

**FOREIGN-ASSISTED
PROJECTS**

**Department of Energy
Foreign-Assisted Project - Grant
1st Quarter of 2017 Status Report**

PROJECT NAME	Access to Sustainable Energy Programme (ASEP)
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donor: The European Union (EU) - Donor ▪ Trustee for part of the EU funds: World Bank (WB)
OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED:	<p>Cooperating Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) ▪ National Electrification Administration (NEA) ▪ National Power Corporation – Small Power Utilities Group (NPC-SPUG) <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electric Cooperatives (ECs) ▪ Private Investors ▪ Local Government Units (LGUs) ▪ Academe and Other Civil Society Organizations
IMPLEMENTING UNIT/ OFFICE DIVISION	Rural Electrification Administration and Management Division – Electric Power Industry Management Bureau (REAMD-EPIMB)
LOCATION	Nationwide with focus to Bangsamoro and other Mindanao provinces.
DURATION	April 2016 to March 2020
PROJECT COST	PHP 4.90 Billion with EU Grants of EUR 60 Million (PHP 2.8 Billion; EUR 1 = PHP 47)
DESCRIPTION	<p>ASEP is a 4-year collaboration between EU and the Philippine Government that supports the Government’s goal of inclusive economic growth and attainment of 90% household electrification by 2017 under the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and DOE’s HEDP by providing basic electricity services to remote and poor households through PV mainstreaming, pre-paid metering and mini-grids using RE or RE-hybrid systems in remote islands.</p> <p>The project will undertake various technical assistance in the form of policy advice, studies, trainings, and provision of tools to enhance the power sector management through capacity building of DOE and ERC towards policy and regulatory reforms, capacity building to NEA and ECs with special attention to Bangsamoro areas, advice on the least cost implementation of RE and EE strategies, and implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Roadmap, among others. Grants shall also be given for Call for Proposal to promote sustainable business models and partnerships link innovative energy solutions grids with job creation, livelihood, and productive uses especially for poor households.</p> <p>EU shall provide 60 Million Euros of grants to finance to finance the</p>

	<p>various components as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building and IRC / training activities ▪ Investment grants to solar PV Mainstreaming for HH electrification, Rural Network Solar for total of 20MW of on-grid solar PV systems connected to the substations of DUs / ECs, and pre-paid metering for poor households ▪ Small scale RE projects by communities especially in Mindanao to promote livelihood and productive use activities
<p>OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>Main Objective: To assist the Government of the Philippines in expanding its sustainable energy generation to meet the growing needs of its economy and provide energy access to the poor and marginalized sector in accordance with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).</p> <p>Specific Objective: To generate more electricity from RE, increase in the efficiency of energy use, and increase access for the poor to affordable, disaster-resilient energy. As a result of ASEP's RE investments and the facilitation of RE investments by others through the ASEP interventions, at least 100,000, tentatively 150,000 poor households in remote areas will be electrified, and/or utilize innovative energy solutions. Furthermore, 20 megawatts (MW) of new clean RE generation are to be installed, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from the equivalent to that discharged by a 50-MW coal-fired power plant are to be avoided by 2020.</p>
<p>PROJECT COMPONENTS</p>	<p>(1) Technical Assistance (TA) and Capacity Building for Reform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aims to provide advice on policy and strategy, develop planning tools and business models and provide targeted support to the implementation of the investment components. It functions as the ASEP Secretariat and directly supports the Department of Energy (DOE) in its role as program manager for the Government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building to DOE on Enhanced Power Sector Management, Household Electrification, and Renewable energy Development ▪ Capacity building to ERC on regulations ▪ Capacity building to NEA and ECs ▪ Market Study on Pre-Paid Metering (PPM) for Sustainable Electrification of Poor Households ▪ Special Assistance Program for ECs and Communities in Bangsamoro Areas ▪ Automated and Comprehensive Characterization of Power Projects and Electrification Schemes System (ACCESS) including RE4RE System ▪ Support to the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Roadmap (NEEP) ▪ Technical Support to Project Development and Other

