The uptake and diffusion of solar power in Africa: Socio-cultural and political insights on a rapidly emerging socio-technical transition

This special issue focusses on the now rapidly growing solar photovoltaics markets across various geographies and scales in Africa. Herein we summarise the contributions of the component papers and position them within the context of the sustainable energy access literature. We argue that there is an urgent need for greater attention to the neglected socio-cultural and political dimensions of sustainable energy access, dimensions that are vital to understand if ambitious global commitments to sustainable energy for all by 2030 are to be achieved. Included in this special issue are papers on the systemic and socio-technical nature of energy access transitions; their politics and political economy; gendered dimensions; critiques of their technologically determinist framing and the implications for marginalising local actors; and, perhaps for the first time in the energy access literature, application of social practice perspectives to the energy access challenge. The result is a diverse range of empirically-grounded, theoretically and methodologically novel approaches, providing new insights into and understandings of the neglected socio-cultural and political dimensions of sustainable energy access.
The mismatch between the in-country determinants of technology transfer, and the scope of technology transfer initiatives under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Despite decades of international political emphasis, little is known about the in-country determinants of technology transfer for climate change mitigation. We draw upon the conclusions of a series of standardised, official governmental statements of technology priorities, coupled with questionnaire-based data collection, to shed light on the nature of those determinants. We find that there is a disconnect between what developing country governments perceive as the key enablers of, and barriers to, technology transfer, and what bilateral and multilateral technology transfer programmes can offer, given budgetary constraints and the logic of development aid spending. We show that the well-established notion of making climate change mitigation actions an integral part of sound development plans is especially relevant for technology transfer. We offer pointers as to how this might be done in practice, in the context of the ‘technology action plans’ developed as part of the United Nations-sponsored technology needs assessment process.

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Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Bakhtiari, F. (Intern)
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Africa–Europe Collaborations for Climate Change Research and Innovation: What Difference Have They Made?

This chapter critically assesses Africa–Europe collaborations on climate change research and innovation. Its authors argue that the complexity of research and innovation challenges on this topic calls for subtler collaborative and evaluation programmes. More importantly, they emphasise the need for greater harmonisation between scientific and political priorities on climate change, and point out that project goals should be more precisely defined, so as to ensure that results can be measured concretely and solutions can be progressively improved. In the absence of this clarity, they argue, climate change research and innovation programmes run the risk of being reduced to mere rhetorical statements.

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership, Association of Commonwealth Universities, Human Sciences Research Council South Africa, Zentrum für Soziale Innovation
Authors: Cherry, A. (ed.) (Ekstern), Haselip, J. A. (ed.) (Intern), Ralphs, G. (ed.) (Ekstern), Wagner, I. (ed.) (Ekstern)
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Delivering market-based access to clean cooking fuel for displaced populations the Kigoma region, Tanzania: a business plan

Two phases of a pilot scheme to supply LPG in the Nyarugusu refugee camp in 2017, and follow up research conducted by UNEP DTU Partnership, reveal a strong desire and willingness to pay (WTP) among refugee households for LPG as an alternative to traditional biomass for cooking. This reflects the relatively high financial and non-financial costs of woodfuel and charcoal use in the camp, which in turn is a function of the size and profile of the camp. Where there is a willingness to pay (WTP) for any given good or service, but where the market is constrained in meeting this demand (such as in a refugee camp), there is a need for an intervention to create a market. This market creation plan is the outcome of various discussions with key stakeholders which took place between November 2017 and January 2018, the full list is presented in section 7. It intends to give a clear picture of the opportunities and challenges, along with the different options available to developing a market for LPG in the Kigoma region. The aims and intended outcomes of the LPG market creation programme support the Tanzanian government's ambition to scale up the use of LPG across the nation. In the context of the refugee camps in Kigoma, it also addresses the GoT's aim to help reduce deforestation and conflict risk with the local communities surrounding the camps. It is also aligned with UNHCR's protection remit and with the emerging global framework of actions to supply clean, sustainable and affordable energy for displaced people, as part of global efforts to deliver on SDG7. Following comments and feedback provided by the UNHCR, a shorter concept note will be developed, targeted at funding agencies and donors.

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Authors: Rivoal, M. (Ekstern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
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Getting on the ground: Exploring the determinants of utility-scale solar PV in Rwanda

Solar PV is gaining ground in low and middle-income countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa where a change from donor to more market-driven investments has been observed. This article contributes to energy transition research in low-income countries, taking Rwanda as a case study and focusing on the factors that determined the implementation of what was the largest on-grid solar project, upon completion in 2014. The multi-level perspective (MLP) is used to structure our analysis of the various socio-technical levels, and their interaction, to better understand the conditions that are enabling this transition. Our analysis reveals the central importance of bureaucratic and regulatory support for investment in low-carbon energy technologies, within a political economy influenced by processes of neo-liberalisation, while creating significant space for private contract negotiation. In particular, the provision of legal and financial guarantees was crucial to reduce risk for foreign capital investment, revealing contradictory forces that both promoted market rule, while limiting private capital’s exposure to competitive pressures. We also focus our analysis on the aspect of control and driving forces, in particular the role of development partners and private sector project champions.

