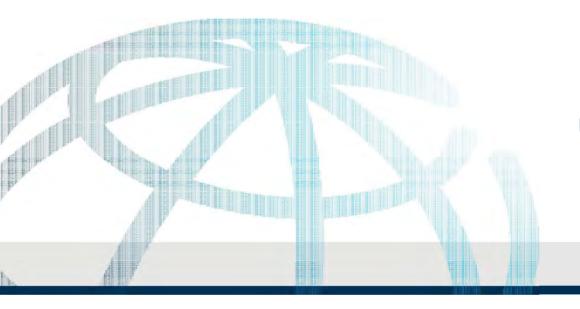




Global Facility on Mini Grid

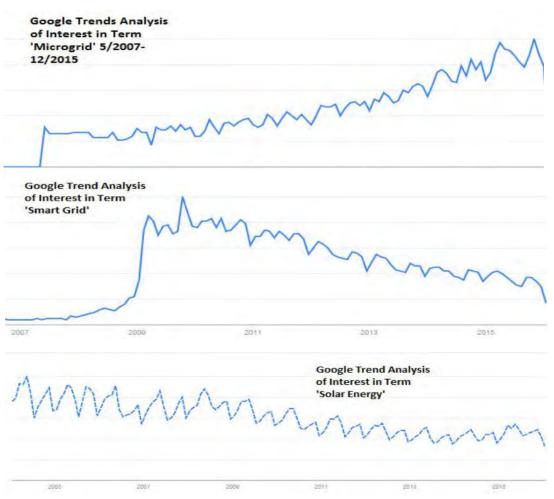
Operationalization



Jon Exel
Energy & Extractives Global Practice



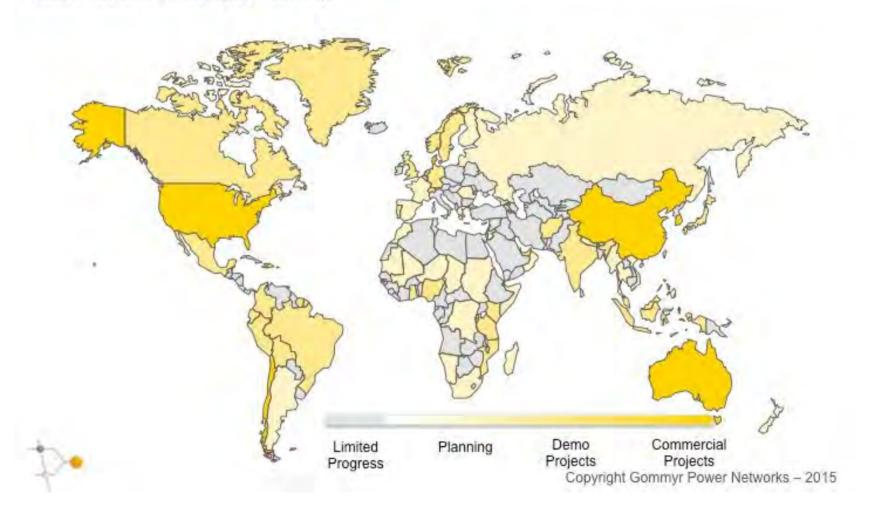
Google Trends Analysis



Source: What Will Keep Microgrid Development Trending Upward in 2016? - Microgrid Knowledge, January 2016

