



7th Annual Low Carbon Energy for Development Network Conference

Decentralized Energy Planning: Experience from Nepal

Satish Gautam National Programme Manager Alternative Energy Promotion Centre/ Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood Nepal 30th May 2018

Presentation Outline

- Introduction to Nepal
- Renewable Energy in Constitution
- Responsibilities of Local Government
- Municipal Energy Plan (MEP)
- Current Progress in MEP
- Method for Measuring Capacity for MEP
- Institutional Reformation at Federal, Provincial and Local Level

Y FOR DEVELOPM

• Way Forward

7th Annual LCEDN Conference, Loughborough University

INTRODUCTION TO NEPAL

- Nepal (Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal)
- Population: 29 Million
- Area: **147,181 km²**
- Human Development Index
 - 144th in the World

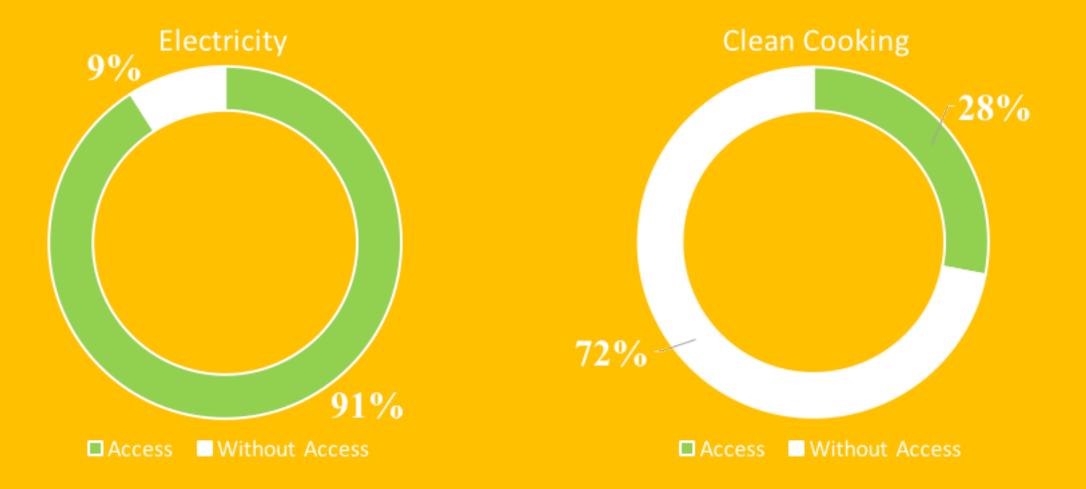


NEW GEO-POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF NEPAL

- Constitution was announced in 2015 and the Country was divided into
 - Federal Government
 - Provincial Government (7)
 - Local Government (753) Provind
- Local Government
 - Metro (6)
 - Sub-Metro (11)
 - Municipality (276)
 - Rural Municipality (460)



ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY and CLEAN COOKING

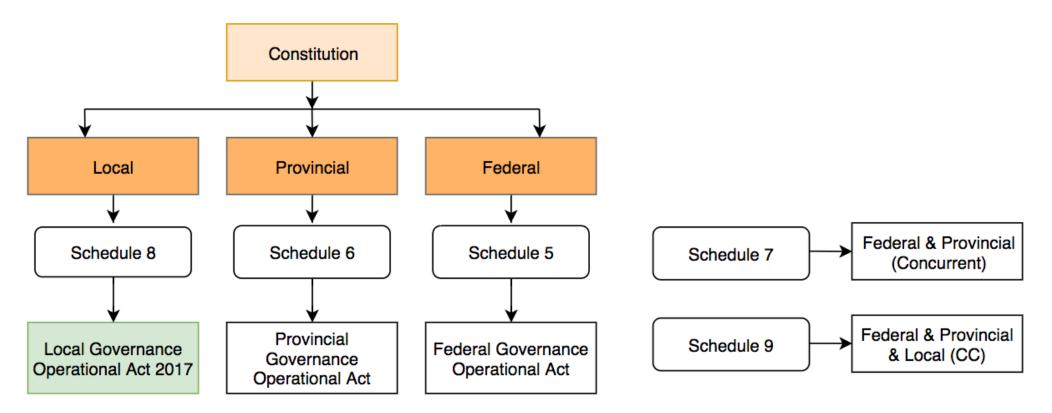


Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 2014

Renewable Energy in The Constitution

"The state shall pursue a policy of developing and producing **renewable energy**, ensuring cheap, easily available and dependable supply of energy, and making an appropriate use of it to meet the basic needs of the citizens."

