

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY

ENERGY = EMPOWERMENT = EFFICIENCY

Unlocking Barriers to Large Scale Deployment of Mini-Grids in Nigeria

Upscaling Mini grid for least cost and timely access to electricity Action Leaning Event

Abuja 4th - 8th December

INTRODUCTION

ACHIEVING THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGENCY (REA) MANDATE IS CRITICAL TO OVERCOMING CURRENT CHALLENGES

Tackling electrification challenges in Nigeria...

 It is estimated that only 36% of the rural population have access to electricity and 85 million Nigerians do not have access to electricity.

... are core part of the REA mission/mandate

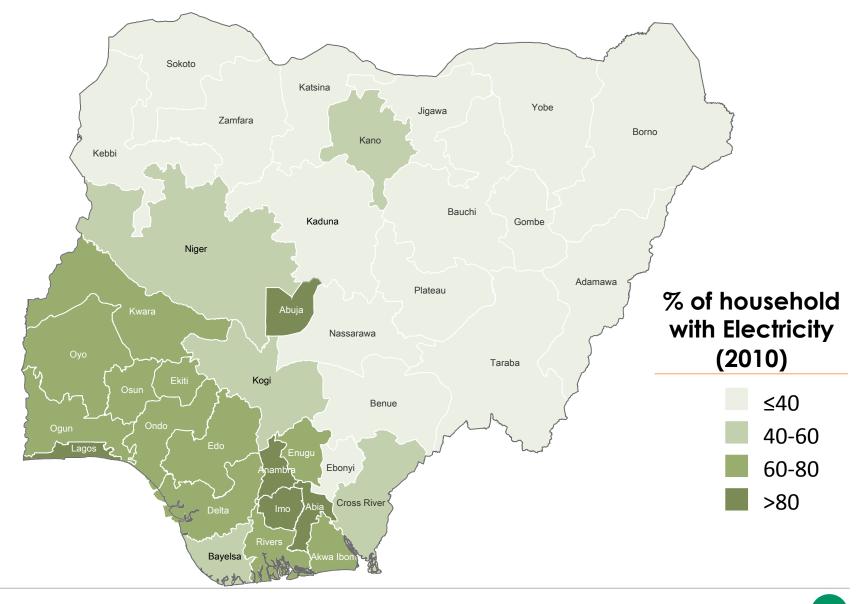
 Mission : To provide access to reliable electric power supply for rural dwellers irrespective of where they live and what they do, in a way that would allow for reasonable return on investment through appropriate tariff that is economically responsive and supportive of the average rural customer.

Mandate:

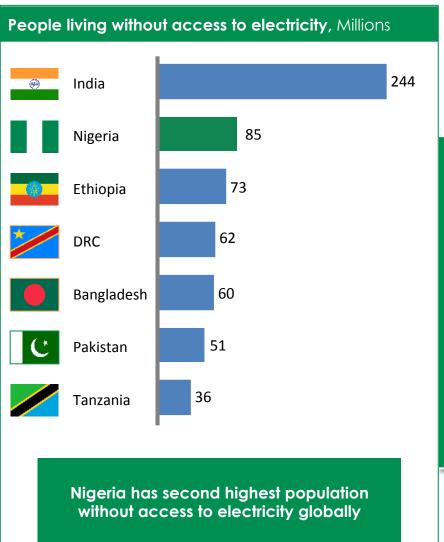
- I. Promote Rural Electrification in the Country
- II. Co-ordinate the Rural Electrification Programs in the country
- III. Administer the Rural Electrification Fund (REF) to promote, support and provide rural electrification through Public and Private Sector Participation

Achieving REA mandate has far reaching implications for the welfare of Nigeria's citizens

AVERAGE ELECTRIFICATION RATE ACROSS THE COUNTRY



GLOBAL ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY RANKING



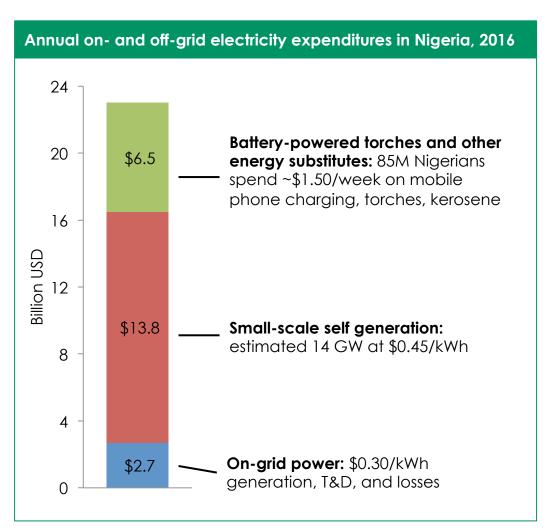
- Of this amount in Nigeria, 64% live in rural areas
- Even those with access have limited availability of electricity