Renewable microgrid momentum is growing around the world

Global Renewable Microgrid Heat Map



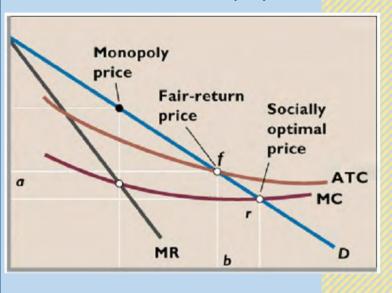
Conceptually





Main Grid

Natural Monopoly

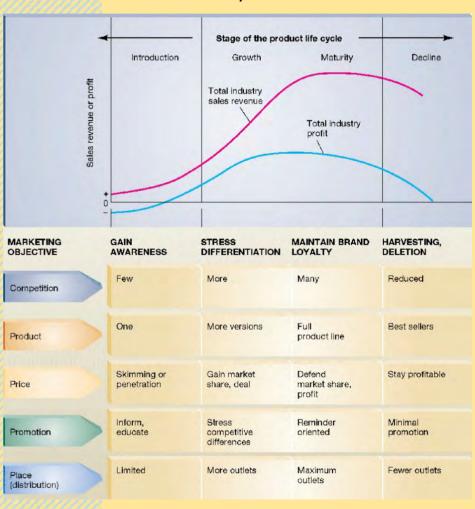


Mini Grids



Isolated Home Systems

Product Lifecycle



Elements for take off

- 1. Anchor demand and productive uses
- 2. Workable regulations
- 3. Access to financing and smart grants
- 4. Adaptation of latest, proven technologies
- Integrated as solution in geo-spatial planning

- 6. Community participating and engagement
- 7. Ease of doing business & decentralization
- 8. Building of operational skills
- 9. Collaborative institutional framework
- 10. Local initiatives and global microgrid industry

Asia experiences

Many touched on this morning

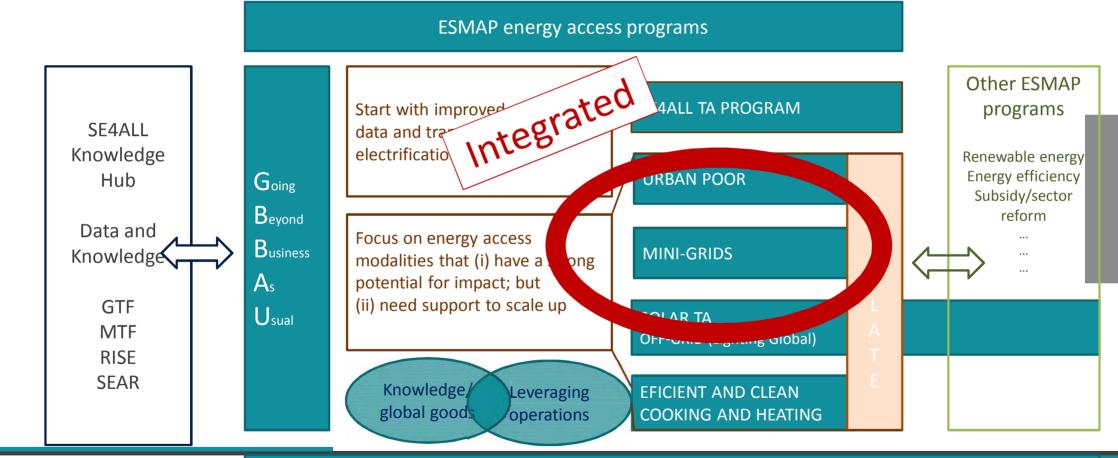


ESMAP Business Plan for 4 years



SDG 7.1:By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services





Specific country and regional needs: ABGs, AFREA, ASTEA

Global Facility on Mini Grids

SUMMARY

Problem Statement

Mini-grids are expected to play a critical role in meeting the Sustainable Energy for All goal of universal energy access by 2030. In the past, proliferation or acceptance of mini grids as a credible energy access option was constrained by a number of factors: gaps in policies and regulations, a lack of long-term financing, and a lack of capacity or interest among power producers. More recently, technological and institutional innovations, and cost reductions have made them an attractive alternative. However, a lack of knowledge and exposure to global best practices continues to create policy and commercial barriers that hold back the expansion of sustainable mini-grids.

