

What is Benin's current energy situation?

This section provides information on Benin's current energy situation with energy demand-and-supply scenarios. According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), 41% of Benin's population currently have access to electricity.

Does Benin have electricity?

Electricity consumption in the Republic of Benin is highly dependent on external supplies, with 90% of the country's electricity coming from Ghana (Okanla, 2014, as cited by Kwakwa, 2018). Benin is subject to power cuts and recurrent energy crises, according to Atchike et al. (2020).

How much biomass does Benin use?

It is worth noting that final energy consumption using biomass in Benin was 46.3%, or 49.3% that of Mali's final biomass energy consumption (4175.8 ktoe), and that of Burkina Faso's (3915.4 ktoe).

Does Benin have a good energy sector?

This paper analyzed the energy sector in the Republic of Benin, a developing country in West Africa that has many problems in meeting the needs of its population for almost all sectors over the last decade, specifically, between 2010 and 2018, in terms of production, consumption, and imports.

What is the energy sector strategy in Benin?

In Benin, the energy sector strategy is aimed at improving the energy independence of the country and diversifying its sources of supply through the implementation of various interconnection projects with neighbouring countries and the enhancement of the national RE potential.

Why is Benin importing more electricity from neighboring countries?

In recent decades, Benin has experienced several energy crises that have forced it to import more electricity from neighboring countries like Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Nigeria, via the West African Power Pool (WAPP), to meet demand for its population. The worst crisis occurred from 2007 to 2013.

Energy Resources Biomass Benin's domestic energy sector is dominated by the use of biomass-based energy sources. There is potential for biodiesel from crops such as Jatropha, castor, palm, cotton, peanut and soy. Other sources of biomass energy include agricultural residues, ethanol and biofuels. The potential for

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developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

This study aims to forecast the energy demand for Benin while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and propose alternative solutions to clean energy deployment barriers. The Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP) is used to explore the future energy demand for Benin and associated GHG emissions.

The Benin government wants to increase its renewable energy production capacity by 2030 via its Action Program (PAG), to reduce energy deficits, and guarantee electricity access for its entire population by 2035.

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Total energy supply (TES) includes all the energy produced in or imported to a country, minus that which is exported or stored. It represents all the energy required to supply end users in the country. Some of these energy sources are used directly while most are transformed into fuels or electricity for final consumption.

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