	<p style="text-align: center;">Cross-cutting Activities</p> <p>(2) Investment Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provides investment and capacity building support to specifically designed activities that promote RE-based energy systems and enhance the capability of Electric Cooperatives (ECs) to implement the rural electrification objective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solar PV Mainstreaming: Sustainable SHS electrification of more than 35,000 HHs through Utility-based, Fee-for-Service Approach ▪ Rural Network Solar (RNS): to support about 20 MW of Non-FIT, Non UC-ME, Grid-tied Solar PV Project with no tariff impacts to consumers <p>(3) Call for Proposals for Pro-Poor and Climate-Resilient Innovative Energy Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lot 1: Electrification of households and communities through renewable energy hybridization of diesel mini-grids; Lot 2: Electrification of households and communities through decentralized RE systems and RE micro- or mini-grids; Lot 3: Lot 3: Electrification of households and communities in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) through Lot 1 and Lot 2 type projects; and Lot 4: Promotion of excellence, learning and awareness on SE4All and the SDG78. <p>(4) Program Management - project operations, monitoring and evaluation.</p>
<p>MAJOR OUTPUT</p>	<p>(1) Capacity of energy sector stakeholders for pro-poor sustainable energy policy and institutional framework are strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 7 issuances / regulations promoting RE and/or electrification for the poor ▪ At least 20 million citizens reached by the EU through IEC on benefits of using RE and EE technologies ▪ 10 investment FS and other studies prepared (i.e., resource assessments, business models) ▪ Electricity savings due to EE initiatives promoted by the EU to save greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to at least 50MW coal-fired power plant by 2020 <p>(2) Investments aimed at increasing access to RE in remote and high poverty areas, esp. in Mindanao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20MW capacity of RE projects installed with the support of the EU by 2018 ▪ 35,000 HHs benefit from SHSs co-funded by EU

	<p>(3) Pro-poor and disaster-resilient innovative energy solutions promoted for job creation and wider access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 partnerships (NGO, academe) to deliver social preparation, trainings, advice, delivery mechanisms for the promotion of innovative RE solutions to the poor established
<p>UPDATES / ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p>	<p><u>1st Quarter of 2017:</u></p> <p>Component 1 - Technical Assistance and Capacity Building for Reform</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) ASEP TA conducted the Kick-off Workshop at Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City on 09 March 2017, where the new batch of non-key experts was introduced; (2) Finalized the Terms of Reference of the Non-Key Experts to undertake policy studies on subsidy rationalization and approvals and regulatory process for private sector participation in missionary/offgrid areas; and, (3) ASEP participated in the DOE Public Consultation on the Philippine Energy Standards and Labelling Program (PESLP) draft Implementing Guidelines at Manila Marriott Hotel, Pasay City on 30 March 2017. <p>Component 2: Investment Support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Finalized the tender documents (ie., technical specifications, schedule for delivery, supply, installation and related services such as training of EC engineers/staff and local technicians; and, (2) Reviewed and recommended possible revisions on the Rural Network Solar (RNS).

Department of Energy
Foreign-Assisted Project - Grant
1st Quarter of 2017 Status Report

