

Positive impacts of energy efficiency on the electricity services for the urban and peri-urban poor in Brazil

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Outline



- □ Background
- ☐ Pilot project overview
- ☐ Problem statement
- ☐ Community involvement
- □ Upgrading electricity distribution, home wiring, appliances, lighting
- Outcomes
- **□** Case for replication

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Sustainable Energy

- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Electrification slum, rural

Other initiatives: Building Construction, Health and Environment, Technology

Natural partner in sustainable development and energy efficiency

Background



1 billion people live in urban/peri-urban slums

- 1/3d of world urban population, many in megacities
- growing 5% per annum

Brazil: 52 million people live in favelas (29%)

Inadequate access to electricity services

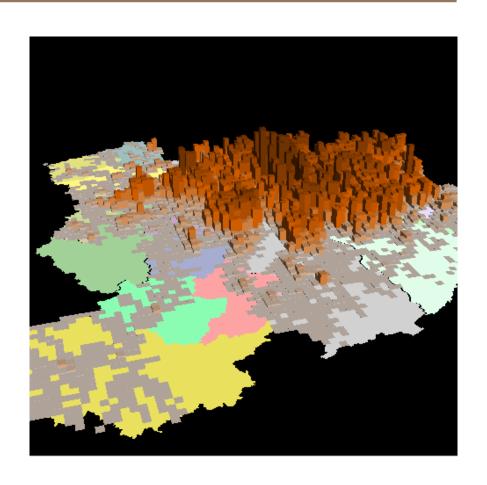
- theft of power
- unsafe conditions
- waste of energy

Background



- 24 municipalities in 4,526 km2
- 1.82% of SP state
- 8.8% of BR population
- 12.2% of BR GDP
- 36.7% of SP GDP
- 6.0 million clients and
- 18.0 million inhabitants
- 1,126 clients / km2

10%BR's and 35%SP's (consumption)



Background



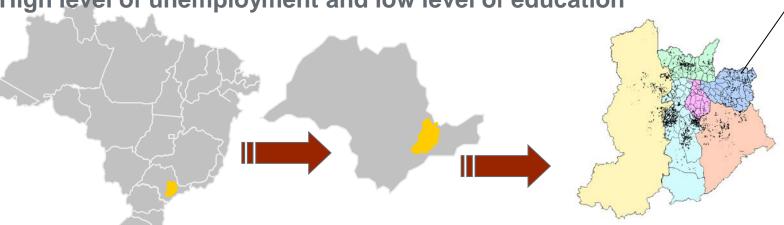
2,000 slums with more than 1.5 million people

At least one fire per month

Many domestic appliance are damaged due to low quality power supply

Over consumption due lack of paying culture by customers

High level of unemployment and low level of education



Cu

Paraisopolis Project – AES Eletropaulo / ICA / USAID

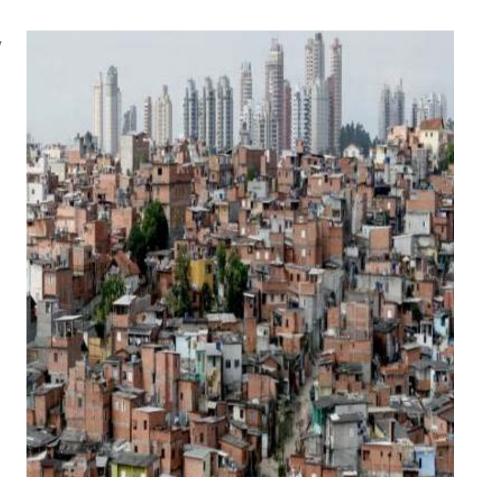
Pilot project to test the methodology and package of solutions

ICA provided co-funding and technical support.

