



Household Electricity Access in Displacement Settings: Mini-grids in Kenya

ESDS Kenya

Full project title: Support to **UNHCR** in the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)

Project Component: Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS) - Kenya

Commissioned by: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Locality: Turkana West Sub-County

Partner: Kenyan Ministry of Energy, Turkana County Government (TCG) and **UNHCR**

Duration: July 2019 – October 2022



ESDS Project Intervention Areas

Policy, Coordination and Capacity Development:

- Development of Turkana County Energy Sector Plan
- Partner's capacity development

Greening infrastructure: UNHCR and Partner Organisation:

- Technical advisory for development of energy delivery business models through market-based approaches

High tier electricity access for refugee and host communities

- Advisory service on sustainable energy business models and financing instruments for private sector and end-users
- Promoting access to energy for households and productive users



Project Area: Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement



Figure 1 - Panorama view of Kalobeyei settlement. Credit: Mwangi Kirubi/USAID



Established in June 2015 to ease congestion at Kakuma Refugee Camp



Occupies an area of 15 km² divided in 3 Villages



Population: 40,846



Households: 7,961

Project Area: Kalobeyei Host Community Town



Occupies a settlement area of about 2 km²



Population: 1,000



Households: 195

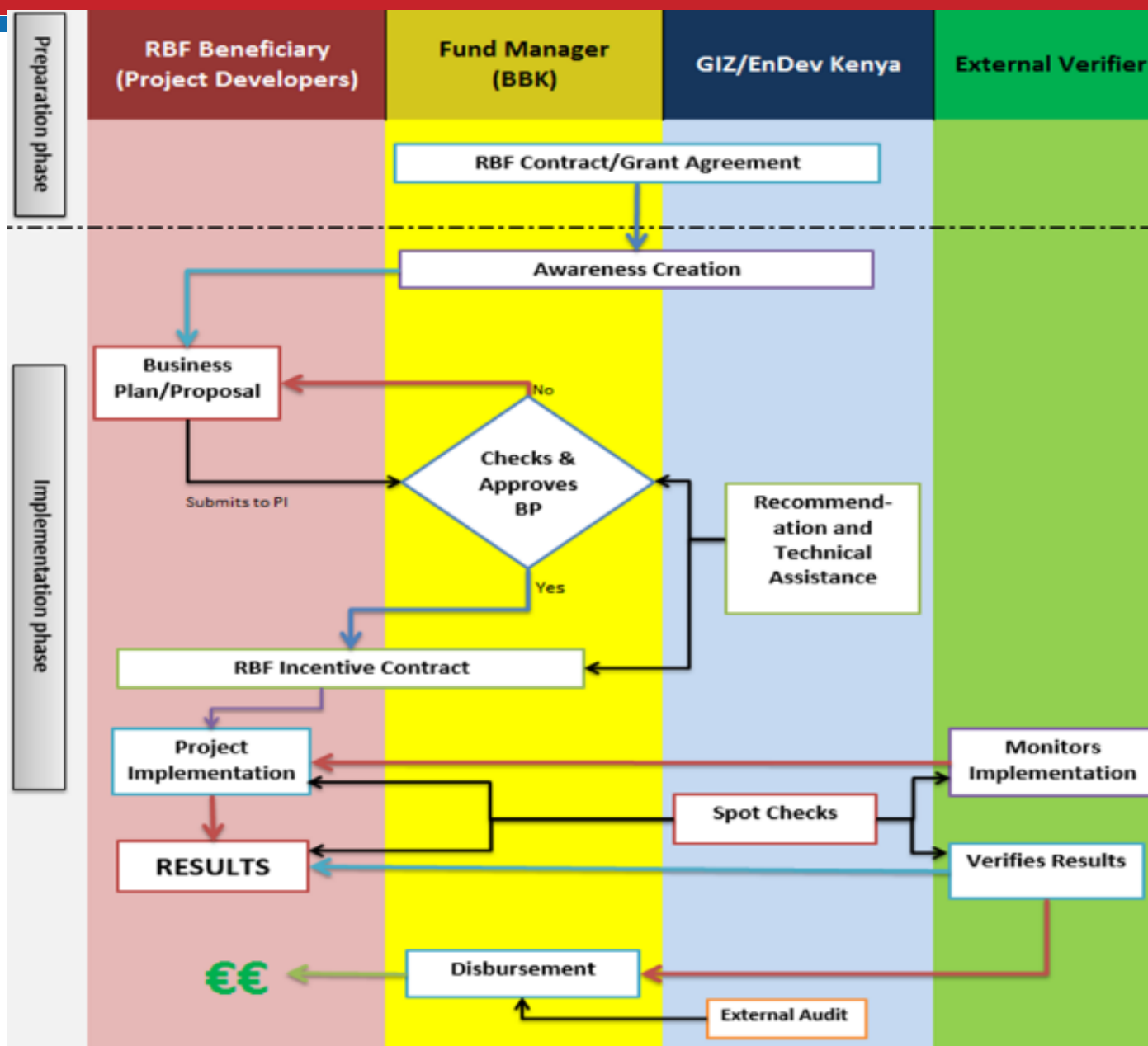
Figure 2 - Panorama view of Kalobeyei host community town. Credit: Renewvia

