



Government of the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea,
Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

Global Environment Facility

United Nations Development Programme

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

**SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTH MULTIPARTITE REVIEW MEETING OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS GREENHOUSE GAS ABATEMENT THROUGH RENEWABLE
ENERGY PROJECT (PIGGAREP)**

**STEVENSON MANASE, SAVAII, SAMOA
20TH – 22ND OF AUGUST 2012**

ADOPTED BY THE PIGGAREP MPR ON THE 22ND AUGUST 2012

Introduction

The PIGGAREP is a GEF funded project and is being implemented in the region by UNDP with SPREP as the implementing partner. The global environment and development goal of PIGGAREP is the reduction of the growth rate of GHG emissions from fossil fuel use in the PICs through the removal of the barriers to the widespread and cost effective use of feasible RE technologies. The specific objective of the project is the promotion of the productive use of RE to reduce GHG emission by removing the major barriers to the widespread and cost-effective use of commercially viable RE technologies (RETs)

The fifth Multipartite Review Meeting (MPR) of the PIGGAREP project was held at the Stevenson's, Manase, Savaii, Samoa on the 20th -22nd August 2012. The MPR objectives were to;

- Review the progress against outcomes of the project considering its technical, financial and operational aspects
- Review results over the last 5 years for the 6 outcomes of the project in all participating countries in regards to promotion of the productive use of RE to reduce GHG emission by removing the major barriers to the widespread and cost-effective use of commercially viable RE technologies (RETs).
- Review progress on the recommendations from the last project board meetings in Nov 2011 and June 2012 and MPR meeting in Nov 2011.
- Share experiences and lessons learnt from countries for implementation of the 6 components and also with regional partners.
- Discuss the report on the recommended proactive strategic barrier removal approach July 2012 and follow up on recommendations and Project Activity Summary (PAS) component.
- Discuss the SIDS DOCK PIGGAREP+ project design status report and way forward for the project.
- Share experiences and lessons learnt
- Define actions and strategies to incorporate gender analysis in implementation of climate change mitigation activities
- Provide training on technical and operational aspects of the project to PIGGAREP project coordinators and project staff.
- Provide associated meetings for project coordinators and regional partners technical discussions for each specific meeting objectives.

The MPR Agenda is attached as Annex 1.

Meeting Participants

The MPR was attended by representatives from all eleven participating countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu). The UNDP Multi-Country Office in Samoa, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) and Partners, South Pacific Commission (SPC), Pacific Island Forum Secretariat – Pacific Energy Community Fund (PIF-PEC Fund), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), University of the South Pacific (USP) and Pacific Power Association (PPA). The Participants List for the MPR is attached as Annex 2.

Executive Summary of the MPR

The MPR was formally opened with a prayer from Reverend Siueva Gogo followed by welcoming remarks from Dr. Netatua Pelesikoti, the Director of Climate Change Division at SPREP. Ms. Nileema Noble, UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator, delivered the opening remarks to officially open the meeting, stressing the importance of using the MPR as a key tool in monitoring the PIGGAREP project progress. As PIGGAREP approaches the final years of its project cycle, it was important to critically review the overall project status (technical/operational & financial) and work toward an approach that was strategic and one that ensured that PIGGAREP was part of larger CC programmes of the governments. PIGGAREP is not only about buying down CO₂, but also about enhancing energy security for the Pacific.

While it is important for the project to be country-driven, this needs to be a balanced against demonstrating strategic barrier removal outcomes. As recommended in the 2010 Mid Term Evaluation, a consultant was recruited and produced a report on whose recommendations would be reviewed as a basis for moving forward.

There were discussions on the need for a strategic way forward that built on the past work; that ensured that PIGGAREP was part of a larger CC effort in the countries. That the PIGAREP was leveraging regional and bilateral funds to go beyond undertaking soft work towards linking in with larger investment activities. Such an approach would also ensure sustainability etc. There was need to also be mindful and provide for mitigation against negative environment impact etc.

This MPR serves as an opportunity to build on the projects past efforts; progress must be shown in terms of action taken to implement decisions and recommendations emanating from such meetings. This MPR is also an opportunity to review how the results of the project could be maximized, leverage partners, and seize opportunities to upscale and replicate project achievements while addressing important reporting gaps, such as the links to gender and impacts on peoples' lives (e.g. contribution to poverty reduction). Appreciation is given to partnerships with CROP Agencies (SPC, IUCN, USP, PPS, PIFS, PECF, SEDREA/ADMIRE), and importance is stressed about seeking collaboration and opportunities that could potentially also operationally link our programmes (some of it was already happening) SIDSDOCK PIGGAREP+, with additional \$2million, will support PIGGAREP in the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and the

North Pacific region, bringing the project total to \$7.25million, allowing for the up scaling of interventions under PIGGAREP.

