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Democratic Republic of Congo installs solar power generation for home use



Overview

The Democratic Republic of Congo has inaugurated a 120 kW hybrid solar plant in Mambasa, Ituri province, under the Green Energy Post-Pandemic Initiative. Could solar power be the future of energy in Congo?

Congo is one of the top five oil producers in Sub-Saharan Africa. But despite its rich energy resources, the electrification rate is low, especially in rural areas, mainly because of a lack of electricity infrastructure. But solar power could be the future as it is also said to be cheaper for households.

What does the Democratic Republic of Congo want to do?

Simultaneously, the country seeks to expand renewable energy, increase the electrification rate to 32%, and promote cleaner fuel use. The Democratic Republic of Congo has inaugurated a 120 kW hybrid solar plant in Mambasa, Ituri province, under the Green Energy Post-Pandemic Initiative.

Does Congo have a potential for renewable power generation?

As mentioned earlier, the country possesses a significant potential for renewable power generation, which is illustrated further as follows :
Hydropower: For which the Congo River is the main source, with an average flow rate 42,000 m³ /s. Biogas: Coming mainly from both plant and animal waste.

Why are solar-powered filtration systems being installed in the Republic of Congo?

To reduce water pollution in the Republic of Congo, solar-powered filtration systems have been installed to purify water.

How is the electricity sector governed in the Republic of the Congo?

The electric power sector in the Republic of the Congo is chiefly governed by Law No 14-2003 of April 10, 2003 on the Electricity Code, and by: Law No 17-2003 of April 10, 2003 creating the development funds for electricity sector

(FDSEL); Law No 16-2003 of April 10, 2003 creating the regulatory agency for electricity sector (ARSEL);.

How will the DRC meet its climate goals?

To meet its climate goals, the DRC's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) target a 2% unconditional emission reduction by 2030.

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