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Rodriguez Manotas, J. (Intern), Bhamidipati, P. L. (Intern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
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Energy for Sustainable Development in Africa: Successes, Challenges and the way forward

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Ackom, E. (Intern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Mackenzie, G. A. (Intern)
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Reflections on experience with the global network on energy for sustainable development as a South–South global knowledge network

The Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD) was an initiative launched at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development to support the agenda for increased access to clean energy, as a key contribution to sustainable development. In addition to understanding how the Network was established, how it sustained its relations and organised its activities across borders, we contribute to the debate on global networks by introducing the concept of ‘outcomes’, as a means to understand the extent to which, and how, the Network was able to influence change within the participating countries. We conclude from the analysis that although there are numerous observable and verifiable outcomes, these were achieved in a rather unsystematic manner especially during the early years, and in a more structured and targeted manner during the last 5 years of the Network. To a great extent this reflects the output-focus that was prevalent within UNEP, and other similar organisations, at the time the Network was established. It also reflects the well-known structural challenge faced by many epistemic communities, where the extent of their influence reflects the extent to which they are embedded within evolving power structures. Finally, we offer a number of specific recommendations for future networks, based on the GNESD experience.

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BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.651 SNIP 2.061 CiteScore 3.32
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 2.36
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.193 SNIP 1.343 CiteScore 2.63
Web of Science (2012): Impact factor 2.221
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.731 SNIP 1.15 CiteScore 1.83
The true cost of using traditional fuels in a humanitarian setting. Case study of the Nyarugusu refugee camp, Kigoma region, Tanzania

Over the past two decades, the global number of forcibly displaced people has doubled, reaching 65.6 million in 2017. Reducing energy poverty has been identified as a priority on the international agenda since September 2015, when the UN adopted seventeen Sustainable Development Goals including Goal 7 which seeks to ‘ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030’. However, recent research sheds light on the magnitude of energy poverty in humanitarian settings. In Sub-Saharan Africa, as much as 85% of the refugee population living in camps lack access to enough energy to cover their basic needs for cooking, heating and lighting. The inefficient use of energy by displaced people emitted 14.3 million tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (tCO2) in 2014, globally. The topic of humanitarian energy entails three aspects: the energy services (e.g. lighting, cooking or heating), the sources (solar, LPG, kerosene) and the products (solar panels, cookstoves, electricity grids) (RSC, 2017) (Gunning, 2014). Within this field, the provision of energy for cooking is a crucial dimension for many reasons. Firstly, because the food distributed by the World Food Program needs to be cooked, access to fuel underpins food security. Secondly, as many as 3.9 million people die every year from respiratory diseases associated with Household Air Pollution from cooking with solid fuels (Smith, 2014), which makes it the second most important environmental health risk factor after childhood malnourishment in Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of years due to ill-heath (DALY) (Lim et al., 2012). This recognition even led to the creation of the UN-funded Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) in 2010. Finally, the encampment policy in Tanzania inevitably constrains firewood collection to small geographical areas, which often generates competition for resources and conflicts with the local communities.

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Designing an Africa-EU research and innovation collaboration platform on climate change

Climate change is arguably the most significant of a set of interconnected global challenges threatening water resources and food security. In particular, the relationship between water resources, food systems and climate change is tightly coupled, and improved food security under climate change and climate variability scenarios requires globally coordinated actions for both technical and policy interventions to achieve greater resilience. Successful implementation of these actions requires a comprehensive scientific knowledge base delivered by extensive global collaboration, taking into account past and ongoing successful research and innovation initiatives. Diverse actors from all over the world—from corporations to governments and citizens—are increasingly recognising the urgent need to address climate change in their respective spheres of influence. This report is intended to contribute to making this process more effective by developing a proposition for a platform to strengthen Africa-EU research and innovation collaboration on climate change.

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
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Socio-Economic costs of cooking fuel in Refugee Camps in Tanzania

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Narkeviciute, R. (Intern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Thorsch Krader, T. (Intern)
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The transition to low-carbon energy technologies in Africa: research to understand and inform energy policies and investment decisions

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Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
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Adaptación al cambio climático en el sector hidroeléctrico nicaragüense: Elementos para una estrategia de gestión de riesgos

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Authors: Puig, D. (Intern), Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Naswa, P. (Intern)
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Adaptación al cambio climático en el sector hidroeléctrico nicaragüense
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Adaptation to climate change in Colombia's oil and gas industry: Recommendations to promote risk management

General information
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Electronic versions: Adaptation_to_climate_change.pdf

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Projects:
Adaptation to climate change in Colombia's oil and gas industry
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2015

A step-by-step guide for countries conducting a Technology Needs Assessment
The purpose of this document is to summarise the various steps in the implementation of a TNA, serving as the ‘go-to’ document for national coordinators and consultants. It also points to the various materials that are available to further guide and support project management and methodology. For this new TNA Phase II (2015-2017), we reflect upon experience from the 36 countries in the TNA Phase I (2010-2013) and offer country case-study examples to help illustrate how the project can be organised and implemented. Links to the full electronic (.pdf) versions of the guidance documents are provided in this guidance note and can be downloaded from the TNA project website www.tech-action.org under ‘Publications’.