Mini-Grids Results-Based- Financing (RBF) Facility



Project	Technology	Implemented by	Duration
Market creation for private sector owned and operated off-grid mini-grids	Solar PV -hybrid mini-grids	GIZ/EnDev Kenya and BBK (Absa Kenya)	July 2014 – March 2020

RBF Implementation Structure



Challenges & Opportunities of Electricity Access in Kakuma/Kalobeyei



Power generation system



Power distribution board

Challenges & Opportunities of Electricity Access in Kakuma/Kalobeyei

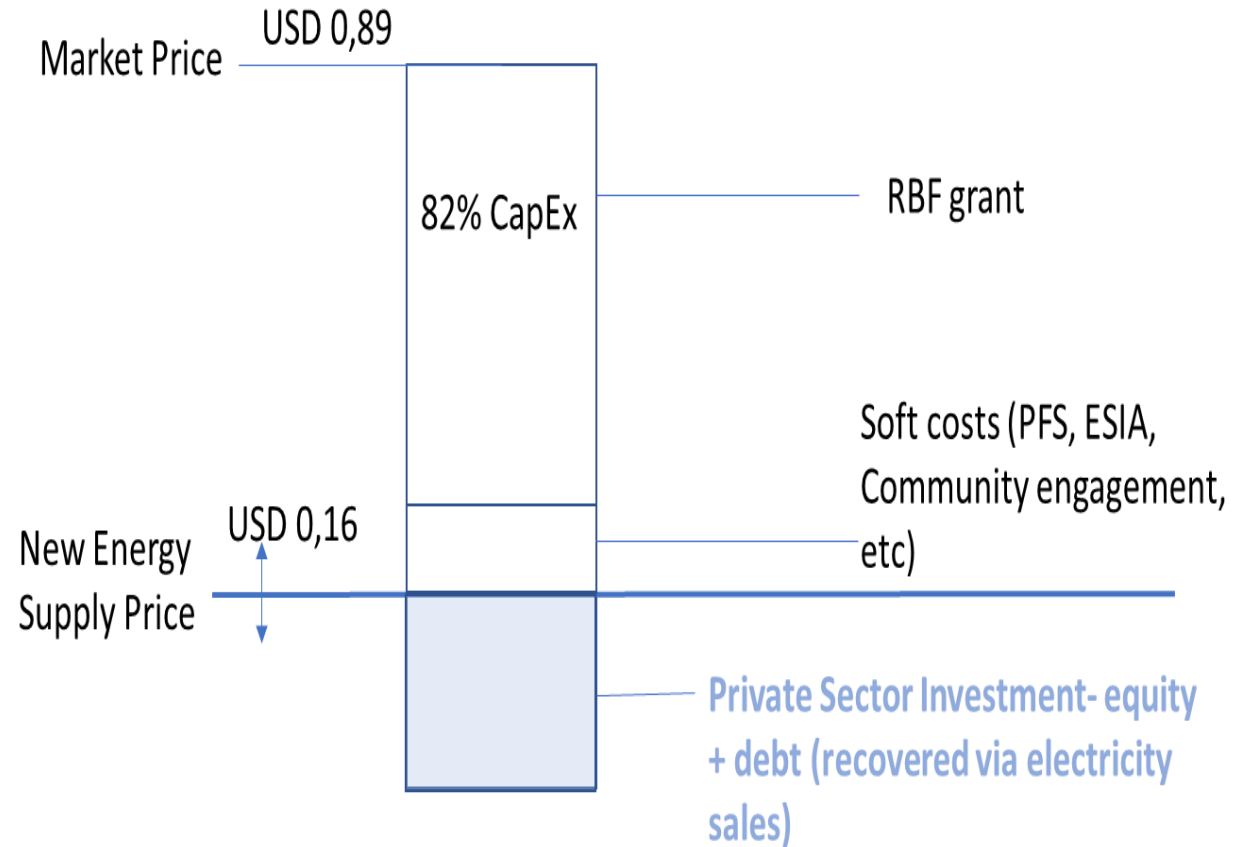


Power distribution network

- **Challenges:** Unregulated, risky and expensive electricity.
- *Opportunity for private sector (also local).*