PROJECT NAME	Development for Renewable Energy Applications Mainstreaming and Market Sustainability (DREAMS) Project
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
IMPLEMENTING UNIT/ OFFICE DIVISION	National Renewable Energy Board- Technical Secretariat – Renewable Energy Management Bureau (NREB-TS-REMB)
LOCATION	Nationwide
DURATION	01 January 2016 – 31 December 2020
PROJECT COST	USD 43,502,222 Total allocated resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GEF: USD 5,200,000 ▪ UNDP: USD 200,000 ▪ DOE: USD 2,300,000 ▪ PEMC: USD 2,700,000 ▪ Local Government: USD 1,222,222 ▪ Private Sector: USD 31,880,000
DESCRIPTION	The Project will lead to direct lifetime greenhouse gas(GHG) emission reductions of 2.445 kilotonnes (ktonnes) carbon dioxide (CO ₂), and indirect CO ₂ reductions ranging from 4,889 to 141,000 ktonnes CO ₂ .
OBJECTIVES	To promote and facilitate the commercialization of the renewable energy (RE) markets through the removal of barriers to increase investments in RE based power generation projects.
PROJECT COMPONENTS	<p>(1) RE Policy, Planning and Financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The outputs from this component will lead to the outcome of enforcement of the supportive policy and regulatory environment that will leverage increased investment in RE development and application at the local level. <p>(2) Institutional Strengthening for RE mainstreaming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This component is intended to address the barriers associated with the need for improved capacity in the Philippines, mainly at the local level on RE issues and the development, operation and management of RE projects. The outcome resulting from the outputs from this component is strengthened institutional capacity that leads to increased RE investment at the local level. <p>(3) ‘Capitalized’ RE Market Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This component will address the barrier relating to the absence of a functional RE Market that represents tangible government measures to ensure compliance with the mandated utilization of RE generation and spur the growth of the RE industry. RE projects in the RE Market are to fall within standards of the Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) that provide clarity on rules and regulations that qualify certain RE projects for RE Certificates (RECs)⁵⁴. ▪ The outcome resulting from the outputs from this component will be a “capitalized” RE Market and an accompanying RE registrar that will

	<p>contribute to an increased share of RE based power capacity, and an increased number of RE project developers at the local level.</p> <p>(4) RE Commercialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This component will address barriers related to the lack of successful RE projects in the Philippines. ▪ There are two (2) outcomes resulting from the outputs of this component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased confidence of local RE developers that leads to an enhanced uptake of RE projects at the local level; and - Increased number of RE projects using proven and emerging RE technologies thus boosting successful replication.
MAJOR OUTPUT	<p>(1) RE Policy, Planning and Financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approved and enforced cohesive national RE policy, implementing rules and mechanisms. ▪ Approved and enforced local ordinances, and policies aligned with national RE objectives. ▪ Strengthened and approved guidelines on RE penetration into grids. ▪ Completed assessments on real cost of RE for formulation of tariffs. ▪ Approved policy recommendations for promoting local manufacturing and assembly of quality RE systems. <p>(2) Institutional Strengthening for RE mainstreaming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harmonized local level development plans and RE programs with national DOE programs. ▪ Streamlined system of issuance of permits and licenses ▪ Focal points established within LGUs ▪ Operational provincial-level market service centers ▪ Established and operational RE knowledge platforms <p>(3) 'Capitalized' RE Market Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed comprehensive market assessments ▪ Established "capitalized" RE markets complete with RE Registrar and operational support <p>(4) RE Commercialization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financing mechanisms to enhance local RE investment. ▪ Bankable RE project plans through financial mechanisms ▪ Rural electrification models incorporating innovative RE market services for off-grid areas ▪ Training and certification programs for local technical experts ▪ Site-specific RE resource databases ▪ Expedited RE service contracts
UPDATES / ACCOMPLISHMENTS	No updates/ accomplishments for the 1st quarter of 2017.