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Narkeviciute, R. (Intern), Rogat Castillo, J. E. (Intern)
Barriers to the Transfer of Low-carbon Electricity Generation Technologies in Four Latin American Countries

This article discusses the conclusions of four national Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) processes in Latin America (2011-2013), as applied to the electricity sector. The primary focus is on the financial and economic barriers identified by countries to the transfer of prioritized low-carbon energy technologies. While many electricity markets in Latin America were liberalized during the 1990s and 2000s, such market-driven reform policies were far from uniform and in reality there exist a diversity of governance frameworks for national electricity markets, exemplified here by Argentina, Cuba, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. As such, we compare the identified barriers against the key characteristics of the national electricity sectors and natural resource base, in order to evaluate the relative significance of these barriers. In doing so, we make an indicative contribution to the debate about the relationship between financial and economic barriers to technology transfer and electricity market structures, based on a new round of country-driven priorities and analysis, in support of the UNFCCC process on climate change mitigation.
Developing and Testing a Best Practice Framework for Energy Access Interventions

This article presents an attempt to operationalize the concept of 'best practice', as applied to project-based interventions to expand energy access in developing countries. To this end a methodology has been developed to quantify project performance across five dimensions, each informed by three key indicators, and aggregate these into a composite indicator, using weights obtained from a survey of experts. The experience demonstrates the inherent limitations in developing a 'one-size-fits-all' methodology, revealing the implicit tension between the political desire to refer to objective, absolute, measures of best practice and highly contextual realities where baselines are often lacking. However, the methodology does offer a comparative means to highlight the relative strengths and weaknesses of any given project, enabling both ex-post assessments and project learning. The study features an analysis of cases selected from the Energy Access Knowledge Base, published by the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD).

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Energy systems integration for a decarbonising world

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership, University of Cape Town
Authors: Haselip, J. (Intern), Narkeviciute, R. (Intern), Mackenzie, G. A. (Intern), Batidzirai, B. (Ekstern)
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Governance, enabling frameworks and policies for the transfer and diffusion of low carbon and climate adaptation technologies in developing countries

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Web of Science (2016): Impact factor 3.496
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.166 SNIP 1.42 CiteScore 3.67
Web of Science (2015): Impact factor 3.344
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.44 SNIP 1.701 CiteScore 4.31
Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.43
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
Non-financial constraints to scaling-up small and medium-sized energy enterprises: Findings from field research in Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia

In the context of the ‘decade for sustainable energy’ (2014–2024) under the UN’s Sustainable Energy for All initiative, this article presents findings from primary research conducted into the ‘African Rural Energy Enterprise Development’ (AREED) programme. AREED was a donor-backed effort to support small and medium-sized energy enterprises, implemented in five countries by United Nations Environmental Programme between 2002 and 2012, as a means to expand access to sustainable energy products and services in sub-Saharan Africa. While access to affordable finance was found to be the primary constraint to establishing and expanding local small and medium-sized energy businesses, a range of significant non-financial constraints were also identified. This article provides a critical evaluation of these non-financial constraints as they were encountered in Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia, based on the findings of a wider study into the key outcomes of the AREED project. These barriers include the institutional frameworks, human capacities and social and cultural factors.

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP DTU Partnership
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Desgain, D. D. (Intern), Mackenzie, G. A. (Intern)
Financing energy SMEs in Ghana and Senegal: Outcomes, barriers and prospects

The article presents the findings of primary research carried out in Ghana and Senegal, which revisited the main assumptions behind the African Rural Energy Enterprise Development (AREED) initiative (2002–2012), and other donor-backed programmes, designed to promote small and medium-sized energy enterprises (energy SMEs). These assumptions were (1) that the lack of affordable local financing presented the most significant barrier to setting up and expanding energy SMEs, and (2) that these barriers would be overcome by a ‘demonstration effect’ whereby successful businesses, supported by donor-backed programmes, could in turn influence the commercial financial sector to invest in energy SMEs, thus triggering a virtuous circle of growth and profitability.

General information

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Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Desgain, D. D. (Intern), Mackenzie, G. A. (Intern)
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Guidebook for the Development of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action for Solar Water Heaters

This guidebook provides an introduction to designing government-led interventions to scale up investment in solar water heater (SWH) markets, showing how these interventions can be packaged as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). Reflecting the changing balance in global greenhouse gas emissions, NAMAs embody the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. In addition to developed countries’ commitments to make quantitative reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, developing countries are invited to contribute with voluntary actions that are ‘nationally appropriate’ deviations from ‘business as usual’ emissions scenarios. Such deviations may be captured in low-carbon (or low-emission) development strategies, and then implemented as NAMAs.

