



# ENR-Demos Workshop, Lusaka

## SIGMA: Overview of main findings

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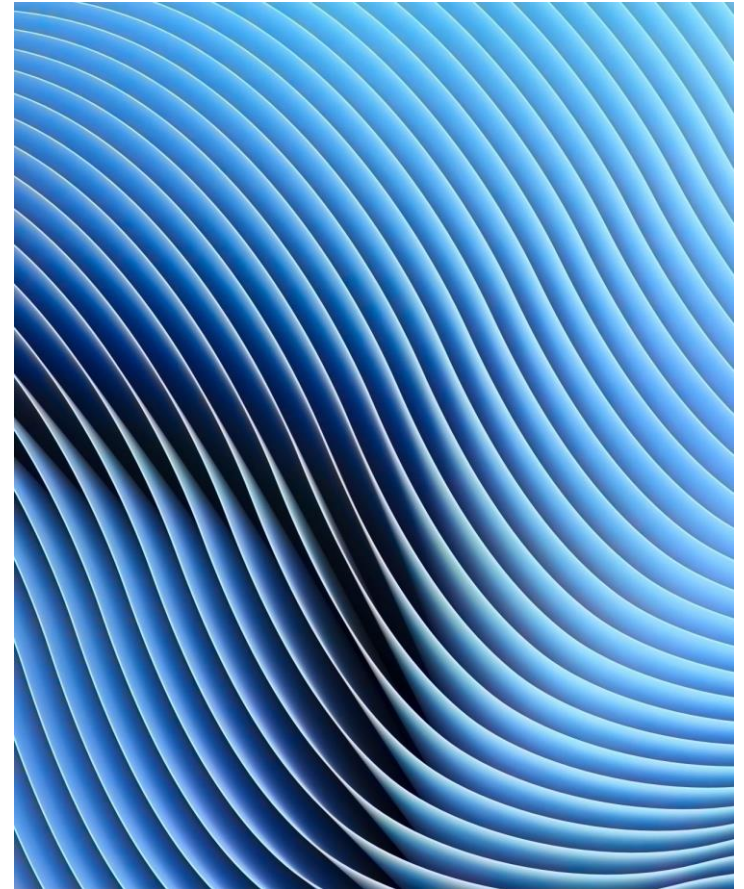


# In this presentation

**Overview**

**Main findings**

**Reflections on the future of mini-  
grids**



# Mini-grids

- Generates electricity locally and distributes via local mini-grids
- Houses, businesses and small-scale activities can be catered to
- More supply, less cost





Some examples from the case study countries

# Project overview

SIGMA – Sustainability, Inclusiveness and Governance of Mini-grids in Africa



Started from March 2020; ending on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2024



Collaborative project

- UK teams – DMU, Surrey, Sussex, IDS, OU and Huddersfield
- International teams – ECREEE, ICEED (Nigeria), CFIA –ISS (Kenya), TaTeDo (Tanzania) and a consultant from Senegal

# Activities undertaken

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Extensive review of literature  
– outcome presented in a webinar on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2022

Mini-grid database– led by ECREEE, data on mini-grids was compiled from available sources

Framework for mini-grid performance and sustainability analysis –

- DEA framework
- Indicator based framework

Fieldwork in Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Senegal – stakeholder interviews, visits to mini-grids

Analysis of country cases

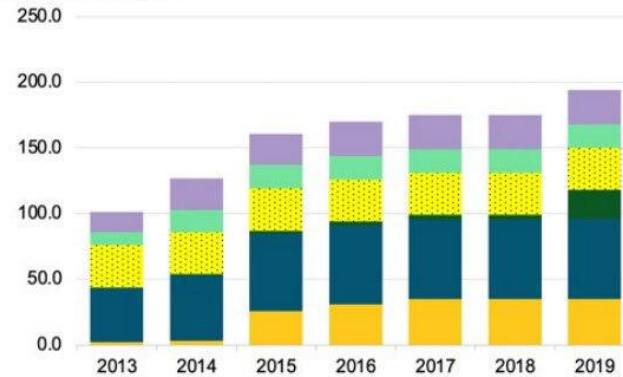
Collaboration, networking and capacity building