The issue of longer term sustainability environmental impact and benefits to the community was emphasized including through measures such as feed in tariffs, net metering etc.

The lack of gender disaggregated information was of serious concern and there was need to go beyond training on gender issues to ensure and reflect the need for a systematic inclusion of gender issues in the design, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation process.

Against Session 2, The SPREP presented on the overall project results over the last 5 years across the 7 outcomes of the project. It was evident that a lot of good work had been done and that there was now a need to go beyond reporting on outputs to cull out the results and impacts. It would also be important to highlight the resources mobilized for larger investments and the benefits to the communities including in particular women. The low cumulative delivery (i.e. approx. 50%) relative to the advanced stage of the project was noted as an issue of concern. Subsequent discussions provided for additional ways to address this important issue, including through simplification of the PAS process, through emphasis on a coordinated Climate Change (CC) response at the country levels, the possibility of hiring as appropriate additional staff to assist the government national coordinators etc. It would be important at this stage of the project life to ensure that the results were captured at country and regional levels including the issue of GEF CC drawdown. Further, the important links of the project were stressed in the context of enhancing energy security for the countries, informing a green path to development in the region, and the contribution of the project to the Secretary General's initiative of "Sustainable Energy for All", 2012.

In the context of improving the delivery of funds, PAS development and approval process was identified as a barrier and also the issue of co-financing. It was agreed that the new PAS template should build on work done and seek linkages with larger hard investment projects, including through addressing the soft/capacity building issues. That instead of small sized one off PASEs, it would be important to take a longer term view of them, and PAS Templates must provide for this strategic direction of the project - increased resource mobilisation and partnerships, multi-sectoral approaches to RE programming, and increased focus on sustainability.

The large regional to country expenditures were also noted, and it was reemphasized that there was need for the PMO to indicate programme vs. administration costs to show the true programme picture.

Reporting on results and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) was absolutely central to demonstrating results; there was a need to distinguish between the standard country monitoring visits and M&E work and between M&E and advocacy/communication.

The presentation on the SIDS DOCK progress indicated the need for submissions from countries as a way of demonstrating demand from the region. To date the funding for Pacific was only

9% of the pipeline and this needed to be increased. There was need for UNDP to inform the countries concerned of the timeframe within which the approved projects under SIDS DOCK (PIGGAREP+) for the four countries (Tonga, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and the North Pacific) would be finalized for implementation.

The MPR also recognized the importance of partnerships and the need to go beyond information sharing to actually make operational linkages such that impacts at country and regional levels would be secured. The discussions indicated that this was already happening but needed to be considerably upscaled.

Summary of Key Recommendations

The context of main issues, discussions and recommendations are summarized in the Table 1 below;

Table 1:

Session 2: Overall Implementation Results	
Context of Issues/Discussions	Recommendations
<p>Reporting on Results</p> <p>1. A report on the outputs and indicators was presented from the start of the project 2007- June 2012 including financial delivery. Although there are clear updates on indicators, lacking is the record of change and results. Discussions include the need to capture completeness, results and impacts, resources mobilized, and gender disaggregated results. SPREP has engaged in several missions, speaking to stakeholders and those beneficiaries, collecting data, confirming activities and progress on indicators. The link to outcome level reporting however had not yet been made. The PMO discussed the current M&E for the project and the development of project fact sheets - reporting on project activities and collecting and validating data from the countries. Importance is stressed about the distinction between M&E and Communications products such as the fact sheets. Discussions included</p>	<p>1. SPREP will recruit a consultant to undertake systematic M & E. Terms of Reference (ToR) will be shared with countries and UNDP by 31st October 2012 and a full report presented to the next MPR in July 2013.</p> <p>2. In the meantime however SPREP should continue to produce the products as per country visits that the PMO carried out for the 3 countries.</p> <p>3. The PMO to review and complete the Achievements Table by adding additional columns to demonstrate results impacts, resources mobilization, gender impact/benefits to the larger community etc. Also, an analysis of results from each country with links from the national level to a regional level, and linking with larger efforts in the country/region. The table should be provided to countries for input. (Refer No. 4 below for context)</p>

