



**KenGen**

# **Hurdles To Financing Geothermal Development In Argeo Countries, With Special Focus On Kenya**

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**By  
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## General Barriers

- Most of the projects are developed, at least in the initial stages, by Government agencies
- Initial work undertaken as part of a country-wide exploration programme:
  - ➔ Lack of technical capacity - human and equipment
  - ➔ Priority give to Hydro projects
  - ➔ Lack of information and promotion of geothermal

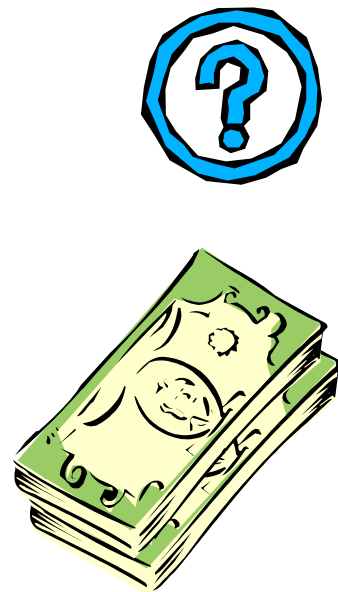
## General Barriers.....

- ➔ Lack of Political Will
- ➔ Lack of supporting policies, regulatory frameworks
- ➔ Bureaucratic delays (budget controls)
- ➔ Lack of funding due to upfront high cost of drilling

