

Issues and Challenges in the Nigerian Electricity Industry: Case of Benin Electricity Distribution Company

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Abstract

Benin Electricity Distribution Company covers four states, viz: Edo, Delta, Ondo and Ekiti with its headquarters in Benin City. It presently has eighteen districts. This paper addresses and proffers solutions to some of the major issues and challenges in the Nigerian electricity industry considering the Benin electricity distribution company in the South West zone of Nigeria. The status of transmission, distribution and commercial activities in this zone were analyzed. Recommendations were made to improve or focus on the remedies which would help solve the erratic power supply in the region in particular, and in the country in general, if these measures could be extended to other geopolitical electricity companies.

Keywords: Nigerian electricity, distribution, transmission, network and substation

1. Introduction

Due to population growth and subsequent increased demand for higher efficiency and reliable electricity supply, power systems are being forced to operate at almost full capacity (Happ. H., 1994, and Illic M. et al, 1997). The electric utility industry is probably the largest and the most complex in the world (Silva E. Mesa, et al, 1998 and Park Y., et al, 1998). The complexity of a power system is directly proportional to the number of buses which it serves.

In Nigeria, the electricity industry is in the process of deregulation and it is proposed that the old National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) now Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) which had a whole responsibility of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, would be unbundled into six generating companies, eleven distribution companies and just one transmission company (PHCN annual report, 2009-2010). These companies need to be result driven and profitable to the investors. Thus, each of them must be able to account for the amount of energy it draws or supplies to its clients.

This paper presents and proffers solutions to some of the issues and challenges in one of the distribution companies named Benin electricity Distribution Company in the South West zone of Nigeria. The Benin zone covers four states which are Edo, Delta, Ondo and Ekiti. Also, there are eighteen districts in this zone. The way forward to solving some of the highlighted major issues and challenges in this zone were also suggested.

2. Benin Electricity Distribution Company (BEDC) Areas of Operation

This paper is limited to issues and challenges in the BEDC as specified in the Nigerian map in Figure 1. Figure 1 shows the four states of operation in the zone which comprises eighteen districts.

3. Supply in Feed into the Zone

The supply in feed into the BEDC zone is shown in Table 1. From the table, it could be observe that there are twelve main supply-in feed.

4. BEDC Network Data

The total installed injection capacity is 1,255.31MVA, while the total installed distribution capacity is 1,564.4MVA. The peak load demand is 560MW on the average load allocation of 403MW. The average monthly energy received from grid is 220 MWH in the four states and eighteen districts.

5. Status of BEDC Distribution Network and Commercial Activities

The status of the distribution network and commercial activities are summarized in Table 2

5.1 Customer Service

There are 666, 584 connections in the zone and residential amounts to 88.67%, consuming 73.19% of the energy billed. The commercial amounts to 10.36%, consuming 15.21 % of the energy billed, while the industrial activities in the area accounts for 0.69% thereby consuming 4.37% of the energy billed. Special customers may go up to 0.26%, and consuming 6.82% of energy billed. However, 0.05% of the energy billed is for street lighting.

Therefore, the average monthly sales lumps to NGN 1.9B, while the average monthly revenue is NGN

1.4M, with weighted average tariff of NGN 8.0/kwh.

6. Network Expansion and Revenue Improvement

In the last few months there has been installation and commissioning of eight injection substations in the zone. Also, there has been installation of and commissioning of thirty eight distribution transformers of various ratings with combined capacity of 110 MVA as follows: Edo state is 136, Delta state is 152, Ondo state is 40, while Ekiti state is 52.

The constructed network facilities are 36.3 km of 33kV overhead lines and 1.35 km of 33kV underground network, and 74.0km of 11kV overhead and 12.2 km of 11kV underground network.

The number of metered customers grew from 212,216 in December 2010 to 449,294 in early this year. Hence the metering gap needs to be closed. The average monthly revenue moved from N 1.023bn in 2010 to a present value of N 1.45bn monthly by early this year. This is about 18.52% increase.

The average daily supply availability in hours recorded in the zone is given in Table 3.

