#### MINISTÈRE DE L'ENERGIE ET DE L'EAU

#### REPUBLIQUE DU MALI Un Peuple-Un But- Une Foi



Agence Malienne pour le Développement de l'Energie Domestique et de l'Electrification Rurale

L'énergie pour tous



#### State of Rural Electrification in Mali

Huge challenge: Mali has more than 12,000 villages and only 500 with access to electricity.

To ensure access for the majority of Malians to basic energy services in rural areas, the Government of Mali created **AMADER** in May 2003 to implement the rural electrification policy aimed at the economic development of rural areas through access to modern energy services.

- The strategy adopted in rural electrification is based on a Public-Private Partnership (PPP).
- The mini-grids operation is ensured by the private operator who is in charge of their maintenance and replacement as part of a contract with AMADER to provide public electricity service.

## The electrification activities of AMADER under PPP with private operators have achieved the following results:

- Electrification of 300 localities with mini-grids in Mali;
- 49 localities have PV/Diesel hybrid solar power plants and functional;
- 22.64 Megawatts of installed capacity;
- More than 3.9 Megawatt-peak in installed PV hybrid systems;
- More than 1200 km of LV line and more than 160 km of MV line installed;
- 1,047,800 people benefiting from electricity services;
- More than 1,500 permanent jobs created;
- 67 private operators providing the public electricity service in rural areas (300 localities);

- 190 PV/Diesel hybrid solar power plants with a capacity of more than 20 MWp in progress by 2021;
- 2 purely solar PV plants with a capacity of 1.5 MWp each;
- 216 mini-grids in progress in the next two years;
- 13,148 domestic and community solar system installed;
- 120 operators were trained on the operation of hybrid plants; the MV/LV electrical network; Accounting and Commercial Financial Management;
- 40 trainers from the MEN and MEFP Pilot Establishments were trained by the FE / EDF Project.

#### What did not work?

 non-compliance with the specifications, the non-strict application of operating instructions for equipment, leading to their early deterioration with more or less serious consequences on the provision of services.

- Lack of organization and competence of the operators' staff in the field on technical, commercial and financial management.
- The insufficiency of financial results of the operators due to:
  - lack of operating subsidies for RE projects;
  - random collection of invoices;
  - weak technical, financial and managerial capacities of the operators.

## What more needs to be done to meet the ambition of the rise of mini-grids at the policy and project level?

- Focus on hybrid production sources (solar/diesel or other RE/solar sources); in any case, get rid of 100% diesel;

- Conduct **training for private operators** to ensure better use of existing facilities and improve the quality of energy services provided to rural populations (operation & maintenance, demand management, better technical & financial management);
- Strengthen teachers / trainers to capitalize on the introduction of specific training modules on rural electrification in schools/training centers;
- Create a training and development center specialized in rural electrification, with focus on renewable energies.
- Put in place a **provision mechanism** for the equipment maintenance/ replacement to ensure the durability of the facilities: set up a supervision and remote monitoring system to manage all the sites in the country.

### NE IMAGES OF THE WORK IN PROGRESS UNDER THE SHER PROJECT ON FINANCING THE WORLD BANK AND THE SREP - 50 LOCALITIES: 6.8 MWp

kacoungo solar PV : 260 KWp











#### **Garalo solar PV: 175 KWp**





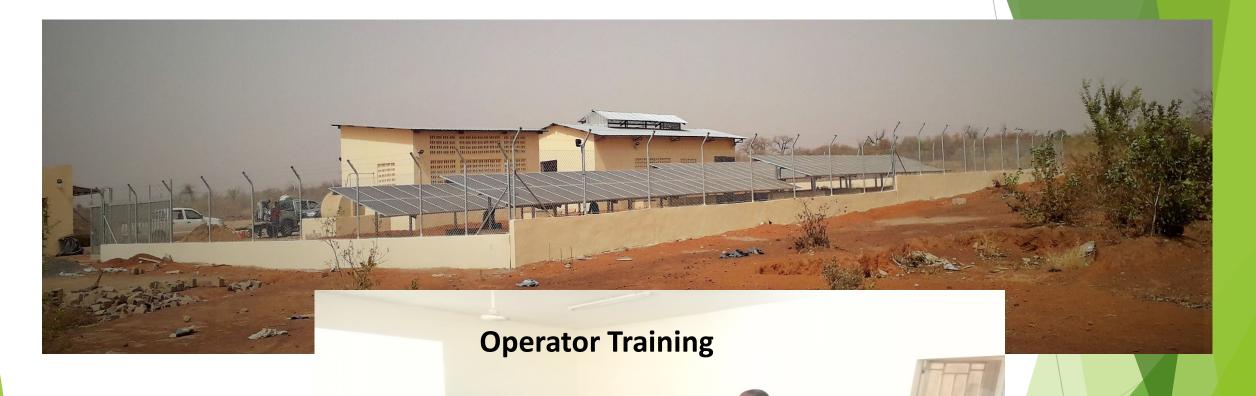
Garalo inverters room

#### Yorobougoula solar PV: 75 KWp





#### Madina SACKO solar PV: 50 KWp



#### Mafele solar PV: 85 KWp





#### Loulouni solar PV: 110 KWp





#### Fourou solar PV: 245 KWp



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