THE OPPORTUNITY

NIGERIA OFFERS THE BEST OFF-GRID MARKET OPPORTUNITY IN AFRICA

Nigeria has the **largest population and GDP** in Africa with significant rural economic activity

- 14 GW served by small gen-sets, compared with just 4GW of usable power from the grid
- Nigerians are already spending \$14B annually on off-grid power from small self generators
- \$10 billion annual market opportunity to supply offgrid and under-grid electricity with mini grids and solar home systems*



Source: RMI analysis

THE STRATEGY

OFF GRID ELECTRICIFICATION STRATEGY

Shift from centralized power generation and distribution to decentralized approach

- Economic Viability
- Demand-driven
- Market-oriented
- Private sector focused

	Stand- alone systems	 Promote the development and roll-out of stand-alone systems These systems to help provide critical services for hardest-to-reach customers
	Mini-grids	 Encourage the development of mini-grids by communities and private enterprises Grids below 100 kW do not require permit, between 100 kW to 1 MW a permit is required from NERC
	Energizing Education	 This is a rural electrification initiative with the prime objective of developing off grid independent power plant ("IPP") projects for the generation and provision of adequate power supply to thirty (37) Federal Universities (the "Universities") and seven (7) University Teaching Hospitals and surrounding communities
	Energizing Economies	 Promote efficient, clean and sustainable power to catchment areas that have high growth impact on the economy. Select economic clusters primarily for their high level of commercial activities
	Energy Database	 Online visualization on communities, economic clusters, population, energy demand, solar irradiance etc.

UPSCALING MINI GRIDS

NIGERIAN RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

The Nigerian Rural Electrification Project (NEP) is a **\$350m** Rural Electrification programme supported by the World Bank to provide a pipeline of potential local investments and financial incentives to catalyze the Nigerian offgrid market, through the provision of detailed Market Data, Grant Funding and Technical Assistance

The NEP is broken up into three main components:

- 1. Solar Hybrid Mini-Grid
- 2. Stand Alone Solar Systems
- 3. Energizing Education Programme



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INNOVATIVE FIELD DATA COLLECTION

Field Surveys conducted to collate data on:

- Population density
- Baseline community data
- Number and type of productive end-uses
- Presence of community infrastructure such as schools, water pumps and health facilities
- Presence of telecommunication towers
- Agro-processing and other agricultural activities and their associated electricity demand

