Cape Verde

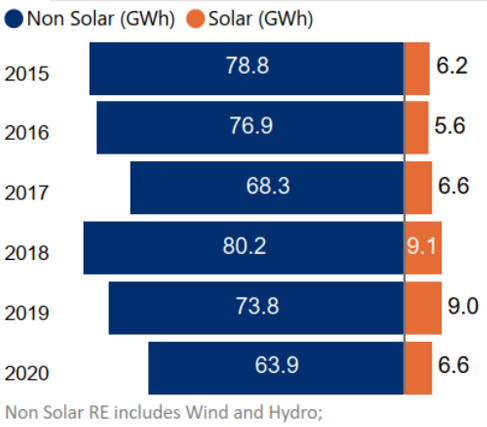
Africa

Ease of doing Solar classification

Achiever

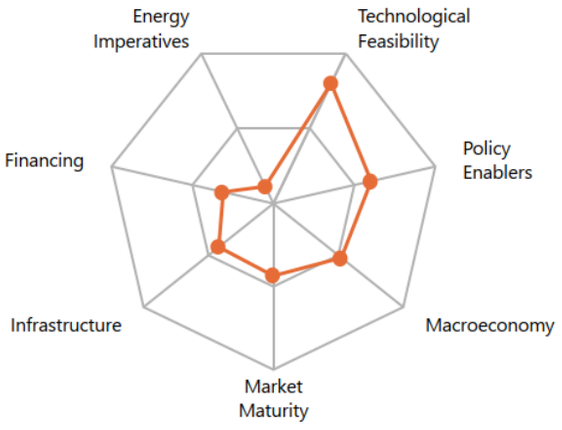
Electricity Consumption in kWh/capita (2020)	Average PVout in kWh/kWp/day (2020)	Cumulative Solar Capacity in MW (2021)
809.4	**4.7**	**7.6**
Getting Electricity Score (2020)	**NDC Target by 2030 in %**	**Human Development Index (2021)**
54.7	**18.0**	**0.7**

Renewable Energy Generation by Source

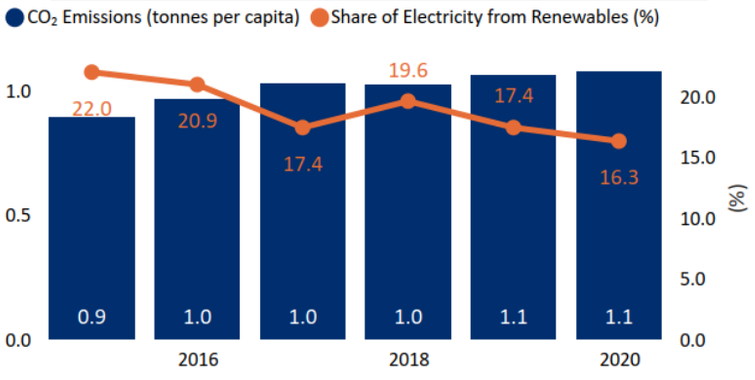


Non Solar RE includes Wind and Hydro;

Performance against 7 Drivers



CO_2 Emissions vs Electricity share from Renewables



Fiscal Incentives & Public Financing for Renewables (2020)

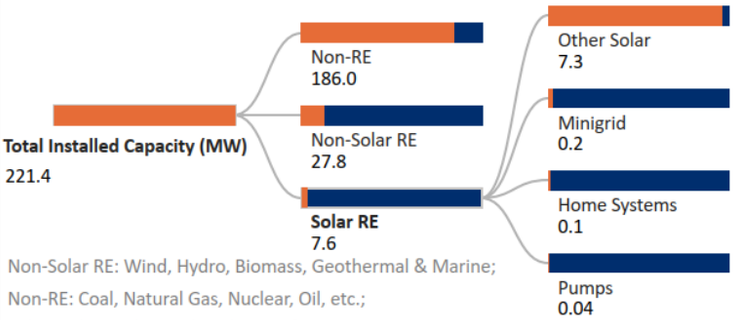
Investment or production tax credits?

Yes

Public investment, loans, grants, capital subsidies or rebates?

No

Installed Capacity by Source (2019)



Non-Solar RE: Wind, Hydro, Biomass, Geothermal & Marine;
Non-RE: Coal, Natural Gas, Nuclear, Oil, etc.;
Other Solar: Utility Scale Solar, Rooftop etc.;
Data not available for other Solar RE segments;

Support for Renewables (2020)

Feed-in-Tariffs for renewable energy supply to the grid?

