

Fuelling the Future of a Billion of Poor JABA Village's Experiment with

ADIRE

"Alternate Development Initiatives with Renewable Energy"

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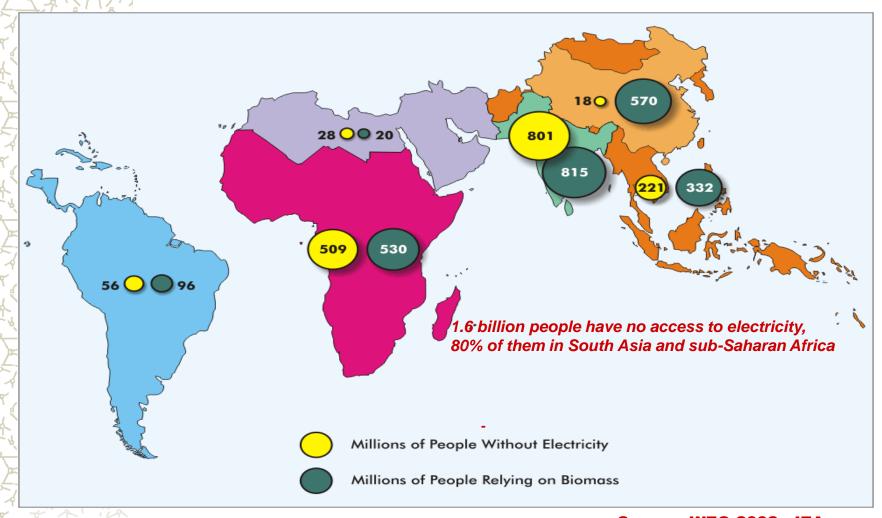
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25th USAEE/IAEE North America Conference, Denver, Colorado, September 18-21, 2005



Energy & Income Poverty Indian Sub Continent and Africa



Source: WEO 2002, IEA



Fuel of Growth for A Billion Rich

(Approx GDP 1985 USD / Capita from Robert Lucas AER, 2004)

Year Dominant fuel	USA/ UK	France/	Japan	India
NF-AZI		Germany		
1800 Muscle power	600	600	600	600
1850 hydro / wind	1200	600	600	600
1900 Coal	3600	1200	600	600
1950 Oil	7200	3600	1200	600
2000 Electricity	16000	12000	14000	1200
-coal, nuclear,gas	330m	140m	120m	1000m(People



The Problem in India

- India has 600,000 villages of 700 million people of which only 30% have electricity and clean cooking fuel
- Very remote possibility of connecting all the villages to grid system.
- Manure and low cost wood are widely used as cooking fuel creating health hazards
- People crowding nearby cities in search of better lives
- National development depends on rural development



Urban Capitalism?

700m in India, 750 m in China and 1 b elsewhere: all Rural People are Cut off

China found rural incomes last year averaged only about \$355, less than a third of urban incomes. 26 million rural Chinese live in absolute poverty, earning less than \$80 a year.

http://edition.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/asiapcf/08/22/china.stability.reuter

In India, although much of the west and south may have a large middle class by 2020, a number of [rural] regions such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa will remain underdeveloped

Report of the National Intelligence Council's 2020 Project

Annual rural income in Orissa (30 million people, 80%) is less than 100 dollar!



Pitfalls and Risks

- Resources Plenty but Hands full with Crises
- Struggle for wealth distribution
- No Willingness to Support Chronically Poor
 - Aid Flows only for Tsunami/Hurricane/Earthquake
 - Low Financial Aid in Real Terms for Improving Economy
 - Prescribing Market Based Solution Where Exists only Barter!
 - Global Firms' Reluctance to Enter Rural Market
- Foreign Aid Neither Sufficient Nor Necessary



What Grameen Bank's Md. Yunus Says

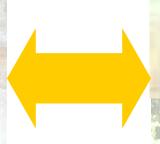
- Foreign aid is less apt to accelerate economies or to improve people's lives.
 - The only people benefiting from this aid are those who are already wealthy, though they do so in the name of the poor," he says.
- "Maybe it's not that people are not credit worthy but that banks are not people worthy."
- What is needed is a direct investment in local people to create entrepreneurial opportunities and economic growth from the bottom up.