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<p>the need look towards outcomes and impacts. In this context a suggestion was put forward by the Chair to hire a consultant to carry out M&E activities in all 11 PIGGAREP countries over 6 months and provide report on outcomes and impacts on the ground. The MPR agreed that SPREP will take further action on this issue and share Terms of Reference (ToR) with the countries and UNDP as a first step to systematic monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>2. The complete report from the consultant on barrier removal was reviewed by the MPR and the additional recommendations were made; that the recommendations already endorsed by the board needed to be qualified as follows: A) countries should be given the opportunity to continue to do PURE if the countries demand necessitated it. B) There was need for some preparatory work to be undertaken before net metering could be implemented.</p> <p>3. In so far as PAS reviews were concerned. SPREP and UNDP had to do the analysis collective and that the assessments and needed recommendations and changes were clearly indicated against each of criteria. In this context, the PAS document will be reviewed and updated to ensure that all criteria's were clearly articulated.</p>	<p>4. The changes and results needed to be measured against the baseline. In this context the PIREP process which preceded the PIGGAREP had a volume of data that should be used to measure change and results.</p> <p>5. The quarterly reporting on results formats needed to be revisited in light of the above considerations by the 30th September 2012.</p> <p>6. The board to review additional recommendations of the consultant's report based on the 'complete' report now provided.</p>
<p><u>Gender</u></p> <p>1. There is a need for inclusion of gender analysis on the impacts of the project, and gender indicators and progress in the output and indicators report. Increased participation of women to ensure that women and girls benefit from RE was also emphasized as well as building capacity of project</p>	<p>1. The inclusion of gender analysis on the impacts of the project, and gender indicators in the output and indicators report (Refer to 3 and 4 above).</p> <p>2. UNDP to make available immediately, to SPC, SPREP and the countries development tool kits on incorporating gender into</p>

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<p>coordinators in gender analysis. Beyond participation, gender is about acknowledging the different ways men and women are impacted by CC and use of RE technology and capturing those differences in the project design and in reporting. The lack of focus on women continued to remain a significant lacuna in the project that needed to be addressed immediately, going beyond training to ensure that the disaggregated responses were put into the design, implementation and M&E processes.</p>	<p>environment/CC mitigation from the design to impact phase. This needed to be used as a basis, among others to move forward on this issue immediately.</p> <p>3. The SPREP/countries to look at ways to promote and leverage training women on the use of renewable energy technologies relative to national policies (e.g. Barefoot College's model in Tonga and Samoa).</p> <p>4. Gender specific activities should be incorporated as priority criteria for PAS review.</p>
<p><u>Project Progress</u></p> <p>1. The presentations included the low delivery of project activities and the need to address the underlying causes of low delivery as it has become a significant issue, more so as the project is moving towards the last years of implementation. The issues leading to low delivery were identified by countries and partners as follows;</p> <p>2. National priorities not aligned with PIGGAREP objectives (PNG)</p> <p>3. National Coordinators who are government servants were pulled in to do other work. Country capacity – there are only 1 or 2 experts in the country to manage several activities/projects</p> <p>4. Delays also caused by dependency on activities related to other projects (i.e. co-financing elements). Therefore the need to work with other programmes and project to either leverage them or to provide gap filling soft activities.</p>	<p>1. PMO to review in consultation with the country their needs for additional support to the national Coordinators. Opportunities for collaboration between SPREP and SPC on national coordinators support should be maximised.</p> <p>2. The extension of the project to December 2014 was recommended.</p> <p>3. SPREP and UNDP to explicitly separate regional programme from PMO expenditure to reflect the true costs.</p> <p>4. Performance-based criteria related to allocations to be discussed and recommended for Board review and endorsement as appropriate.</p> <p>5. (Look below No. 21 for recommendations on PAS)</p>

<p>5. The PAS was identified as a barrier and the need for simplification. Discussed to see how these might be put together in a fashion that looked at longer term changes instead of funding smaller activities etc.</p> <p>6. It was suggested that the project needs to;</p> <p>a) Work with regional partners SPC, IUCN, and PIFS-PEC FUND & PPA for opportunity to increase coordination/operational linkages with larger regional and bilateral funded activities.</p> <p>b) To conduct discussions with national planning agencies to develop new PASs which build on existing project activities and to provide a long term link to national investments in energy plans and to demonstrate linkages to other climate change activities undertaken at a national level.</p> <p>7. SPREP, SPC, PIFS-PEC FUND, UNDP (including the UNDP RTA) needing to work together programmatically and assess the regional funds strategically to determine the way forward.</p>	<p>6. SPREP, UNDP and CROP agencies and donors to have discussions using PIGGAREP funds to access larger scale regional projects.</p> <p>7. Take up the offer of SPC to prepare investment proposals based on PIGAREP work.</p>
<p><u>Project Budget and Expenditure</u></p> <p>1. As per the recommendation of the previous Project Board meeting, the PMO costs are now separated to provide a representation of funds utilized by PMO and regional activities vs. the country expenditure. This will be reflected in the 2Qtr reporting.</p> <p>2. The financial report presented indicated the low financial delivery.</p>	<p>1. SPREP will continue to report with complete FACE forms to UNDP on a monthly basis and CDR submitted by UNDP on a quarterly basis in order to keep Outstanding Financial Advances (OFA) low and allow for quick disbursements and for closer tracking of the project's financial progress.</p> <p>2. In light of the decisions for the PIGGAREP to be more strategic, it was</p>

