The Growth of Decentralized Power Systems in the Developing World: *Physics, Governance and Markets*

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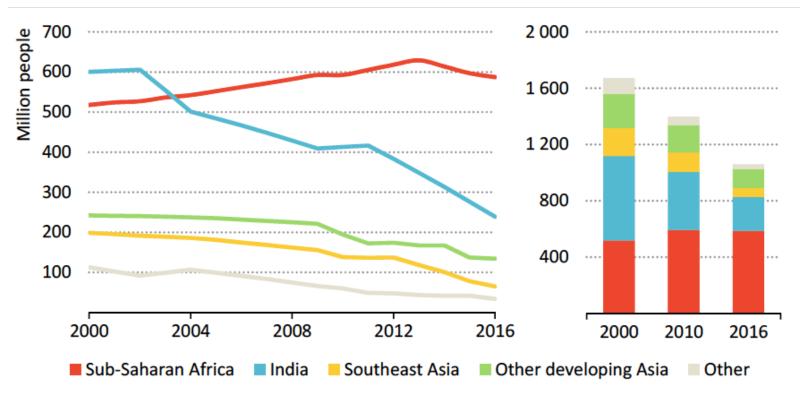
ESMAP Knowledge Exchange Forum London, November 29-30, 2017





The Developing World Advances Toward Universal Access, but sub-Saharan Africa hits a Rural Wall.

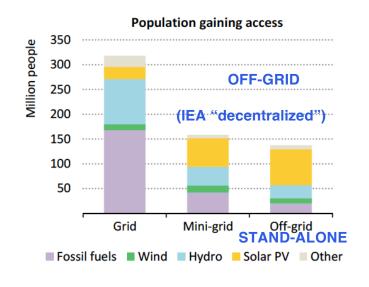
Having "access" means having the ability to procure a reliable, affordable, sufficient and expandable supply. 1.1B people lacked access in 2016 (IEA)

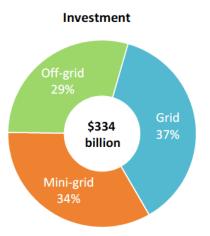


Source: IEA WEO 2017 Special Report – Energy Access Outlook

Under IEA's New Policy Scenario 0.675B lack access by 2030, almost entirely in SSA, now at 43%. 99% of connections in India, and 97% overall since 2000 have been via grid extension.

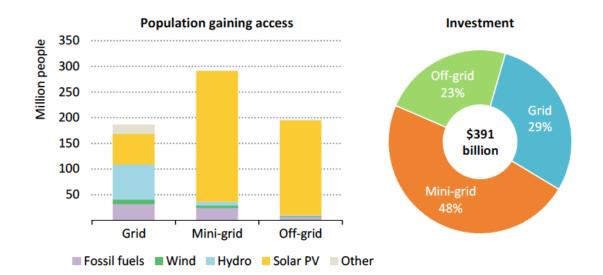
IEA's projected new connections 2017-2030





New Policies scenario

Increased solar and increased "minigrids" and "off-grid" systems results from investment consistent with stated government policy.



Energy for All relative to New Policies scenario

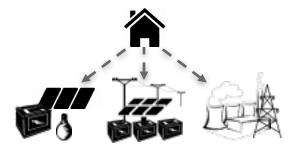
Large amount of solar results almost entirely from electrifying remaining remote rural areas in Africa.

Source: IEA WEO 2017 Special Report – Energy Access Outlook

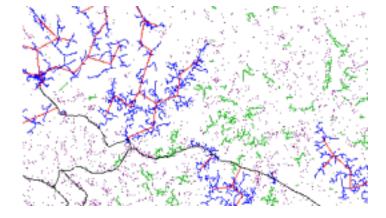
The Reference Electrification Model (REM)