RBF Incentive Structure (*special for displacement setting*)

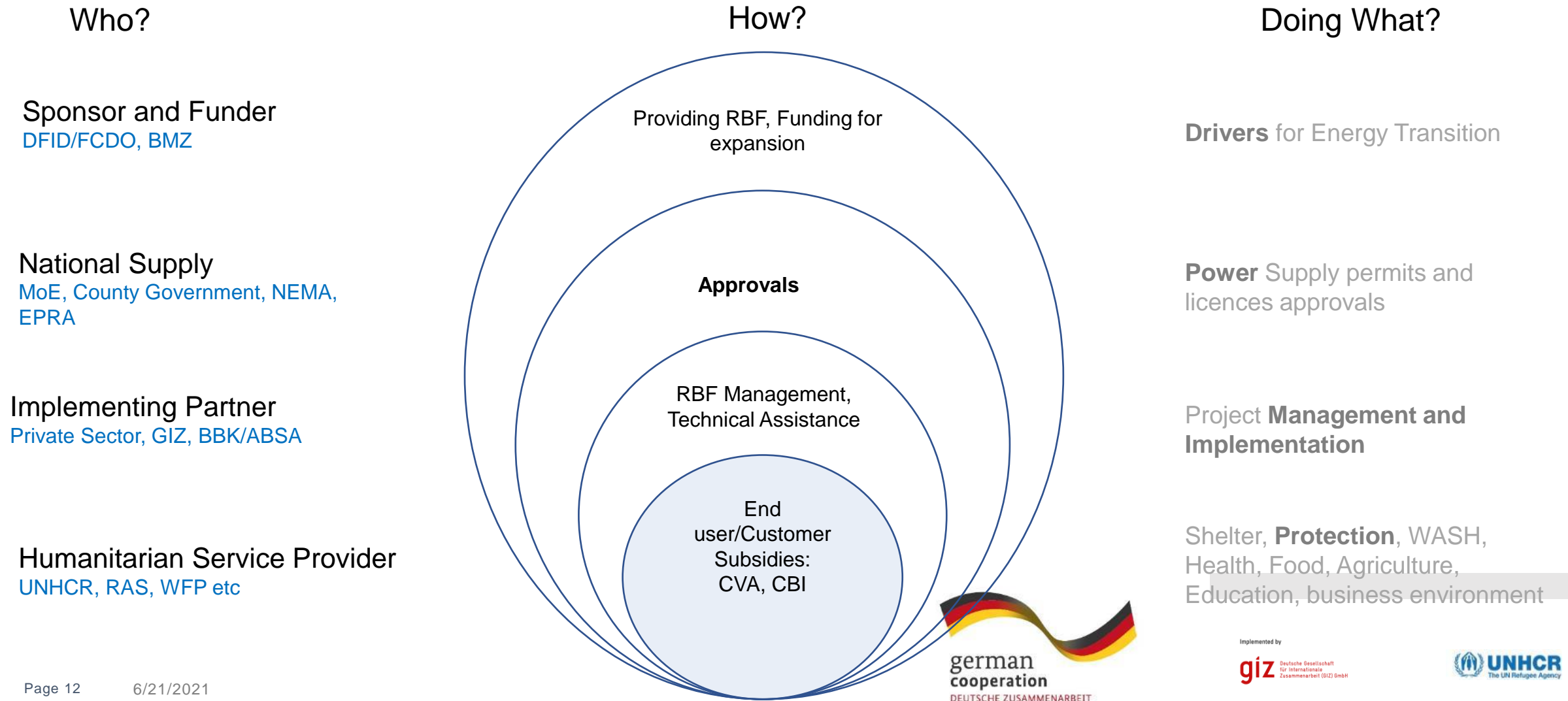
1. Power plant and distribution system commissioning incentive (premium paid on CAPEX) – *30% of total incentives*
 2. Connections made (premium paid per household connected and maintained for at least 3 months) – *70% of total incentives*
- Incentives capped at 50% of project CAPEX; **except for Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement and Host Community town mini-grids - @82% subsidy in order to achieve national utility tariff rates.** [*leave no one behind and do no harm principles*]