Department of Energy
Foreign-Assisted Project – Technical Assistance
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PROJECT NAME	EU-SWITCH Policy Support Component – Philippines
DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	Fund Source: European Union (EU)
IMPLEMENTING UNIT / OFFICE DIVISION	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division – Energy Utilization Management Bureau (EECD-EUMB)
LOCATION	Nationwide
DURATION	July 2012 – December 2016 (original project duration) Project to be extended until May 2017
PROJECT COST	EUR 3.5 million (across all components)
DESCRIPTION	<p>The project, which is funded by the EU under its SWITCH-Asia Programme, aims to provide policy support to the Philippine Government in order to support the Philippine Government in implementing SCP related policy instruments, inclusive of laws. It is aligned with the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 (PDP).</p> <p>The incorporation of policy instruments related with the concept of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in the Philippines has actually started in the 1990s already. Realizing the seriousness of climate change as a global threat, the Philippines signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 1992 as one of the first countries and ratified the Convention in August 1994. Also it is a signatory to the Green Productivity Declaration in 1996 (Manila Declaration). The Philippine Agenda 21 was adopted in September 1996. It advocates a fundamental shift in development thinking and approach. In December 1999, the Philippines signed the Kyoto Protocol, which was ratified in February 2005. Being a Non-Annex I country, the Philippines promotes the implementation of Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol to encourage clean and environmental friendly technologies for greenhouse gas reduction in the country, and to bring forward the country's capability by developing sustainable business practices.</p> <p>The government has acknowledged the need to promote green growth and has equipped the country with a very comprehensive legal framework. Several laws and policy instruments have been adopted to promote SCP in the country.</p> <p>In the most recent Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, a broad statement has been included that emphasizes inclusive growth: “sustained growth that creates jobs, draws the majority into the economic and social mainstream, and continuously reduces mass poverty”. And the vision mentioned in President Aquino III’s “Social Contract with the Filipino People” to be “an organized and widely-</p>

	<p>shared rapid expansion of our economy through a government dedicated to mobilizing our people's skills and energies as well as the responsible harnessing of our natural resources" draws the relations to a socially and environmentally responsible (natural resource responsible) economy.</p> <p>Despite the considerable practical experience that has been gathered and new laws and strategies developed, there is still considerable need for new initiatives and technical support.</p> <p>New modes of production and consumption have not yet been introduced systemically across the country. There is also raising concern about increasing resource scarcity that is affecting economic growth, in particular energy-related: The Philippine energy sector in 2011, as in the years before, was plagued with problems such as unwarranted price hikes, shortages and, consequently, protests from concerned groups. Oil and electricity are deemed highly sensitive political commodities.</p> <p>While the SCP acronym is not the most commonly used in the Philippines, many initiatives exist with terminologies ranging from "clean production" to "green economy". However, no coordinated and integrated view on SCP exists so far. This strengthens the fact that matters related to clean production and consumption are rarely a political priority. As a consequence, a relatively low percentage of funds are allocated to resource management. Cumulatively, the 2011 General Appropriations Act (RA 10147) has allocated approximately 5% of the overall budget to resource use and management (including energy, forestry, land, mineral and water, as well as agriculture) in the Philippines. This is comparable to Malaysia (4%) but a rather low investment in comparison to other economies, such as Vietnam (25%) or the European Union (42.5%).</p> <p>In addition, what has been done so far is focused on sustainable production and not yet so much on sustainable consumption. While sustainable production can be considered as industrial consumption of resources, governmental consumption (e.g. green public procurement) and the consumption of private end-consumers (e.g. awareness on eco-labels) have not yet come very far in implementation.</p>
OBJECTIVES	<p>Overall Objective:</p> <p>To promote sustainable development in the Philippines (i.e. environmentally and socially equitable development, decoupling growth from resource use and pollution), strengthen national and regional policy frameworks to promote the shift towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns and resource efficiency.</p> <p>To change the behavioral pattern of both the consumer and the producer side means a significant societal change. Experiences show</p>