- 51. Policies of the State (g)(3) Policy Regarding the Conservation, Management and Use of Natural Resources, The Constitution of Nepal



Local Level Power-Schedule 8











Alternative

Energy

FM Station 100 Watts

Basic Health Irrigation & Sanitation

Hydropower **1 MW**

Local Taxes

Tariff Fixation

Local Service

Disaster Management Management

Planning & Projects









Guideline Certification Standard & Templates Technology Identification **Pilot Project** Capacity Development Research & **Publication** PUBLICATIONS Support to

RE Finance

Tasks at Local Level

Planning & Policy

- Ward and Municipal
 <u>Energy Plan</u>
- Tariff Fixation and <u>Lifeline</u> <u>Tariff</u>
- Local Incentive Mechanism
- <u>Awareness</u> Plans and Programs
- Identification of Partners
- <u>Guarantees and Insurance</u> for Projects
- Alignment of Provincial and Federal Plans, Commitments and Strategies

Technical

- Identify- <u>Needs</u>, Institutions, Resources
- Implement <u>Best Available</u> <u>Technology</u> and <u>Implement</u> <u>Projects</u>
- Generate Data and Report
- Support Project and Developers

Registration

- Registration and Approvals
- Compliance Check and Verification with Central Database

Training

- Prioritization and Demand of Need
- Training to Local Level Planners, Engineers, Technicians and Service Providers
- Training on <u>O&M</u>, <u>After Service</u>, etc
- Market Linkages and PEUs
- Training on Technology, Health and Sanitation

Finance

- <u>Investment</u>,
 <u>Financial Closure</u>
 <u>and Procurement</u>
- Monitoring and Audit
- Facilitate fund to establish dedicated energy funds

Collaboration

- Follow risk reduction and conflict resolution strategies
- Involve
 <u>community</u>
 during planning
 and decision
 making

Database

- Collection, Analysis, Storage and Reporting of Local Level Data
- Database of Local Level Projects, Budget and Activities

MUNICIPAL ENERGY PLAN

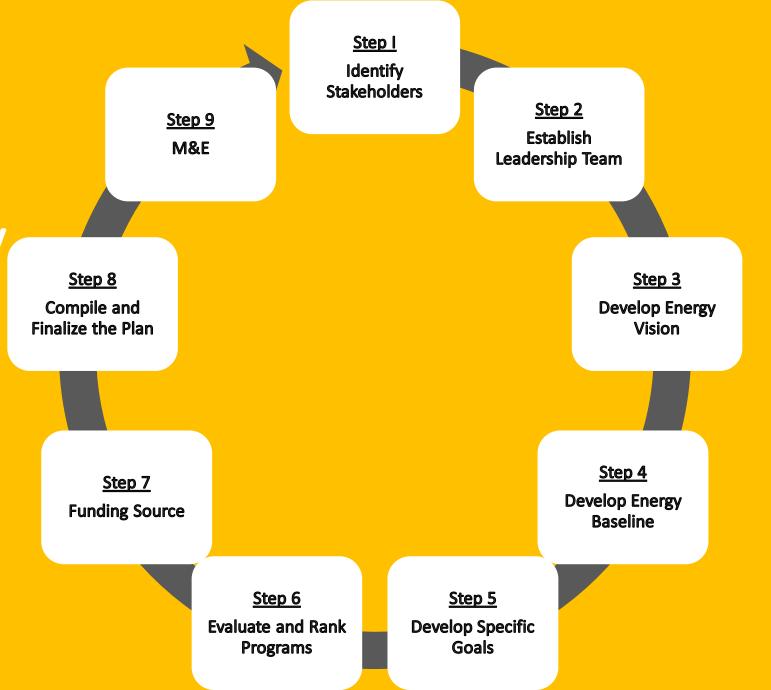
• 9 Steps Energy Planning Process

- Detailed Process for Ward & Rural/Municipality level
- Tier-3 Level Approach for Electrification & Clean Cooking
- GIS and Best Available Technology (BAT) integrated software
- Advanced Level Energy Survey Tool

