

BURUNDI NATIONAL ENERGY REPORT

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MISSION OF THE ENERGY SECTOR

- The energy sector is largely under the responsibility of the government, but private participation and investment have been fostered by rules and regulations and by the establishment of public tendering processes.
- The Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) is in charge of developing and implementing energy policies as well as sectoral planning and co-ordination. The Ministry's energy directive is responsible for project planning by conducting hydroelectric development studies.

MISSION OF THE ENERGY SECTOR (CTD)

- The Agency for Rural Electrification (ABER) is responsible for developing and implementing projects that improve rural electrification, including via solar, wind and small-scale hydropower.
- Before market liberalisation of the energy sector in 2000, Burundi's state-owned public utility company, REGIDESO, had a monopoly on electricity production. It continues to be in charge of electricity distribution.

KEY STATISTICS AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT FOR BURUNDI, 2014/15

- Total population: 10.8 million
- Population density: 421 ppl/km²
- Population growth: 3.3 %
- Share of Land area: 25.7 thousand km²
- Population living in urban area (2014): 12 %
- Urbanization rate (2014): 5.8 %
- GDP (2014): 3.1 billion USD
- GDP per capita (2014): 286 USD
- Human Development Index (2015): 0.400 on a scale from 0 to (ranked 184 out of 188 countries)

SHARE OF PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN BURUNDI, BY FUEL SOURCE, 2011-2014

➤ Biomass: more than 95 %;

➤ Petroleum: 2.5 %

➤ Electricity: 1.3 %

ELECTRIFICATION STATUS IN BURUNDI, 2013

Without electricity: 95 %

With electricity: 5 %

Urban electrification rate: 2.8 %

Rural electrification rate: 2 %

ELECTRIFICATION RATES IN BURUNDI (%), 1990 - 2013

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
BURUNDI	2.9 %	3.1 %	3.4 %	3.6 %	4.0 %	4.3 %	4.5 %	4.7 %	5 %

ELECTRIFICATION RATE (2013) AND ELECTRICITY ACCESS TARGETS IN BURUNDI

BURUNDI

5 %

25 % by 2025

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

The Economic Context

Burundi's energy sector is influenced by several political, social, economic, technical and environmental factors. These factors have their centers of influence at the international, sub-regional and national levels.

THE ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT

Subsector	Components
Electricity	Urban and peri-urban electrification
	Rural Electrification
	Energy Efficiencies
Petroleum products	Liquid hydrocarbons
	Gaz hydrocarbons
	Energy Efficiencies
Renewable energy	Hydropower
	Wind energy
	Solar energy
	Biomass
	Biogaz
	Energy Efficiencies

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The current organization of this sub-sector is characterized by the involvement of three types of actors whose roles complement each other in the management of the whole chain, from supply to distribution of products. It's about :

- Ministries and institutions responsible for playing the role of the State in the regulation and regulation of the sub-sector;
- Institutions specializing in supporting the implementation of the Government's policy on the subsector; and
- Of private operators operating in accordance with the regulations in force

KEYS STAKEHOLDERS

The Ministry in charge of Energy

The Interministerial Committee for the Determination of Prices of Hydrocarbons (CIDPH)

The Ministry in charge of Trade

The Ministry in charge of Finances

The Ministry in charge of the Water Environment

The Ministry in charge of Scientific Research and Innovation

REGIDESO, which is responsible for the production, distribution and marketing of water and electricity

The Petroleum Products Storage Company (SEPP)

Natural or legal persons to whom the public energy service is delegated

Local authorities

Socioprofessional and corporate organizations

Technical and financial partners (GIZ).

THE EXPECTATIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS

In general, economic agents and citizens want to benefit from more accessible and affordable energy. Specifically, the following expectations were identified:

- Reducing the cost of energy as a factor of production;
- Improving the quality of energy supply;
- Reduced connection / subscription time;
- Exemption from duties and customs duties on imported solar equipment throughout the duration of the sectoral policy.

CONSTRAINTS (LIMITATIONS)

- Scattered Habitat
- Low purchasing power of the burundians
- The landlocked country
- The low level of funding
- The lack of coordination,
- Political and Institutional instability,
- Quasi-absence of the private sector and
- Weak national capacities

CHALLENGES

- To improve the availability of modern, sufficient and reliable sources of energy,
- To increase the access of more people to the green, cleaner and more environmentally acceptable sources of energy

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The Renewable Energies Promotion Action consists of:

- Adopt a RE Act;
- Establishing a National Agency for RE and Energy Efficiency (ANEREE)
- Mobilize the necessary finances from the technical and financial partners for the development of the ER;
- Evaluate the potential for renewable energy and the potential for the development of these resources;
- Encourage and innovate in the search for RE solutions well adapted to the energy needs of populations;
- Sensitization of the population to the use of RE technology, and facilitate access to these technologies;
- Encourage the private sector to invest in REs through incentive mechanisms and facilities;
- Facilitate access to funding for the RE project promoters.

NATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

In spite of these constraints, the country possesses the following advantages:

- An important hydroelectric potential not yet exploited,
- Support by multilateral and bilateral funding partners: the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, Japanese, chinese, German, etc.
- A very active sub-regional energy cooperation: several energy projects are being developed under the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), the East African Community (EAC) or the Economic Community of the Low Countries Great Lakes (CEPGL),

NATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES (CTD)

- An improved legal framework for private investment:
- a law on the liberalization of public electricity services is already in place and
- Civil society involvement in sustainable development: Environmental impact assessments of energy projects now take into account the opinions of the various components of civil society.

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Burundi's energy outlook falls within the framework of Vision 2025, which identifies three main objectives:

- The establishment of good governance in the rule of law,
- The development of a strong and competitive economy and
- Improving the quality of life of Burundians.

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES (CTD)

In the energy sector, Vision 2025 requires that both the rural and the urban population have access to reliable, clean and competitive energy sources and provide sufficient energy for industrial, And mining.

It is :

Continue the construction of hydroelectric power stations and investment in renewable energy,

Improve the wood-energy sector while safeguarding the environment, and

Promote renewable energies (solar, ethanol and wind).

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVES (CTD)

The Burundi 2025 Vision will be operationalized through the medium and short - term planning instruments, namely the Strategic Growth and Poverty Reduction Frameworks (PRSPs), Priority Programs and Actions (PAPs) Public investment (PIP).

Thank You

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