Proposed Response

In response, ESMAP initiated a Global Facility for Mini Grids to accelerate the pace of electrification to large groups of people by upscaling least-cost mini grids into World Bank Group operations as well as develop the knowledge associated to achieve this. While mini grids have a long history and are widely used around the world, they are now emerging as a viable option for meeting the energy demand in Sub-Saharan Africa and South and East Asia. Mini-grids are the expected least-cost option for more than 120,000 villages and towns in these regions. The initiative is part of the joint effort on the SE4All High Impact Opportunity on Mini Grids.





Universal Access to Electricity

May 2015

Global Facility on Mini Grids



PILLAR 1

OPERATIONAL UPSCALING – LEARNING BY DOING

Accelerate the pace of electrification for large groups of people by upscaling least-cost mini grids into World Bank Group operations and national electrification programs.

Client countries and operational task teams

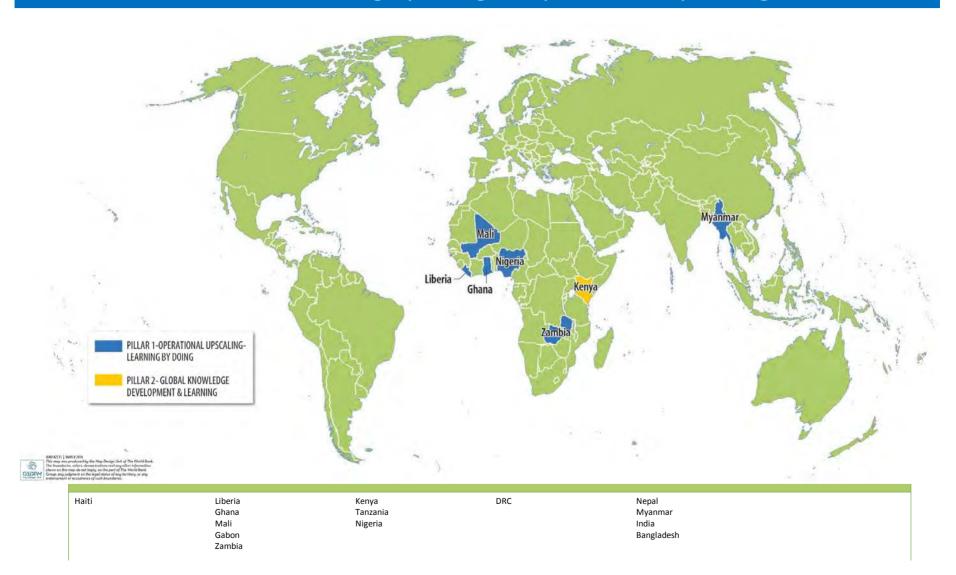
PILLAR 2

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT & LEARNING

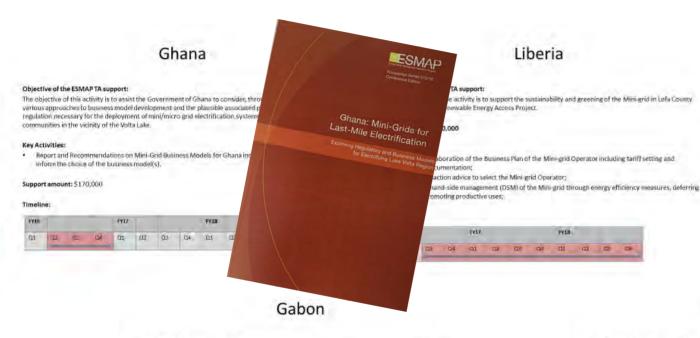
Develop the required knowledge to assist in achieving the first objective as well as contribute to the frontiers of global learning.