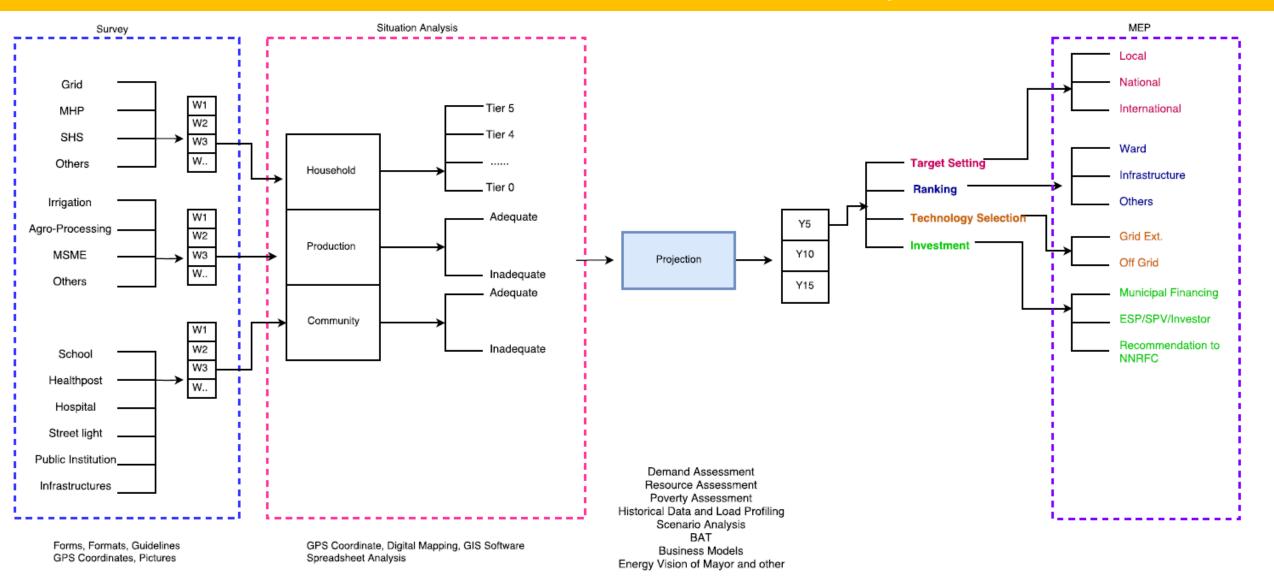
Current Activities

- Palungtar Municipality, Mahankal Rural Municipality
- Replication in 12 +16 Rural Municipalities

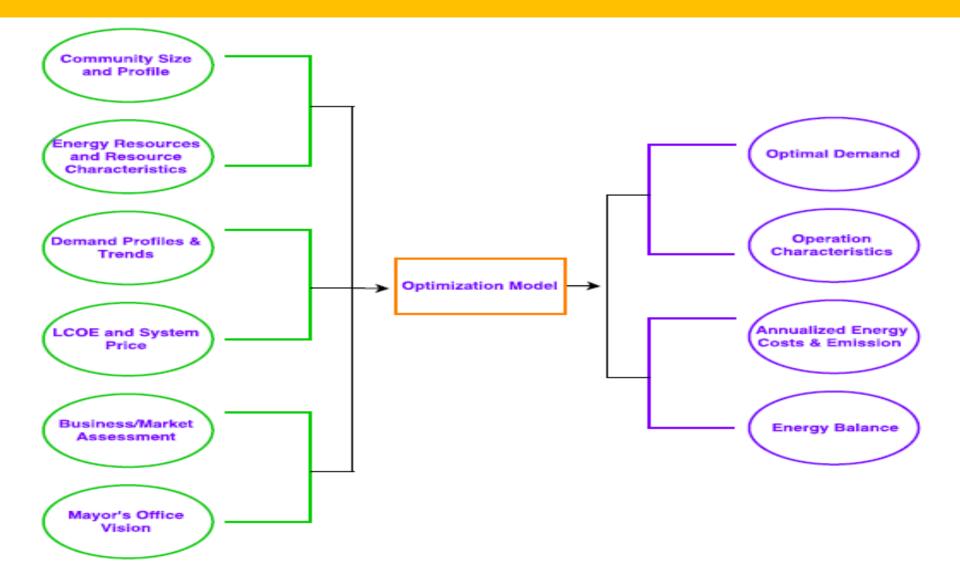
9 Step Municipal Energy Planning-Guideline



MEP PROCESS FLOW (Step-4)