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Organisations: Department of Management Engineering, UNEP Risø Centre
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Lütken, S. E. (Intern), Sharma, S. (Intern)
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South-South Development Cooperation and Soft Power. The case of Brazil's foreign policy and technical cooperation

The objective of this thesis is to advance scientific knowledge on South-South Development Cooperation and on the understanding of southern countries' ambitions in contributing to international development, taking Brazil as a case. The main research question addresses the reasons behind Brazil's participation in development cooperation and how these international political ambitions influence the project model of its South-South Development Cooperation, called technical cooperation. This was done by investigating the manifestations of ‘soft power’ in Brazilian development cooperation activities in three articles elaborated during the research. Considering the dearth of information about South-South Cooperation, the first article critically reviews the construction and principles of South-South Cooperation and its main instrument, South-South Development Cooperation. The need for rapid solutions to the problems caused by climate change have accelerated the debate about the effectiveness of development aid and prompted the search for alternatives to the northern aid model. By drawing a distinction with the ‘traditional’ aid approach, South-South Cooperation is gaining more and more relevance in the aid debate on the model of project implementation. Several approaches and principles such as horizontality, demand-driven or mutual benefit originate from the southern countries' claims and shape their international development narrative. The first article therefore advances the understanding of the southern countries’ narrative on international development by categorising the values and approaches put forward within South-South Cooperation and South-South Development Cooperation. This categorisation provides a framework that enables further investigation on the southern participation in development cooperation. The second and third articles apply the theory of soft power to study Brazil's ambitions in participating in development cooperation. Elaborated by Joseph Nye, soft power theory asserts that a country can gain or maintain power by making its image attractive to other countries. To date, empirical research has focused on the results of a soft power strategy rather than on soft power creation, both at the agent's and the subject's end. These articles provide empirical evidence at both ends of soft power generation (the agent's actions and the subject's perception), enabling further development on the conceptualisation and implementation of South-South Development Cooperation projects. Specifically, the second article investigates how the Brazilian government under President Lula (2003-2011), in this case the agent, conceptualised its 'soft empowerment' with the help of its cooperation agency by influencing its organisation, sectors and targets and by increasing its budget with the objective of constructing positive outcomes. The findings therefore support Nye's assumptions of international relations by showcasing that Brazil (the agent) relied on the suppositions that its image has a role in the achievement of its wishes. Addressing the subject's end (in this case the 'recipients'), the third article demonstrates that the perceived manifestation of South-South Cooperation principles produced a positive image of Brazil among the 'recipients', thus offering empirical support to the idea that obtaining soft power is dependent upon image and perception. It also establishes that the 'recipients' emphasize the style rather than the content or completion of the project' activities. This reveals the priority given by the 'recipients' to the respect demonstrated for the principles of South-South Cooperation in development cooperation projects. This thesis thus confirms the key element of context in soft power, i.e. that soft power was obtained not because of the resource used (development projects) but how this resource was used. Furthermore, this research underlines the importance of the subject's positive reception of the agent's attractive actions without which a country's soft power is non-existent. Therefore this thesis maintains that soft power theory should shift its current analytical focus from the agent to the subject and enhance the analysis on the role of subject's perceptions in the creation of 'soft empowerment'.
Energy SMEs in sub-Saharan Africa: Outcomes, barriers and prospects in Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia

This report presents the findings of research into the main outcomes of government and donor-backed efforts to promote small and medium-sized energy businesses (energy SMEs) in sub-Saharan Africa. The research follows an outcome analysis methodology. The focus is on four countries: Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia and primarily on UNEP’s AREED programme (2002-2012). This research focuses on the ‘contributing factors’ – a deliberately broader term that incorporates the internal ‘success factors’ – for energy SMEs, about which much has already been written. Indeed, the research findings presented in this report reaffirm most of what has been concluded in previous studies, including Kolominskas (2003); Mehlwana (2003); Denton (2006) and Napier-Moore (2006). These studies identified the lack of access to affordable finance as the being the predominant, persistent, barrier to establishing and scaling up a commercially viable energy SME sector, emphasising the lack of strong policy support from governments, poor business skills capacity and the high cost of many RETs as related cause-and-effect barriers.

While these issues continue to characterise, to a greater or lesser extent, the energy SMEs sectors in the countries studied for this research, it is more relevant to revisit the main assumption behind AREED and other donor-backed programmes designed to promote energy SMEs. The assumption is that the solution to the aforementioned barriers would be overcome by a ‘demonstration effect’ whereby successful energy SMEs, supported by donor-backed programmes, influence the commercial financial sector to invest in energy SMEs, thus triggering a virtuous circle of growth and profitability. Experiences drawn from a decade of AREED support across four of the project countries reveal both the presence (Ghana, Senegal) and absence, or weak presence, of this demonstration effect (Tanzania, Zambia). This is a central question, and one which was not the focus of previous research, presumably because the answer was not fully apparent prior to 2006 when the last substantial work was conducted.

