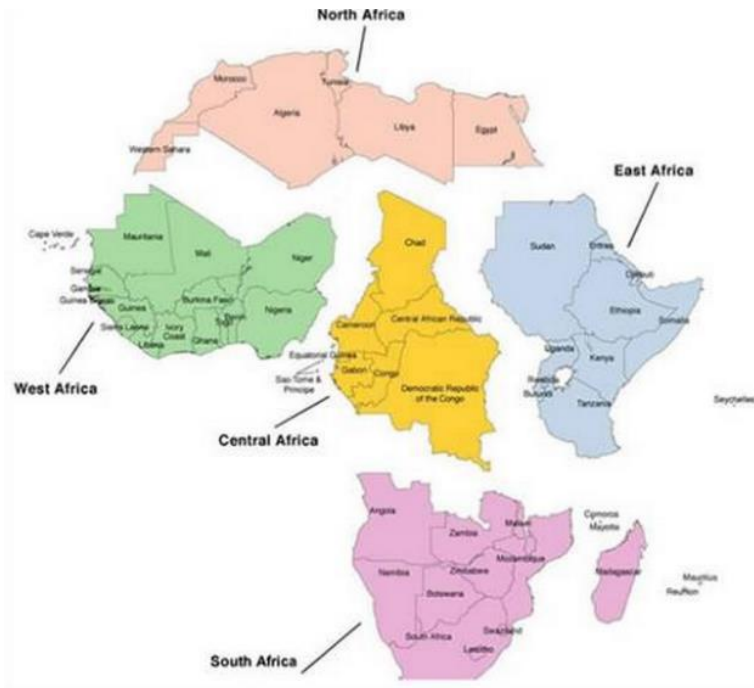


# Resource Assessments in the CEC

N. Fichaux, A. O. Ali, W. J. Lee  
IRENA

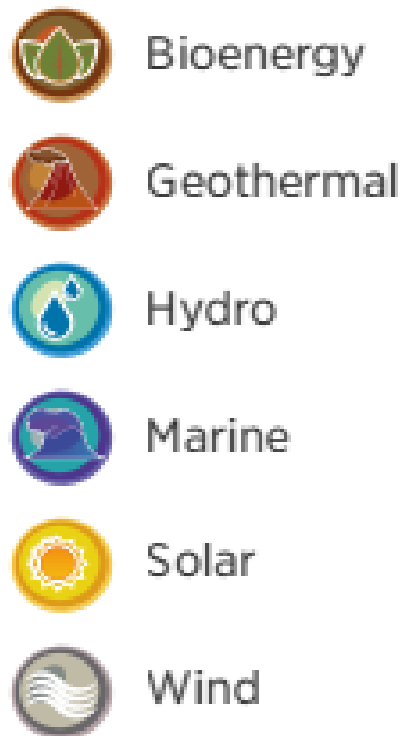
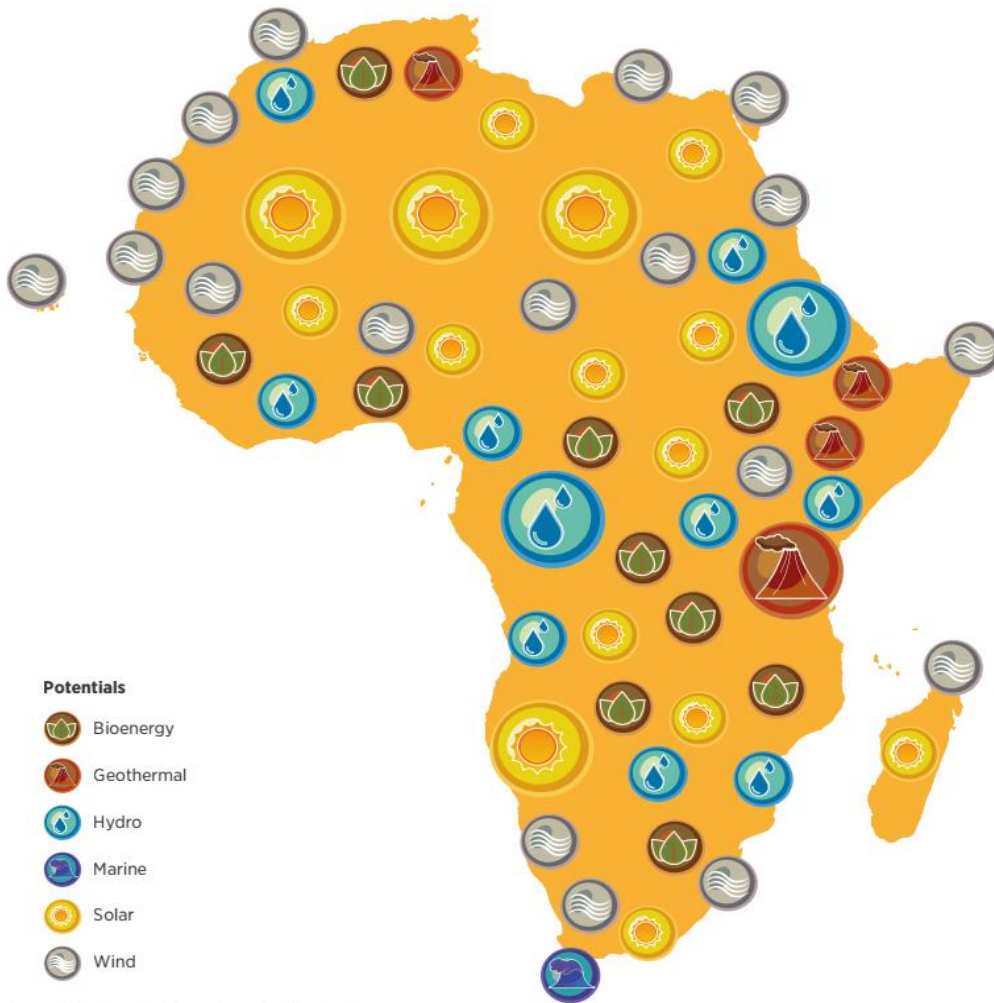
# **WHY MAPPING RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES?**

