



WOMEN'S ENERGY ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN ENERGY TRANSFORMATION

SOME FILIPINO WOMEN'S
EXPERIENCE AND PERSPECTIVES
IN ENERGY TRANSITION

- **Women in Inclusive and Sustainable Energy (WISE) and Just Transition** – an initiative of CentRE with FES, and organizations advocating for gender equality, energy democracy and just energy transition.
 - Aims: exchange on and documentation of women’s situation and initiatives vv energy access and just energy transition
 - Direction: bring together and broaden women advocates for renewable energy and just transition



WOMEN FOR INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY, AND JUST TRANSITION:

WISE AND JUST

- Active Citizenship Foundation
- Center for Power Issues and Initiatives
- Center for Youth Advocacy and Networking
- CentRE Secretariat
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung -Philippines
- Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities
- Kaabag sa Sugbo
- Lingap sa Kalusugan ng Sambayanan
- One Renewable Energy Enterprises, Inc.
- Pambansang Koalisyon ng Kababaihan sa Kanayunan
- Romblon Electric Cooperative
- Sentro-POWER
- WeGen Philippines



WISE

WORKING GROUP

- **Energy access is not just having the energy or power infrastructures. It** means that the energy is available, sufficient, can be delivered to consumers, and it is affordable.
- Electrification rate in the Philippines lags behind Southeast Asian neighbors (9th), and in the country's target total electrification by 2022 (93% as of 2019 DoE report).
- 1.6 million households are without electricity, 1.5 million are in rural areas (2019) where half of the population are women mostly in care work, and in informal economy.
- Electricity rates in the country, among the highest in Asia and in the world. About 10%-20% of an average family's income is spent on electricity; other family needs like food and transportation are sacrificed.



Filipino Women's Access to Energy

Energy access means "a household having reliable and affordable access to both clean cooking facilities and to electricity, which is enough to supply a basic bundle of energy services initially, and then an increasing level of electricity over time to reach the regional average" - EIA

WISE Dialogues with women in various settings: rural/island and urban communities, informal workers, energy industry, academe...

(19 June, 10 July, and 05 Aug. 2021)

ENERGY ACCESS



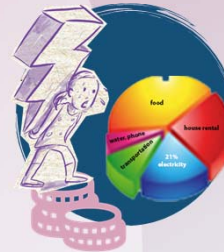
Basic Sources

- From the grid - Electric cooperatives, priv. DUs (more than coal, natural gas, diesel)
- Kerosene (lighting)
- Diesel generator sets
- Wood, charcoal for heating/ cooking



Availability

- 4-6 hrs elec. (sm. Islands); irregular supply
- 2-3hrs brownout/month (MM/urban centers)



Affordability

- Electricity cost in the rural areas is almost twice the electricity rate in Metro Manila
- 5%-10% of family budget (rural areas); 20% of min. monthly income (Metro Manila)



Common uses of electricity

- Household chores
- educ./info. –lighting, charging CP/laptops, internet
- Livelihood
- Security/safety



Impact

- Unable to use time effectively/ productively
- Shifts to health hazardous source of energy – wood, charcoal, kerosene for ironing clothes, cooking, lighting, etc.
- Limited/budget time for use of electrical devices – TV, charging, electric fan

WISE Dialogues with women

in rural and urban communities, formal and informal workers, academe...
(19 June, 10 July, 05 Aug. 2021)

EXPERIENCES/PARTICIPATION IN ENERGY TRANSITION



Solution/ Vision v.v. energy access & just transition

- Combination of solar panels and generator sets
- Hydro-based energy
- Community-based RE; form small groups/orgs. Info/capacity-building
- Gov't, NGOs, priv. sector support/ collaboration



Local/ Org'l Discussions

- Low or no public discussions on energy
- Need more women local leaders & energy info/discussions
- Intervention of NGOs led to community discussions/plng for energy



RE Planning/ implementation

- *solar trainings for women in Leyte (island in Leyte, ICSC)
- *RE/solar discussions w/ partner communities (Bohol island, WeGen)
- *RE discussion and planning with partner LGU & local orgs (CentRE)-mostly men



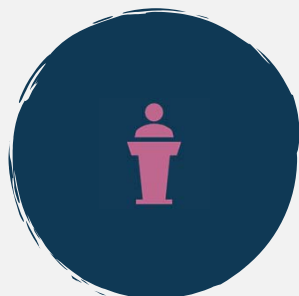
Policy-Making (local & national)

- Women in Government: 28% in Parliament, 19% in Energy Committees; 29% in local governments, 17% mayors; in Energy agencies – 26% DOE; 63% ERC; 51% NEA;
- policies are gender-neutral
- Women or women-based organizations are not targeted invitees in hearings/consultations
- Local policy opportunities not yet maximized – i.e. energy & dev't plng, proj. identification, GAD

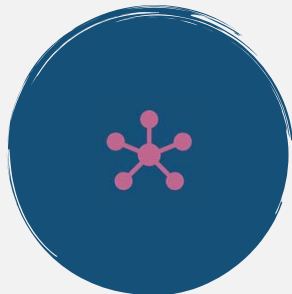




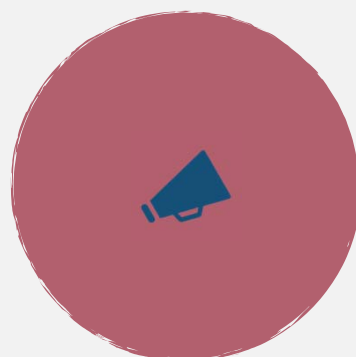
They have specific needs as women, careworker, and member of community to be safe, productive, and realize their full potentials



Electricity is essential in realizing their needs



Venues and other tools are also needed so they are not just passive recipients, but more active agents for change to transform their lives, families, and communities



Amplify their voices through capacity-building, representation in decision-making, and active roles in implementation

Conclusion

Women need to be heard, and included in discussions, planning and implementation



CENTRE SECRETARIAT

centreph2018@gmail.com | info@thecentre.ph ✉

<https://thecentre.ph> 🔗

FB:@TheCENTREPhilippines 📱