Where there is an absence, or weak presence, of a demonstration effect a number of explanatory factors can be identified. These include, inter alia, the lack of an entrepreneurial culture; an SME ‘dependency syndrome’ perpetuated by grant-based support from governments and donor agencies; persistent shortcomings in business skills capacity; lack of clearly defined markets; demand-side barriers to purchase relatively high capital-intense energy products.

Where numerous energy SMEs are in operation and thus where a valid demonstration effect can be identified, there is a perceived paradox that serves to undermine commercial interest in investing in energy SMEs. The paradox is that the donor-supported businesses that were issued with concessional and/or flexible loans serve to demonstrate that these businesses depend upon such concessional terms, i.e., that they could not survive in ‘the real world’. While this
assumption is widely regarded as self-evident by private investors, there are in fact other, more concrete, factors that act to undermine the demonstration effect. These include, inter alia, relatively high transaction costs of investing in SMEs; the inherently complicated nature of energy sector SMEs with longer supply chains and slower pay-back periods for capital-intensive technologies such as solar PV; rigid rules regarding the need to secure collateral. These factors can be understood as structural issues that conspire to increase the financial risk of investing in energy SMEs and thus are not the product of ignorance on the behalf of the banking sector. In the countries studied for this research, these factors are compounded by the high opportunity costs for banks where higher rates of return can be secured from investing in high-turnover businesses, for example those trading in high-volume, perishable goods. There is also a more general challenge faced by a range of SME entrepreneurs where such individuals and businesses are considered by banks to have an inherently higher risk profile, a factor which, to some extent, appears to be the product of ‘anti-SME’ discrimination, where investors favour larger corporate players operating under licence, often backed by strong branding, reputation and/or political connections.

There is evidence that government in the countries studied is now more receptive to the concept of energy SMEs. For example, most governments have eased the burden of red tape that traditionally surrounded business registration in many African countries and some governments, such as Senegal, have set up government departments whose sole purpose is to support SMEs. However there is a predominant view among stakeholders, across the countries studied, that governments are ineffective in designing and implementing tangible support for energy SMEs, despite politicians often providing strong rhetorical support. As such the establishment and success of energy SMEs more often depends on support provided by donor agencies or NGOs that can provide technical assistance and/or subsidised loans. This point highlights an important status quo, and an issue that was itself one of the key rationales behind supporting energy SMEs in the first place, i.e., to by-pass government in efforts to supply sustainable energy technologies to low income consumers by supporting SMEs. However, early experience with the practical challenge of supporting energy SMEs led observers, including Denton (2006) and Napier-Moore (2006), to consider the role and importance of an ‘enabling framework’ necessary for energy SMEs to function and thrive. While this issue would appear to present itself as a chicken-and-egg dilemma, the research findings presented here from Senegal, and to a lesser extent with Ghana’s LPG market, do suggest that conducive economic and regulatory conditions are a prerequisite for scaling up the commercial success of energy SMEs. At the same time, one of the well-understood success factors for specific energy SMEs is the head start given to relatively mature technologies that are reliable, easy to understand and suitable for local distribution, thus presenting a ‘low-hanging fruit’ opportunity for SMEs. LPG and fuel efficient cook stoves are the obvious technologies that have proven to be most commercially viable, and indeed the failure to conduct in-depth market testing for energy products and services has been a major cause of commercial failure for otherwise well organised and motivated SMEs.

A major geographical outcome is that energy SMEs continue to mostly operate in, and supply, urban and peri-urban markets. As such, programmes (including AREED) that were originally intended to address the rural market, where traditional fuel use accounts for major social and environmental impacts, have largely failed. This is due to low levels of entrepreneurial capacity, higher transaction costs for supplying a dispersed rural market, and demand-side barriers for capital-intensive RETs. However this market focus is not unique to the energy sector and entrepreneurial talents and opportunities tend to dominate in urban areas, across all sectors.

General information
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Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Desgain, D. D. (Intern), Mackenzie, G. A. (Intern)
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Housing, Security, and Employment in Post-Neoliberal Buenos Aires
The economic and social crisis in Argentina at the end of 2001 ended a decade of explicit free-market or neoliberal policies that had their roots in the country’s last military dictatorship (1976–1983). The current challenges facing the city, along with legacies of this recent past, include increasing social inequality, crime, poverty, and the difficulty of managing public services that were comprehensively privatized during the 1990s. State responses to these challenges have been more effective with regard to employment than with regard to their impact on housing and security.

General information
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Since the oil crises of the 1970s, when Denmark was 90% dependent upon imported oil, the country has decoupled economic growth from energy consumption and greatly diversified its sources of energy.