# MAIN CHARACTERISTICS



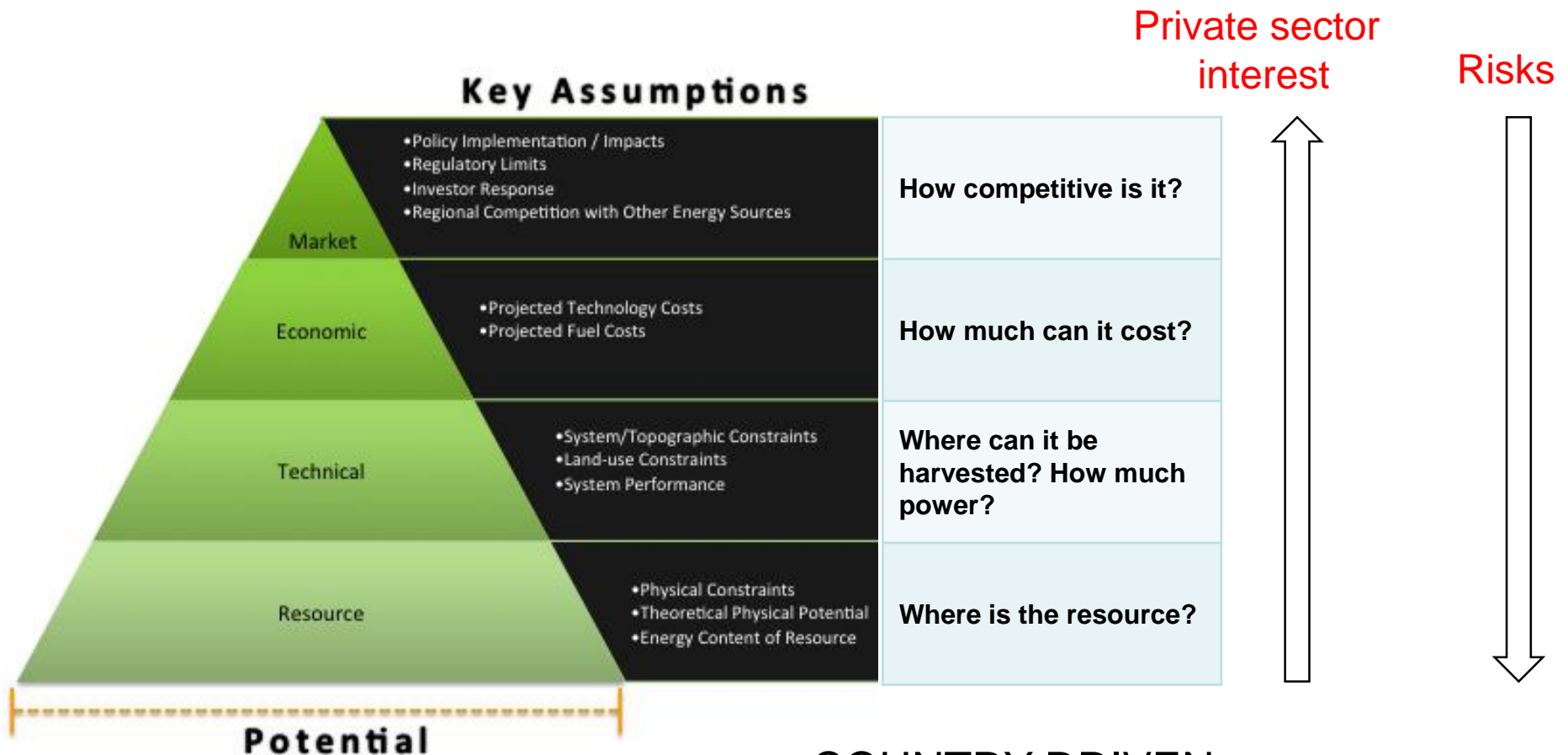
- Lowest cost for consumers - optimisation at system level
- High share of renewable energy - where it makes economic sense
- Dealing with variability both in demand and supply - using synergies between the different sources and markets

