FORT COLLINS 2019 SYMPOSIUM ON MICRO GRIDS COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

9th – 12th August 2019 | Fort Collins, USA

ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITIES FOR MINI-GRIDS ELECTRIFICATION-THE DOS AND DON'T



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Presentation Outline

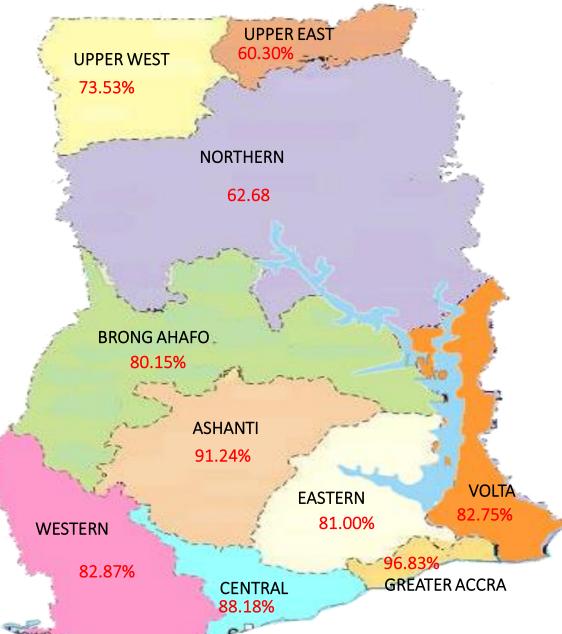
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Country Brief

- Land Area: 238,533 sq km
- Population: 28,102,471 (July 2018 est.)
- -Electricity Access: 84.32% (2018)
- -Consumption/Capita: 542.5kWh (2018)
- Av. GDP Growth Rate: 6.3% (2018 est.)

Major Export: Cocoa, Gold, Timber, Bauxite, Manganese & Oil



National Electrification Policy -1989

- National Electrification Scheme (NES) instituted in 1989 to achieve universal access of reliable electricity supply over a 30-year period (1990-2020)
- RATIONALE

Stimulate socio-economic development and promote growth of agrobased & small scale industries nationwide

➢ Reduce rural urban migration in search of jobs

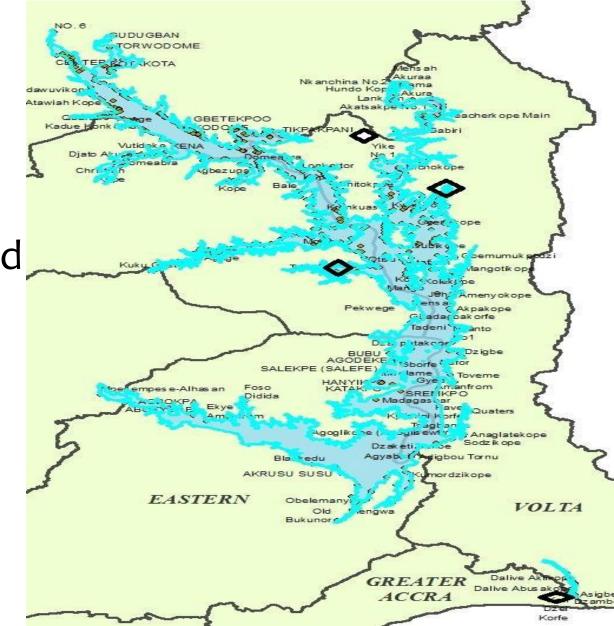
>Improve quality of life and standard of living of rural folks

- In 1989 National Electricity Access was about 25% with only 5% Rural Penetration.
- As at the end of 2018, national electrification rate of 84.3 % and a rural electrification rate of 71%. Ministry of Energy, 2018

Rationale for Mini-grid In Ghana

 Island and lakeside communities with population between 500 and 2000 exist in Ghana.

• High cost of grid extension for last mile electrification.



Key Issues To Constrain Mini-grids Development

- Policies & Regulations frameworks
- Delivery models
- Human capacities and Institutional arrangements
- Cost and Tariff frameworks
- Social Acceptability
- Procurement Models
- Boundary issues for grid, mini-grid and standalone