Rural Capitalism with Low Risk Clean Technologies

Rural Residences

- Solar Light/Appliances
- Biogas Cooking
- Low Cost Rural Housing /Low Cost Health
- Solar Home (Coming Soon)



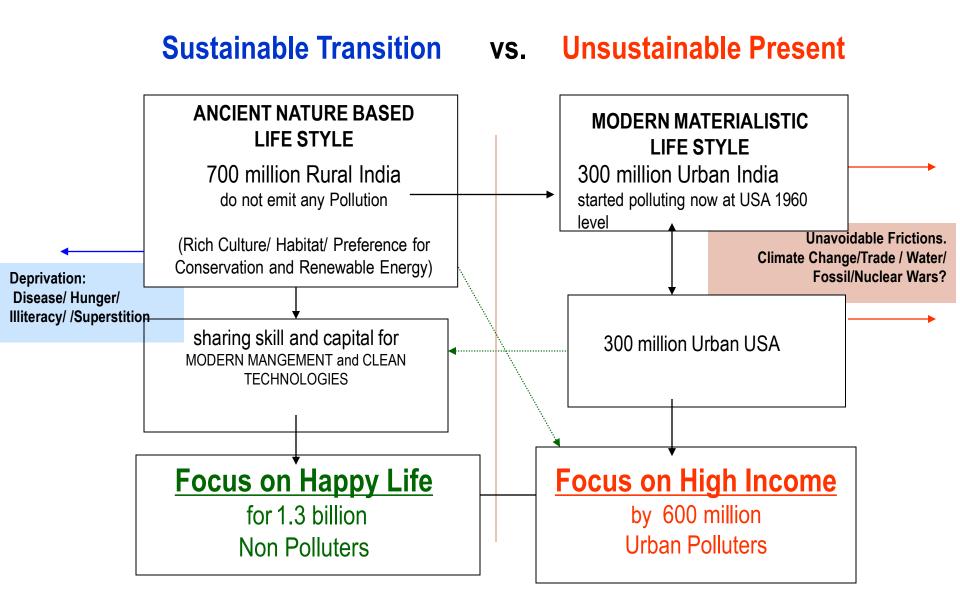
Rural Business and Industry

- Biomass/Biogas Power
- Micro Hydro/Mini Grid

Rural Transportation

- Minimized Travel/ Healthy Bicycle Mobility
- Bio Diesel Bus/Car(Coming Soon)
- Agricultural Tractor/Machinery need Biodiesel

DEVELOPMENT PATH TO MODERNITY (ADIRE)



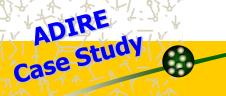
ADIRE Case Study





ADIR E Project's Uniqueness

- Bypass Energy ladder with Modern Technology
 - Leapfrog from Muscle Power / Ancient Biomass to Modern Renewables
 - Modern Technology: SPV Powered Laptop, LCD TV, and Internet
- Modern Management
 - Individual and Self Help Group
 - No Government
 - No International Official Aid
- Thrust on Local Income and Happy Life
 - Rural Employment
 - Beautifying and Modernizing Rural Areas to Keep the Cities Beautiful
- Distributed Energy and Dispersed Development



Demography and Lifestyle

BLOCK-SALI PUR PANCHAYAT-SAURI

Population 417

Households100 (Income < 100\$/m)

4 (Income > 500\$/m)

Farm Earners 87 (21%) 135 Acres

Cash Earners
 48 (12%) Jobs/Business

- Toilets 30 +30 from 2003

- Water Pump 10 +10 from 2003

Energy in households

• Wood/ Dung All Non-commercial CANAL ROAD

Kerosene All Subsidized

Electricity 40 from 1970 Subsidized

LPG 6 from 1995 Subsidized

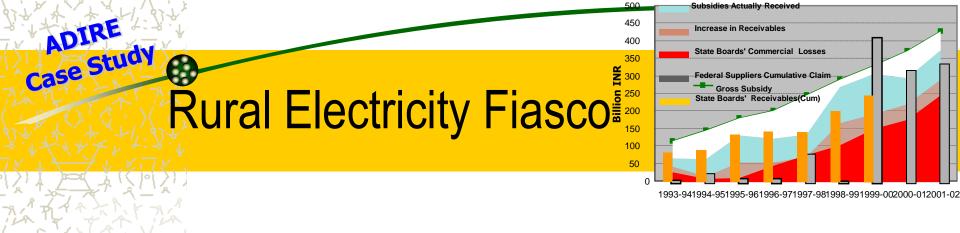
Biogas
 4 from 2003
 Unsubsidized economically