	Variable	Base load
Wind	X	
Solar	X	
Hydropower	X	X
Geothermal		X
Marine	X	



Source: IRENA analysis based on the Global Atlas

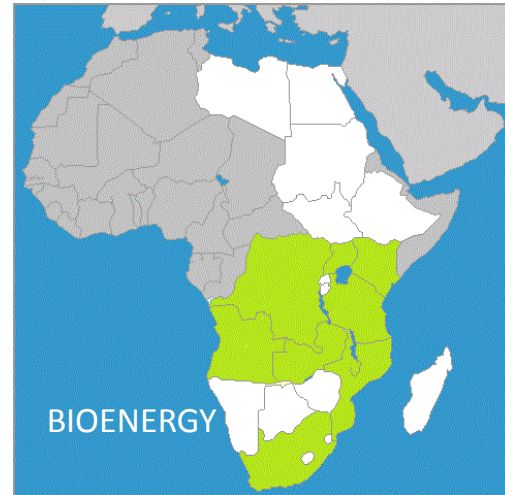
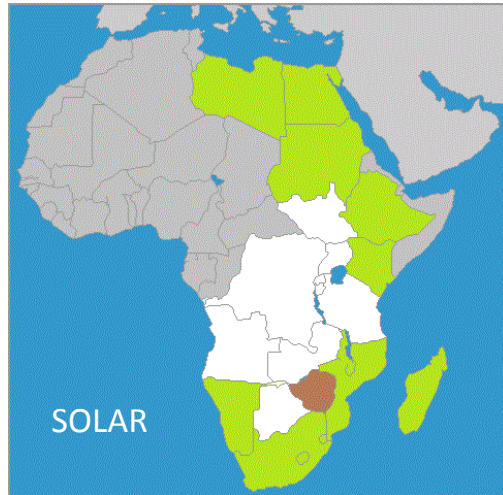
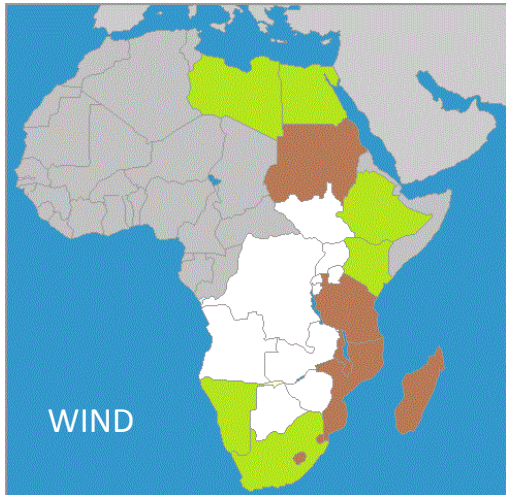
# WHY MAPPING POTENTIALS?