# Main Barrier



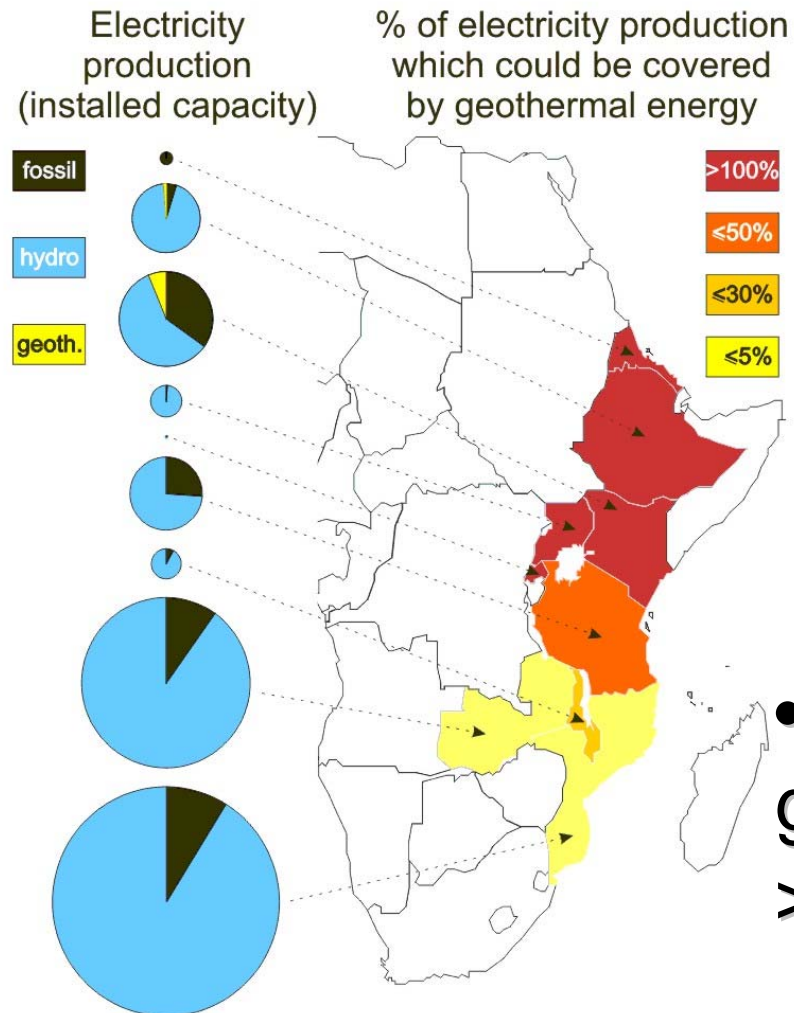
Where is the



# Energy Situation in ARGeo Countries



- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Uganda

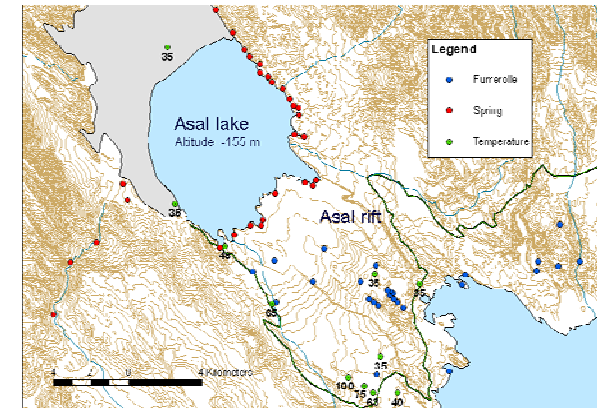


• Potential to generate >10,000 MW

# Djibouti



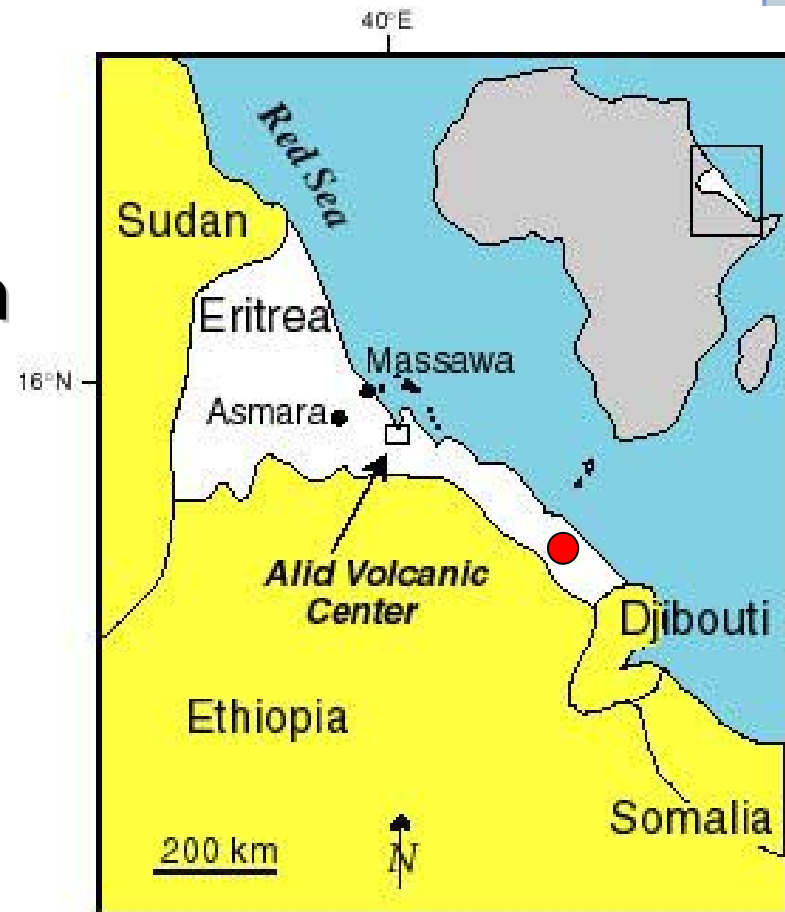
- > Exploratory wells drilled in Assal
- High temperature system
- High salinity of fluids and lack of funds
- Resource development delayed
- Estimates of resource: 230 - 860 MW



# Eritrea



- > Priority given to the Alid Volcanic prospect
- Inferred temperature system of 250°C
- More geo-scientific studies underway
- Resource assessment delayed due lack of funds



# Ethiopia



>Resources located in Lakes District, Central Afar, Southern Afar and in the Danakil Depression.