Client countries, task teams and partners

Pillar 1: "Learning by doing" – operational upscaling



Pillar 1: "Learning by doing" – operational upscaling



Mali

Objective of the ESMAPTA support:

Strengthening the capacity of the Malian authorities and increasing the availability of technical resources to scale-up energy access and use of renewable energy through the provision of targeted expertise

Key Activities:

- · Analyze different tariff/subsidies scenarios that would help reach overall sector financial equilibrium
- Advice to the Rural Electrification Agency (AMADER) on optimization of tariffs and operationalizing crosssubsidies for rural access
- Analyze opportunities to promote productive uses in rural areas with the goal to extend the mini grid service to dedicated areas where commercial usage is heavier
- Strengthen capacity of invalelectrification stakeholders, in particular filini grid private operators, the
 regulator (CREE) and the national rural electrification agency (AMADER)

Support Amount: \$165,000

Timeline

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	103 104	Q3 04 X1	03 04 XII 02	03 04 NI 02 03	03 04 ni 02 03 04	03 04 01 02 03 04 Q1	Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2	di ot ni oz oz ot oi oz oz

Zambia

Objective of the ESMAPTA support:

Prepare pipeline of mini-grid projects having micro and mini hydro power plants as generation sources for rural growth center (RGC) electrification.

Man Activities

- Identify suitable project locations matching key conditions for sustainability. The financial model should assist in keying out conditions for sustainability.
- Find out suitable scale of projects, tariffs, and subsidy for the financially feasible and sustainable micro/mini hydromini-grid rural electrification projects through sensitivity analysis in the financial model.
- Collect cost information including capital and operating costs for micro/mini hydro mini-grids in the Zambian context.

Support Amount: \$350,000 (TBC)

Timeline:

FY16				PYD				PYAR			
QI	102	(23	DA.	Di.	b 12	13	34	tin.	102	D3	104

Objective of the ESMAPTA support:

The development objective of this activity is to assist the Government of Gabon in the operationalization of a sustainable delivery model for basic electricity services in rural areas.

Key Activities

- Development of appropriate costing and cost-recovery models to determine the size of investments
 required as well as the likely cost of O&M, in turn informing the pricing that will be applied to customers.
- · Preparation of a business plan and definition of the level of subsidy for the operator

Support Amount: \$100,000 (TBC)

Timeline

FY16				LASE				FY13			
Ċ1	022	QJ.	04	0.1	(iii	(19)	104-	Q1	CO2	Q.j	04

Pillar 1: "Learning by doing" – operational upscaling

Successful upscaling in two countries

An initial WB pipeline

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	AGENCY	SREP FUNDING US\$ MILLION	SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY CHOICES
Kerya	Hybrid Minn-Grid Systems	World Bank Group	tous	Hybrid Mira-Grid Bollar and Wind
Mall	Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems	World Bank Group	15,4	Hybria Mini-Gila
Tarizania	Renewable Energy for Rural Electrification	World Bank Group	18.0	Hybrid Mini Grid/Micro-Gridsl options include hydru, jolar, biomess, biogas, and wind)
Liberta	Renewable Energy for Electrification	World Bank Group and African Development Bank	207	Noted Mini-Grid
Nijgali	ABC Business Model	World Bank Group	6.0	Hybra Mini-Gra

SREP Countries

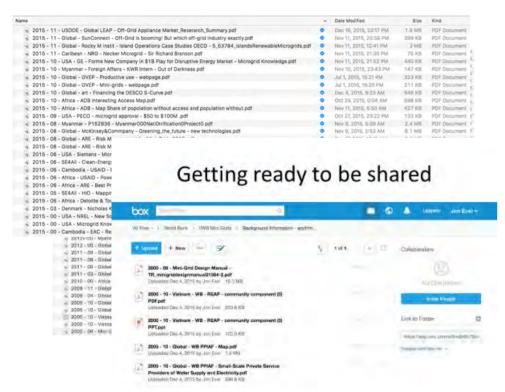
Country	Project Name	MDB	SREP Funding US\$ Million
Kenya	Electricity modernization project	World Bank	7.5
Mali	Rural Electrification Hybrid Systems	World Bank	15.4
Tanzania	Mini-grids project	IFC	4.95
Liberia	Renewable Energy for Electrification in North and Center Liberia Project-Mini Grids	World Bank	25
Liberia	Renewable energy for Electrification in Eastern and South Eastern Liberia	AfDB	25
Nepal	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project: Rural Electrification Through Renewable Energy	ADB	11.78
Maldives	Preparing Outer Island Sustainable Electricity Development Project (including TA)	ADB	13.1
Mali	Development of Micro/Mini Hydroelectricity for Rural Electrification in Mali (PDM-Hydro)	AfDB	10.90
Vanuatu	Rural Electrification Project	World Bank	6.75
Solomon Islands	Renewable Energy Access Project	World Bank	6.9
Ghana	RE Mini-Grids and Stand Alone Solar PV Systems	AfDB	17.5
Bangladesh	Off-grid solar PV: Mini-grid	ADB	5.0
Rwanda	REF Mini-grids subprogram	WB	12.1
Uganda	Decentralized Renewables Development Program	AfDB	4.5
			141.38

