The Government will also invest in renewable energy capacity for the electrification of the health facilities and schools in Somaliland. This intervention will also consider the application of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) for health facilities, schools, and water points. This will require the regulation of quality materials, as well as the technical know-how to install, operate and maintain such systems.

Comprehensive Community Engagement and Awareness on Renewables. The Ministry of energy and Minerals will undertake massive community engagement to mobilize the local communities to invest in renewable energy and energy conservation and efficiency use.

Economic diversification: The Government has placed priority in the development of the energy sector with the objective of enabling small, medium and large businesses to expand and contribute to economic growth and diversification and consider moving towards industrialization.
Climate Change mitigation: Environmental damage and climate change have left those in the rural areas, and those dependent on agricultural production, particularly vulnerable communities. Deforestation for charcoal production for fuel has had devastating consequences for the environment, impacting on agricultural production, grazing lands for livestock, and most importantly access to clean and safe water resources.

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