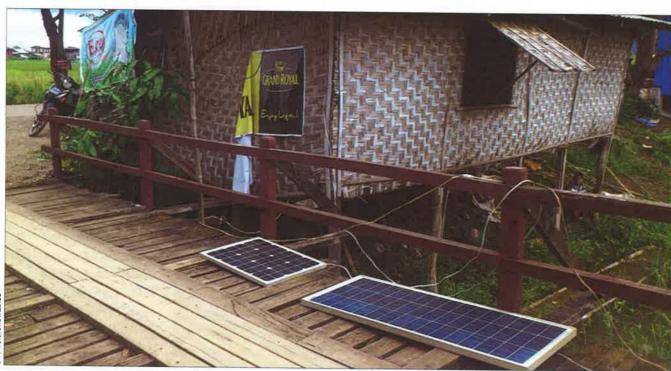
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## Productive Use of Renewable Energy: Opportunity for Remote Areas in Myanmar



Solar panels at a village in Myanmar.

KATARINA UHEROVA HASBANI

fter the liberalisation process which started in 2011, Myanmar remains beset with an energy and economic challenge. The economy is expected to grow by 8 percent this year but achieving and sustaining this growth will require better supply of electricity across the country.

The National Electrification Plan announced last year aims at universal energy access by 2030. In practice this means that some remote areas will be getting on-grid electricity only in 10 or 15 years from

Productive use of renewable energy (PURE) in combination with offgrid electrification can help these remote areas to achieve economic growth similar to the urban centres. The difference between PURE approach medium income counand stand-alone solar

systems is that PURE approach built around micro or mini-grids enables local entrepreneurship and job creation.

The Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE), which is the only accepted industry partner organization of the United Nations Sustainable Energy For All Initiative (SE4All), promotes the PURE approach as a way multiply economic benefits of energy access for rural communities across the world. ARE represents the decentralised clean energy sector with members along the whole value chain. It was founded in 2006 and acts as a solution provider in order to advance access to decentralised clean energy and energy services in developing and emerging countries.

ARE's vision is that by 2030 everyone in the world and in particular all rural people in low- and tries would have access

to affordable, secure and clean energy and energy services. Several ARE members already work or funded off-grid electrification in Myanmar (Sunlabob, GERES, Schneider Electric, Asantys Systems and ABB through Pact, international non-profit).

A good example of PURE approach in practice are projects by MLinda, an ARE member and a non-profit foundation with a commercial arm in India. MLinda is building micro-grid solutions in Jarkhand which have enabled local women groups to acquire and to manage electric rice milling machines. The machines have become an anchor load for the micro-grids and also a very relevant source to generate additional income for the women involved.

As the farmers can also sell their produce at higher price, this leads to more additional income. The project has a commercial basis because from the generated incomes the women groups need to also cover expenses such as for repayment of loans made to acquire the rice milling machines and for the electricity supplied by the micro-grids.

The PURE approach is important for off-grid projects because it brings revenue generation to the communities on the top of energy access. Also, if there was no income generation, some communities would not be able to afford to pay for the newly available electricity services. PURE electrification projects bring other benefits including improvements in education, empowerment of women, and improvement in quality of life for the whole community.

Based on the lessons learnt from PURE expositive socio- economic periences made in Asia effects as the whole com- and Africa, ARE memmunity benefits from the bers have found ways

on how to successfully tackle challenges around it which can be numerous. The PURE approach requires that suitable policy and regulatory framework is in place with at least a level playing field for renewable energy (lack of subsidies for conventional energy sources such as oil, gas and coal).

PURE projects, which are small to medium in size, also require better access to funding. This means allowing for small ticket size, bundling of projects or simply increasing the amounts available for off-grid electrification. Gender bias needs to be addressed given that women are clients or entrepreneurs in PURE projects.

Lessons learnt demonstrate that community involvement in planning stage and its financial commitment (e.g. paying a fee for electricity service) contribute to make the project successful. Partnership between local and international companies can result in better projects, which bring global solutions to local problems.

Myanmar has embarked on a great journey towards universal energy access by 2030. ARE with its Off-Grid Match-Making Platform hopes to support this plan and contribute by delivering productive use of energy in combination with offgrid rural electrification to provide jobs and better quality of life for the people of Myanmar.

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elle Group. This article is based on her presentation at the recently held Myanmar Green Energy Summit. Views and opinions express in this article are the author's own and don't necessarily reflect Myanmar Business Today's editorial opinion.

## Myanmar Summary

၂၀၁၁ ခုနှစ်တွင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ တွင် ဖြေလျှော့ပေးမှုများနောက်ပိုင်း တွင် စီးပွားရေးနှင့်စွမ်းအင်ကဏ္ဍ များတွင် စိန်ခေါ် မူများရှိလာသည်။ ယခုနှစ်တွင် နိုင်ငံ၏စီးပွားရေးသည် ရှစ်ရာခိုင်နှုန်းတိုးတက်လာမည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းထားသော်လည်း၎င်းအတွက် လိုအပ်သော လျှပ်စစ်ထောက်ပံ့မှု မှာ လိုအပ်ချက်များရှိနေသည်။ အမျိုးသားလျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားစီမံ ကိန်းသည် ၂၀၃၀ အထိ မျှော်မုန်း ထားပြီး ကျေးလက်ဒေသများသို့ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားလွှမ်းခြုံမှုသည် ယခုကနေ ၁၀-၁၅ နှစ် အချိန်ယူ ရဦးမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

ပြန် လည်ပြည့်ဖြိုးမြှဲ စွမ်းအင် ထုတ်လုပ်မှုသည် အဆိုပါစီမံကိန်း အတွက်လိုအပ်သော အထောက် အပံ့တစ်ခုဖြစ်လာမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး မြို့ပြ စီးပွားရေးအတွက်လည်း အကျိုး ဖြစ်စေမည်။ ပြန်လည်ပြည့်ဖြိုးမြဲ စွမ်းအင်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုသည် ဆိုလာ စနစ်ဖြင့်လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားထုတ်လုပ် မှုထက်ပိုပြီး အသေးစား၊ အလတ် စားလျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားထုတ်လုပ်မှု များကို တိုးတက်စေကာ အတွင်း စွန့်ဦးတီထွင်လုပ်ငန်းရှင် များနှင့်အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်း ဖန်တီးမှုများအတွက် အကျိုး ဖြစ်ထွန်းစေမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာကျေးလက်ဒေသ မီးလင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာမဟာမိတ်အဖွဲ့ အစည်းတစ်ခုဖြစ်သော Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) သည် United Nations Sustainable Energy For All Initiative ၏မိတ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့ အစည်း များနှင့်သာ ပြန်လည်ပြည့်ဖြိုးမြဲ စွမ်းအင်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအတွက် ပူးပေါင်း လုပ်ဆောင်သွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။



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