

Research Objectives

What are the socio-economic impacts of small-scale electricity (SME) systems on rural communities in

South Asia?

Focus:

Service conditions

Income
Women/health
Children/education
Business decisions



Site Selection

Selection Criteria

- Technology
- SME Vintage

West Champaran, West Bihar

Technology: Biomass (husk)

Vintage: 0-6 years

All districts

Technology: SHS Vintage: 0-12 years



Kavre/Sindhuli, Nepal

Technology:

Microhydro

Vintage: 2-12 years

Nepal Map

Araria, East Bihar

Technology: Biomass

(crop)

Vintage: 2-10 years

Sample Breakdown

Household surveys

1	No elec Grid Small-scale energy system					
			Biomass	Microhydro	Solar	
Nepal	14	81		90	53	238
W. Bihar	77	99	94		45	315
E. Bihar	134	95	77*		0	306
	225	275	171	90	98	859

^{*}includes 60 HH who had microgrid supply. Some don't anymore, switched to Grid.

SME surveys

	Retail	Mechanical	Electrical	Hotel/ Restaurant	Others	
Nepal	12	10	3	7	10	42
Bihar	18	1	6	5	4	34

Research Design

- Quantitative
 - Cross-sectional, controlled comparison of outcomes across 3 groups
 - Using Propensity Score Matching
 - Data: household surveys
- Qualitative
 - Livelihood impacts (location choices, income effects)
 - Data: Small-business interviews
- Literature review



Supplier Context

- Household supply dominates micro-hydro plant use but biomass plants need "anchor"
- Supply hours households benefit in evening, commercial customers use grid or microgrid during the day
- Financial barriers electricity connection cost plus costs of enduse equipment – restrict commercial use of off-grid systems



Estimate of Daily Supply Hours

Mean (std dev)	Grid	Microgrid
Nepal	18 (2)	15 (5)
W. Bihar	6 (5)	4 (2)
E. Bihar	4 (4)	3 (2)

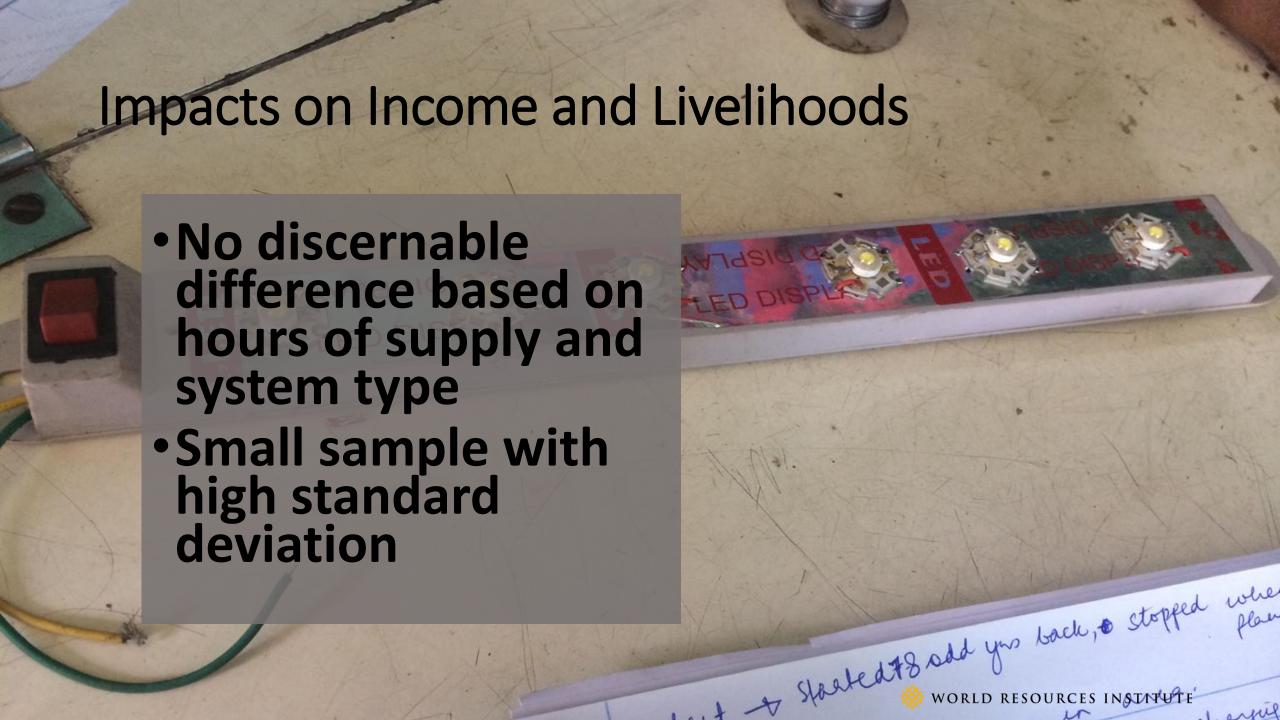
Microhydro availability > Biomass microgrid availability