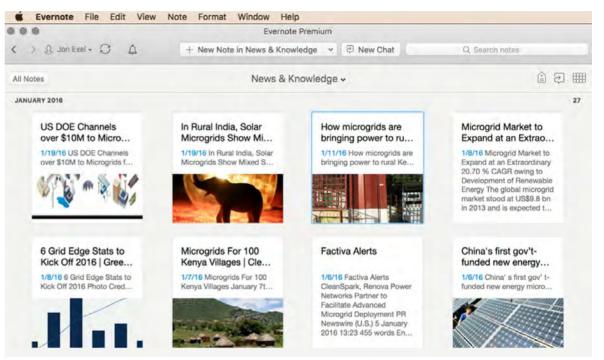
Confirmed participation	
Overall	202
1. GMG Africa roundtable (closed)	50
2. SREP/CIF roundtable (closed)	32
3. Kenya Mini Grid sector (open)	134
4. Private sector roundtable (open)	101
Technical conference (open)	140
Field trip (open)	78
Club-ER	7
HOMER Training Monday	28
HOMER Training Tue + Fri	25
Number of countries represented	29
Number of African countries	19

ESMAP Four Round Tables, a Technical Conference and a Field Visit on Upscaling Mini Grids for Least Cost and Timely Access to Electricity Services ESMAP

- Processes on upscaling round tables
- Issues based technical conference
- Linking just in-time solutions

^{*} Out of 400 invitations

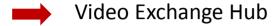
















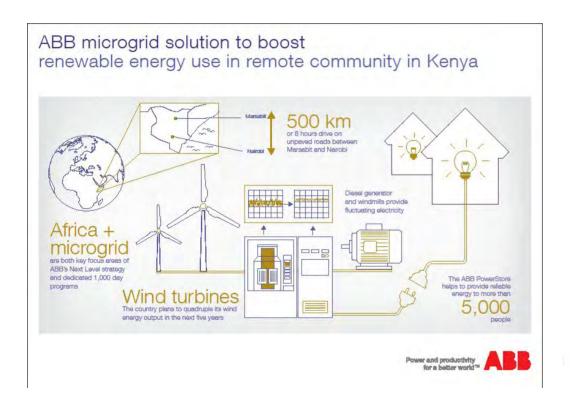
South-South Exchanges

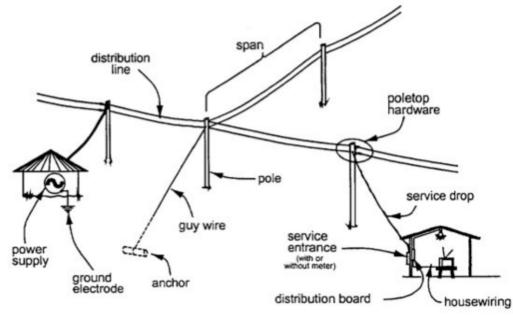
morning

Global RFPs

- Also discussed this Comparative analysis of regulations in 6 countries plus 2 + 2 TA
 - Based on feedback during ALE
- Mini grid operator mapping
 - What countries?
- Add-on geospatial planning
- Center of excellence
- Roster of experts to help you as much as possible in a timely matter

What is a mini-grid?