**Diffusion of renewable energy technologies: Case studies of enabling frameworks in developing countries**

**Energy Sector Transparency and the Resource Curse**
Evaluación de Necesidades de Tecnología (ENT) : Marco del proyecto

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Evaluación de necesidades de tecnología para el cambio climático: Las plantillas de los informes TNA y TAP

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2_Evaluacion.pdf
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FIT for use everywhere? Assessing experiences with renewable energy feed-in tariffs

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Metodología del proyecto ENT visión general y alcance

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Metodología TNASelección de sectores y tecnologías
Peru's Amazonian oil and gas industry: Risks, interests and the politics of grievance surrounding the development of block 76, Madre de Dios

This article contributes to academic literature on conflict risk surrounding the exploration and exploitation of natural resources in Less Developed Countries. The research presented here considers this issue in the context of the Peruvian government's policy to increase foreign and private investment in developing Amazonian oil and gas reserves. Specifically, this article aims to understand grievance-based conflict risk by documenting the positions and motivations of various organisations and local communities affected by exploration work conducted in block 76 overlapping the Amarakaeri Communal Reserve (ACR) in the region of Madre de Dios. An account is offered of how these positions have been steered and governed by a government-sanctioned management framework for the ACR, and by a limited and selected consultation process which lies at the heart of wider conflict over the large-scale development of Amazonian resources.
Sustainable development and economic liberalisation in less developed countries

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Technology Needs Assessments: Introduction to TNA project and Overall Approach

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Organisations: Cleaner Energy Development, Systems Analysis Division, Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
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Transparency, consultation and conflict: Assessing the micro-level risks surrounding the drive to develop Peru’s Amazonian oil and gas resources

Since the 1990s, successive Governments in Peru have sought to expand the exploration and production of the country’s oil and gas resources. This economic agenda poses significant opportunities and risks which are usually considered at the macro-level and framed by debates regarding the so-called “natural resource curse”. While risks such as “Dutch disease” are important to consider, a worrying set of short-term issues surrounds the impacts of rapid changes brought on by oil and gas industrial development at the micro-level, namely, those that affect local communities and the environment. In the case of Peru, this is especially relevant to the vast areas of ecologically sensitive and previously under-developed Amazonia that are now under concession to oil and gas companies. Low levels of industry transparency combined with a lack of uniform free, prior and informed consent are exacerbating community-level grievances, and the conflicts to which they can lead. As the oil and gas industry expands in the Peruvian Amazon, the risk of conflict is likely to prove far harder to minimize or ameliorate than are the challenges of managing industry revenues and the risk of currency appreciation most often associated with the natural resource curse.
Content, process and power: Towards an analytical framework for public policy and institutional change in less developed countries

General information
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Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
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EU energy security, sustainability and globalisation: What role for Qatari LNG amid calls for greater energy diversification?
This paper explores recent developments in the trade-offs between energy security, sustainability and globalisation, focusing on the European Union (EU) energy market. The EU's desire to secure long-term supplies of lower-carbon energy is a key driver for the diversification of sources of natural gas, as is a desire to diversify and maximise intra-EU sources of primary energy, including renewable and nuclear sources. However, any development of domestic energy sources within the EU faces resource limitations and appears to push against trends towards globalisation. This paper develops a risk-based analysis to explore some of these issues by comparing two long-term natural gas supply options for the EU. Firstly the supply of Russian natural gas (currently around 45% of total imports), delivered via pipelines crossing national borders, and an alternative of LNG supplied by Qatar's fast-growing export capacity.
Keyword: Energy security,Qatar,Liquefied natural gas,European Union,LNG,EU,Russia,Natural gas,Sustainability

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Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Al-shafai, N. (Ekstern), Morse, S. (Ekstern)
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BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.264 SNIP 0.239 CiteScore 0.22
Post-neoliberal electricity market ‘re-reforms’ in Argentina: Diverging from market prescriptions?

This paper focuses upon the policy and institutional change that has taken place within the Argentine electricity market since the country’s economic and social crisis of 2001/2. As one of the first less developed countries (LDCs) to liberalise and privatise its electricity industry, Argentina has since moved away from the orthodox market model after consumer prices were frozen by the Government in early 2002 when the national currency was devalued by 70%. Although its reforms were widely praised during the 1990s, the electricity market has undergone a number of interventions, ostensibly to keep consumer prices low and to avert the much-discussed energy ‘crisis’ caused by a dearth of new investment combined with rising demand levels. This paper explores how the economic crisis and its consequences have both enabled and legitimised these policy and institutional amendments, while drawing upon the specifics of the post-neoliberal market ‘re-reforms’ to consider the extent to which the Government appears to be moving away from market-based prescriptions. In addition, this paper contributes to sector-specific understandings of how, despite these changes, neoliberal ideas and assumptions continue to dominate Argentine public policy well beyond the postcrisis era.
Renewable energy: Resources, development and the low-carbon imperative

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A Silver Bullet?: Speciqal report on alternative energy

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Assessing the uptake of small-scale photovoltaic electricity production in Argentina: the PERMER project

Supplying electricity to remote rural communities in lesser developed countries (LDCs) is key to improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. Decentralised renewable energy systems such as solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity have the potential to provide a viable and sustainable alternative to overcome the physical and economic barriers facing the expansion of low and medium tension grids. This paper critically assesses the impact of small-scale PV systems installed in homes, schools and public buildings over the last six years under the PERMER project—Renewable Energy Project for the Rural Electricity Market—co-funded by a range of public and private sources. The structure of financial subsidies has enabled these remote rural communities to receive an electricity supply that, in many cases, would otherwise not have been possible. Replacing traditional energy sources such as candles and kerosene lamps, the PV electricity systems are providing better quality light, reducing indoor air pollution levels, as well as a means to power communications technologies and extend hours for cultural and productive activities. There are, however, certain technical, organisational
and intellectual barriers that remain to be overcome before the project can be considered to be operating optimally.