Dissemination

# Mini-grids in SIGMA project countries

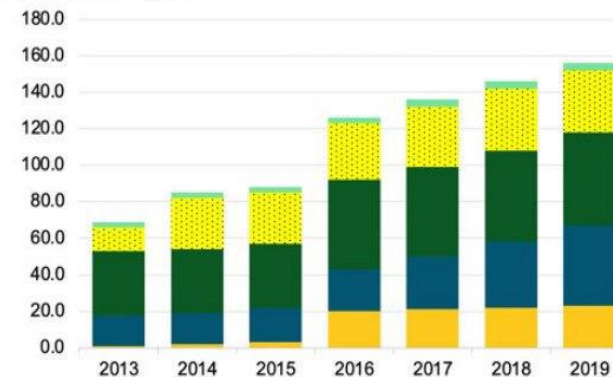
## Tanzania

Number of mini-grids



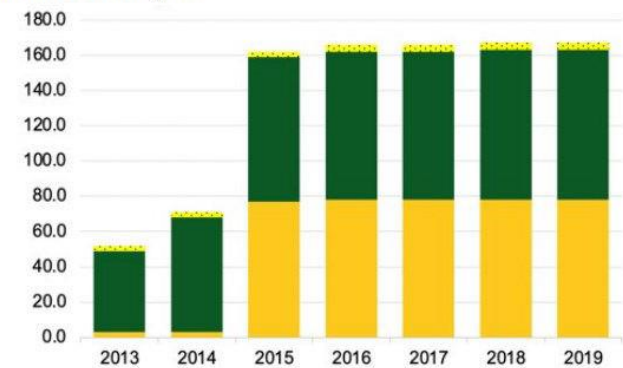
## Kenya

Number of mini-grids



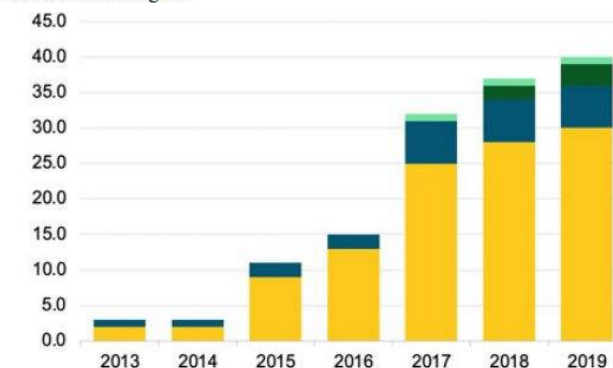
## Senegal

Number of mini-grids



## Nigeria

Number of mini-grids



■ Wind
 ■ Biomass
 ■ Diesel and/or HFO
 ■ Solar hybrid
 ■ Hydro
 ■ Solar
 ■ Other

# Business models

## Nigeria

Private sector dominates, with strong REA support

Commercial viability of isolated mini-grids remains a challenge

Productive use with agri-business linkage

## Kenya

Mainly public sector led with private sector providing engineering services

High reliance on external financing

Attempting alternative load stimulation options: anchor load, appliance financing, productive load

## Tanzania

Private sector dominates  
Anchor load model prevails

Businesses using anchor load models are financially viable but very small power plants are less viable