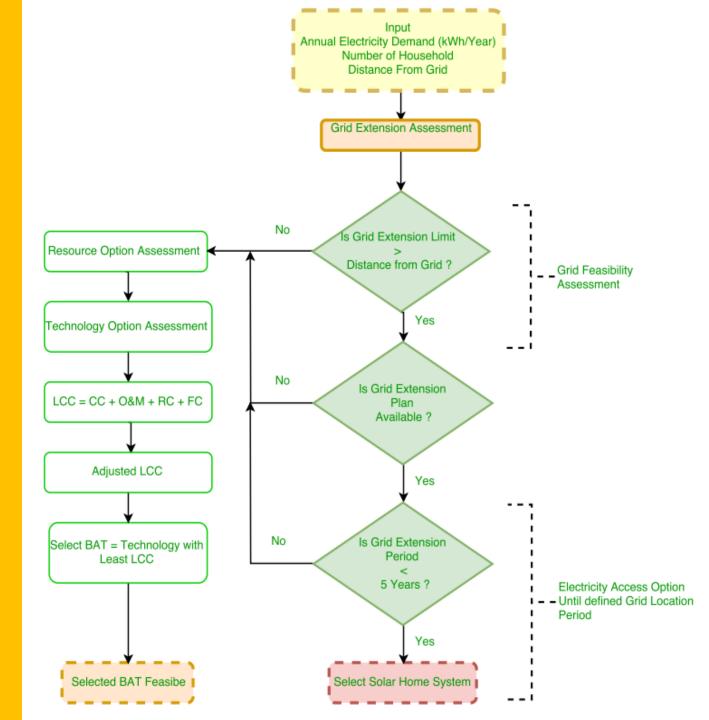


OPTIMIZATION APPROACH

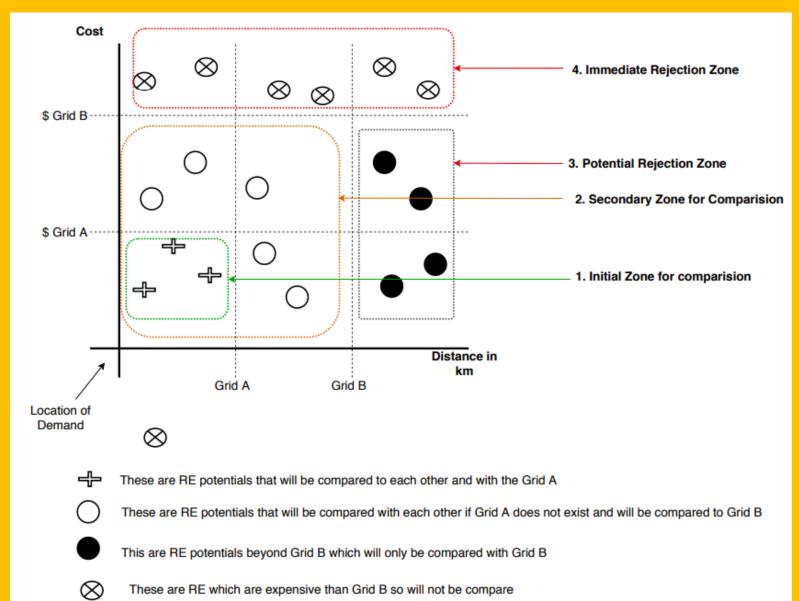


Assessment through: Best Available Technology

- Best Available Technology (BAT)
 identifies renewable energy technology
 primarily based on Least-Cost Option
- BAT uses
 - Life Cycle Cost (LCC)
 - Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE)

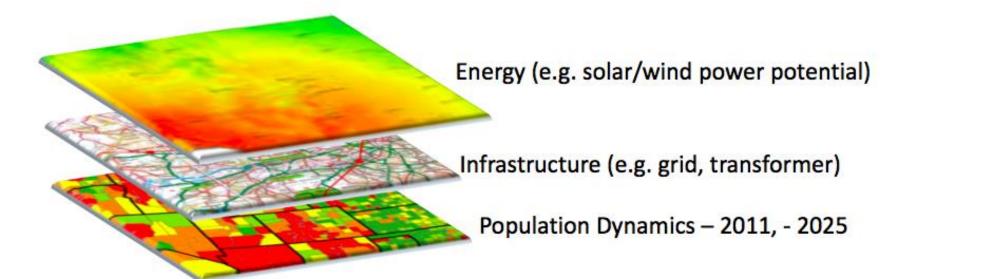


Assessment through: Best Available Technology (Concept of Exclusion)

