Regional Clean Energy Initiative

Power Sector in El Salvador

Key Facts
- Population with electricity: 95%
- Average annual increase of electricity demand 2008-2013: 0.65%
- Average greenhouse gas emissions yearly per person: 1 ton of CO₂ (Central America avg: 2 tons of CO₂).

Where does electric energy come from?
- Fossil Fuels: 41%
- Hidroelectrical: 31%
- Geothermal: 24%
- Biomass: 4%

Key actors
- State Owned: National Energy Council (CNE), Policy formulation, energy forecast and planning, Salvadoran Electricity Regulator (SIGET), Electricity service regulator
- Private: AES, Del Sur, others, Electric utilities
- Public-Private: Power Market Administrator (Unidad de Transacciones), Coordinates wholesale electricity transactions

Electricity Demand by Sector
- Industrial: 15%
- Residential: 40%
- Commercial and Services: 33%
- Others (lighted signs, informal business, construction, etc): 9%
- Street Lighting: 3%

Electricity usage
- Residential: Lighting 9%, Refrigerator 37%, Iron 13%, TV 19%, Others 12%
- Commercial: A/C 45%, Computers 13%, Bank 13%, Others 10%
- Industrial: Compressed air 8%, Lighting 21%, Electric motors 68%, Others 3%
HOW IS USAID HELPING EL SALVADOR'S POWER SECTOR?
USAID REGIONAL CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE

- Providing energy efficiency technical assistance to municipalities. Efficient lighting systems contribute to reduce public security risks and electricity demand.
- Providing trainings to public and private institutions, and NGOs
- Developing energy efficiency standards
- Supporting tender processes for renewable energy projects
- Providing energy planning tools for CNE
- Awards for energy efficiency contests

For residential and commercial refrigerators,
Electric motors,
Air conditioners
10 year expected savings: $300 million

Access to funds:
Total projected investments: $290 million
Projects will generate the equivalent yearly energy for: 150,000 homes

USAID stimulates investment in energy efficiency projects by supporting financial institutions in building and implementing credit lines to finance such projects. This support includes identifying market opportunities, evaluating technical risks and properly calculating cash flows from energy savings.

WHY?
- To facilitate clean energy investments
- To increase access to clean electricity
- To increase low-carbon economic growth
- To strengthen public and private institutions
- To reduce greenhouse gases that cause climate change

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