

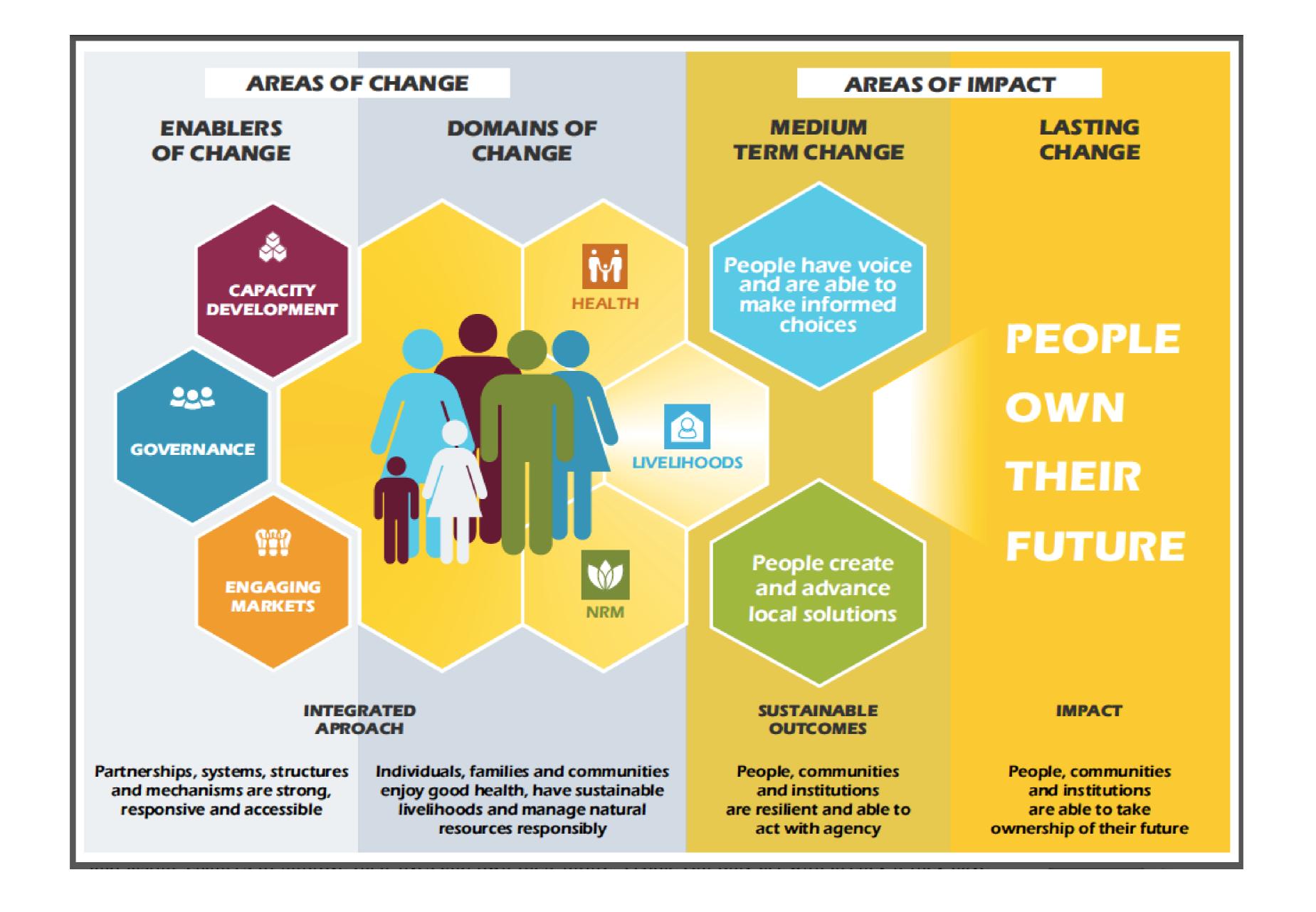


Ahlin Yaung: Improving Access to Renewable Energy in Rural Myanmar

UN-DESA Powering the Future We Want

Matthew Tiedemann 14 September 2015



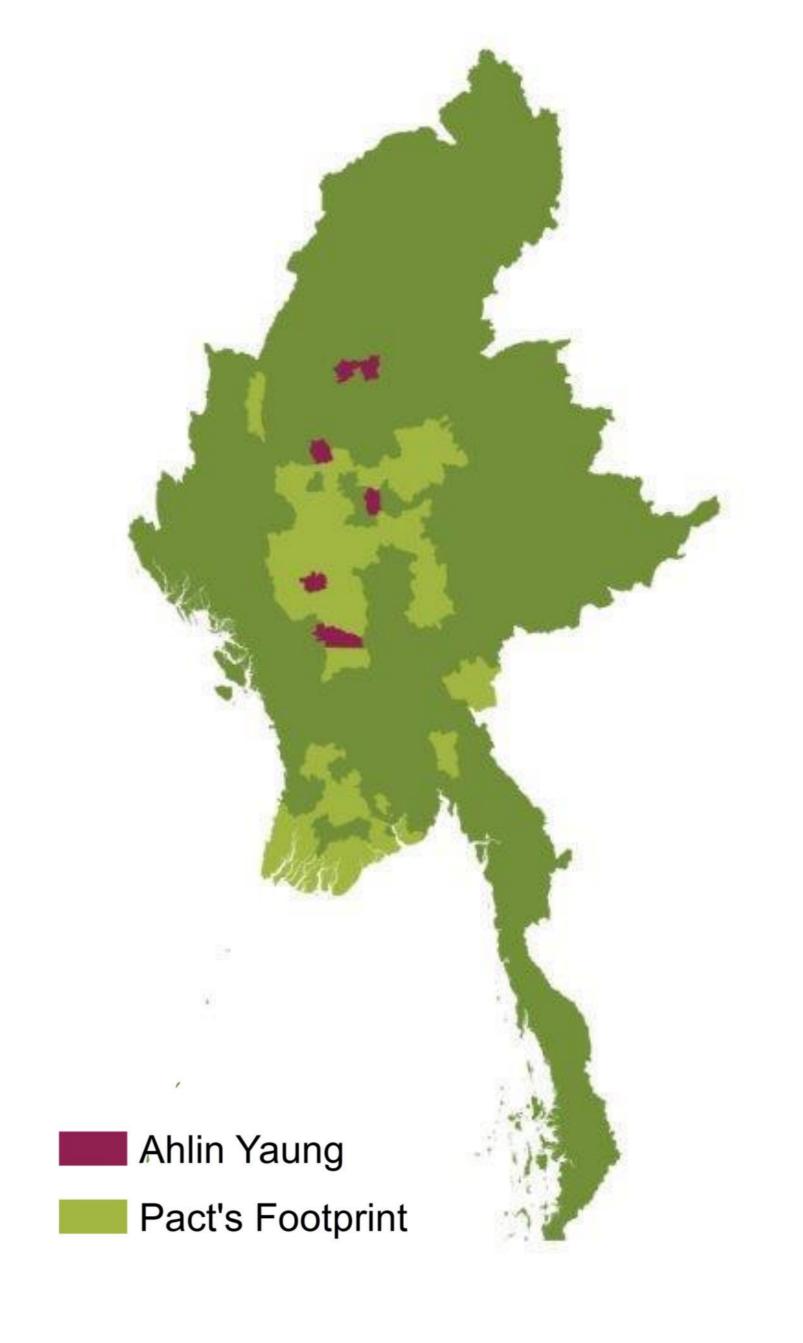




Pact in Myanmar