Project Implementation Process



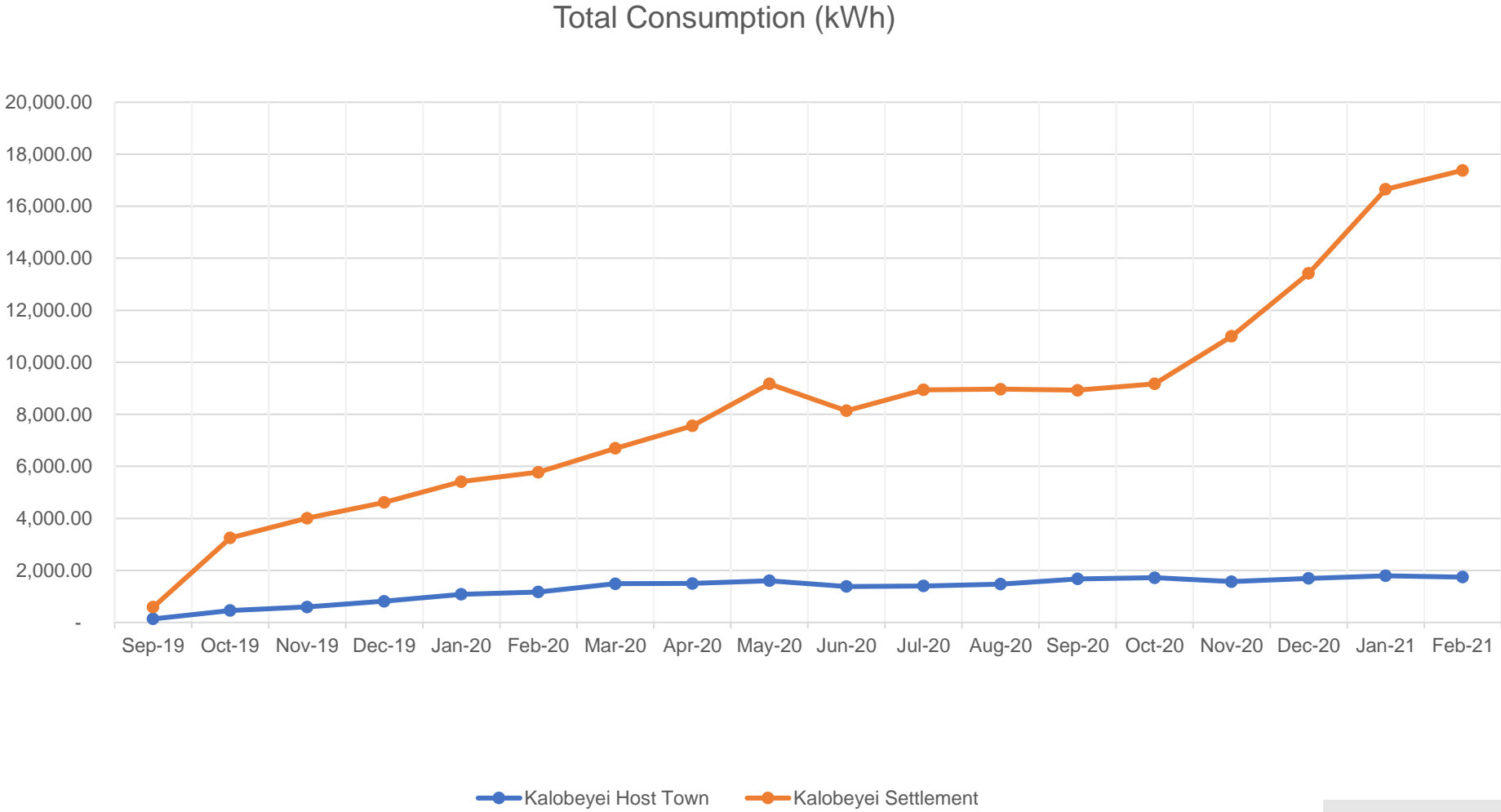
Layers of intervention



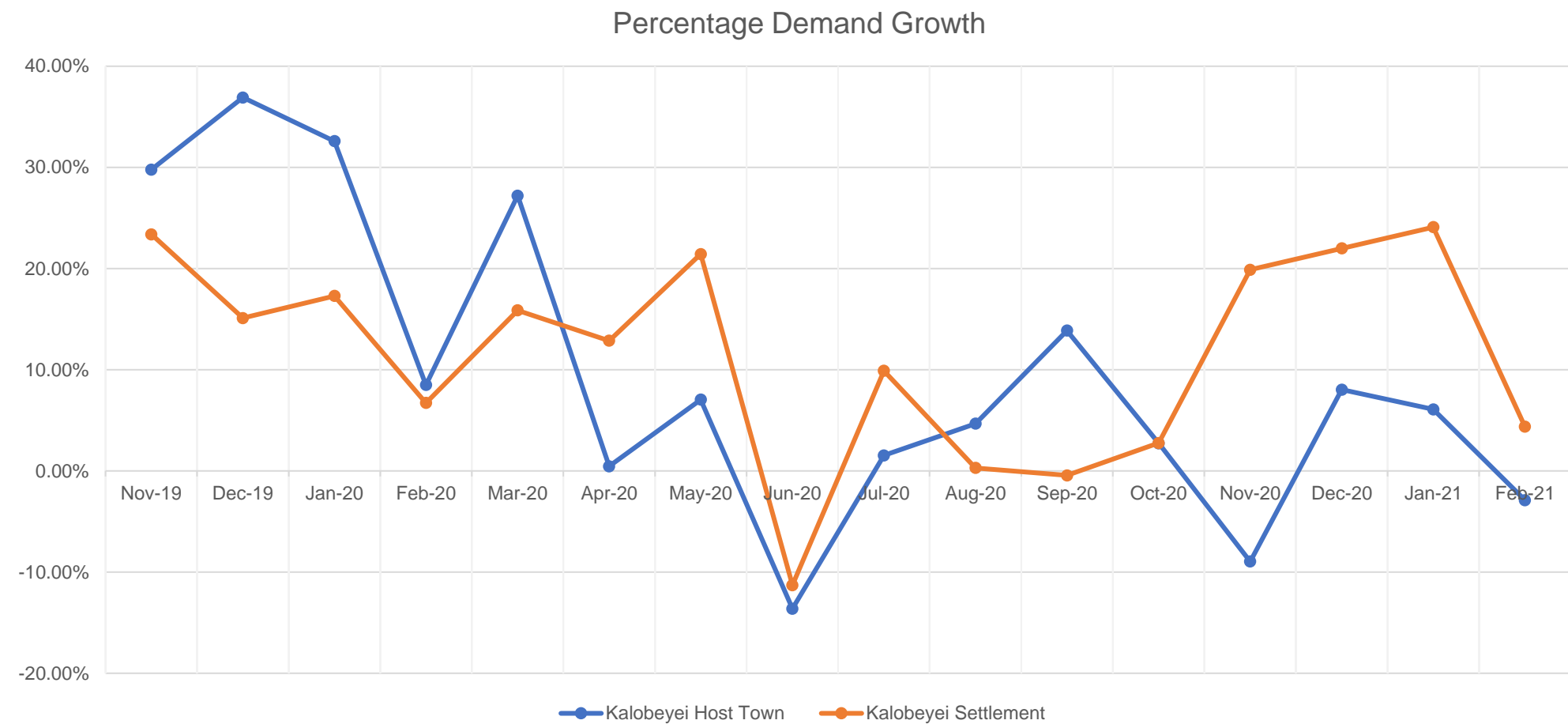
Project Specifications Summary

	Kalobeyei Settlement	Kalobeyei Host Community
Project type	Hybrid Mini-Grid	Hybrid Mini-Grid
Daily production per household	254 Wh	187 Wh
Indicative appliances	Light, Phone, TV	Light, Phone, TV
# hours serviced	24 hours	24 hours
Cooking optional	No	Yes
PUE	Yes, for commercial customers	Yes, for commercial customers
Project Total power supply capacity (Wp)	60 kWp, 100KVA DG, 120kWh batt	20 kWp PV, 10KVA DG, 60kWh batt
# of households supplied	347	97
Connected to the grid (Y/N)	N	N
Hybrid (other connection)	Genset & battery	Genset & battery
Project Cost (USD) per kWp Installed	7,663.45	7,663.45
Monthly USD paid by the beneficiaries for the electricity delivered	Residential 0.16 USD/kWh Business/Institution: 0.20 USD/kWh	Residential 0.16 USD/kWh Business/Institution: 0.20 USD/kWh
Payback period (for the minigrid)	5 years	5 years
Country Implementation	Kenya	Kenya
Rural/Urban	Rural	Rural
Settlement duration and profile	Protracted (6 years)	N/A
Any other relevant information to the specific solution	