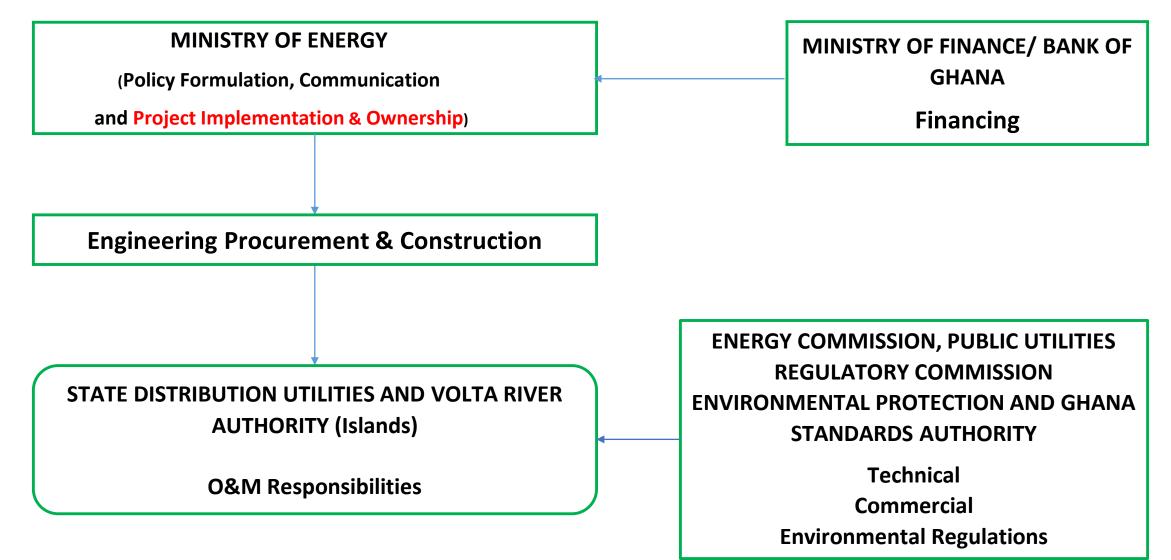
Policy Choices & Delivery Models

- **Public model** Ownership, operations and maintenance (O&M) of assets by parastatal GENSCO & DISCOS.
- Private model Ownership of assets and O&M by one or more private firms.
- Mixed Model 1 e.g., DISCOS builds and owns systems; O&M is outsourced to the private sector, either through a concession or a management contract.
- *Mixed Model 2 (PPA model)* Private sector builds and owns the generation part and sells power under a power purchase agreement (PPA).
- Community Model The community or a community-led cooperative builds, owns and operates the mini-grid, possibly with some functions being outsourced.

Pricing/Tariff Regulation and Trade-offs

- A cost-reflective tariff (C-RT), encompassing all costs necessary to develop and operated a mini-grid in a specific location for a given period, which is likely to be over \$1.00/kWh.
- The **Uniform National Tariff (UNT)**, which is applied to all of the customers in the lowest consumption category, which is around \$0.05/kWh.
- Cost-Reflective Tariff (C-RT) >UNT
- Costs not met by tariffs have to be met by subsidies.
 - 1. Direct customers (increase towards C-RT)
 - 2. Indirect customers (cross-subsidy)
 - 3. Tax-payers (including non-customers) through external subsidy
 - 4. Donors through donor external subsidy.

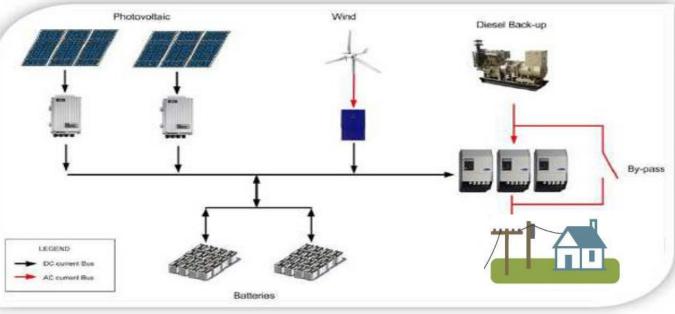
Institutional Arrangements



Technical Solutions For Mini Grid Electrification



- Using RETs, Diesel Hybrids
- Controllers & Inverters
- Battery Storage
- Distribution Network & Streetlights



PRE DESIGN Policy Socio- Economic Study ESIA Sensitization GIS survey Land **MINI-GRID** DESIGN Socio Economic Issues Productive Uses of Energy **Environmental Mitigation** Technical & Technological Issues **Commercial Issues Proc. & Construction** Methods of Procurement **Direct or Third Party Operation & Maint.** Public Private **Ownership** Public Private Others

MG Electrification Project (G-D-C Subsystems)



Storage



Diesel Genset



Control Systems



Ongoing Mini Grid Projects

| Project | Target | Expected Completion Date | Status | Funding |
|---------|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| SREP | 55 | 2023 | Preparatory activities completed | CIF, AfDB, GoG |
| SECO | 3 | 2020 | EPC Awarded | Swiss Govt. |
| AUDA | 5 | 2020 | Preparatory activities completed | AU. Others |
| SH | 30 | 2022 | Preparatory activities ongoing | China |
| USTDA | 45 | _ | FS ongoing | USTDA |

Conclusions and Way Forward

- Detailed preparatory activities are key to successfully MG projects.
- Challenges in the MG sector present great opportunities for scale and acceleration for universal access.
- Demarcation of boundaries for grid, mini-grids and standalone systems essential for investment planning and execution.
- Mindful of the risks, policy choices and regulatory regimes should guide stakeholders particularly investors, developers and financiers in their decision making.