Solar Lantern
 Solar Lantern
 from 2003
 Unsubsidized financially



Energy Use in JABA in 2002 with Their Cash Cost

\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		Quantity	Unit Price US Cents	Total USD	% Income spent
にすべん	Electricity	100 kWh	6	6	6%
	Biomass	80 kg	3	2.4	2.4%
	Cattle Manure	10 kg	2	0.2	0.2%
1/2	Kerosene	3 liters	22	0.6	0.6%



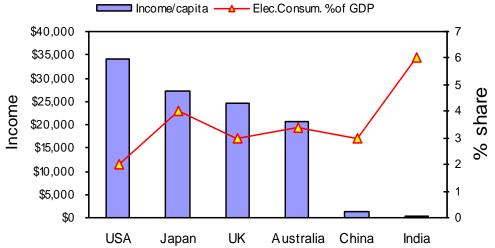
- With Low collection rates and low tariffs, the quality and reliability of supply to rural consumer is worse
 - Does not get the quality of service, attention, and problem resolution as promptly
- The incidence of theft through illegal connections is generally higher. T&D loss 5 b dollar. 20-50% of generation
- Excessive political interference to provide low-cost or free electricity often at remote locations with low demand density.



Rising Expectation



Income & Electricity Share as % of Income



- High-Cost
- Low Consumption

When Income is Low

- A law and order issue
- Government change in India



Distribution Grid Rural vs. Urban

The distribution system network is highly spread in Rural areas compared to Urban areas.

HV lines/ MW connected load >7 times (6.8-15.4 km Vs. 0.8-2.7 km)

LV lines/ MW connected load
>10 times

(20.5-46.2 km Vs. 1.2-4.1 km)

The investment required

Rural: 12 - 30 Cents/kWh; Urban: 2 - 5 Cents/kWh

The simple payback period

Rural : 4 - 25 years; Urban : 1.5 - 4 years

(USAID sponsored Study)



Electric Price going up

- Grid, An Increasing Cost Industry
- Pollution, No more Grandfathered
- Cross Subsidy, In Market Places?
- Perfect Storms, Terrorism/Cyclones Chasing Reliability/Safety/Security?
- Risks of investment
 - Technology, Regulation, Lumpy Scale Economy



Solution for Lighting Up

Fully Loaded Cost in INR/month (USD) started 2004

Technology	Grid	Kerosene	Solar PV lantern
Capital	25	0	50
Primary Fuel	45	105	0
Back-up Fuel	75	0	35
Labor	90	180	20
Total	235 (5\$)	285 (6\$)	105 (2.2\$)

That is Why Solar Lights?

Household Saves 2.8-3.8\$/month = 40\$/year

For 138 million HHs =5.5 billion \$/year



Facts of Renewable Electricity

Too little?

- Poor can only afford a little (Kerosene Vs. Solar Lamp)
- Add in small increments later

Too Intermittent and unreliable?

- Grid Unavailable or Unreliable too
- Cooling/heating/irrigation do not need continuous supply
- Can use hybrid models



Cannot be stored?

- Easy to store at sub-kWh level
- Willing to schedule and conserve to minimize storage
- First Conserve, Then, Design and Use (Combo Solar Lamp, TV, Laptop and Radio)



Solution for Clean Cooking Costs In INR (Started 2005)

Technology	LPG	Kerosene	Biogas	Wood
Capital / Stove	1000	200	5000	10
Primary Fuel	375	400	0	250
Back-up Fuel	0	0	20	20
Labor	20	100	20	100
Total	405 (9\$)	505 (12\$)	100 (2.2\$)	370(8\$)



