



UNF SEA4ALL Microgrid Working Group
Lessons Learned & Best Practices

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Driving Adoption

- >> Current solution inhibits operations
- >> Needs assessments pushed up
- >> Emerging technologies evaluated
- >> New requirements developed

Example: the failures of fuel generators at the tactical edge led to the adoption of battery-based hybrid systems.



Barriers to Micro-grids

- >> One-year budget cycles prevent the adoption of solutions with real long-term value
- >> Lack of standards allows a gap between requirements and needs
- >> Lowest first-cost solutions are usually the least sustainable
- >> Lifecycle cost not considered when comparing systems



Finding Solutions

>> Subject Matter Experts (SME's) are invaluable in project development

>> Technology should be backed by warranties and performance record

>> Vendor qualification should prioritize field experience

Example: Kenya Rural Electrification Authority seeks SMEs for microgrid design



Target Setting

- >> Hybridization is a sliding scale with a relationship between investment in solar / PV and fuel saved
- >> Less generator run-time equates to more power during fuel interruptions
- >> Successful results can be replicated if monitored

Example: EarthSpark International
Haiti Microgrid



Lessons Learned

- >> Write requirements around systems that are proven and deliver results
- >> Requirements must include training and sustainment
- >> Solicitations must weigh lifecycle costs
- >> Reference standards for:
 - Manufacturing
 - Performance
 - Training
 - Sustainment



Call to Action

- >> Develop requirements with an eye towards economies of scale
- >> Incentivize long-term performance
- >> Focus requirements on needs and outcomes, industry will provide the solutions
- >> Update standards as technologies evolve