	<p>that social change processes of that kind may sometimes require decades and generations.</p> <p>The following objectively verifiable indicators are sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies fostering environmentally responsible and socially equitable development are implemented effectively through government ▪ Philippine production and consumption moves towards more sustainable patterns, particularly with regard to energy production and consumption, air quality, green procurement and green production methods. <p>Specific Objective:</p> <p>To support the Philippine Government in implementing SCP related policy instruments, inclusive of laws.</p> <p>The project will address SCP at the policy level. The following objectively verifiable indicators are sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extent to which RE Act and Bio-fuels Act are implemented (i.e. implementation of policy instruments, acceptance of policy incentives and regulations) ▪ Increased investment in clean energy projects (grid and off grid, baseline studies) ▪ Increased level of policy implementation in the area of energy efficiency in the Philippines (and in particular SMEs and Government) ▪ Extend to which eco labelling and green procurement is implemented ▪ Extent to which Clean Air Act is implemented (i.e. implementation of policy instruments, acceptance of policy incentives and regulations) ▪ Role of DENR as coordinating agency for other cross-cutting sustainable consumption and production matters is reinforced
<p>PROJECT COMPONENTS</p>	<p>Result 1: The implementation of policies and regulation related to clean energy and energy efficiency is facilitated.</p> <p>The programme will support the government in implementing existing clean energy legislation, e.g. the Renewable Energy Act and the Biofuels Act. Through targeted technical assistance the programme will advise the Department of Energy (DOE) as well as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) on the best ways to increase investment in clean energy projects (grid and off-grid) and increase energy efficiency in the Philippines</p>
<p>MAJOR OUTPUT</p>	<p>(1) Support DOE in implementing the Renewable Energy Act of 2008</p> <p>(2) Support DOE in promoting the development of renewable energy for mini-grids and distributed electricity generation.</p> <p>(3) Support DOE and other relevant entities' efforts in the promotion of energy efficiency standards in public, commercial and industrial buildings.</p>

	(4) Explore opportunities to promote energy efficiency in products
UPDATES / ACCOMPLISHMENTS	<u>1st Quarter of 2017:</u> (1) Two (2) agreements (Renewable Energy (RE) service contracts) established leading to investment in RE sector; (2) Fifteen (15) staff trained in the utilization of RE in rural electrification; (3) One (1) study on the analysis of feedstock to support the Biofuels act; (4) Seven (7) policy instruments at final draft stage to support Energy Efficiency (EE) in buildings and key sectors: National EE Roadmap (2017-2040), National EE Action Plan (2017-2040) and 5 EE booklets with endorsement from DOE; and, (5) Two (2) issuances of DOE on demand side management.

Department of Energy
Foreign-Assisted Project – Loan and Grant
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PROJECT NAME	Market Transformation through Introduction of Energy Efficiency Electric Vehicle (E-Trike) Project
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asian Development Bank (ADB) ▪ Clean Technology Fund (CTF)
OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Finance (DOF) ▪ National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) ▪ Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) ▪ Local Government Units (LGUs) ▪ Department of Budget and Management (DBM) ▪ Climate Change Commission (CCC) ▪ Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) ▪ Department of Science and Technology (DOST) ▪ Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) ▪ Land Transportation Office (LTO) ▪ Bureau of Customs (BoC) ▪ Department of Trade & Industry (DTI) - Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) ▪ DTI - Board of Investments (BoI) ▪ Tariff Commission (TC) ▪ Bureau of Treasury (BoT) ▪ Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
IMPLEMENTING UNIT / OFFICE DIVISION	Energy Utilization Management Bureau - Alternative Fuels and Energy Technology Division (EUMB-AFETD)
LOCATION	Nationwide For Package 1 (3,000 e-trike units): NCR, Region IV-A and IV-B
DURATION	2014 – 2018
PROJECT COST	<p>Total Project Cost: US\$504 million (PhP21.672 billion)</p> <p>ADB Loan: US\$300 million (PhP12.9 billion)</p> <p>CTF Loan: US\$100 million (PhP4.3 billion)</p> <p>Gov't Counterpart: US\$99 million (PhP4.257 billion)</p> <p>CTF Grant: US\$5 million (PhP215 million) – US\$4 million allocated for Solar Charging Facilities</p>
DESCRIPTION	The Department of Energy (DOE), as the designated implementing agency, envisions deploying 100,000 quality locally-made e-trike units powered by lithium-ion batteries to key cities and municipalities nationwide. The Project will spur establishment and development of the electric vehicle (EV) industry in the country and new associated EV support industries such as charging stations, motor & parts supply chain, and battery leasing/recycling/disposal in the Philippines which in return generate jobs for the Filipinos.
OBJECTIVES	(1) Deploy 100,000 quality locally-made e-trikes powered by lithium-ion batteries to key cities and municipalities nationwide