➤ Estimates > 1,000 MW

➤ A 7.2 MWe net capacity pilot plant was installed in Aluto Langano in 1999 – problems occurred

➤ Exploratory drilling at Tendaho

➤ Funding and political will lacking





# Uganda



> Focused on Buranga, Katwe and Kibiro in W/rift

➤ No drilling yet

➤ UNDP, OPEC, Icelandic government, Germany assisted with geo-scientific studies

➤ Data still insufficient to negotiate binding power purchase arrangements

➤ Funding and political will lacking



# Tanzania



> Surveys done country-wide

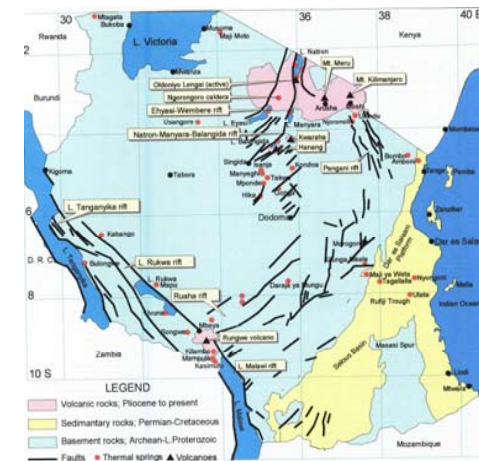
➤ Two potential areas: Arusha and Mbeya

➤ Over concentration on hydro and gas

➤ Lack of policy and regulatory framework

➤ Lack of technical expertise, funding, political will

➤ No drilling yet



# Zambia



- > Surveys done on anomalous hot areas
  - Focused on two potential target areas: Kapisya and Chinyunyu
  - Shallow wells drilled at Kapisya and a pilot plant of 200 kW installed
  - Plans underway to develop Chinyunyu resort
  - Lack of policy and regulatory framework
  - Lack of technical expertise and funds

# What next?



- **Lack of policy**
- **Lack of funds**
- **Lack of political will**
- **Lack of expertise**



## Kenya's Experience



Kenya was the first African country to use geothermal energy for **electric power generation** and **direct uses**

Both public and private sectors are involved in its development



## Direct uses....Green houses

Green houses  
using  
geothermal  
heat



## Direct uses.... Tourist attraction



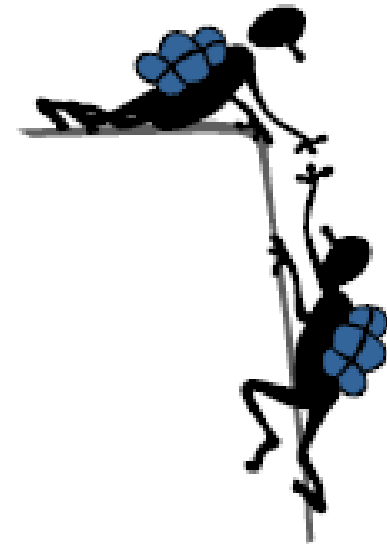
Spectacular hot springs at Kapedo, near to Silali volcano



## Barriers in geothermal energy development in Kenya



- ➔ Large upfront investment in exploration, appraisal and production drilling
- ➔ Commercial Risks
- ➔ Technological Constraints
- ➔ Legislative Framework – been addressed





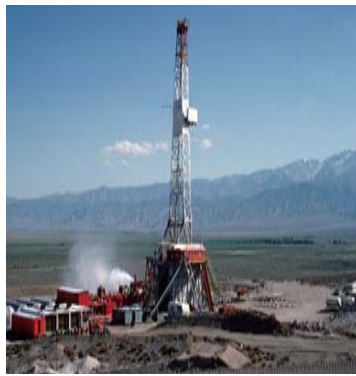


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## Stages in Geothermal Development



- **Resource Exploration:** Geo-scientific surface studies and exploratory drilling. **USD 10m**



- **Resource Assessment:** Drilling of appraisal wells and well testing. **USD 20m**



