

# PHILIPPINES RENEWABLE ENERGY & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PH-RED)

INTERSECTION ISSUES OF GENDER AND  
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

# PHILIPPINE SITUATION

- RAPIDLY GROWING ELECTRICITY SECTOR
- GENERATION CAPACITY IS NEARLY 16,000 MEGAWATTS AND ELECTRICITY DEMAND HAS HIT 80,000 GIGAWATT-HOURS
- BUT PER CAPITA ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IS ONLY 800 KILOWATT-HOURS PER ANNUM
- GOV'T IS PUSHING TO REACH 90% HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIFICATION BY 2017

# THE CHALLENGE

- ◉ THE REMAINING UNCONNECTED HOUSEHOLDS TEND TO BE REMOTE, DISPERSED AND POOR
- ◉ THE KEY ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE PROVIDERS ARE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES WHICH ARE STILL IN THE MIDST OF A REFORM PROCESS THAT BEGUN 15 YEARS AGO
- ◉ ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES ALREADY SERVE OVER HALF OF THE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE COUNTRY (APPROACHING 12 MILLION HHS)
- ◉ THE REMAINING UNCONNECTED HHS WILL ALSO BE SERVED BY ECs.

# PHILIPPINE RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OR PHRED

# PHRED

- ◉ WILL ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES OF REMAINING UNCONNECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY FACILITATING THE FLOW OF AFFORDABLE FINANCING FOR ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE NETWORK EXPANSION.
- ◉ WILL ALSO FINANCE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS SO THAT ECs CAN SOURCE MORE OF THEIR GENERATION REQUIREMENTS FROM LOCAL SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES.
- ◉ WILL EXPAND THE CAPACITY OF THE GOV'T ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE PARTIAL CREDIT GUARANTEE (ECPCG) PROGRAM

# PHRED

- SUPPORTS EXPANSION OF A SUCCESSFUL GOV'T GUARANTEE FACILITY THAT HELPS ENHANCE THE FLOW OF COMMERCIAL CREDIT TO THE ECs, BOTH FOR NETWORK INVESTMENT AND FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS THAT WILL DIRECTLY SUPPLY ECs.