**Keyword:** Photovoltaic electricity, Argentina, Poverty reduction

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ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
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BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.454 SNIP 1.823 CiteScore 3.19
Web of Science (2011): Impact factor 2.727
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.409 SNIP 1.723
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Electricity Market Reforms in Argentina: From Success to Failure?

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Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
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Optimising reform: the sustainability of electricity market liberalisation in less developed countries

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Web of Science (2014): Impact factor 3.844
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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.618 SNIP 2.527 CiteScore 4.47
Web of Science (2013): Impact factor 3.59
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Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.672 SNIP 2.296 CiteScore 4.07
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ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.454 SNIP 1.823 CiteScore 3.19
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Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.409 SNIP 1.723
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Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.81 SNIP 1.347
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.84 SNIP 1.489
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.547 SNIP 1.324
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.766 SNIP 1.784
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 0.503 SNIP 1.113
Web of Science (2003): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2002): SJR 0.529 SNIP 1.044
Web of Science (2002): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2001): SJR 0.418 SNIP 0.896
Scopus rating (2000): SJR 0.205 SNIP 0.883
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Sustainable Development and the neoliberal economic agenda for Less Developed Countries

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The Myths of Argentine History: The Construction of the Past as a Justification of the Present, by Felipe Pigna

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Undermined Land: Feature article on small-scale gold mining in Ghana

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Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
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Electricity market reform in Argentina: assessing the impact for the poor in Buenos Aires

Following an economic crisis in the late 1980s, Argentina became one of the first developing countries to fully implement policies of the 'Washington Consensus', including the liberalisation and privatisation of public utilities. However, the reform and economic growth that followed in the 1990s was eventually undermined by long-term recession and an economic collapse in late 2001, marked by national debt default and currency devaluation in early 2002. In the context of urban poverty and poverty reduction, this paper examines electricity market reform in Argentina, analysing the strengths, weaknesses and distributional impacts. The article raises some of the concerns local actors have of reform, including disproportionate costs to low-income consumers, and the legitimacy of the process itself as a possible barrier to the delivery of more equitable social benefits.

Keyword: Low-income consumers, Argentina, Electricity reform
Renegotiating Electricity Contracts after an Economic Crisis and Currency Devaluation: The Case of Argentina

Foreign ownership of the domestic electricity market has resulted in significant costs to investors and consumers alike, leading to a clear conflict of economic interest for which the solution is an inevitably protracted political process.

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Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.617 SNIP 0.637 CiteScore 0.64
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.511 SNIP 0.768 CiteScore 0.53
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.473 SNIP 0.584 CiteScore 0.54
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.53 SNIP 0.951 CiteScore 0.63
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.472 SNIP 0.917 CiteScore 0.52
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
Review of Empirical Studies on Electricity Market Reform and the Poor in Argentina

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: Imperial College London
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
Number of pages: 24
Publication date: 2005

**Publication information**
Publisher: Imperial College London
Electronic versions:
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 125249219
Publication: Research › Working paper – Annual report year: 2005

**Winners and losers from industry reforms in the developing world: experiences from the electricity and mining sectors**
The reform of previously state-owned and operated industries in many Less Developed Countries (LDCs) provide contrary experiences to those in the developed world, which have generally had more equitable distributional impacts. The economic reform policies proposed by the so-called 'Washington Consensus' state that privatisation provides governments with opportunities to raise revenues through the sale of under-performing and indebted state industries, thereby reducing significant fiscal burdens, and, at the same time, facilitating influxes of foreign capital, skills and technology, with the aim of improving operations and a 'trickle-down' of benefits. However, experiences in many LDCs over the last 15–20 years suggest that reform has not solved the problem of chronic public-sector debt, and that poverty and socio-economic inequalities have increased during this period of ‘neo-liberal’ economics. This paper does not seek to challenge the policies themselves, but rather argues that the context in which reform has often taken place is of fundamental significance. The industry-centric policy advice provided by the IFIs typically causes a 'lock-in' of inequitably distributed ‘efficiency gains’, providing minimal, if any, benefits to impoverished groups. These arguments are made using case study analysis from the electricity and mining sectors.