Income and Employment

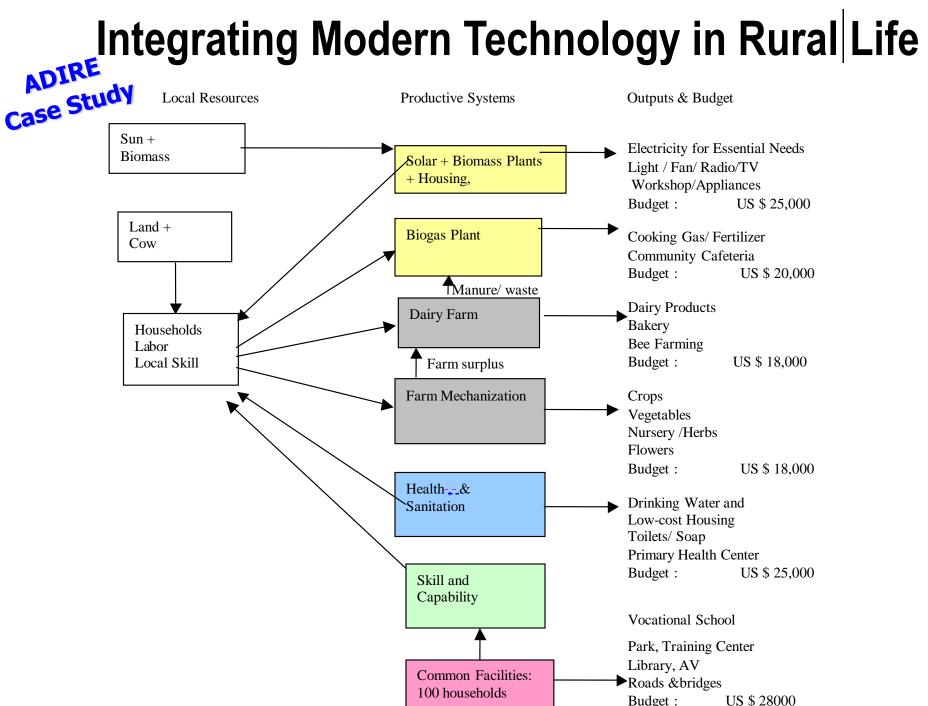
Increased Income

- Flexible Work Hours
- Improved Productivity/Morale
- Health/Sanitation



Employment Opportunities

- Rural Energy Chain
- Rural Enterprise
- Modern Farming
- Housing and Construction





Capital Added by 2005 (\$20,000)



- Brick Machine/ Tube Wells captured 12 surplus labor
- Biogas Plants provided clean cooking fuel, income and leisure
- SPV systems/Solar Lights/ Fans comfortable life for 100
- Hand Tools/ Trolley/ Power Tools convenience and income
- Laptop/ Desktop/Mobile phone/Internet education and skill
- Candle Moulds/ Sewing/Knitting Machine 5 jobs
- Microfinance All of the above







What is done by 2005... Infrastructure





Road, Bridge, Canal Work (\$6000)







What is done by 2005... Housing



Energy Efficient Low Cost Housing
Using
Compressed Stabilized Earth Blocks



Eco-friendly Low-cost Buildings

Case Study



House Models taken from Auroville Earth Institute, website



What is done by 2005... Health & Sanitation



Health Camp, Toilets, Park, Drinking Water (\$2000)



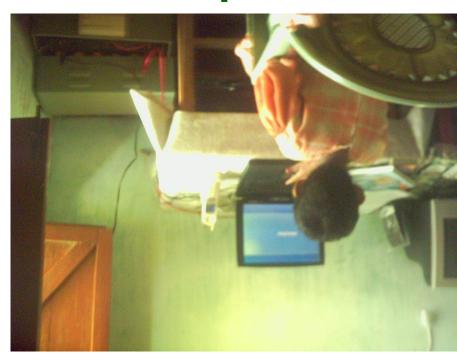




What is done by 2005... Education & Skill development







Information Kiosk, Job Training, Off site (\$2000)



What is done by 2005...

Education & Skill development





Evening School kids with teachers







What is done by 2005...

Clean Energy













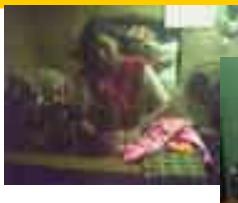


Economic Development – Income Generation

28 Jobs, Dresses, Candles, Brick Machine, Tractor, School, IT, Microfinance (\$10000)



Micro financing

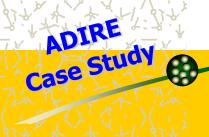


Dress Designers



Candle Making

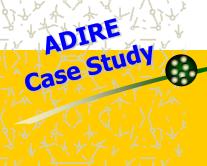




Social Engagement..







Social Engagement..