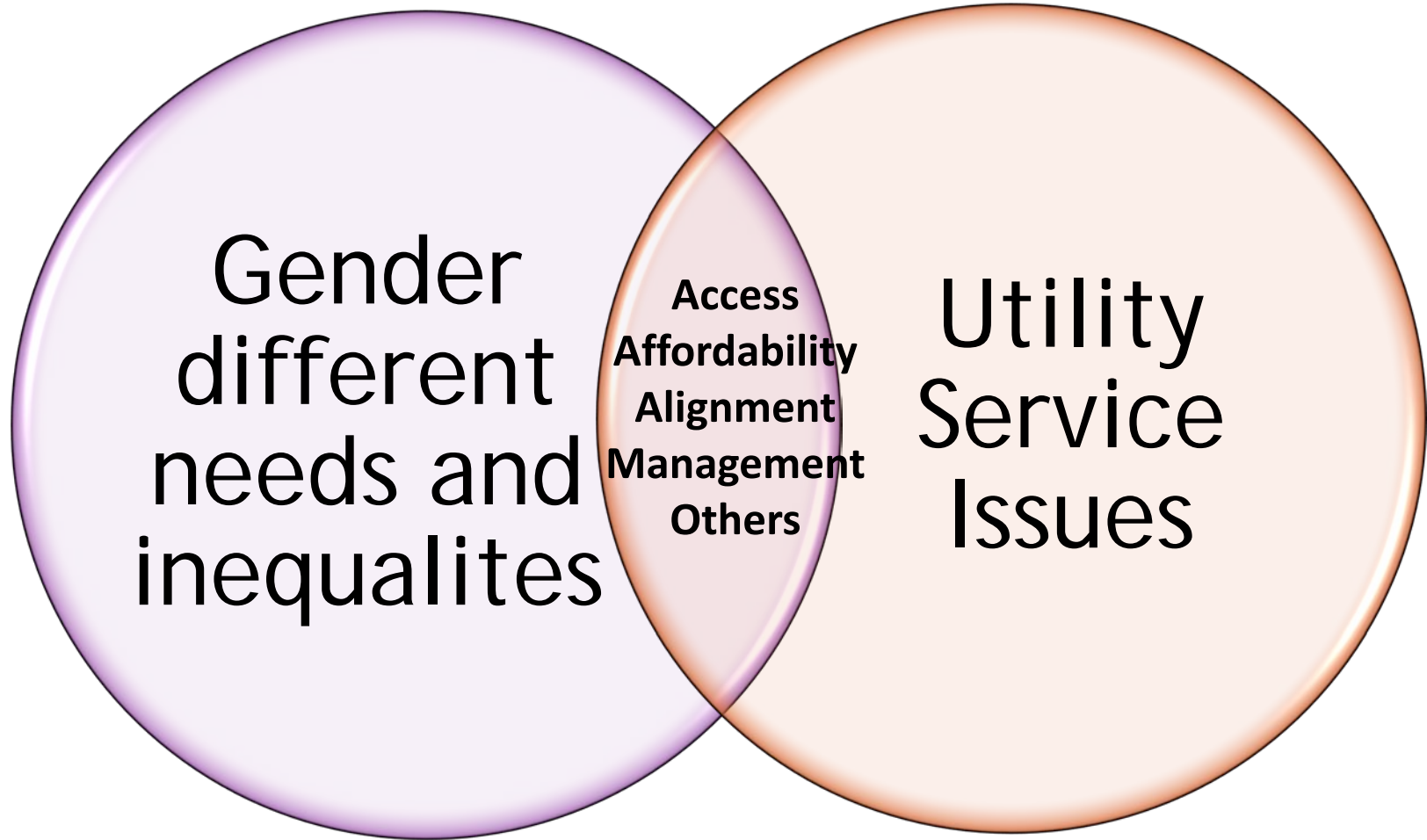
# ASEP

- ASEP OR ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PROJECT IS A PARALLEL GRANT-FUNDED PROJECT COMPLEMENTING PH-RED.
- ASEP WILL PROVIDE PERFORMANCE-BASED GRANT SUPPORT FOR REMOTE ELECTRIFICATION E.G. SOLAR HOME SYSTEMS, AND SMALL GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR POWER PLANTS.

# WHY GENDER ASSESSMENT

- ◉ THERE IS A NEED FOR THE ECS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE MARKET THEY SERVE.
- ◉ INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH SUGGESTS THAT THERE ARE GENDER DIMENSIONS OF ACCESS TO SERVICES.
- ◉ THE WORLD BANK AND OTHERS HAVE FOUND THAT ENERGY ISSUES AFFECT WOMEN AND MEN DIFFERENTLY, AS MEN AND WOMEN HAVE DIFFERENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN HOUSEHOLDS, MARKETS, AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.
- ◉ OUTLINE SPECIFIC GENDER ISSUES RELEVANT TO THE OUTREACH OF ECS
- ◉ PROVIDE PRACTICAL GUIDELINES/RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOW EACH EC CAN BEST SERVICE MALE AND FEMALE CURRENT AND NEW CUSTOMERS.





Gender  
different  
needs and  
inequalities

Access  
Affordability  
Alignment  
Management  
Others

Utility  
Service  
Issues

# ACCESS ISSUES

- How much time in a week do women (and girls) spend in collecting firewood for household use?
- Is it easy for a female customer with no stable source of income (or seasonal income) apply for electricity connection?
- Are there gender preferences in getting/connecting to electricity services?
- Are female-headed household disadvantaged in getting electricity connections? Repair services?
- Do connection fees adversely affecting female-headed households?

# AFFORDABILITY ISSUES

- ◉ Does the tariff structure consider the income of poor female-headed households?
- ◉ Are connection fees affordable for the rural poor and poor female-headed households?
- ◉ Are there gender aspects that affect commercial aspects, especially related to the manner in which the households acquire income and how that income is then spent, and by whom?
- ◉ Is there any gender difference/trend for current late paying EC customers?
- ◉ Are there viable options to improve affordability for the poor households and those headed by women?

# ALIGNMENT ISSUES

- ◉ If a new energy technology is to be introduced, what are the preferences, opportunities, and constraints by women and men as users (and, possibly, service providers in the case of community-managed system)?
- ◉ Would the new technology increase or reduce women's workload?
- ◉ Do recurrent processes, like the billing cycle, reflect monthly or weekly patterns of income flows or other processes that are relevant for households?
- ◉ Do women have access to finance to start such energy-based enterprises?

# MANAGEMENT ISSUES

- ◉ Does the EC have a policy on gender?
- ◉ Are women currently employed by the EC? In what capacity?
- ◉ Does the EC offer technical jobs for women (e.g., electrician, management staff, meter readers, customer service agents, office clerks)?
- ◉ Do women have equal access to training opportunities in the EC? Can the project offer more training opportunity?
- ◉ What is the level of awareness of gender-energy linkages by energy agencies and utilities?

# GENDER ASSESSMENT OF 3 ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

- ◎ BENECO, BENGUET
- ◎ SOCOTECO 1, SOUTH COTABATO
- ◎ CENECO, CENTRAL VISAYAS, NEGROS ORIENTAL