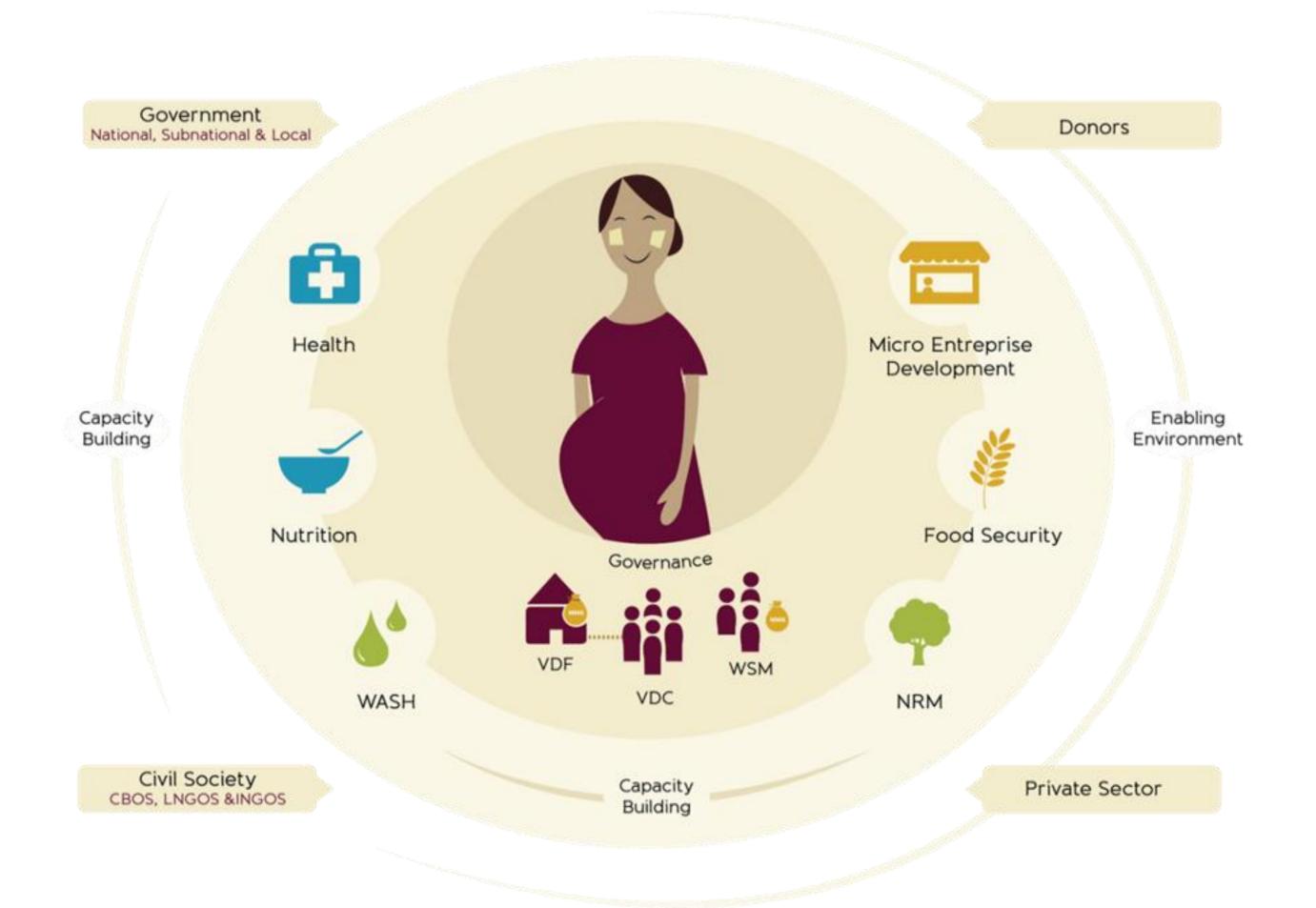
2 decades in Myanmar (Burma):

- National Microfinance portfolio
- > Integrated Development portfolio
 - 4,000 employees
 - 75 offices
 - 10,000 villages
 - Deep roots
 - Trusted development partner





Our Integrated Development Portfolio













Development_of_Myanmar's_nightlights_1992-2012.mp4



Energy Access in Myanmar

- 32% of population in Myanmar has access to electricity; 7% rural
- 68,000 villages in Myanmar only 3,000 electrified
- Biomass = 70% of primary energy
- 61% earn <\$2/day