 Identification of customers and associated characteristics

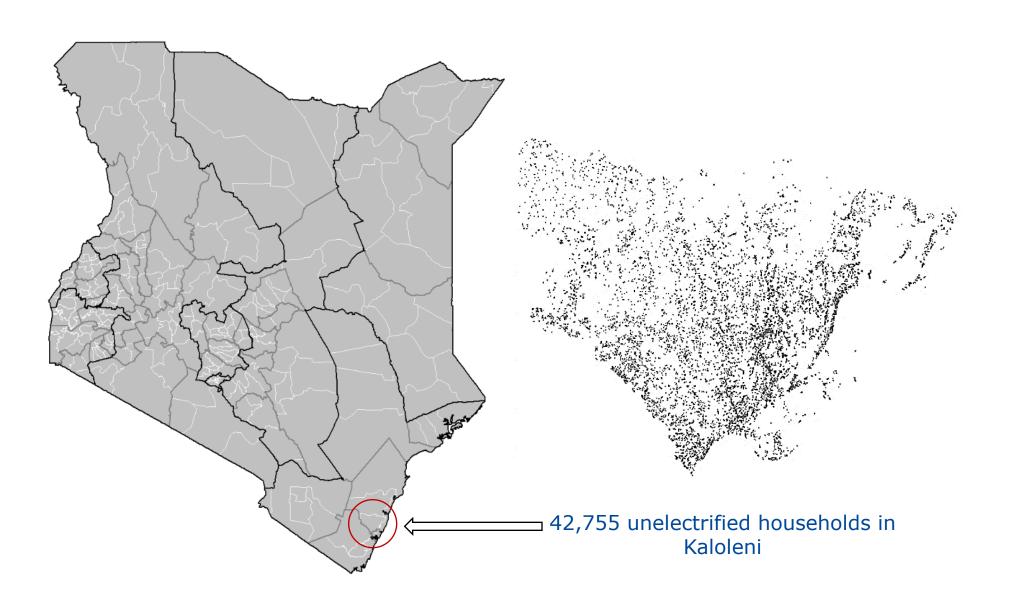


Clustering of customers and selection of technology

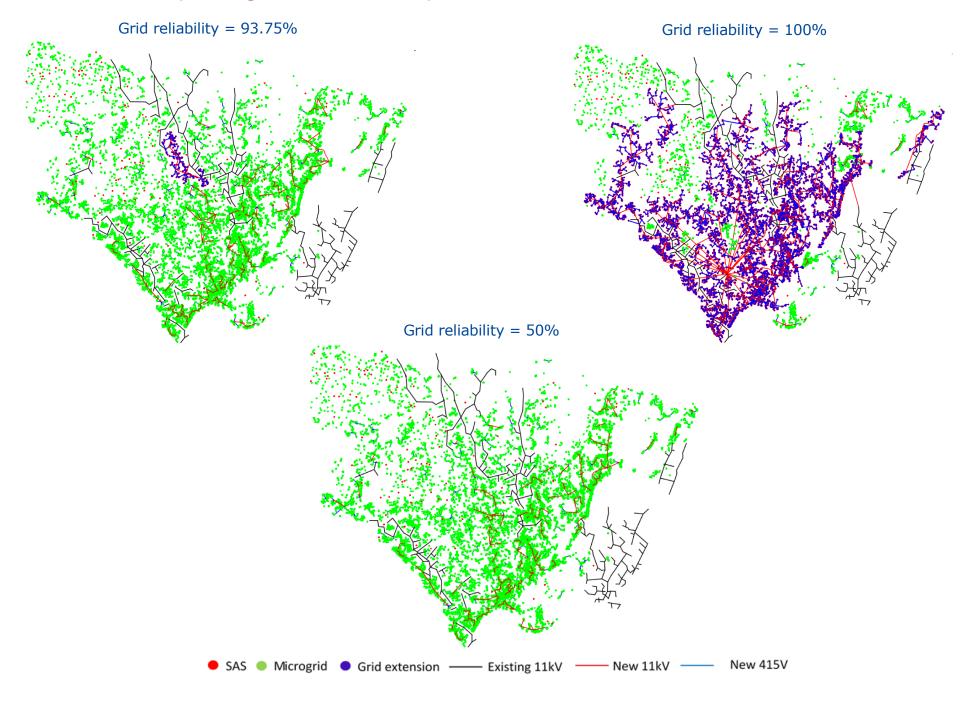


3. Network and generation design

Kaloleni district (Kilifi County, Kenya)



Sensitivity to grid reliability



Sensitivity to diesel price (at 93.75% reliability)