7. Issues and Challenges

Some of the major issues and challenges in the distribution zone under study particular and the other distribution zones in the country are given as follows:

- 33kV line transverse difficult terrain is thick having mangrove vegetation; flooding and swampy areas with their peculiar line trace problems.
- Many 33kV feeders, 11kV feeders are fully loaded
- 1,183 number of distribution transformers and 51 number injection transformers are overloaded
- The metering gap that exists now is a big issue
- The present tariff structure does not make for efficient running of the distribution system
- Inability of customers to pay their electricity bills as at when due, particularly government institutions
- The issue of contract or casual staff is also there as they constitute a significant proportion of the workforce
- Vandalisation of PHCN equipment and lines
- Inadequate funding for the electricity business
- Asaba is the only state capital still on 33kV supply from Onitsha. The NIPP 132/33kV substation is very slow.

7.1 Transmission Substation Challenges

The following are the transmission challenges in the studied zone:

Okpella 132/33kV TS

The 15MVA 132/33kV transformer is grossly overloaded. The substation should be upgraded to 60MVA, 132/33kV TS

Irrua 132/33kV TS:

There is poor voltage profile at the tail end of 33kV feeders due to overloaded power transformers and long lines. Also, there is load limitation due to undersized conductor between Benin and Irrua. The 300MVA transformer at Irrua substation should be upgraded to a 60MVA to accommodate more loads. The undersized conductor between Benin and Irrua should be upgraded to improve power delivery to Irrua TS.

Effurun 132/33kV TS:

The substation was commissioned in the early 70s. Virtually all the 33kV switchgears and terminal equipments are now obsolete and cannot guarantee stable supply. This transmission substation requires major rehabilitation works and equipment upgrade.

Amukpe-Sapele 132/33kV TS:

The 30MVA 132/33kV transformer is already overloaded. Additional 30MVA transformer is required for immediate installation.

7.2 Transmission Substation Limitations

Akure 132/33kV TS:

There are serious load limitations due to undersized conductor-on the 132kV line between Osogbo and Akure. Urgent upgrading/re-conducting of Osogbo-Akure 132kV lines required to reduce the protracted load shedding

in Akure.

Ondo 132/33kV TS:

The 33kV Siemens indoor feeder breakers at Ondo TS are obsolete and in a state of disrepair. This requires immediate replacement.

Owo is fast city in Ondo state. The receiving end voltage here is low due to the absence of TS. A 60MVA, 132/33kV TS should be constructed in Owo.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

The major issues and challenges in the Benin Electricity Distribution Company (BEDC) comprising two states in the Nigeria south-south (Edo and Delta), and two states in the west (Ondo and Ekiti) has been investigated in this paper. The major issues amongst others are overloading of transformers, inadequate funding, and vandalism of Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) equipments. These shortcomings are also experience by other power distribution companies in other geopolitical zones of Nigeria.

Some valuable recommendations to restore the issues and challenges in the BEDC in particular and other distribution companies in general may be; improving the tariff structure, encouragement of customers to pay bill by using pre-paid meters, increase the number of distribution transformers and transmission substations to avoiding overloading, upgrading or re-construction of 132kV lines in the zone to avoid load shedding, etc.