Grid: Higher availability vs. Lower Reliability

In India, hours of grid supply inversely proportional to distance of village from paved road. Greater homogeneity in grid supply in Nepal

Electricity Prices

Average Prices (Rs/kWh)			Electricity Expenditure Share				Monthly Costs					
Exp	In	dia	Ne	pal	In	dia	Ne	epal	In	dia	Ne	pal
Group	Grid	Micro grid	Grid	Micro grid	Grid	Micro grid	Grid	Micro grid	Grid	Micro grid	Grid	Micro grid
0-249	20.8	44.0		8.4	7%	10%		3%	146	122		63
250- 499	21.9	56.1	4.1	15.4	6%	4%	5%	4%	184	107	102	74
500- 999	40.5	94.1	4.5	12.3	5%	2%	2%	3%	218	111	77	78
1000- 1999	29.3	67.2	4.1	13.1	3%	2%	1%	2%	234	136	78	80
2000+	36.6	53.1	4.0	10.8	1%	1%	1%	1%	198	139	119	79



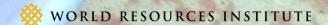
Impact on Women and Health Benefits

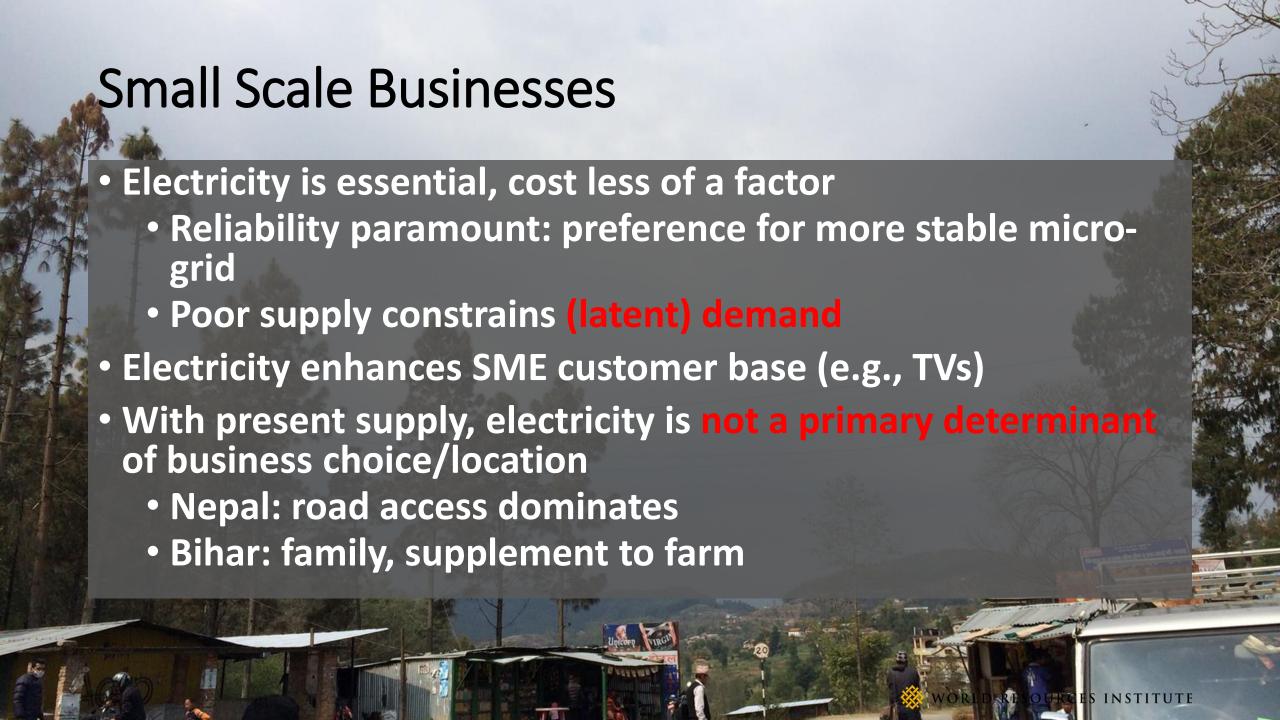
 Electricity access → Shift in time use – from household chores to leisure, more time for income generating activities