Keyword: Lesser developed countries (LDCs),Electricity,Mining,Reform
The environmental and socioeconomic performance of multinational mining companies in the developing world economy

This paper critically reviews how the large-scale mining industry has performed in the developing world economy. The strategies adopted by a number of developing world governments in recent years to promote foreign investment in mineral exploration and extraction activities raises the question of how multinational mining companies have approached environmental and associated challenges. Although codes of practice and regulatory agencies are generally in an impoverished and piecemeal state throughout the developing world, representatives from regional governments nevertheless expect multinational mining corporations to engage in environmental best practice and contribute to local community development in exchange for their licenses to export minerals. After reviewing the impacts of mining in the developing world economy, the performance of the industry is examined more precisely through case study analysis of sub-Saharan Africa, Asia/Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Keyword: Socioeconomic impacts, Environmental impacts, Developing world, Mining, Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs)
The globalisation of utilities liberalisation: Impacts upon the poor in Latin America

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Imperial College London
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
Number of pages: 13
Publication date: 2004

Publication information
Publisher: University of Warwick
Electronic versions:
The_globalisation_of_utilities.pdf
Series: CSGR Working Paper
Number: 138/04
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Education › Working paper – Annual report year: 2004

The impacts of liberalisation and privatisation in the energy and mining sectors: Case studies from sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern), Hilson, G. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2004

Publication information
Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
17 impacts of liberalisation.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 316926
Publication: Research › Sound/Visual production (digital) – Annual report year: 2004

Winners and losers from the reform process in Argentina, and future research

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Imperial Centre for Energy Policy and Technology
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
Publication date: 2004

Publication information
Original language: English
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
15 Deregulation.pdf
Source: orbit
Source-ID: 316924
Publication: Research › Sound/Visual production (digital) – Annual report year: 2004

German, Japanese, US approaches to overcoming socio-technical lock-in: what can the UK learn?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Unknown
Authors: Haselip, J. A. (Intern)
Publication date: 2003
Projects:

**Greening the grid: A comparative policy analysis of South Africa and India**
Department of Management Engineering  
Period: 01/05/2016 → 30/04/2019  
Number of participants: 4  
Phd Student: Bhamidipati, Padmasai Lakshmi (Intern)  
Supervisor: Andersen, Per Dannemand (Intern)  
Hansen, Ulrich Elmer (Intern)  
Main Supervisor: Haselip, James Arthur (Intern)

**Financing sources**
Source: Internal funding (public)  
Name of research programme: Institut stipendie (DTU)  
Project: PhD

**Managing the risks associated with climate change in the hydropower industry in Nicaragua**
The project, funded by CIDA through OLADE, seeks to estimate climate change-related hazards, exposure and vulnerability for the hydropower industry in Nicaragua.
UNEP Rise Centre  
Department of Management Engineering  
UNEP DTU Partnership  
Period: 01/09/2014 → 31/08/2015  
Number of participants: 3  
Project participant: Naswa, Prakriti (Intern)  
Haselip, James Arthur (Intern)  
Project Manager, academic: Puig, Daniel (Intern)

**Relations**
Related projects:  
Managing the risks associated with climate change in the oil and gas industry in Colombia  
Publications:  
Adaptación al cambio climático en el sector hidroeléctrico nicaragüense  
Documents:  
Adaptation to climate change in Nicaragua’s hydropower industry  
Project

**Managing the risks associated with climate change in the oil and gas industry in Colombia**
The project, funded by CIDA through OLADE, seeks to estimate climate change-related hazards, exposure and vulnerability for the oil and gas industry in Colombia. It gives high-resolution probabilistic estimates of precipitation, temperature (maximum and minimum) and wind speed, and combines them with semi-quantitative information about industry, socio-economic and geographic parameters, to estimate climate change-related risks for the industry.
UNEP Rise Centre  
Department of Management Engineering
UNEP DTU Partnership
Period: 01/09/2014 → 31/08/2015
Number of participants: 3
Adaptation to climate change, Oil and gas, Downscaling, Probabilistic estimates
Project participant:
Haselip, James Arthur (Intern)
Naswa, Prakriti (Intern)
Project Manager, academic:
Puig, Daniel (Intern)

Relations
Publications:
Adaptation to climate change in Colombia's oil and gas industry
Documents:
Adaptation to climate change in Colombia's oil and gas industry

The effectiveness of South-South Cooperation: Climate Change Technology Transfer from Brazil to Latin American Countries
Department of Management Engineering
Period: 01/02/2011 → 19/12/2014
Number of participants: 6
Phd Student:
Bry, Sandra (Intern)
Supervisor:
Haselip, James Arthur (Intern)
Main Supervisor:
Hinostroza, Miriam L. (Intern)
Examiner:
Nygaard, Ivan (Intern)
Christensen, Steen Fryba (Ekstern)
Milani, Carlos (Ekstern)

Financing sources
Source: Internal funding (public)
Name of research programme: Institut/centerfinansieret
Project: PhD

Activities:

Energy Research & Social Science (Journal)
Period: 13 Mar 2017 → 30 Jun 2018
Robert Byrne (Editor)
Ulrich Elmer Hansen (Editor)
James Arthur Haselip (Editor)
Ivan Nygaard (Editor)
David Ockwell (Editor)
Department of Management Engineering
UNEP DTU Partnership

Description
Special Issue on uptake and diffusion of solar power in Africa
Degree of recognition: International
Links:
https://ean.hypotheses.org/112

Related journal