No

Net metering/Gross metering policies and regulations?

Yes

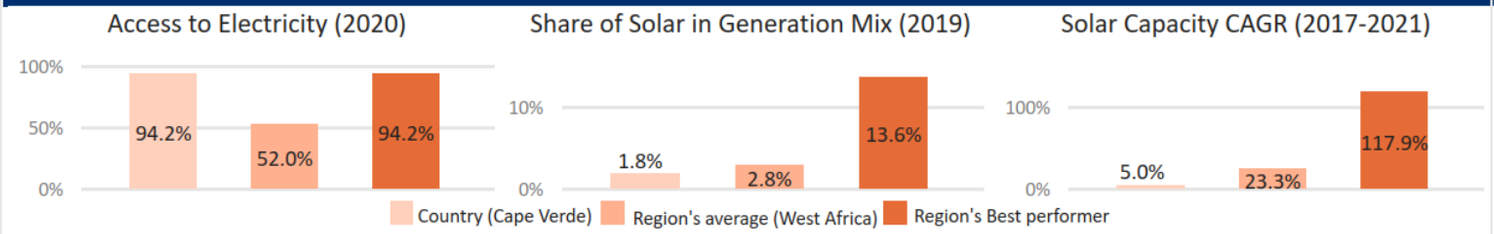
Renewable Energy Certificates?

No

Renewable Purchase Obligation?

No

Country's regional performance and characteristics



Areas of Strength → Policy Enablers; Technological Feasibility

Areas of Improvement → Energy Imperatives; Financing

Key Insights

Drivers	Insights
Macro-economy	•Cabo Verde is a lower middle-income country[1] with GDP per capita (PPP) of USD 6,717 as of 2021.[2] •GDP (Real) grew at an annual rate of 6.9% in 2021 and it is estimated to grow by 5.2% in 2022.[3] •Total public debt in the country increased to 156.7% of GDP in 2021 from 155% of GDP levels in 2020.[4] •Inflation rate in the country increased to 1.8% in 2021 from 0.6% levels in 2020.[4]
Policy enablers	•General Directorate of Energy (DGE) is the designated agency for framing the renewable energy policies in the country.[5] •The government is promoting energy transition through renewable energy investments, notably a 10 MW wind farm and 150 MW of solar farm by 2030.[4] •Cabo Verde aims to increase the RE share in the electricity generation mix from 18.4% in 2020 to 30% in 2025 and to 50% by 2030.[4] •National Energy Policy aims to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and strengthening of the regulatory framework in the country.[5]
Technological Feasibility	•The country receives very high levels of solar irradiation of 5.7 kWh/m^2/day and specific yield of 4.7 kWh/kWp/day indicating a very strong technical feasibility for solar in the country.[6] •The government has set a target of having a quarter of its national vehicle fleet comprising of electric vehicles by 2026.[7] •The ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) inaugurated a solar PV mini grid in Planalto Norte with the capacity of 45 kWp.[8] •Small-scale solar power systems in rural Cabo Verde islands were installed which were funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).[9]
Market Maturity	• 94.2% population in the country had access to electricity as of 2020.[15] •ELECTRA-SARL is the national power utility company, which is the sole generator, transmitter, and distributor of electricity in the country.[10] •The Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Energy (MTIE) is the nodal ministry responsible for managing the energy sector in the country.[10] •Cabo Verde is a member of the West African Power Pool.[10]
Infrastructure	•The transmission network consists of 1,570 km of transmission lines in the country operational in NORTE and SUL regions.[11] •Cabo Verde is heavily dependent on imported petroleum products and diesel for electric power generation.[12] •The absence of reliable, adequate, and affordable power are recognised as major barrier for economic growth and social development in the country.[11]
Financing	•In 2021, the World Bank approved an International Development Association (IDA) credit of $3.5 Mn for the Improved Utility Performance Project (REIUP) in Cabo Verde.[13] •In Cabo Verde, the World Bank has shown keen interest in sustaining high levels of growth and reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality.[14]
Energy Imperatives	•The total installed capacity of solar PV witnessed a CAGR of 5.01% between 2017-2021 reaching 7.58 MW in 2021 from 6.24 MW levels in 2017.[16] •In 2020, the per capita electricity consumption stood at 0.81 MWh which is significantly lower in comparison to the global average of 3.31 MWh as of 2020.[17] •The price of electricity in the country was 28.90 US Cents/kWh as of 2019.[18]