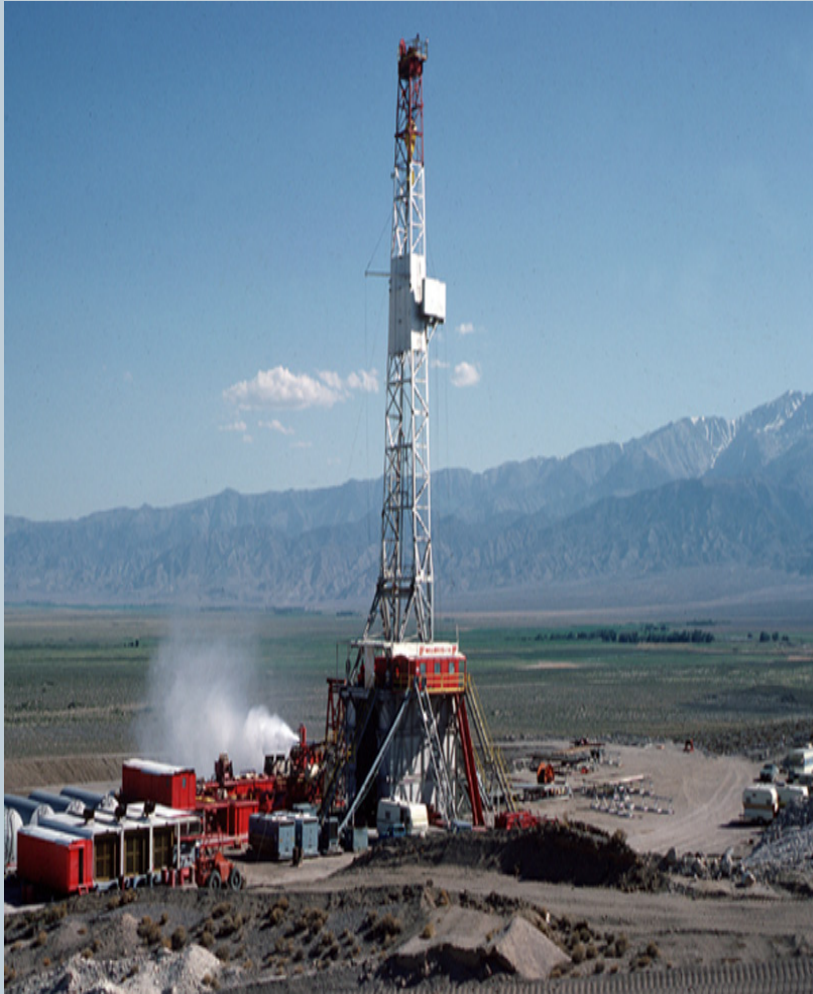
- **Power Plant Development:** Drilling of production wells, steam pipeline connection and Power Plant construction. **USD 200m**

# Funding Options: Resource Exploration and Assessment



- **Some Funding options considered:**
- Geothermal company **Profits** and or **Taxes** due to the Government being redirected
- Differential in interest on on-lent funds being set aside

## Funding Options: Resource exploration and Assessment ....



- The Government introduces a Geothermal Development Levy
- Public & Private partnerships
- Carbon Credit mechanism
- Risk Guarantee

# Funding Options: Power Plant Construction stage



- Offering competitive bidding to private and public institutions
- Strategic alliances

# Funding Options: Power Plant Construction stage ....



- Carbon credit earned from displacing fossil fuels
- Tax incentives
- Sale of Bonds
- Early Generating units to provide cash stream

## Example of Olkaria II



### FINANCING:

- GoK, IDA, EIB and KfW
- Shortage of money interrupted progress in 2002
- Cash flow resolved early 2002
- Commissioned end of 2003
- It took 17 years



# Lessons Learned



- Timely financing of projects critical
- Siting of the first well is critical
- Early utilisation of exploration wells important
- **You need something to create interest**
- Stepout of appraisal wells at short distances
- Environmental issues and particularly local community views. EIA now required by law
- Importance of Technical reviews



## Conclusions

- Geothermal energy will remain one of the primary renewable sources of power and direct use in ARGeo.
- The **initial high risk investment stages** of geothermal development should be borne by the Government, but the later stages be shared between the public and the private sector. **Formation of GDC (100% Government)**
- Incentives like the e.g tax holidays and enabling proper Legislative framework should be set to attract more private investors in the industry.





Thank You