Conceptual diagram of Renewable Energy Potentials (from NREL, 2012)

- COUNTRY-DRIVEN
- LONG TERM PLANNING PROCESS
- COMMITMENT REQUIRED

# INTENSE WORK IN CEC



LITERATURE ASSESSMENT.  
IDENTIFIED MAPS AND  
MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGNS.

-  Country resource map identified (official or not)
-  Measurement points identified or referenced by the literature.

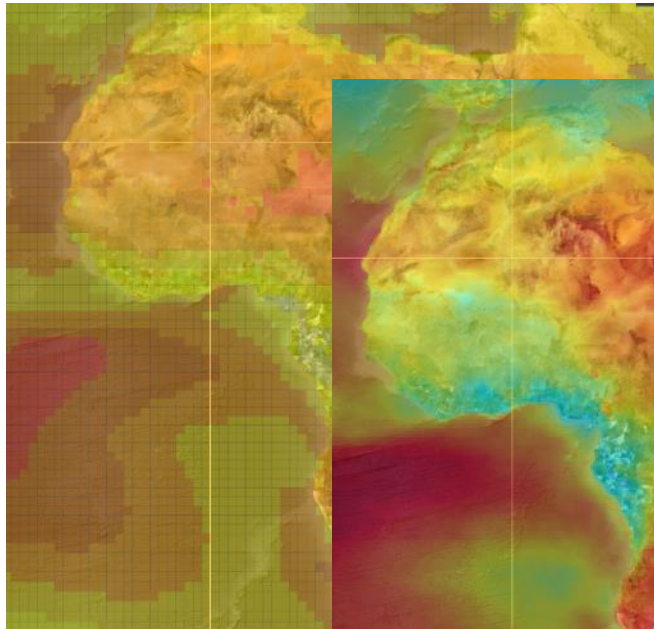
## A STRATEGY FOR THE CEC?

*Do not let what you cannot do tear from your hands  
what you can. (Ghana)*

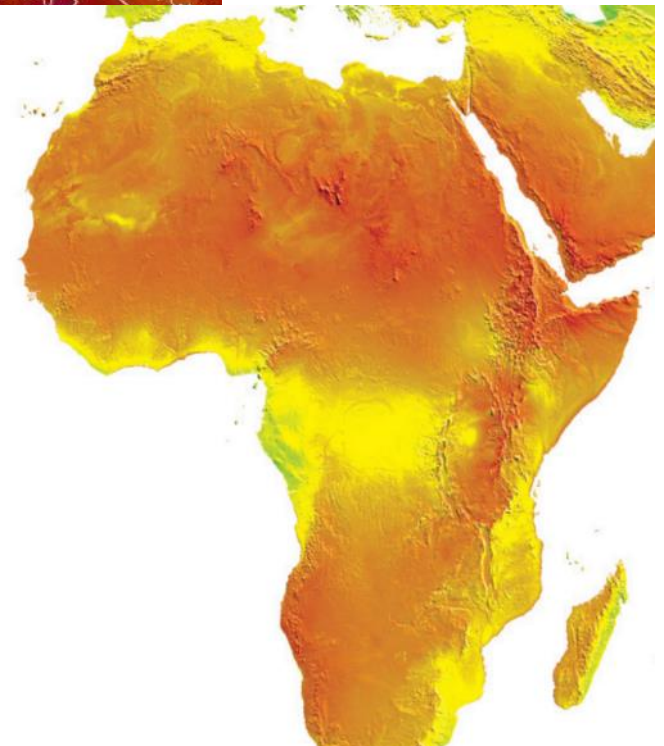
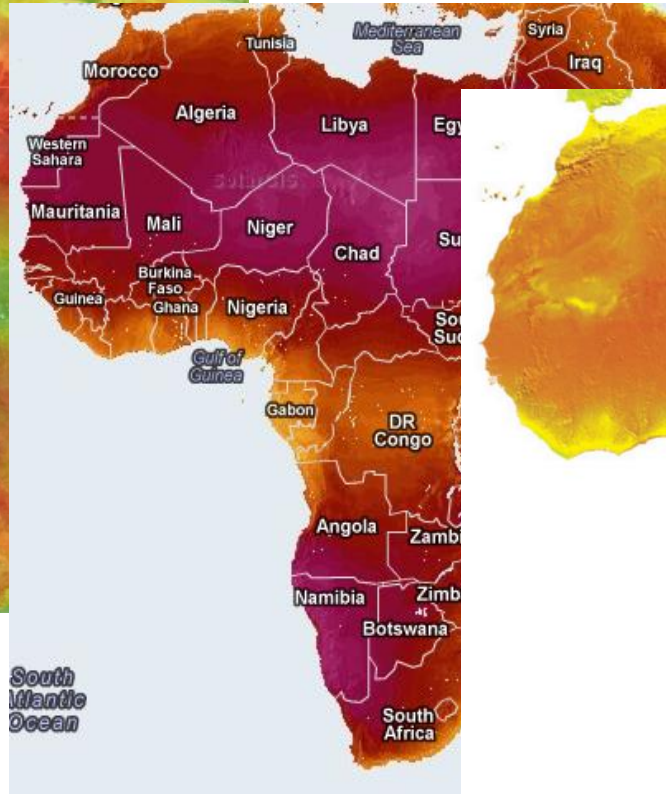
# WHAT HAPPENED IN 10Y?