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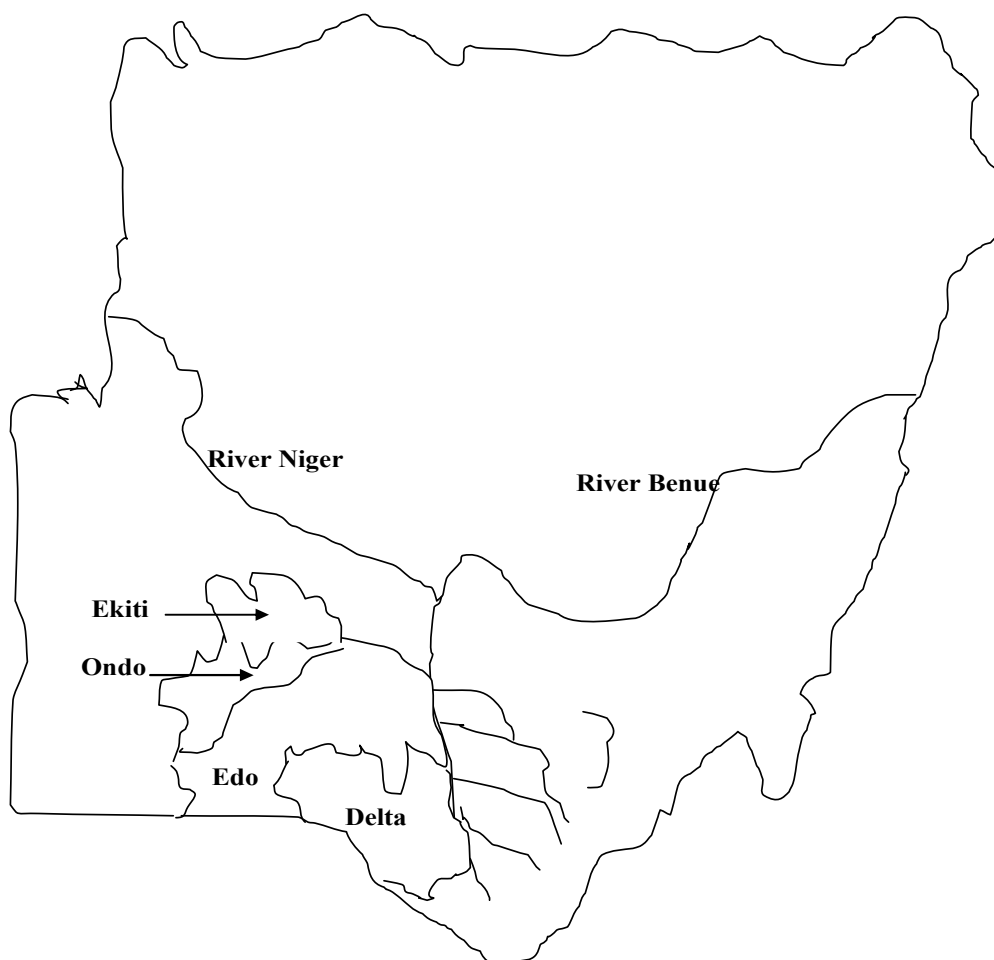


Table 1 Supply in feed to BEDC

1	Akure 132/33kV TS	1x60MVA; 2x30MVA
2	Okene 132/33kV TS	2x30MVA
3	Ondo 132/33kV TS	2x30MVA
4	Omu-Aran 132/33kV TS	2x30MVA
5	Ilesa 132/33kV TS	2x30MVA
6	Benin 132/33kV TS	4x60MVA
7	Onitsha 132/33kV TS	1x30MVA; 1x60MVA
8	Irrua 132/33kV TS	1x60MVA; 1x30MVA
9	Okpella 132/33kV TS	1x15MVA
10	Effurun 132/33kV TS	2x60MVA; 1x30MVA
11	Delta 132/33kV TS	1x60MVA; 1x30MVA
12	Amukpe 132/33kV TS	1x30MVA

Table 2 Status of distribution network and commercial activities (PHCN, 2011)

Length of 33kV feeders (km)	6,267.61
Number of 33kV circuits	47
Number of injection substation (comprising of PHCN owned and privately owned)	175
Number of overloaded injection substation	51
Length of 11kV feeder (km)	6,840
Number of 11kV circuits	253
Number of distribution transformers in circuit	7,562
Number of overloaded distribution transformers	1,183
Length of 0.415kV line (km)	49,683.21
Length of undersized 11kV line (km)	229
Length of undersized LT line (km)	8,425
Energy billed (kwh)	220,225,460
Amount collected (in Naira)	1.457billion
Outstanding Debt (N); about N2.2n owned by Government Account	13.458billion

Table 3 Average daily supply availability in the zone (PHCN, 2012)

Areas	33kV feeders	11kV feeders
Uromi district	19	18
Auchi district	13	12
Benin GRA	21	20
Ikpoba Hill	19	17
Sakponba	20	19
Ekenwa road axis	19	18
Ugbowo	16	14
Asaba district	13	8
Agbor district	12	8
Ughelli GRA	19	18
Sapele	20	19
Warri	19	18
Effurun	20	19
Akure district	16	15
Ondo district	19	18
Owo district	18	17
Igbara-Oke	15	14
Ado-Ekiti	18	17

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