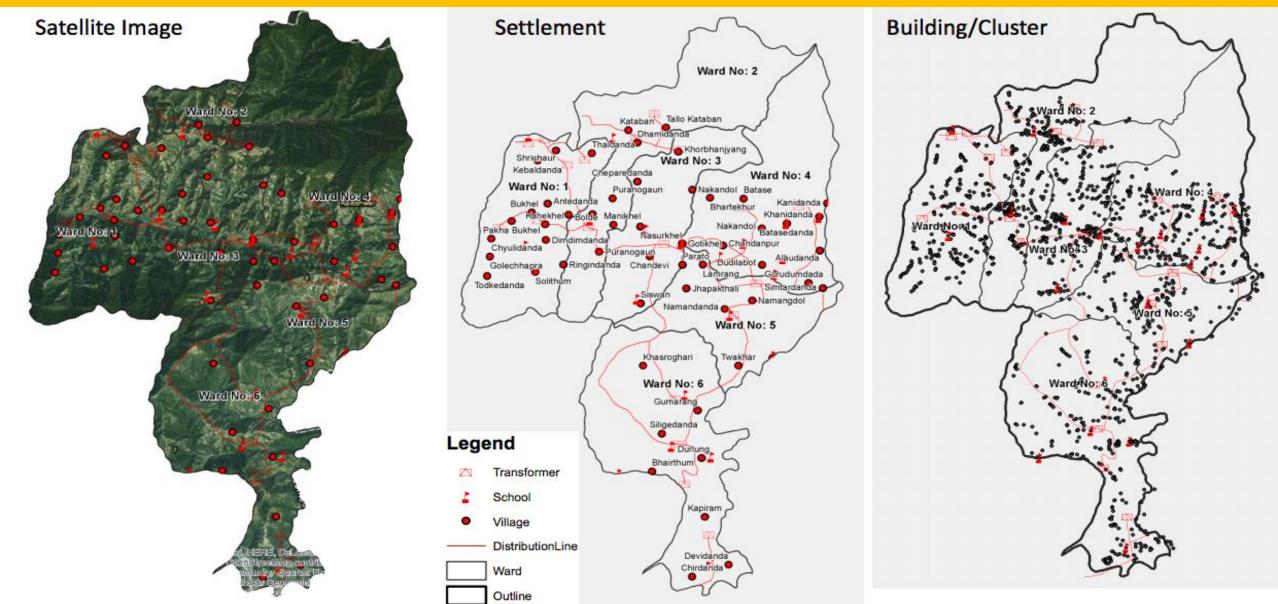


GIS Based Approach

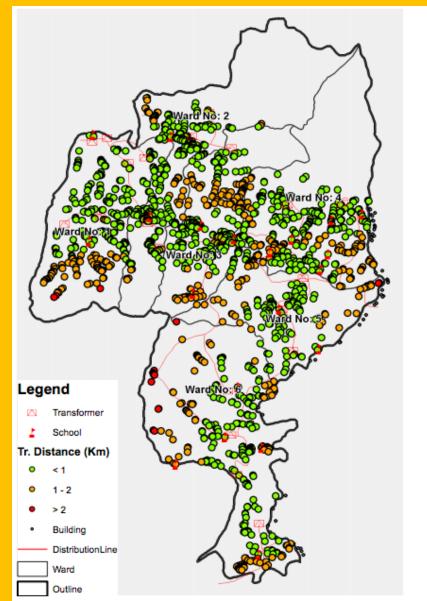
- Grid lines
- Location of transformers
- Household or cluster distance to transformer
- Calculation of Life Cycle Cost (LCC)