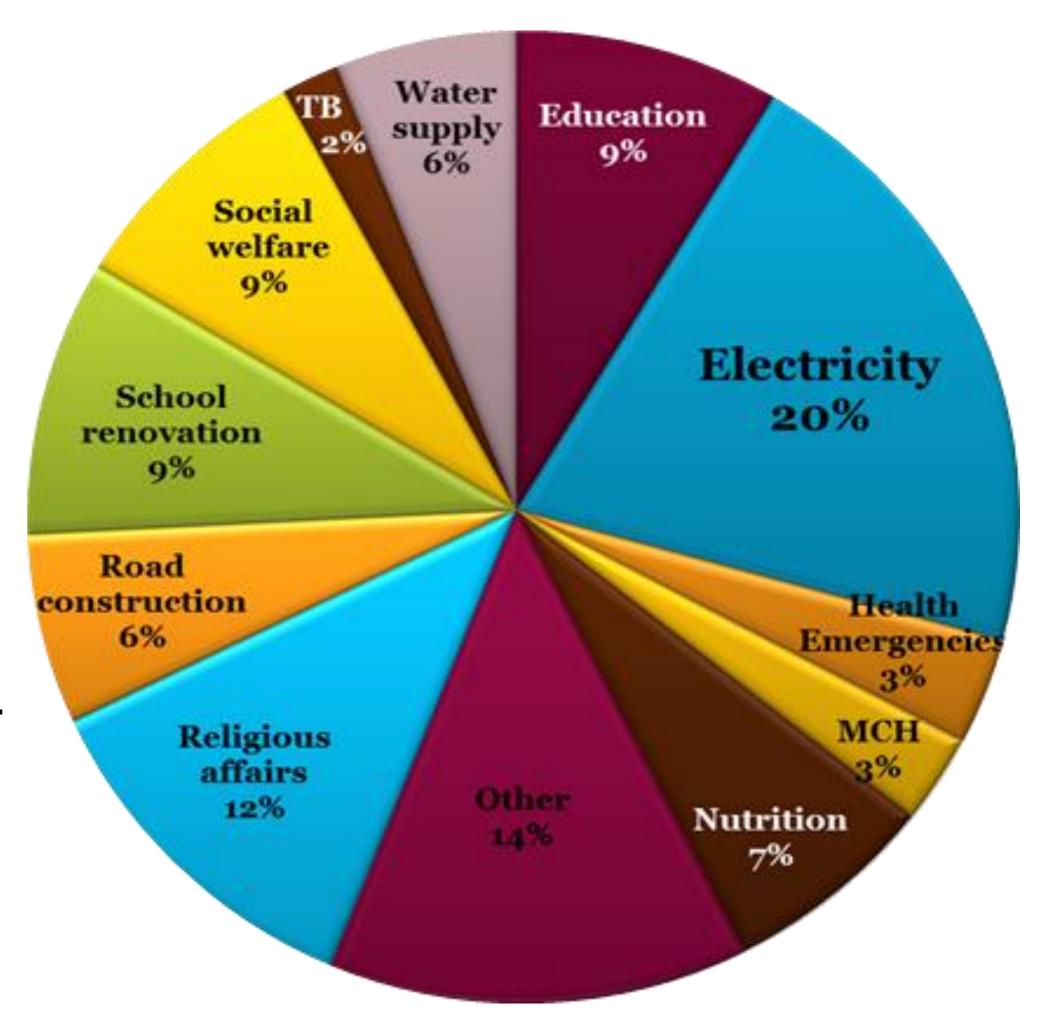




Sustainable Access to Funds

- 50,000 empowered women with \$2.5 M in Village Savings & Loan funds "WORTH"
- 1,350 Village Development Funds worth \$1.2M

- Communities' top development priority electricity 20%
- Diesel generators



Village Development Fund grant disbursements



Why Rural Renewable Energy?

- Impact on:
 - Health
 - Livelihoods, farming
 - Education
 - Community affairs
- Opportunity and interest, but lack of access to sufficient capital
- National Electrification Plan 2030 many remote, rural villages a long time from grid power





Ahlin Yaung Renewable Energy Program

- Goal: provide solar power to 1 million by 2020
- Builds on successful model based on village ownership – new RE capital fund linked to VDF and VDC
- UN-DESA grant would add 50,000 beneficiaries



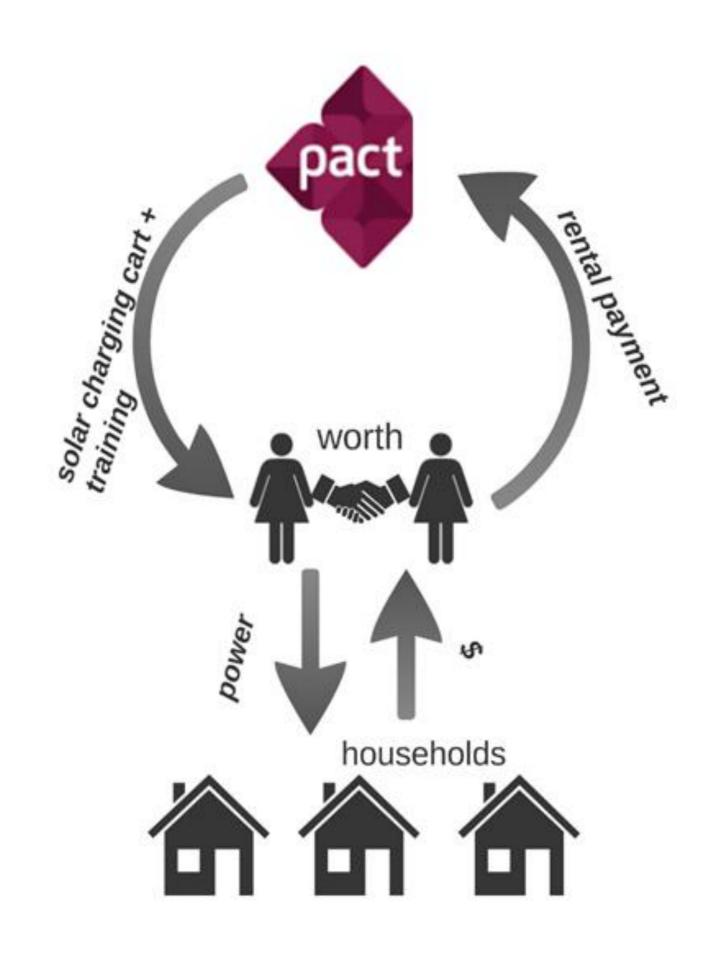




Ahlin Yaung - Community-Led Renewable Energy

VDF Model

pact marketing + training vdf households **VSL** Model





Challenges

- The grid is coming
- Inexpensive but poor quality solar increasingly available
- Government freebies
- Lack of familiarity with solar
- Up-front cost