	<p>(2) Reduce annual fuel consumption of the road transport sector by 2.8% or an equivalent of 89.2 million liters per year (based on 20 million barrels per year consumption in 2010)</p> <p>(3) Achieve a 79% emission avoidance (estimated at 259,000 tons of CO₂ per year) as a result of shifting from 100,000 units of 2-stroke gasoline-fed tricycles to 100,000 e-trikes running on pure electricity</p>
PROJECT ACTIVITIES	<p>(1) Information, Education, and Communication (IEC), promotion and awareness campaigns to increase public acceptance among LGUs, transport groups, financial institutions, academe and other concerned stakeholders.</p> <p>(2) Identification of potential LGUs as Project Partners in the deployment of e-trikes.</p> <p>(3) Procurement (evaluation of technical and financial bids).</p> <p>(4) Delivery and distribution of e-trikes</p> <p>(5) Conduct training/workshop on e-trike operations and maintenance</p>
MAJOR OUTPUT	<p>(1) Delivery of 3,000 complete e-trike units to selected LGUs and other interested parties.</p> <p>(2) Create and increase awareness and knowledge on the benefits of using e-trike as an alternative to gasoline-fed tricycles.</p> <p>(3) Promote and encourage local adoption of e-trikes among LGUs, transport groups and private entities.</p>
UPDATES / ACCOMPLISHMENTS	<p><u>1st Quarter of 2017:</u></p> <p>(1) Conducted three (3) out of the 10 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) Campaigns targeted for 2017.</p>

Department of Energy
Foreign-Assisted Project - Grant
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PROJECT NAME	Output-Based Solar PV Electrification Project
DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Bank ▪ Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA)
OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Electrification Administration (NEA) ▪ Distribution Utilities (Electric Cooperatives, PIOUs, LGUOUS) ▪ Qualified Third Parties (QTPs) ▪ LGU Guarantee Corporation (LGUGC)
IMPLEMENTING UNIT/ OFFICE DIVISION	Rural Electrification Administration and Management Division – Electric Power Industry Management Bureau (REAMD-EPIMB)
LOCATION	Nationwide
DURATION	June 2016 – July 2018
PROJECT COST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GPOBA: USD 3.00 Million ▪ Breakdown: Component 1: USD 2.4 Million and Component 2: USD 600,000 ▪ With EC/HH user contribution at Php500.00 ▪ GOP Counterpart (in-kind)
DESCRIPTION	<p>The project aims to help the Philippines in attaining its 90% household electrification goal by 2017. The challenges in obtaining said goal includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most remote, highly dispersed and poor households in the unelectrified areas; ▪ Requires huge investment if the grid lines are to be extended; ▪ Put constraints in the technical and financial position of the Distribution Utilities; and, ▪ Limited potential to attract private sector investment/participation.
OBJECTIVES	<p>Main Objective:</p> <p>The objective of the project is to assist the Philippines in increasing access to electricity in a sustainable towards the attainment of 90% household electrification by 2017.</p> <p>Immediate Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To implement measures to intensify household electrification by electric cooperatives. (2) To establish grant facility to enable access to electricity service by unelectrified poor households.
PROJECT COMPONENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Investment to Support for Off-grid Decentralized Electrification using SHS. (2) Capacity Building for DUs on Off-grid Electrification using SHS. (3) Support to Program Management
MAJOR OUTPUT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) At least 5,500 households provided with SHS packages for electricity services; and (2) At least 3-5 electric cooperatives capacitated on off-grid,

