

Session 3:
Enabling Factors and
Policies Supporting Access
to Affordable, Reliable and
Modern Energy Services

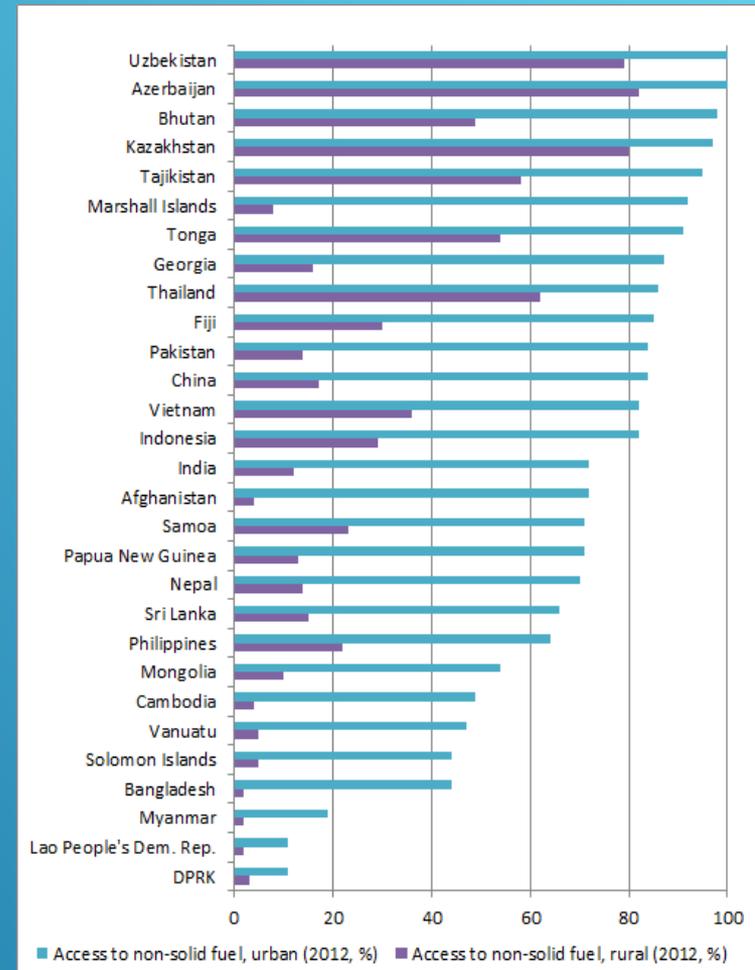
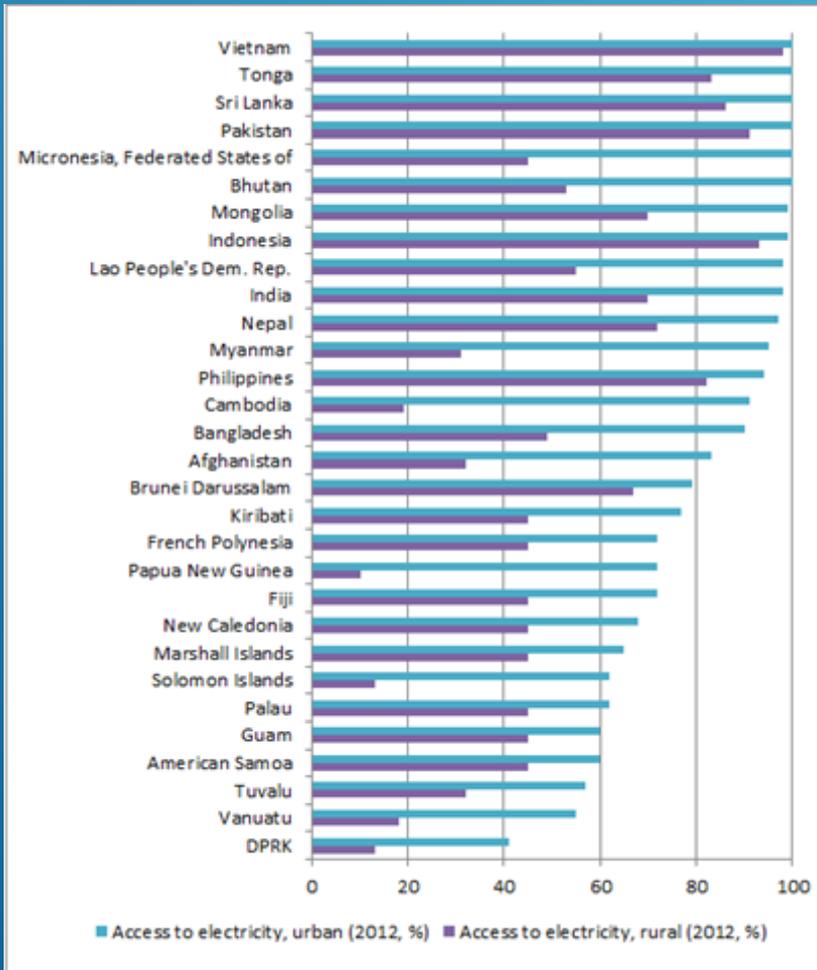
ESCAP INTRODUCTION

