

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: **1.2 TONS OF CO₂**).

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	PUBLIC-PRIVATE	Power Market Administrator (Unidad de Transacciones)
		Electric utilities		Coordinates wholesale Electricity transactions

Where does electric energy come from?

Fossil Fuels 41%

Hydroelectrical 31%

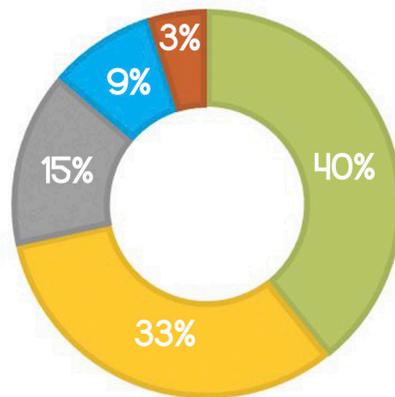
Geothermal 24%

Biomass 4%



Electricity Demand by Sector

- Industrial
- Residential
- Commercial and Services
- Others (lighted signs, informal business, construction, etc.)
- Street Lighting



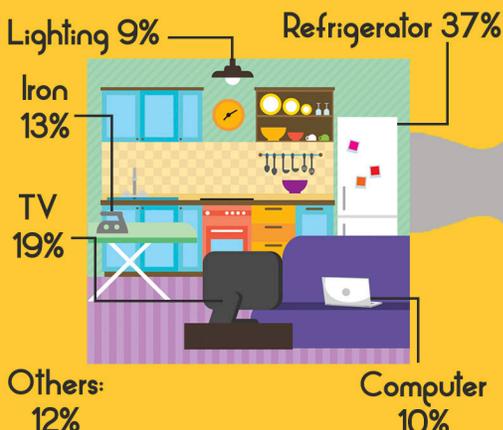
Energy Generation in El Salvador



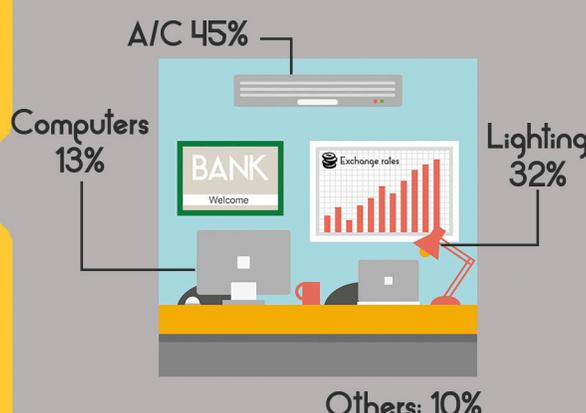
■ Renewable Energy ■ Non-renewable Energy

Electricity usage

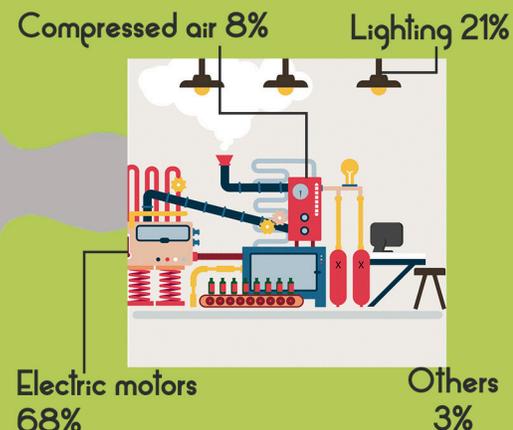
Residential



Commercial



Industrial

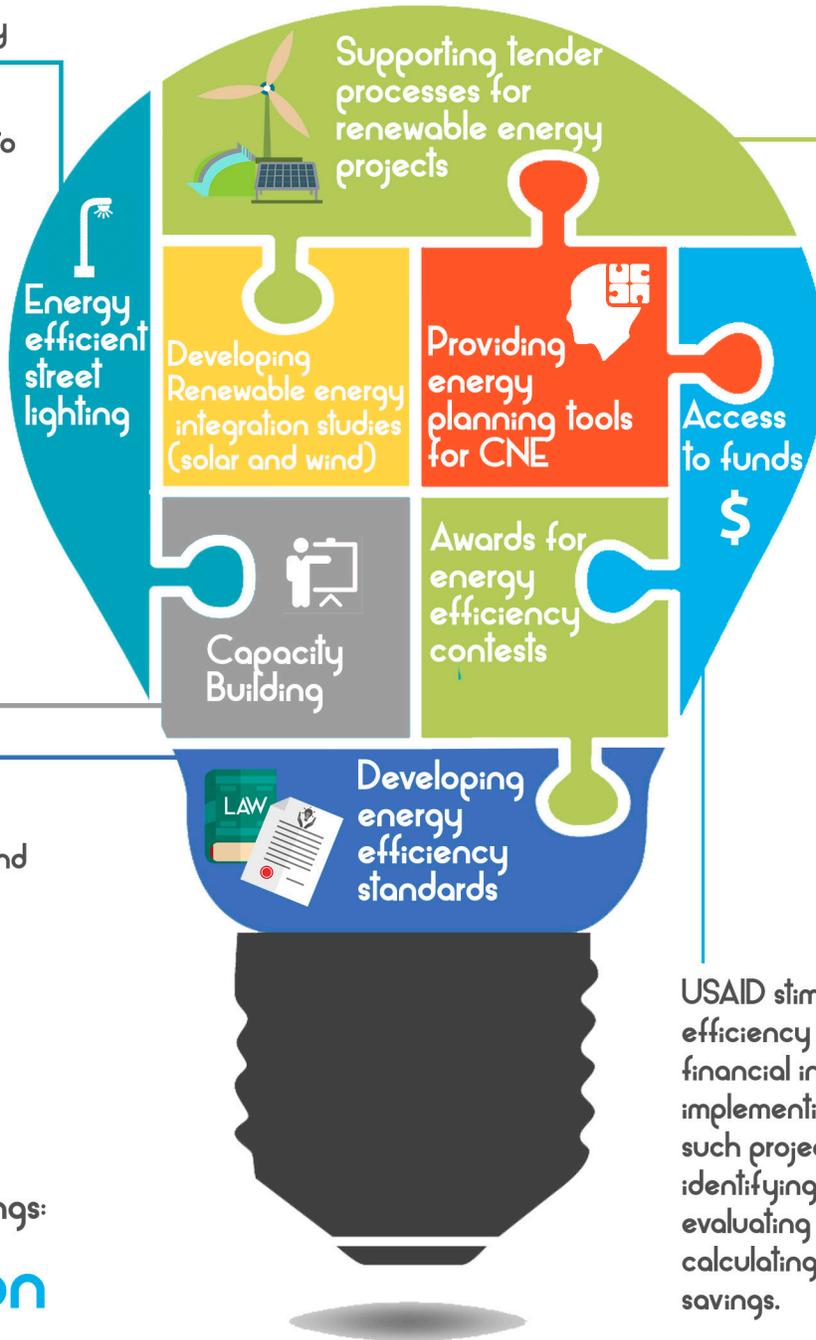


HOW IS USAID HELPING EL SALVADOR'S POWER SECTOR?

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 NGO'S



Total projected investments: **\$290 million**

Projects will generate the equivalent yearly energy for: **150,000 homes**

 For residential and commercial refrigerators,

 Electric motors,

 Air conditioners

10 year expected savings:

\$300 million

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