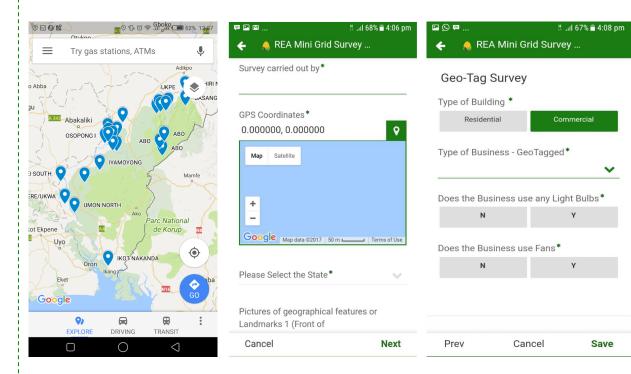


Fig 1: Screenshot of REA Survey Application

REA FIELD DATA COLLECTION



Fig 1: Survey at Barber shop, Ogun



Fig 3: Survey at Provisions shop, Niger



Fig 2: Survey with Community Leader, Cross River



Fig 4: Survey at Farmer shop, Plateau

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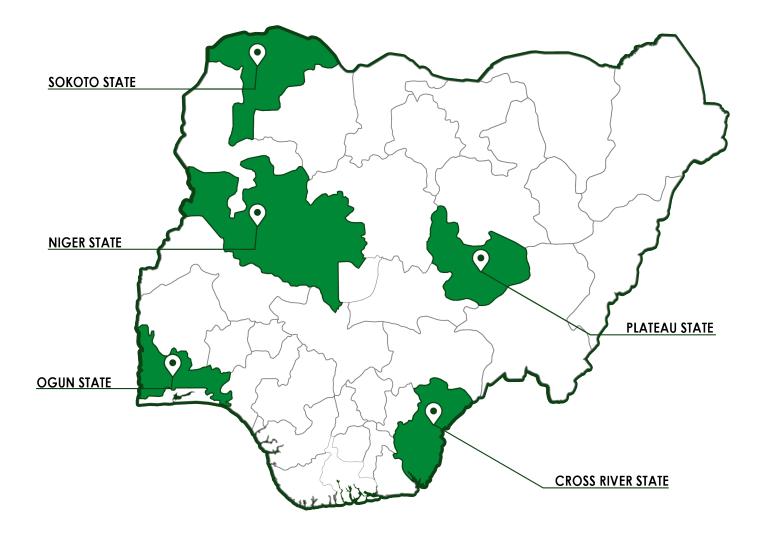
MIT Energy Initiative



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ENERGY # EMPOWERMENT # EFFICIENCY

NEP: MINI-GRID COMPONENT





- Location 9.017 N, 10.055 E
- Number of Households 2000
- Commercial/productive loads: 59
- Daily consumption 3510 kWh/day
- Annual Irradiation 2084 kWh/m²

Total Households: 2000

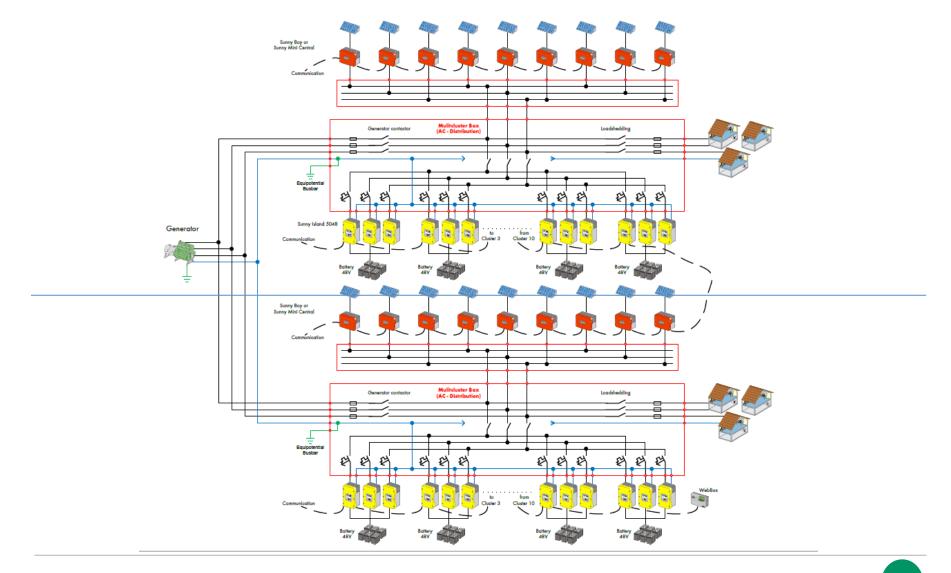
Household Penetration ra	75%				
	Count	Avg. kWh/day			
Household distribution					
Small HH - Hut	388	0.3			
Med HH - Bungalow	714	1.9			
High HH - Modern House	388	4.8			
Public					
Health Center - Small	1	10			
Health Center - Med	0	60			
Health Center - Large	0	150			
School small	5	3			
School large	0	10			
Community center	0	3			
Religious buildings	2	3			
Commercial					
Beauty salon	0	3			
Tailor	5	3			
Petty trader	16	3			
Barbing saloon	1	3			
Productive					
Welder	1	12			
Restaurant	1	6			
Farmer (grinding)	5	7			
Farmer (milling)	2	7			
Recharge vendors	2	3			
Phone chargers	6	3			
Furniture Makers	2	3			
Fuel dealers	10	3			



Fig:1 Distribution network for the community

Capital cost:						
	No diesel constraint		Diesel limited to 50%		Diesel limited to 20%	
	Size	Capital (USD \$)	Size	Capital (USD \$)	Size	Capital (USD S
Solar PV + installation	535 kW	374,150			914 kW	639,450
Battery + installation	-	-			9174 kWh	1,994,400
Diesel Generator	350 kW	126,000			100 kW	36,000
Inverter	403 kW	84,304			404 kW	84,304
MPPT Charge controller	-	-				96,634
Network + distribution						
transformer	17.33 km	284,386			17.33 km	284,386
Network Design:						
Name	Length (km)	Capital (USD \$)				
Weasel	13.4	160,735				
Ferret	0.5	6,305				
Rabbit	0.86	12,019				
Horse	0.17	2,930				
Dog	0.96	19,280				
Dingo	0.42	10,233				
Panther	0.45	12,454				
Zebra	0.31	23,637				