Electricity Consumption Patterns

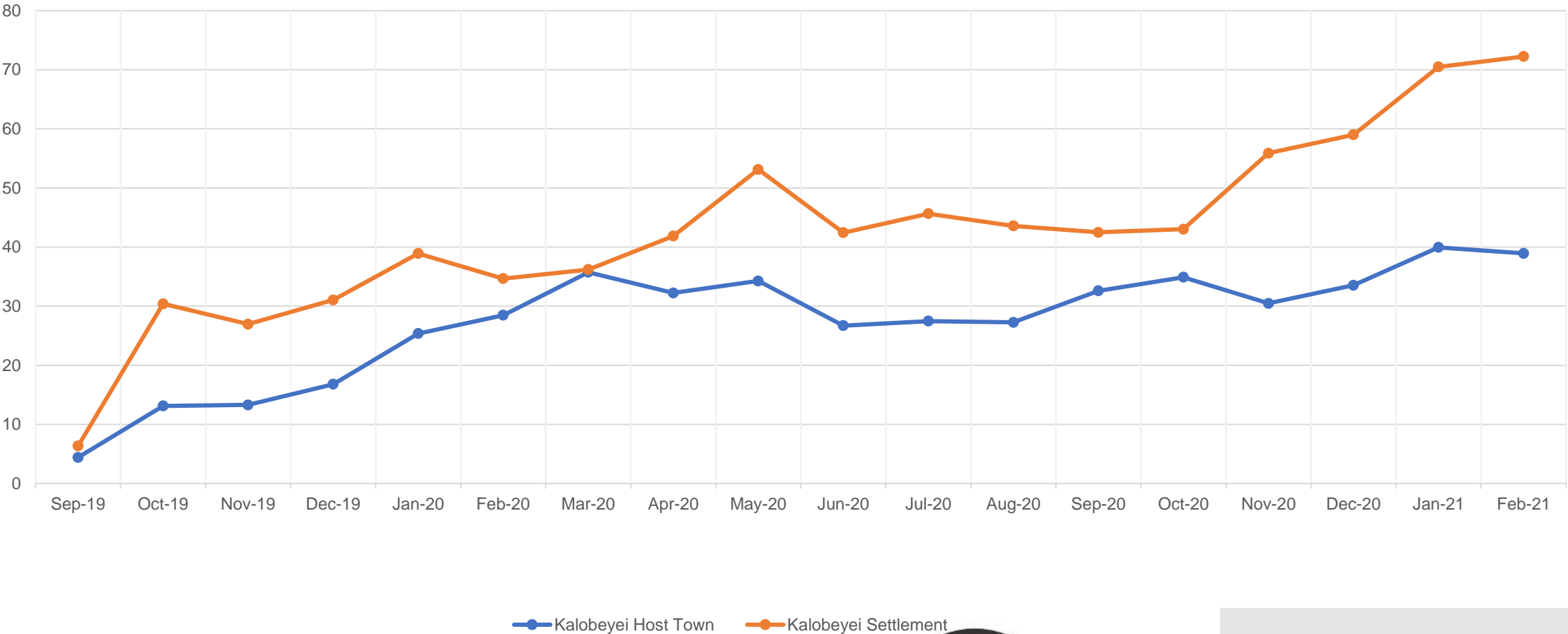


Electricity Consumption Patterns



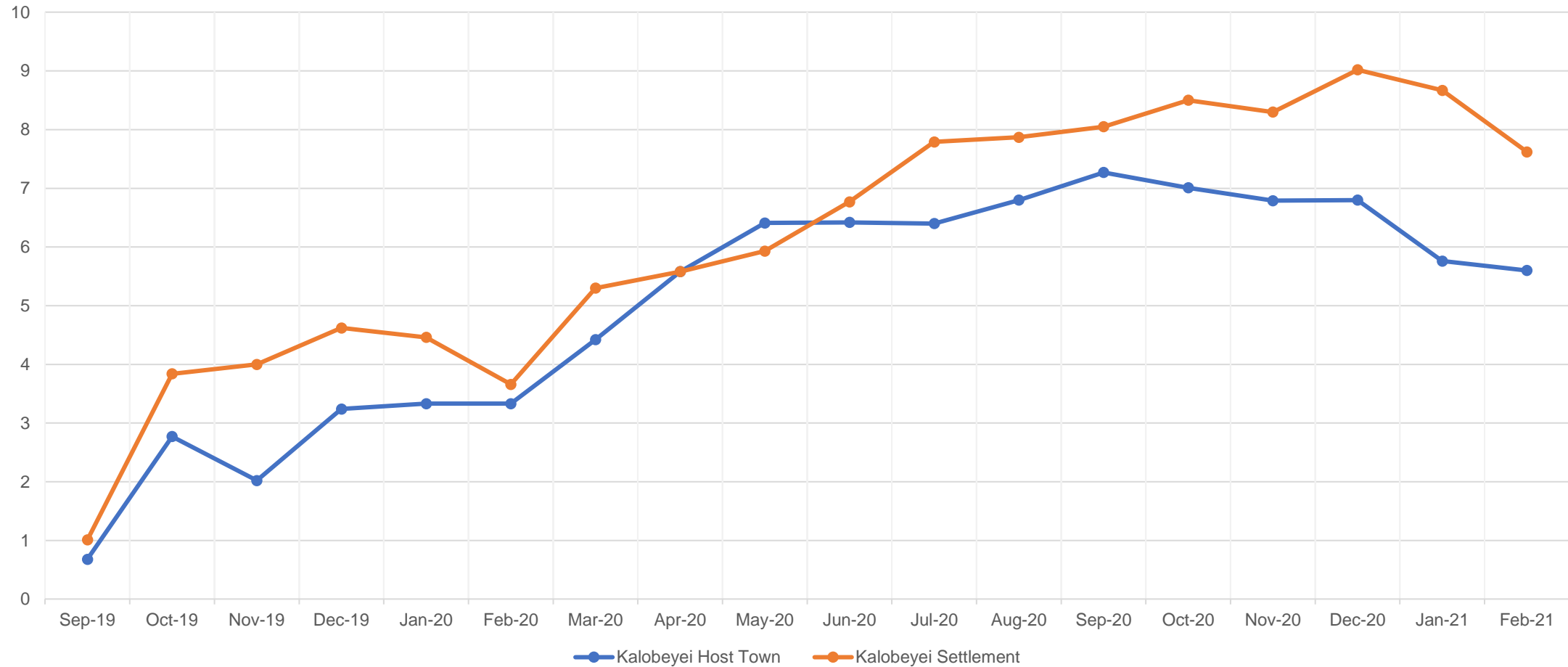
Electricity Consumption Patterns

Average Monthly Consumption (kWh) – Commercial Customers

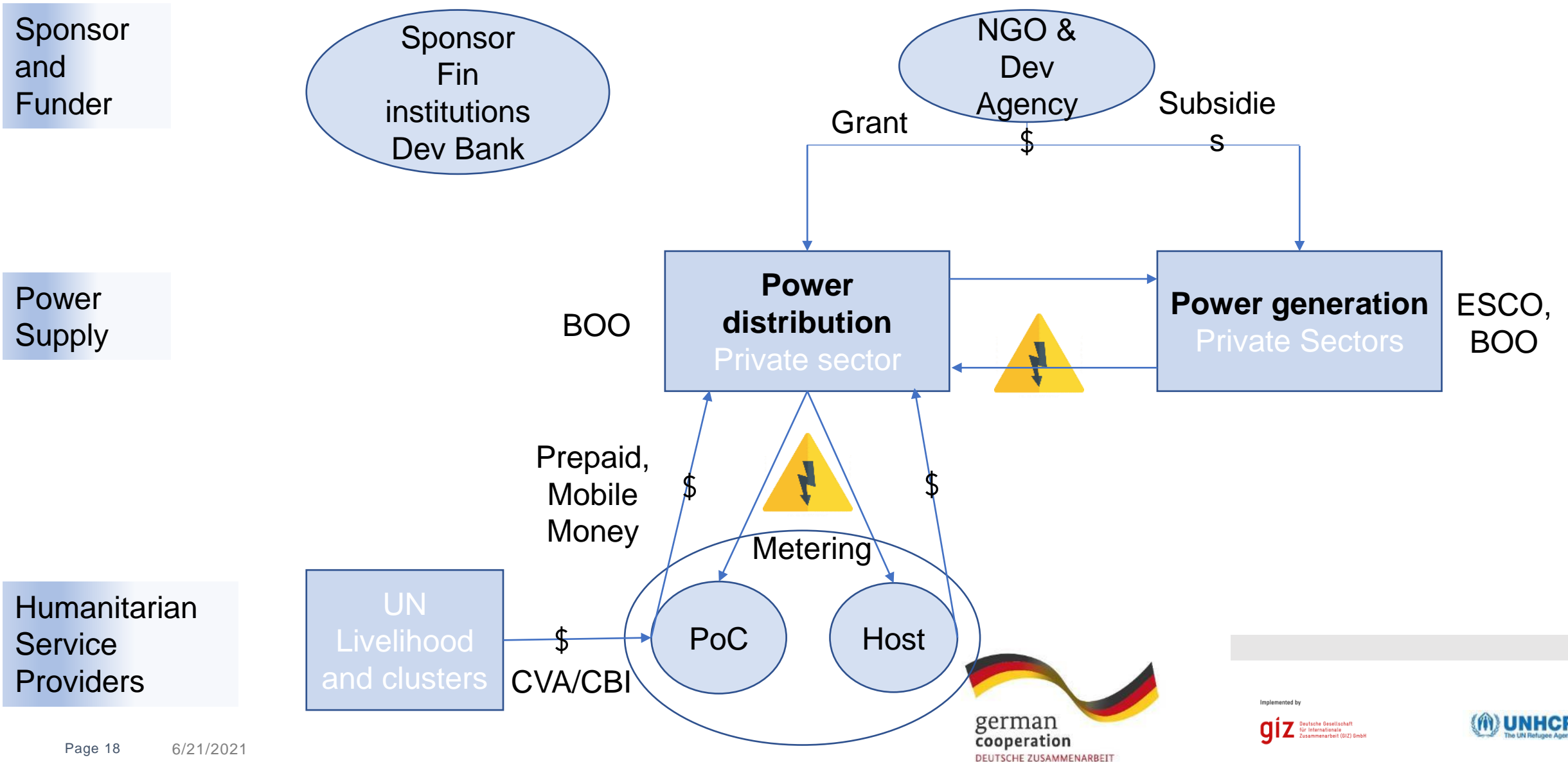


Electricity Consumption Patterns

Average Monthly Consumption (kWh) - Households



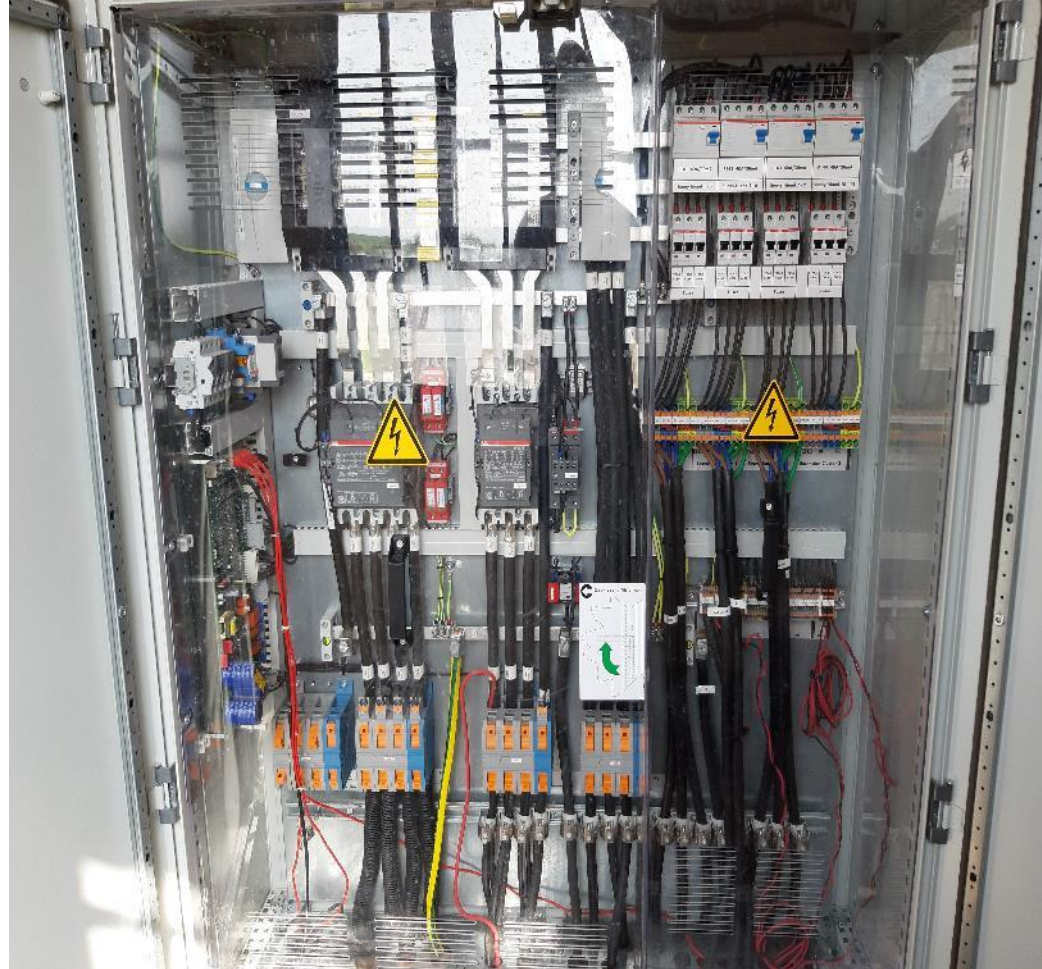
Electricity and Revenue Model



Clean energy transition



Reliable electricity generation & distribution



Safe electricity distribution



Experiences and lessons learned



- Plan how to manage unexpected demand growth while sustaining profitability
- Inclusivity of host and refugee communities to minimize conflicts
- The regulatory framework for development and operation of mini-grids should be flexible and responsive e.g. for tariff adjustments (draft Mini-grid regulations also under review)
- Private sector payback risk guarantee in cases of camp closure.
- To ensure that electricity prices are affordable (LNOB, do-no-harm) sustainable subsidies are required.
- More intensive community engagement and buy-in from the onset will help to counter a recipient mentality among the communities and to identify early on site-specific socio-cultural, logistical and other challenges
- Promote productive use of electricity for sustainability of mini-grids.

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