 Kerosene use is significantly reduced with SHS



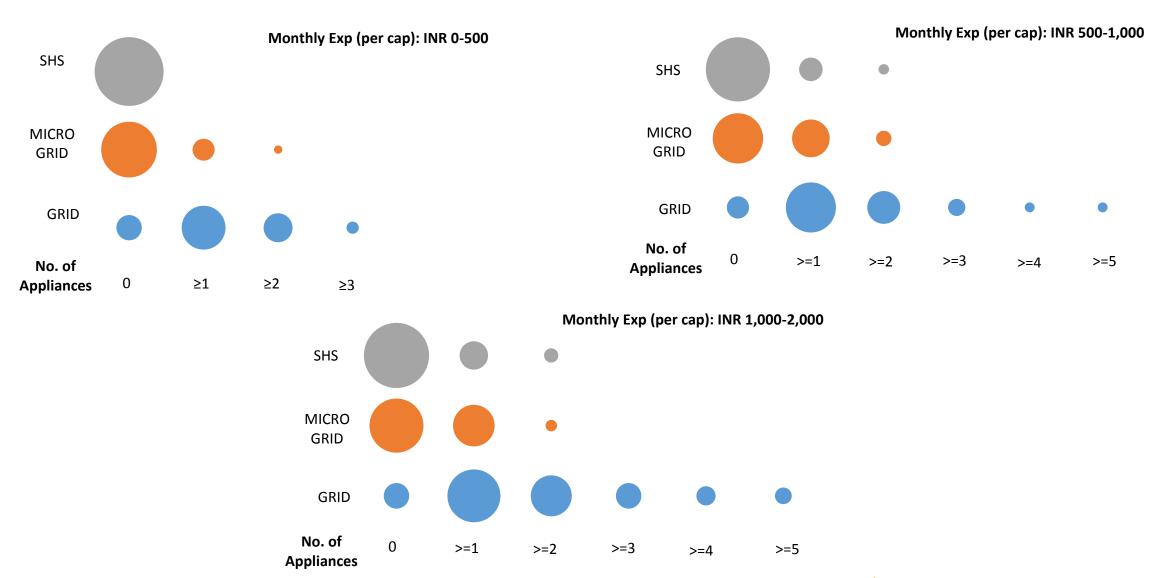
			Marie Control of the
	Disagree	Agree	Agree (%)
Grid	42	196	82%
Microgrid	4	164	98%
Solar	2	67	97%
None	27	244	90%



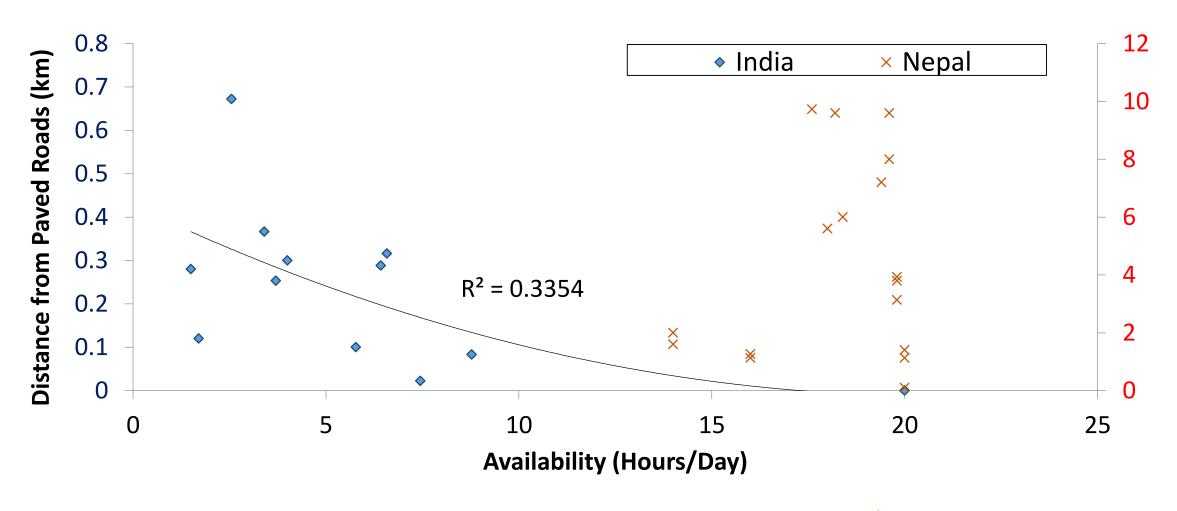




Determinants of Appliance Ownership



Village mean grid supply availability and distance from paved roads



Determinants of Appliance Ownership

DV: Total appliances per cap	Coefficient	t-stat	
Microgrid Dummy	-1.82***	(4.72)	
SHS Dummy	-2.32***	(3.30)	
Nepal Dummy	2.21***	(3.41)	
Age of Elec Connection	0.25***	(7.05)	
HH exp ('000 Rs/cap)	0.33**	(2.13)	1
Head of HH Education (1-4)	0.54***	(2.77)	
Distance from paved road (km)	-0.07**	(1.99)	
Hrs per day (30 day recall)	0.16***	(4.16)	1 house
R ²	0.39		· stopped whe
N	498		& SUSPI Plan

* p<0.1; ** p<0.05; *** p<0.01

Reference Country is India, supply system is Grid

Frid & Shaled & San ()

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE