

Project Benefits

The direct economic benefits of the project include reduced peak demand and overall reduction of imported oil for power generation through the use of energy-efficient lighting systems. This will result in savings of about \$100 million per annum from avoided fuel cost and deferral of an investment of \$450 million in power generation and associated network capacity of 450 megawatts.

Consumers will also enjoy improved quality lighting and will benefit from the savings incurred due to the reduction of their electricity consumption.

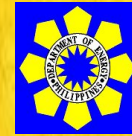


DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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June 2010



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Philippine Energy Efficiency Project (PEEP)



The Department of Energy (DOE) has been working closely with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in formulating a road map for the implementation of the strategy for the Philippine energy sector that will supplement initiatives in energy efficiency and climate change mitigation.





In order to foster these initiatives, especially on energy efficiency, the DOE, with financial assistance from the ADB, has undertaken the Philippine Energy Efficiency Project (PEEP) with the thrust of reducing peak load power demand through the implementation of an energy efficiency program with particular focus on efficient lighting that will, in effect, contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction and reduced cost of energy production. The project is estimated to cost about US \$46.5 million.

Key Project Outputs

Component 1: Efficient Lighting Initiative



The goal of this component is to reduce energy cost and wastage due to the use of inefficient lighting systems in government offices, residential and commercial sectors, and in public lighting by replacing them with energy-efficient alternatives such as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), T8 fluorescent lamps, High Pressure Sodium (HPS) lamps, and electronic ballasts.

It also aims to increase the capacity of the existing Lighting and Appliance Testing Laboratory in order to expand the coverage of the energy standards and efficiency programs. Among the component's project outputs are:

-  Retrofit of lighting system in 40 government buildings
-  Nationwide distribution of 13 million compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs)
-  Retrofit of public lighting system
-  Installation of energy efficiency testing and total lamp waste recycling facilities



Component 2: Efficiency Initiatives in Buildings and Industries

This component aims to overcome the barriers to the implementation of energy efficiency projects in public and private sectors, as well as to develop a building rating system to reduce energy and GHG emissions in buildings through:

-  Establishment of a Super-Energy Efficiency Service Company (Super-ESCO)
-  Rating scheme for green buildings

Component 3: Communication and Social Mobilization

This component seeks to facilitate change by engaging a range of players in interrelated and complementary efforts in promoting efficient lighting and efficiency in everyday life.

-  Communication for efficient lighting
-  Promoting efficiency in everyday life