NASA 2008 - 1x1 deg

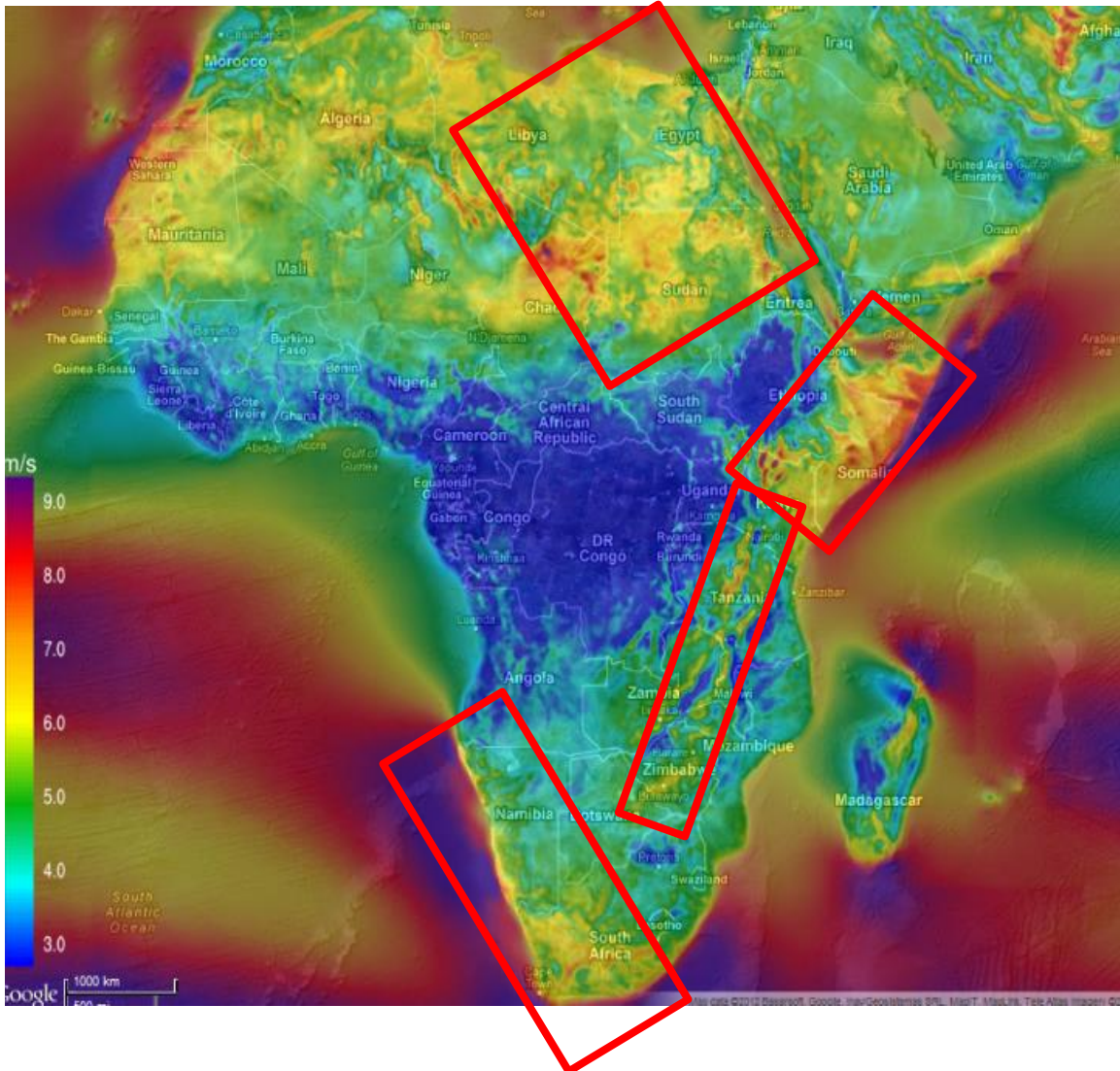
Helioclim 2005 – 20 x 20 km



Private companies – down to 90m



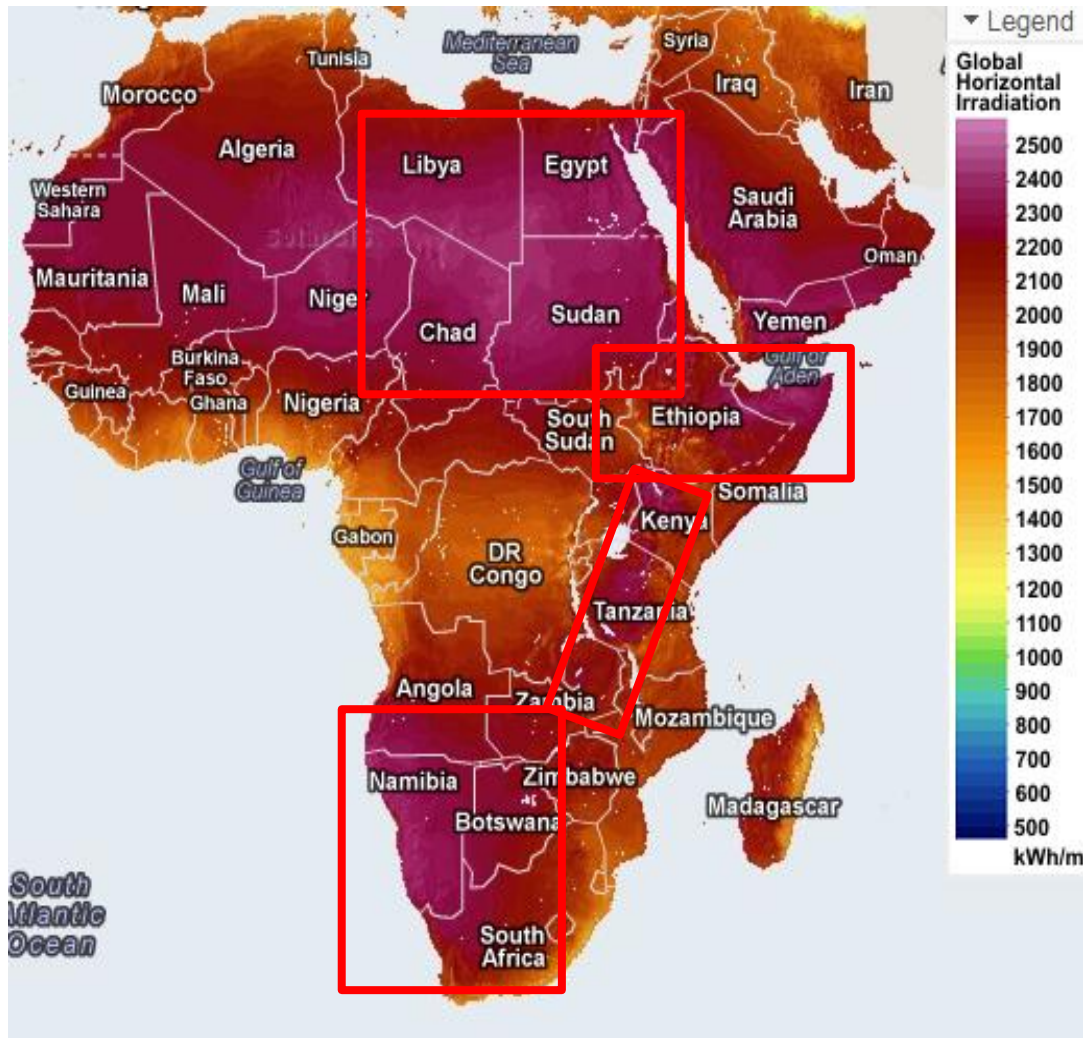




Winds in the East African corridor.  
Mesoscale 9km basemap  
extracted from Vortex, Spain.  
Average annual wind speeds at 80  
m high.