Affordable financing remains an issue

## Senegal

Mainly public sector driven, with limited private participation

DFIs played a significant role

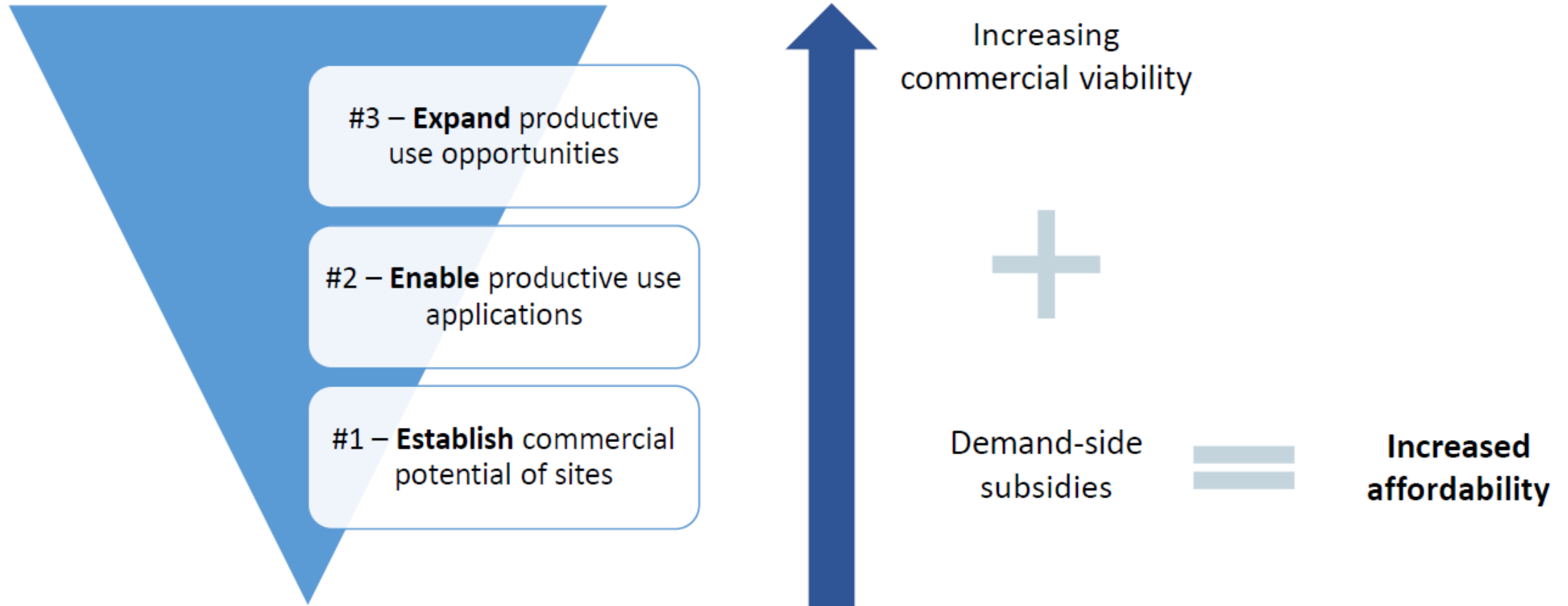
Tariff issues prevail



# Beneficiaries

- Domestic users: Lighting, small appliances, entertainment and communication
  - Productive use: small businesses, forward and backward linkages with agriculture
  - Powering social institutions: schools, health centres, religious centres, and community centres
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- Local communities are often excluded from decision-making
  - Local knowledge of energy matters is a hindrance to community participation
  - Opportunity for reframing the inclusiveness and sustainability agenda

# Redefining inclusiveness



# Drivers and barriers to mini-grids in the region

- Drivers

- Energy for All ambitions – SDG 7
- Global climate change initiatives towards a low-carbon transition
- Rapidly falling technology costs, particularly for solar PV
- New opportunities to support sustainable development through mini-grids

- Barriers

- Lack of technical skills and capabilities
- Access to affordable finance by local developers
- Cost recovery and tariff issues for remote locations
- Local politics create financial risks
- Regulation on participation is underdeveloped
- Lack of alignment between national regulation and local needs

# Institutional arrangements

## Nigeria

- Mini-grid regulation offers a predictable environment
- The portfolio approach may unlock the larger investment potential

## Kenya

- Strong regulatory environment – supported by act and regulations
- Lack of transparency, coordination issues and local politics are issues

## Tanzania

- Comprehensive regulatory framework
- Suitable tariff policies

## Senegal

- Early mover in this area with strong regulation and policies
- But attracted little private investment
- Complex overlapping structure

# Insights from the project

Limited technical sustainability – short-term focus;  
Long-term perspective missing;

Inclusiveness not well observed;  
Wider socio-economic benefits have not reached all equally;

Business viability is hardly demonstrated;

User satisfaction remains questionable.

# Thank you for your attention

Any queries?

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