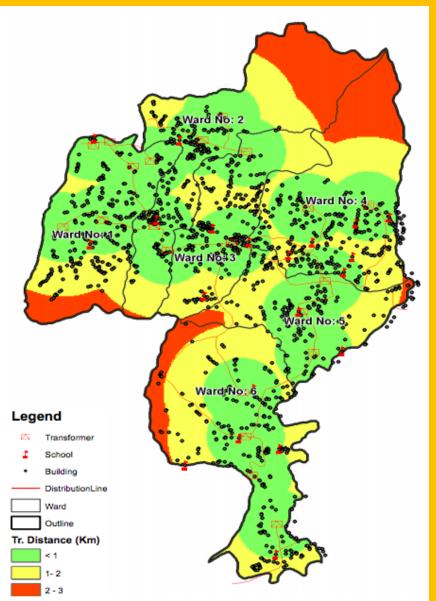


EXAMPLE AND RESULTS: MAHANKAL MUNICIPALITY

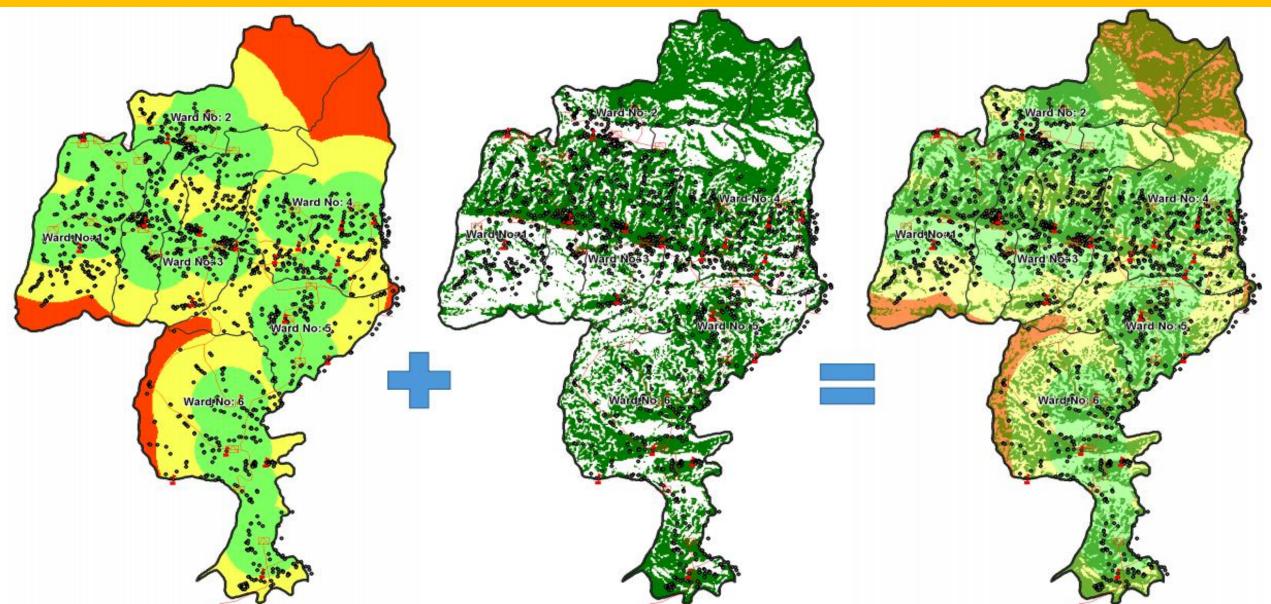


Result: MAHANKAL MUNICIPALITY

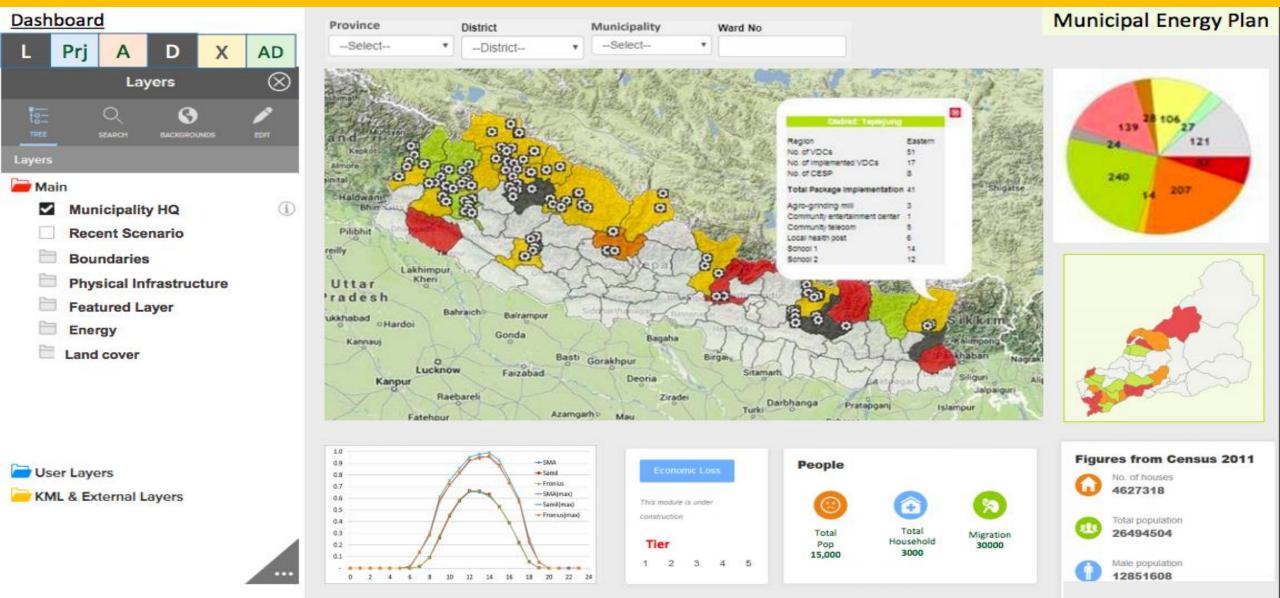




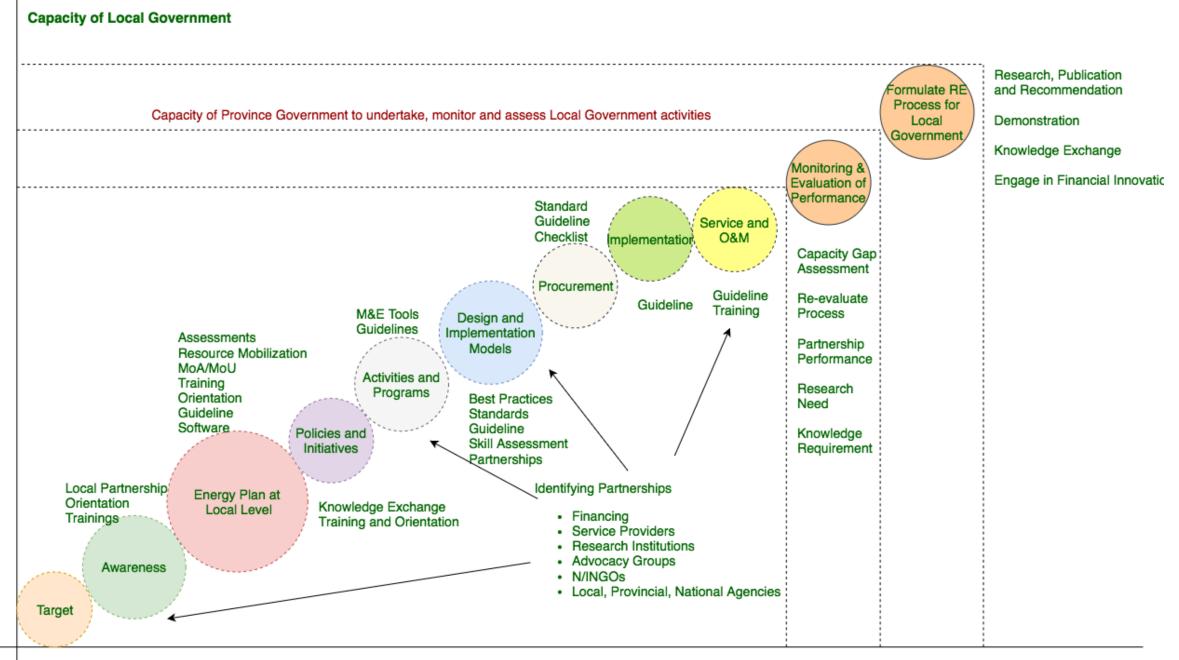