The values can not be used  
without validation, but the wind  
patterns appear clearly, and are  
consistent with other mesoscale  
sources. The boxes attempt to  
highlight areas with possibly  
strong annual average wind  
speeds.

This rough approximation does  
not exclude the possibility of good  
wind sites outside the red squares,  
due to local effects not captured  
by the mesoscale model.



Solar Global Horizontal Irradiance in the East African corridor. Map extracted from SolarGIS (Geomodel Solar).

The data is derived from satellite images, recalibrated on ground measurements. The values can not be used locally without validation, but the patterns appear clearly, and are consistent with other sources. The boxes attempt to highlight areas with highest irradiation values.

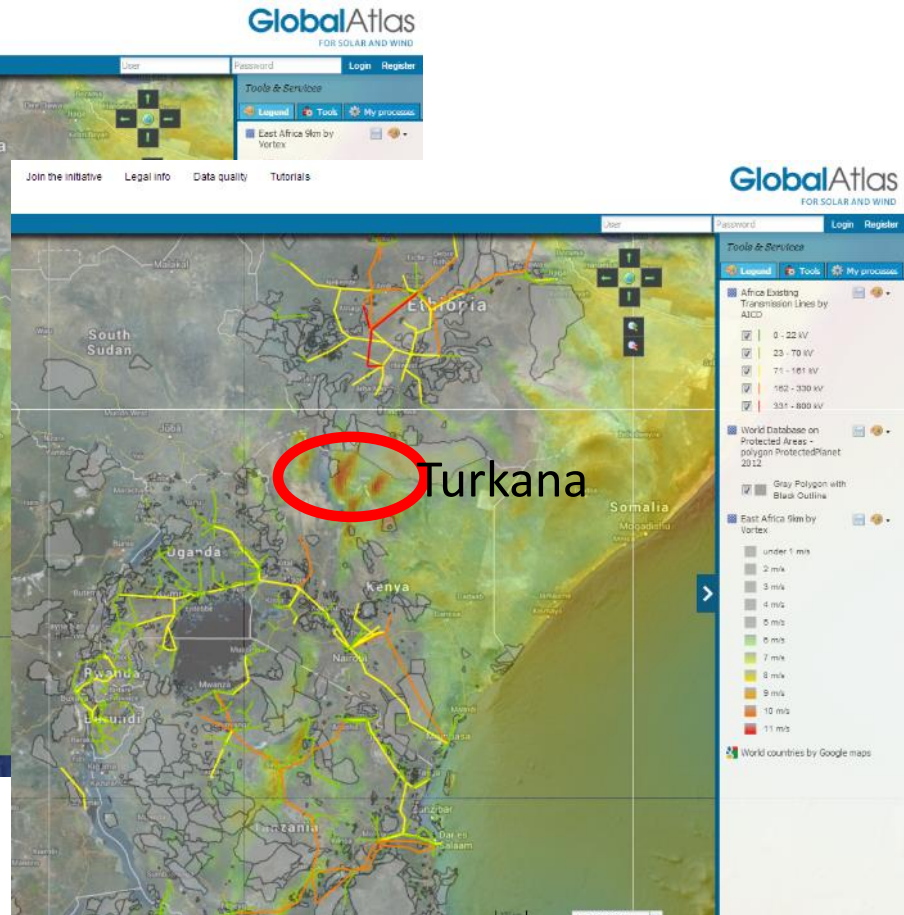
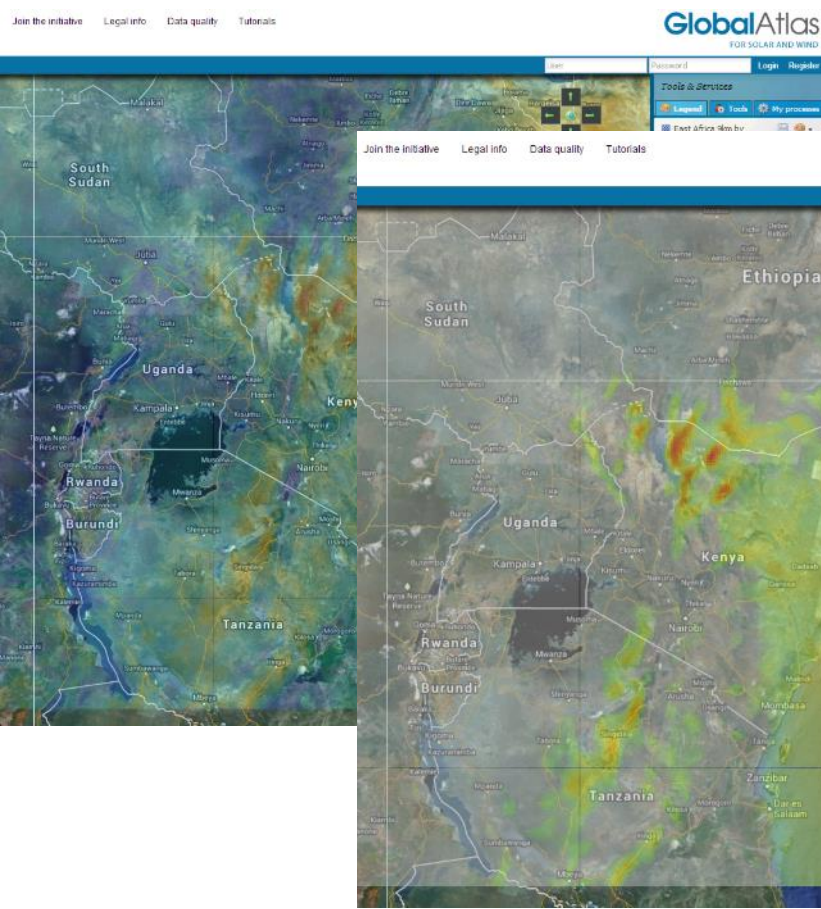
This rough approximation does not exclude the possibility of good sites outside the red squares, due to local effects not captured by the model.