DOUBLE MINI-GRID FOR LARGER SITES



PV – Battery – Diesel System

High Renewable Fraction

Photovoltaic Panels	2880X Canadian Solar 330 Wp Modules
Solar Inverter	30X SMA Sunny Tripower 25000TL-30
Battery Technology	Lithium Ion
Batteries	2 Sets of 36X Tesvolt TS40 (8 Modules)
Battery Inverter	2 Sets of 36X SMA Sunny Island 8.0
Generator	1X 500 kW Diesel Genertor

PV – Battery – Diesel System

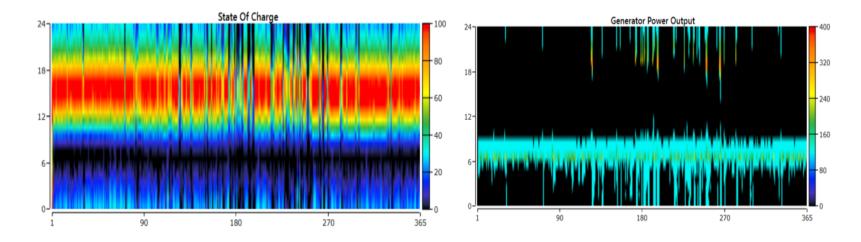
Low Renewable Fraction

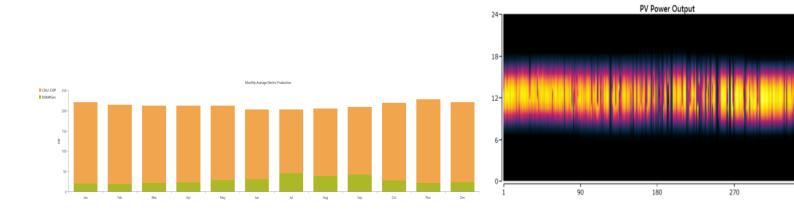
Photovoltaic Panels	1920X Canadian Solar 330 Wp Modules
Solar Inverter	20X SMA Sunny Tripower 25000TL-30
Battery Technology	Lithium Ion
Batteries	2 Sets of 24X Tesvolt TS40 (6 Modules)
Battery Inverter	2 Sets of 36X SMA Sunny Island 8.0
Generator	1X 500 kW Diesel Genertor

Comparison of Systems

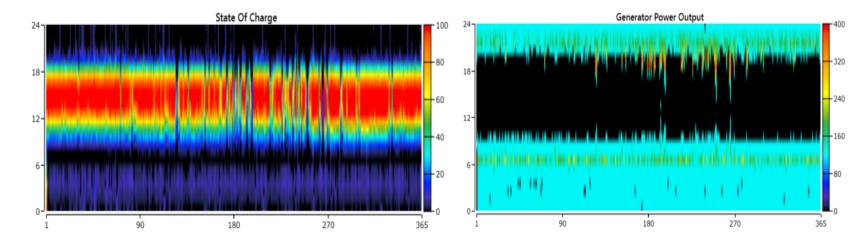
	High Renewable Fraction	Low Renewable Fraction
Renewable Fraction	83.0%	54.3%
Total Consumption	1,504 MWh	1,504 MWh
PV System Production	1,614 MWh	1,076 MWh
Excess Production	170 MWh	152 MWh
Diesel Energy Production	256 MWh	687 MWh
Hours of DG Operation	1874 hours/year	4977 hours/year
Battery Consumption Share	54.75%	29.86%
Levelized Cost of Electricity		

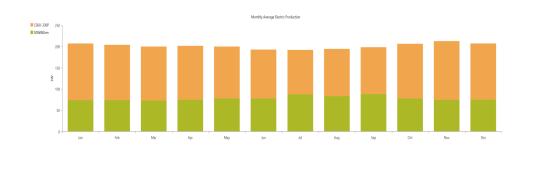
Annex 1: High Renewables Fraction

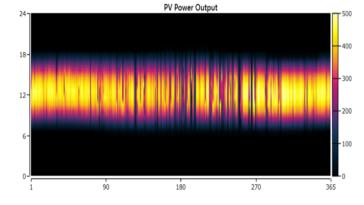




Annex 2: Low Renewables Fraction









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