Result: GRID + SOLAR



Result: USER DASHBOARD for MUNICIPALITY

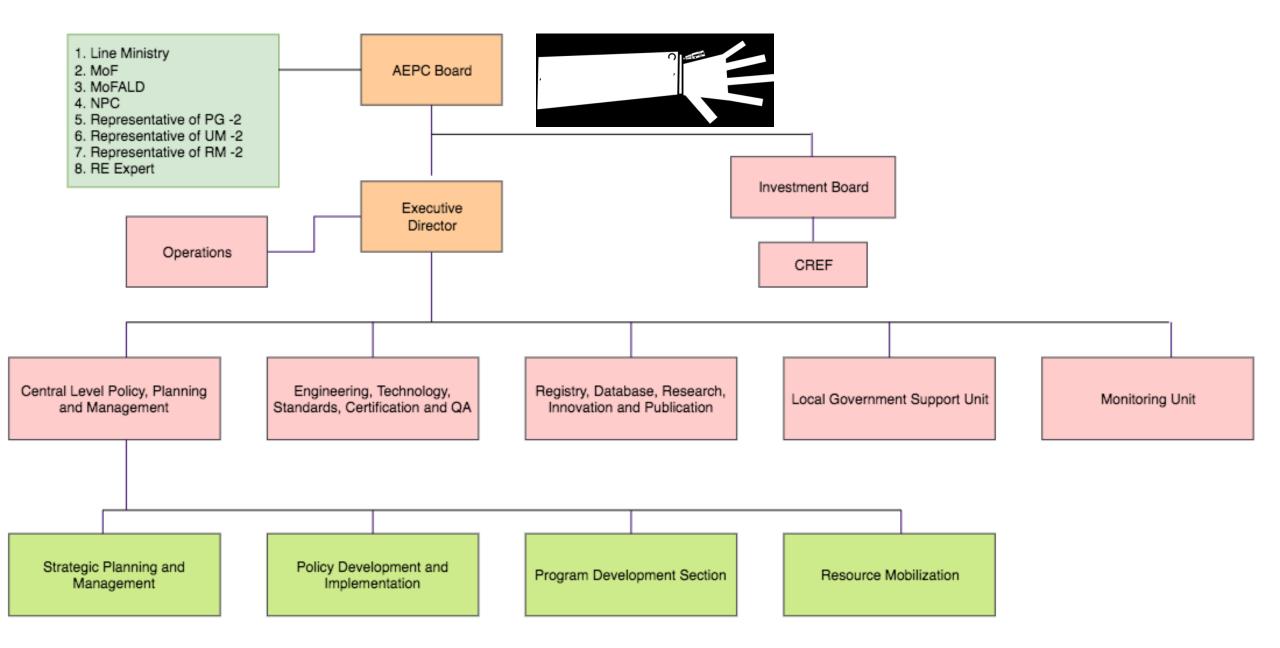


Measure of Capacity Development for MEP

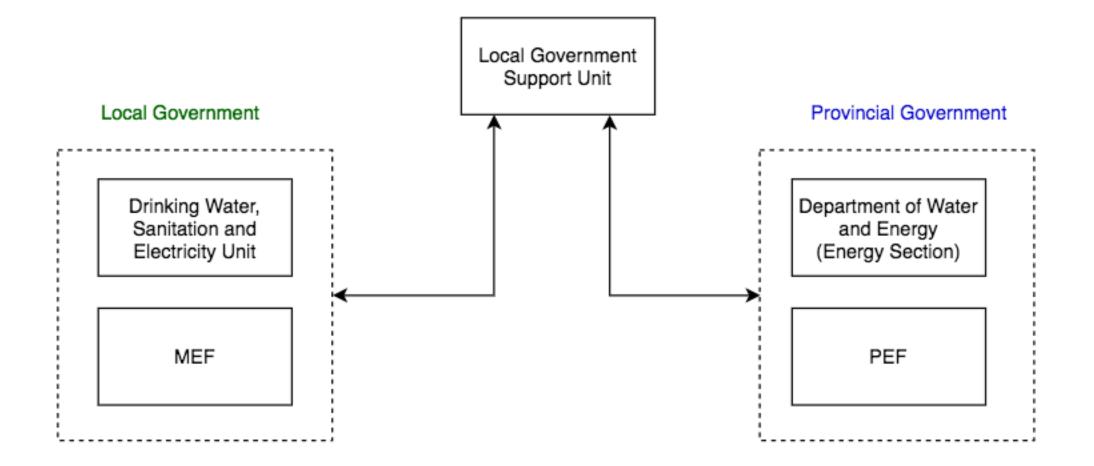


Indicate Expected Performance of Local Government Identify Indicators