# A STRATEGY FOR THE CEC?

Mesoscale

High resource?

High opportunity?



# STEP BY STEP ANALYSIS

PRIVATE  
SECTOR  
EFFORT

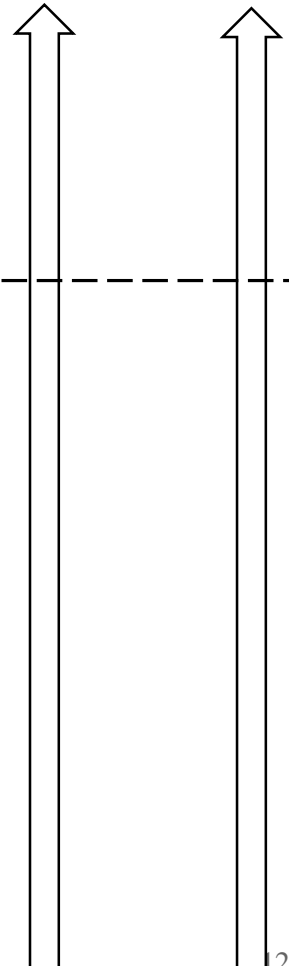
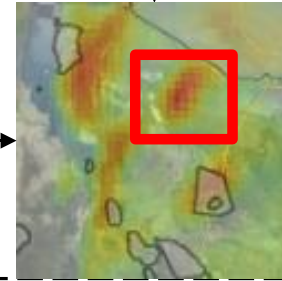
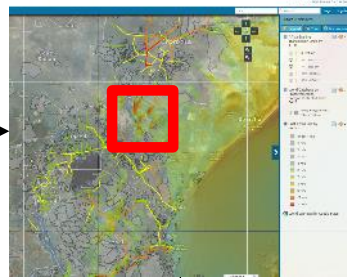
Local  
measurements

Data  
bankability  
Investor's  
interest

GlobalAtlas

Existing local  
measurements

PUBLIC  
SECTOR  
EFFORT





Albania, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Germany, Grenada, Honduras, India, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tunisia, UAE, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, USA, Yemen.



[www.irena.org/GlobalAtlas](http://www.irena.org/GlobalAtlas)



Renewable Energy  
Resource Mapping



GlobalAtlas  
SolarandWind



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