	<p>decentralized electrification using solar home systems.</p> <p>(3) Implementation Support (Network of Verification Agents in place, and Output Verification Reports)</p>
<p>UPDATES / ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p><i>Note: The activities under this project is being conducted in parallel with that of ASEP.</i></p>	<p><u>1st Quarter of 2017:</u></p> <p>Component 2: Investment Support</p> <p>(1) Conducted a meeting with Undersecretary Felix William B. Fuentebella of DOE, as well as key DOE and National Electrification Administration (NEA) stakeholders regarding the Rural Network Solar (RNS) design on January 2017; and</p> <p>(2) Conducted a Photovoltaic Mainstreaming (PVM) meeting between DOE, NEA, LGU Guarantee Corporation (LGUGC), World Bank and participating Electric Cooperatives (ECs) at the NEA offices in Quezon City on January 24, 2017.</p>

Department of Energy
Foreign-Assisted Project - Grant
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PROJECT NAME	Philippine Industrial Energy Efficiency Project (PIEEP)
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	Fund Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Co-financing of the DOE, Land Bank, Bank of Philippine Islands and Development Bank of the Philippines
IMPLEMENTING UNIT / OFFICE DIVISION	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Division – Energy Utilization Management Bureau (EECD-EUMB)
LOCATION	Nationwide
DURATION	01 June 2011 to 01 May 2017
PROJECT COST	Total Project Cost: US\$ 27,166,065.00 UNIDO-GEF: USD 3,166,065.00 Co-financing: USD 24,000,000.00 (National Commercial Banks – USD 20,000,000.00; Department of Energy – USD 4,000,000.00)
DESCRIPTION	The project will train Filipino national experts in both the optimization of steam, compressed air and pumping systems and in energy management while at the same time introducing these concepts to participating industrial enterprises that will directly benefit from the project implementation. Outputs will include greenhouse gas emission reductions from savings in the use of fuel and electricity attributable to systems improvements undertaken by the participating industrial enterprises. The project will also build capacity for industries in order to introduce an energy management standard – ISO 50001 – an international energy management standard published early 2011. Compliance with this new ISO standard will provide an incentive for continuous attention to improved energy use efficiency.
OBJECTIVES	The project aims to conduct a detailed assessment of three (3) potential low enthalpy geothermal areas identified in previous field appraisals particularly for power generation application in the remote areas hosting the resource. These resources may be developed for power generation, and yield other uses in the tourism and agricultural sector. It also aims to introduce ISO 50001 energy management system along with system optimization approach for improvement of industrial energy efficiency of the Philippines.
PROJECT COMPONENTS	(1) Energy Management (Integration of Energy Management System/ ISO50001) (2) Systems Optimization (Steam, Compressed-air, Pumping Systems) (3) Enhancement of Financial Capacity (EE Financial Criteria) (4) Project Management (5) Monitoring and Evaluation
MAJOR OUTPUT	(1) Promulgation of national energy management standard (2) Capacity of industry and industry support organizations developed to implement ISO compliant energy management (3) Capacity of industry and industry support organizations developed