USAID provided co-funding and social worker support

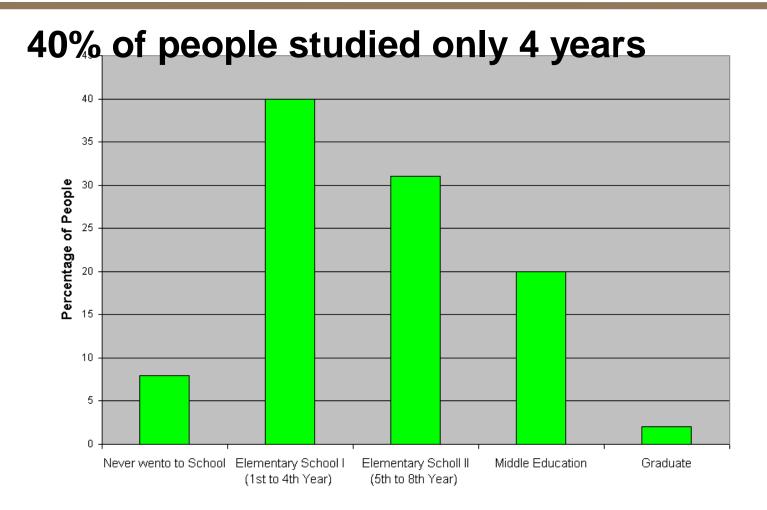
Business plan shows a pay back time of 1.4 years and IRR of 276%

Costumer consumption reduced on average by 40%



Socio-economic conditions

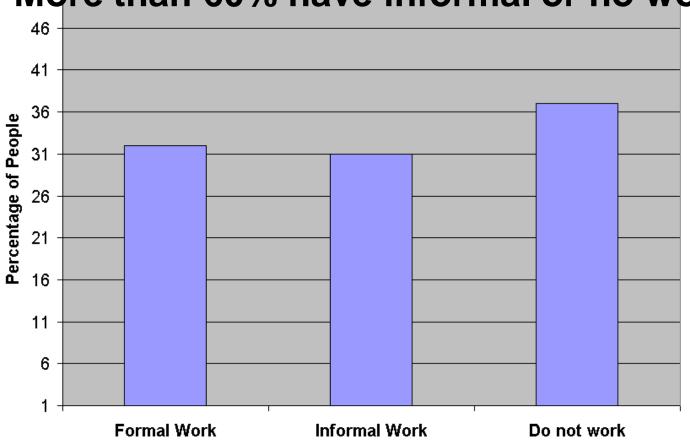




Socio-economic conditions



More than 60% have informal or no work



Pre-project status



Low efficiency in distribution transformers and cables

Illegal connections (98% non-paying)

No public lighting in side streets, alleys, parks



Pre-project status



No or broken or bypassed meters

Unsafe home wiring (electrical fires, injuries)

Energy "in-efficiency" of lighting and appliances









Community involvement



Pre- and post-regularization awareness campaigns



Lectures at schools



Upgrading distribution network



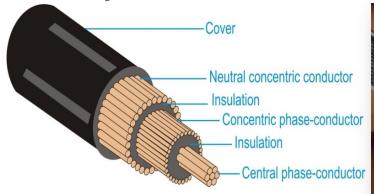
Energy efficient distribution transformers

Bi-coaxial drop cables

Public lighting

Electronic metering (remote control)











Reducing consumer energy consumption



Aver. Savings

kWh/month/home

Upsized wiring: 11

EE refrigerators: 48

CFL lights: 38

Public lighting 4

EE showers 18



Budget and Outcomes



\$1.9 Million pilot project

Energy savings in pilot area: 229,000 kWh/month

from EE transformers, EE refrigerators, homes rewired, EE water heating (with solar water heating added in subsequent roll-out), CFL's, metered connections

Average annual savings per household: 40~50%

Brazilian government planning replacement of 10million refrigerators with EE models

Business case for action



Post-pilot investment in Sao Paulo: \$70million to-date serving 1.1million people in 751 slums

Payback from utility perspective: 1.6 years

Community satisfaction

- Citizenship
- Affordable energy
- Safety
- Bad debt rate down to 12%
- Job protection through safeguarding of commercial enterprises

Replication



International Workshop

Adaptation projects planned: e.g. Mumbai, Dakar...

Dissemination of case study

Key requirements

- utility & community commitment
- public-private partnership
- financing

Thank you

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