Venture Name/ Purpose	Capital Goods/ Inventory	Sources of Energy	Capacity of Energy	Input Employment of Resources		
	voilloily		Resources	Capital One time	Energy USD/ Y (Material)	Labor No of jobs
Transportation, Farming and Construction	Tractor	Diesel Engine	25 kW Engine	USD \$8000	\$2000	6
Low Cost Houses Construction	Brick Machine, SPV lighting	Manual Labor	2x20W SPV	\$2500	(Cement)	8
Clothes making	Stitching machine	SPV	1x10 W SPV	\$200	(Clothes)	3
Grocery, Candle making	Mould	SPV/ Paraffin	2x10W SPV	\$200	(Paraffin wax)	3
Solar Shop for leasing and maintenance	Maintaining 22 Lanterns + 3 SHS	Grid and back up SPV	1x10W SPV	\$2000	(Solar systems)	1
Microfinance for homes/shops	Office and small loans	SPV and Biogas	12x10W SPV	\$2000	-	1
Cooking and water heating	Biogas plants	Cow dung	4 x 1 cum + Larger plan	\$600+ ?	(Bricks, Cement)	1 _
TOTAL	-	_	180W SPV	\$15500	\$2000	23
Canal Construction	Tractor	Labor, SPV	4x10W shared	\$2000	(Cement, Bricks)	4
Road Construction	Tractor, Solar lights	Labor, SPV	4x10W shared	\$3000	(Stones)	4
Bridge / Start up Construction	Tractor, Solar lights	Labor, SPV	4x10W shared	\$12000	(Cement)	4
Health Clinic/ Club house	House, Solar lights	SPV	1x40W	\$500	(Medicine)	1
TOTAL	_	_	80W SPV	\$15500	_	13+
Computer and communication Center /School	Laptop, TV, Video Phone Cam, Room	SHS back up to grid electricity	1x40W SPV	\$1400	\$50	4
Milk and income for poor	4 Cows	Cow dung	Supplier of energy	\$500	-	2
Old age home and health care	Medical appliances	Solar light	1x 40W SPV shared	\$300	\$50	1
Energy Fair and Health programs	Evening illumination	Solar light	1x 40W SPV shared	\$500	- \$20	Part time
Cultural programs	Speakers and Mic.	Solar light	1x 40W SPV shared	\$300	- \$20	Part time
TOTAL	_	_	80W SPV	\$3000	\$140	7+



What is not done by 2005...

Health & Sanitation

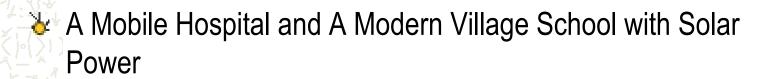






Other Income Generating Activities (To start in 2006)

- Integrated Dairy Farm with Biogas Plant
- Farm Machinery with Biodiesel Plantation
- Workshop with Biomass Power Plant







Lessons Learnt



- Low Income
 - High Risk Upfront Cost
 - No Microfinance Support
- Competing Interest
- High Transaction Costs

Social

- Lack of Aspiration
- Rigid Caste Group
- Low Land Access

Institutional

- No Training Institution
- No Skill and Enterprise
- Risk Management Structure
- NGO/ Diaspora to lead Govt./ Local Bodies

Cultural

- Individualism/Nepotism
- Satisfied with Too Little
- Emotional to Social Customs
- No Avenues to use Talents



Harnessing Cultural Capital

Dysfunctional

- High Local Pollution and Internalized Cost
 - Public Open Toilet System: Stomach problems and Malaria
 - Daily Domestic Fuel: Fire Wood and Kerosene
 - Agricultural Practices: Ancient Cultivation practice

No Commercial Orientation

- Dependence on Government or God
- Business and Profit comes only after Good Social Relation
- Barter Economy through Labor Exchange

Functionalize

- Low Global Pollution and No External Cost
 - Primary Health, Sanitation, Nourishment
 - Biogas cooking, Solar lighting, Biomass
 Power
 - Tractors, SPV Pumping, Energy Plantation

Social Entrepreneurship

- Self Help using local Skill and Labor
- Business and Profit helps Good Social Relation, practice religion better
- Labor to pay for biogas, solar, health and nourishment



Ready to Move Ahead

- Skill Training through Rotary Club
- Socio-Commercial Entrepreneurship



- Willing to Volunteer and Work in other Villages, States
- Creating interest in USA Companies (WPSC, ??)





Yunus' vision of trickle-up economics

By issuing the poor credit for self-employment, the Grameen Bank effectively creates jobs, promotes trade, and sustains local entrepreneurs. Collectively, these entrepreneurs begin to work together and assert their influence on local culture, economies, and government bodies until their impact is broad enough to influence laws, global business practices, and the political and economic status of nations.

This cycle is the key to solving the poverty problem once and for all: "These millions of small people with their millions of small pursuits can add up to create the biggest development wonder

Can Make a Difference

Thank You

Questions?