Seminar on Supporting Sustainable
Development Goal 7, Target 7.1

Bangkok | 21-23 June 2016



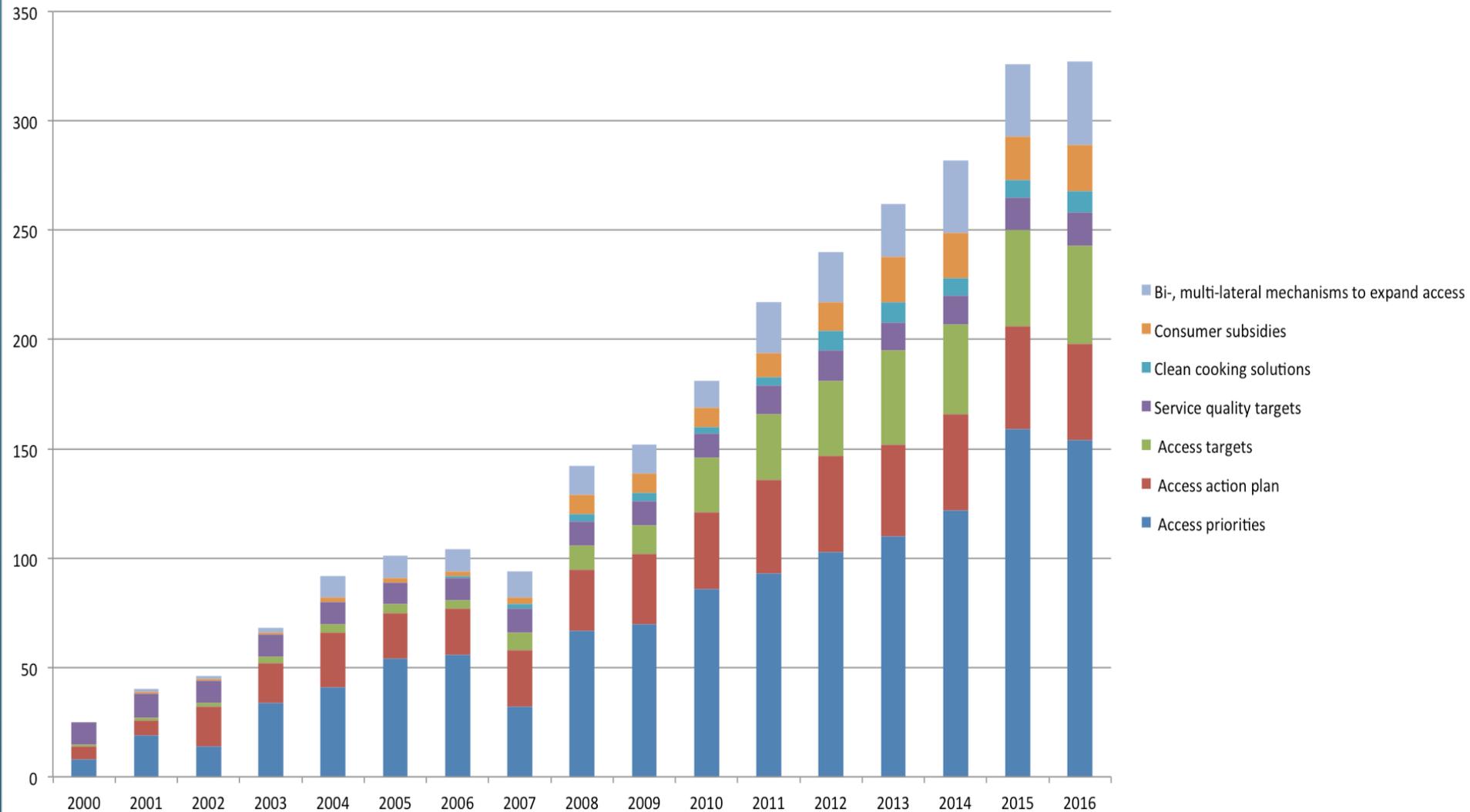
Background



- 455 million people without access to basic electricity services
- 2.06 billion people rely on solid fuels for cooking and heating

Background

Number of policy measures in effect addressing energy access
Asia-Pacific region, 2000-2016



Challenges

- ▶ Awareness (synergizing the interest of all parties, users, practitioners, donor organizations)
- ▶ Financing (mismatch between needs and availability of funds)
- ▶ Access to technology (capacity to maintain, import tax exemption....)
- ▶ Inflexible donor requirements
- ▶ Coordinate among different stakeholders
- ▶ Innovative vs standard procedures
- ▶ End users voice not reflected in the design, production and distribution
- ▶ Last mile- an intergrated approach

Effective Policies & Factors

- ▶ **Development Approach:** providing energy services for sustainable livelihood and poverty alleviation
- ▶ **Strengthening Institutional Development:** facilitation of policy planning, coordination, implementation, and M&E
- ▶ **Partnership:** engaging various stakeholders for leveraging funding, developing good business models and sustaining energy delivery
- ▶ **Capacity Building:** enhancing the capability of relevant stakeholders
- ▶

Dubung Solar-PV Micro Grid



- Dubung, Baidi VDC, Makwanpur District
- 119 Households
- 18kW solar PV micro-grid
- Lights-On in October 2015

The 5P approach is focused on developing a sustainable and replicable model. To achieve this the following key approaches were undertaken:

1. Private sector ownership – vs. private sector contractor
2. Technology neutrality: Baseline survey, socio-economic and energy use assessment, and enterprise and value-chain assessment
3. Policy analysis and gap analysis – agency collaboration on policies such as feed-in-tariff, energy subsidy mechanisms, etc.
4. Counterpart and stakeholder coordination
5. SPV/Energy utility formation – focused on community ownership, and private sector innovation, investment and system management
6. Community engagement and local fund establishment – utility revenue for community empowerment, managed by community
7. Supporting productive uses of energy – irrigation for agriculture, income generating activities, etc.

5P attempts to define the role of stakeholders in rural energy projects...

In Dubung, the private partner took the lead in community engagement, with the support of mobilizer.

Private Sector:

- ▶ Investor and developer
- ▶ Co-owner
- ▶ Community mobilizer
- ▶ Operation and maintenance oversight

Community

- Co-owner and customer
- Operation
- Day-to-day maintenance
- Tariff collection/ basic banking

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2967