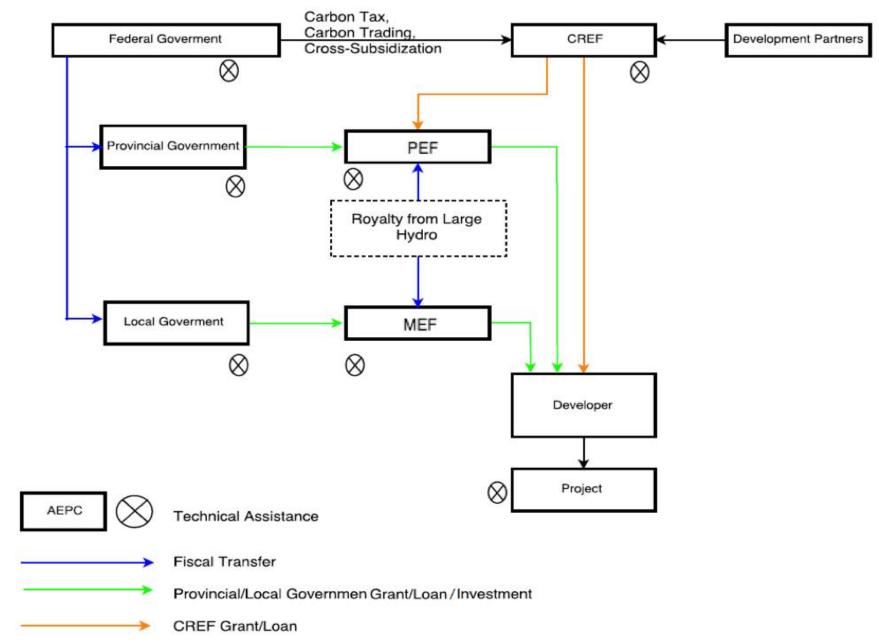
Institutional Reform to Provide These Support



A Strong Local Government Support Unit



A Strong Financial Arrangement As Well





Thank You

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