

Enabling Local RE Development: The Case of the Rizal Wind Farm (Philippines)

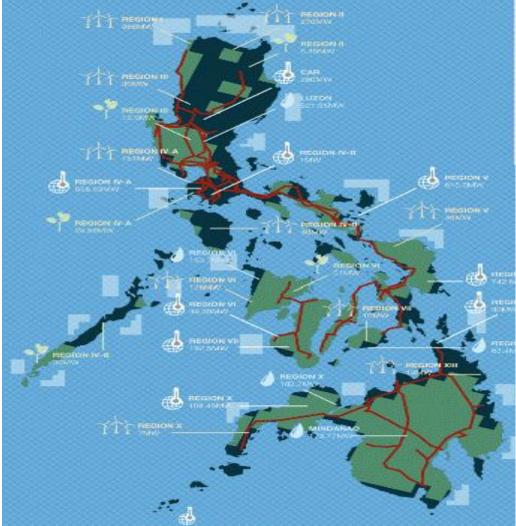
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The Paradox of Philippine Experience and Unique Case with Renewable Energy (RE)

- High capacity of RE in the energy mix (WWF, 2013, Malinao, 2011)
- Highest electricity rate 2nd in Asia (2018) 4th in the world (2013)
- * RE Act of 2008
 - 1st landmark law in SEA
- Challenges and Barriers in RE Development



Source: Green is Gold www.greenpeace.org



The Case of the Rizal Wind Farm

Why the Rizal Wind Farm? **Pililla: Alternative Energy Capital of the Philippines**

E-governance element in land acquisition stage

Financing and Technology Transfer

The 54 MW Pililla Rizal Wind Farm (Philippines)

Source: Alternergy and Municipality of Pililla



The Logic Model Framework

and policies

Communities

INPUT	ΑСΤΙVΙΤΥ	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	IMPACT
 Enabling Resources Organization Partners and Networks Human resource Funding 	Processes, Techniques and Tools •Pre-Development Stage of RE	 Partnerships and networks developed Participation methods utilized 	• Improved understanding of the public and affected citizens regarding the RE project	 * Social Increased livelihood options for the community * Economic Increased in LGU income and local employment Increased economic movement * Environmental Promoted advocacy of LGU for RE * Institutional Improved governance and improved local plans
 Barriers Attitudes Lack of Resources Policy and Regulations Geography 	 Development Stage Operation Stage 	 Baseline profile of the community for CSR interventions created Local instruments utilized Resolution mechanism used 	 Increased delivery of services to the LGUs Increased of benefits to Host 	

• Negotiations and agreements made











Key Activities

I. Pre-development stage

- **Courtesy Meetings**
- **Public Consultation**
- Information campaign
- LGU Endorsement
- Needs Assessment for CSR

2. Development Stage

- Wind Turbine Transport
- Negotiation with Affected Household/Citizen
- Land Acquisition (Sale or Lease)
- Hiring of Construction Workers

3. Operation

- Community Programs
- Governance Arrangements and Local Partnerships



Local RE Development Challenges and Resolution Mechanisms

Challenges and Barriers

Mechanisms Used

Initial investor backed out, costly logistics and civil works	Private investors, ADB technical assistance and local bank loans
Difficult feasibility study, wind assessment and technical limitations	The project site is near the <u>national grid</u> . RE developer involved the <u>LGUs and local officials</u> from the pre-development stage until its operation
Community Perception (initial hesitance with something "new" and unawareness on RE)	Meetings and briefing with the Local Officials and consultations with <u>affected community/households</u> by the RE developer
Difficult Transfer of Wind Turbine to Pililla, Rizal (with mountainous, long archaic roads)	Cost-efficient to transport from Manila via land to Laguna area to Rizal
Initial problem on site location and land acquisition with private landowners	Assisted by the <u>LGU's information technology tools</u> on <u>land mapping</u> and on <u>landowner negotiation</u>





Source: Municipality of Pililla, Alternergy and DLSU



How to enable local RE development?

Actors, Partners and Network

RE Developer and Public Consultation/ Social Acceptability Team

Local Government Units

Local Government Support

Local Government Units' Endorsement through Local Resolution and Zoning Ordinance

Integration of Energy Development in Local Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Local Government and Local Officials' assistance on every stage of the project













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