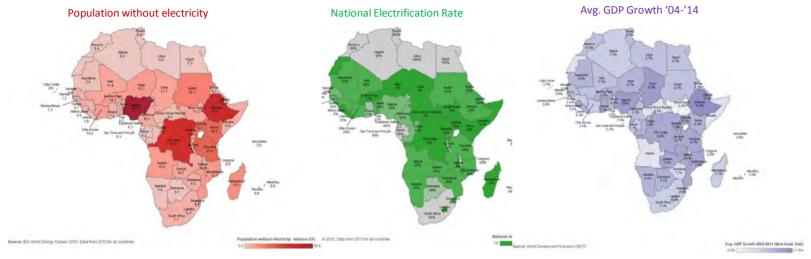




Global

Local

Strong Demand and Need for Timely Solutions



	People w/o access [million]	National electrification rate [%]	Avg GDP Growth '04-'14 [%]
	>30	<50	>5
Nigeria	96	45	8.6
Ethiopia	71	24	11.0
DR Congo	61	9	6.6
Tanzania	37	24	6.7
Kenya	35	20	5.3
Uganda	32	15	6.9
Total	332		



Why now?

PV Module Price Per Watt

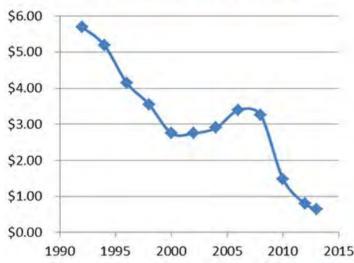
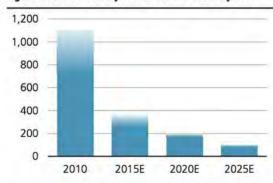


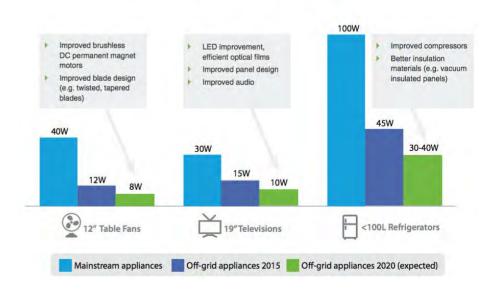
Figure 2: Lithium battery cost to decline >50% by 2020



Source: Tesla, Umicore, UBSe. Cost estimates are for the battery pack (€/kWh).



Figure 1. Estimated power rating (W) of off-grid appliances, 2015 and 2020



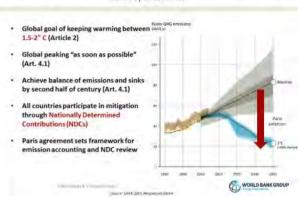
A Global Agenda



- . SE4ALL HIO Clean Energy Mini Grids (Jun '15)
 - 1) Support the integration of CEMG in national and international policy
 - 2) Increase interaction and co-ordination between relevant stakeholders
 - 3) Agreement and knowledge of key concepts, techniques, technologies and approaches
 - 4) Develop and test business models, with effective monitoring and evaluation of outcomes
 - 5) Increase visibility and recognition amongst financiers



The Paris Agreement sets ambitious mitigation goals and creates framework for action by all countries



WBG ENERGY SECTOR OBJECTIVES



Support client countries in securing the affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy supply needed to end poverty and build shared prosperity

Closely aligned with SE4ALL initiative





KEY PRINCIPLES

- > From projects to sector-wide policy and planning
- Unambiguous position on coal projects
- Scale-up of engagement in natural gas
- Firm commitment to hydro (at various scales)
- Scale up work on renewable energy
- Clear priority to access in low access countries