	<p>to implement systems optimization.</p> <p>(4) Increased adoption of system optimization energy efficiency projects by industry.</p> <p>(5) Increased availability of financial capacity and support for industrial energy efficiency projects.</p>
<p>UPDATES / ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p>	<p><u>1st Quarter of 2017:</u></p> <p>Component 1: Energy Management System (EnMS)</p> <p>(1) Seminar on Energy Management System under Quezon City Government (QCG) capacity building activities attended by 36 participants representing 31 companies was held;</p> <p>(2) Conducted a meeting and discussion with the following industry association and companies to encourage EnMS implementation: Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), Chiyoda Manufacturing Corp.; Pepsi Cola Products Philippines Inc.; Laguna Aquatic Resources Corp.; Air Liquide Philippines Inc. (Taguig City); ACBEL Polytech Philippines Inc.; Philippine Sugar Millers Association, Inc. (PSMAI); Steel Corp. of the Philippines; Toshiba Information Equipment Philippines, Inc.; Chowking (Fresh & Famous Foods Inc.); and,</p> <p>(3) Follow-up plant visits and discussions were conducted in the following companies currently implementing EnMS: SMYPC-Manila Glass Plant, Tong Hsing Electronics Phils. Inc.; SMYPC-Canlubang PET and Caps Plant, RDF Feed, Livestock and Foods Inc.; Unilever RFM Ice Cream Inc.; Coca-Cola FEMSA Phils. Inc. (Santa Rosa, Canlubang and Misamis Oriental Plants); Alaska Milk Corp; and Air Liquide Philippines Inc. (Calamba City, Laguna).</p> <p>Component 2: Systems Optimization</p> <p>(1) Participated in the 38th National Convention of Philippine Association of Water Districts (PAWD) and presented PIEEP overview and encouraged the members of the association to implement EnMS along with Pump System Optimization; and,</p> <p>(2) 2-day Training on Pump System Optimization conducted for Cavite Association of Water Districts (CAWD) attended by 33 participants representing 9 water districts.</p>

Department of Energy
Foreign-Assisted Project – Technical Assistance
1st Quarter of 2017 Status Report

PROJECT NAME	Support to the Philippines in Shaping and Implementing the International Climate Change Regime (SUPPORT CCC II)
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	<p>Fund Source: German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)</p> <p>Project Partners: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Climate Change Commission (CCC), Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Department of Finance (DOF), and Local Government Units (LGUs)</p>
IMPLEMENTING UNIT / OFFICE DIVISION	National Renewable Energy Board- Technical Secretariat – Renewable Energy Management Bureau (NREB-TS-REMB)
LOCATION	Nationwide
DURATION	September 2015 to February 2019
PROJECT COST	EUR 4.5 million + 0.25 million (local in-kind contribution)
DESCRIPTION	<p>Support CCC II builds on from the experiences and results of the previous BMUB- International Climate Initiative (IKI) funded project, “Support to the Climate Change Commission in Implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan (Support CCC),” which culminated in August 2015.</p> <p>Support CCC has so far contributed to the institutional strengthening in implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan, to the promotion of renewable energy through policy mechanisms such as the Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) and net-metering, and to the capacity building efforts on climate-resilient planning at the subnational level.</p> <p>DOE and GIZ jointly implement ‘Component 4b– Renewable Energy and Energy Planning’ of the ‘Support to the Philippines in shaping and implementing the international climate change regime (Support CCC II)’ project, led by the CCC. The Project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) under its International Climate Initiative (IKI). The Project will be implemented from September 2015 until February 2019.</p> <p>Support CCC II Project Components 4: Renewable Energy and Energy (Power) Planning</p> <p>The project continues its support to DOE in the implementation of an effective regulatory framework to promote the use of renewable energy. Furthermore, the project aims at improving national energy planning to better accommodate the increasing amount of energy from variable renewable sources such as solar and wind energy in the</p>

	Philippine power system.
OBJECTIVES	Strengthening the Climate Change Commission and other key actors in implementing and coordinating the national climate change regime as well as developing and operationalizing national contributions to the international climate change discussion.
PROJECT COMPONENTS	<p>Component 4: Renewable Energy and Energy (Power) Planning will work in four major thematic areas (component modules):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Module 1: RE policy implementation and energy market design ▪ Module 2: Integrated energy planning ▪ Module 3: RE grid integration and management ▪ Module 4: Support the process of assessing the GHG reduction potential of increased deployment of RE
MAJOR OUTPUT	Renewable Energy Policy Implementation and Energy Market Design
UPDATES / ACCOMPLISHMENTS	No updates/accomplishments for the 1st quarter of 2017.