PHILIPPINES
RENEWABLE ENERGY & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PH-RED)
INTERSECTION ISSUES OF GENDER AND ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES
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
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
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 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?
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?
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?
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
- CENECHO, CENTRAL VISAYAS, NEGROS ORIENTAL