PROMOTING PRODUCTIVE USES OF ELECTRICITY

A CORNERSTONE OF MINI GRID DEVELOPMENT



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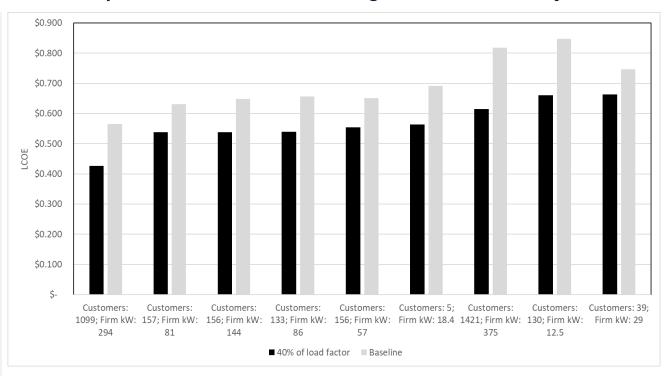
Why is it critical for productive uses to become an integral part of electrification?

Impacts on LCOE with increasing the use of electricity



Maximizing economic and social development benefits

Increasing the financial viability of investments

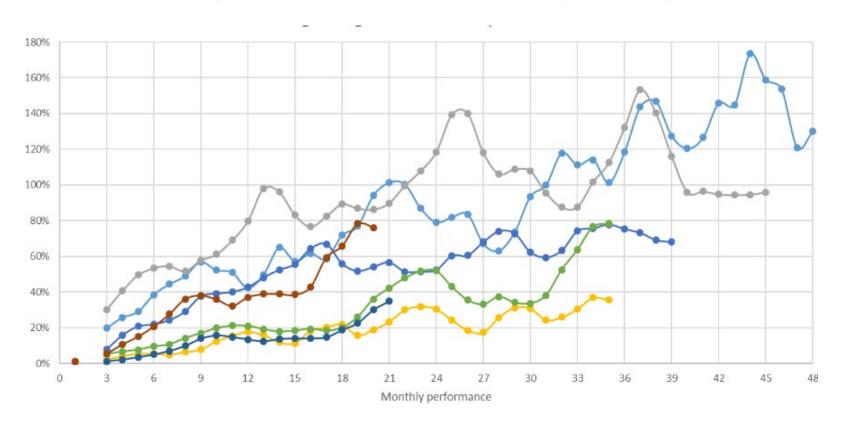


Source: HOMER



However, load uptake does not always happen as expected

Share of expected load achieved by selected mini grids in Bangladesh



Source: IDCOL



Increasing productive energy use uptake is a process, not an event

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Demand stimulation

- Identifying the potential for productive uses of electricity
- Encouraging the adoption of electricity for productive purposes
- Accessing and understanding productive use of appliances
- Providing affordable financing to productive users
- Encouraging entrepreneurship

Technical and commercial implications for operators

- Rethinking the standard ABC model
- Addressing and monitoring demand from productive uses
- Designing an appropriate tariff



Customer awareness campaigns can lead to significant improvements in rate of customer acquisition

Effect of extensive customer awareness campaigns on load uptake in Bangladesh



Source: IDCOL



The equipment adoption process is meaningless if income generating appliances are not compatible, available or affordable

Adding productive electric appliances to the systems is not technically and economically straightforward

Finding the right income generating appliances

Limited knowledge on the compatibility of appliances

Including them into mini grid business models

- End-use financing
- End-use availability and education
- End-use targeting
- Tariff innovation
- Maintenance

A repair shop owner using welding machines and lathes



Source: TechnoHill



The promotion of productive uses of electricity implies a major shift in designing and implementing electrification projects

There is 50 times more financing available to generate electricity than for promoting its consumption in Africa (RMI)

Inclusion of productive uses in electrification planning and government objectives

- Electrification strategies should not view access to electricity as an end in itself
- National electrification strategies and planning should seek a more balanced approach to maximizing development benefits

Leadership from electrification agencies

- Advocate of an enabling policy and regulatory environment
- Interface between mini grid developers and other stakeholders (NGOs, equipment suppliers, financing institutions etc)
- Vehicle to share knowledge and provide financing mechanisms



Moving forward

The promotion of productive uses of electricity in mini grid development is neither straightforward nor organic

It requires:

- Strong multi-stakeholder collaboration
- Driving role of electrification authorities
- High degree of understanding of productive demand and close interactions with end-users
- Availability and affordability of income-generating appliances
- Specific financing mechanisms



Source: Pact/Smart Power Myanmar



Thank you!

Executive Summary of *Mini Grids for Half a Billion*People: Market Outlook and Handbook for Decision

Makers is available for download at:

https://www.esmap.org/mini_grids_for_half_a_billion_people



Demand assessment and end-users' awareness should begin as early as possible in the mini grid development project cycle

- Identification of opportunities for productive uses through two methods: systematic or pragmatic
- Launch of information and marketing campaigns among entrepreneurs in the sectors selected in the identification phase
- Need for change agents to initiate the adoption process of incomegenerating equipment

Organization of workshops to better assess demand in Myanmar



Source: Pact/Smart Power Myanmar



The connection of productive loads has significant implications on mini grid business model and operations

Mitigation of commercial risks by reprioritizing the ABC model and favoring small businesses' income streams

Design of a tariff schedule aligned with end-users' needs

Demand and load management to guarantee high utilization of capacity at the most appropriate time



Expensive electrical appliances and high connection fees can impose a financial burden on productive users

How to provide affordable financing to businesses?

Creating its own financing facility

- Pros: better monitoring of the strategy towards productive uses, control of the type of appliances connected
- Cons: financial burden on balance sheets, diversion from core business
- Example: Jumeme, Tanzania

Relying on third parties

- Pros: expertise in financing SMEs
- Cons: risk adverse, need to tackle financial inclusion issues
- Example: Village electrification committees, Myanmar



Tackling the gender gap at every step of the process

Electricity access can support income earning for women's enterprises

However, women's contributions to productive sectors are often unrecognized

How to assess and address some of the drivers behind the gender gap related to productivity

A woman operating a lobster pond in Myanmar thanks to access to round-theclock electricity



Credit: TechnoHill