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<p>Financial reporting from Countries has been late and low in expenditure compared to the budget/advance requested. Implications for over budgeting and late reporting to UNDP include a restriction on future advances (80% rule) as well as restrictions for advances to other SPREP-implemented projects (one year rule).</p>	<p>recommended that Projects that have already been approved and are under implementation (approx. \$1.03m) will continue to be implemented.</p> <p>3. The PMO and countries are to continue implementation of approved activities (with committed funds \$700,000.00) up to the end of 2012.</p>
<p>PAS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The financial status of PASs based on project financial analysis are as follows: 3. \$1.034 million Funds have been committed (approved PASs) in which 32% have already been spent. 4. PASs approved in principle to continue implementation include IRENA for update of the PIREP baseline information and IUCN – Market survey for Palau model up scaling. 5. \$1.425 million Funds remaining for new PAS which included approved but not yet implemented programmes. 6. It was agreed that countries seek opportunities to collaborate with other programmes such as the PEC fund (PIFS) and SPC to strengthen partnerships through co-financing and co-funding opportunities to provide soft support to larger funded hardware-oriented projects. Opportunities available for PEC funding for Vanuatu, Tonga, PNG and Niue. 7. Additionally there was possibility of more PEC funds available for the countries that had demonstrated effective use of PEC funds. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The countries to submit draft PASes by 30th September and final PASes by 31st October 2012 for approval in project board meeting in Nov 2012 for January 2013 start. 2. In terms of approved but not yet implemented programmes, there was agreement that only the IUCN market survey on determining how to increase energy loans by financial institutions (\$20,000) and the PIREP/IRENA programme for updating the PIREP baseline/data (\$27,000) would go ahead. On the latter SPC asked to have an input into the Terms of Reference (ToR) and this was agreed. 3. To note there was therefore a total of \$1.425m available for new projects commencing in 2013. 4. The 4 countries (Vanuatu, Tonga, Niue and PNG) that had not yet used the PIFs-PEC funds of \$4m per country were encouraged to ensure to use the PIGGAREP PASes to access these funds. 5. SPREP & UNDP with PMO will review PAS template once more to incorporate additional aspects and sign off on approved PAS formats by the 31st August 2012 in order for countries to begin using new template for their new PASs due by the end of September

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<p>8. New PAS template should be short (5-6 pages), simple, and reflect the strategic focus of PIGGAREP. The focus of PASs submission by Countries should be longer term in view, and be part of the countries response to CC.</p> <p>In this a significant shift was the understanding that PIGAREP was not a standalone project but part of the larger CC effort and therefore close coordination was needed with the central CC units in each of the countries. Therefore all of the PASes needed to demonstrate their strategic inputs into larger programmes of the countries and build on the previous PAS output.</p>	<p>2012. The PASes will assessed by PMO and TA using PAS assessment criteria and recommend for approval of the Project Board.</p> <p>6. Project coordinators must work with national government and stakeholders in development of longer term PASs linked to national strategies, policies and sector plans. To work with regional partners in using work from PIGGAREP to leverage larger scale project funds.</p> <p>7. Standalone PASs will not be approved. Approvals will consider a) prior PASs and the added value of new proposal b) sustainability c) the inclusion of gender, and d) performance-based criteria (to be agreed at this workshop).</p>
<p>Session 3: Country Implementation Results</p>	
<p>1. The 10 PIGGAREP Coordinators presented on country implementation results and progress in regards to the 7 project outcomes along with plans and actions for the remaining project period. Coordinators highlighted key issues and challenges as follows:</p> <p>Tuvalu: Lack of coordination among government departments, delay in implementation due to co-financing project</p> <p>Kiribati: Slow feedback from energy stakeholders on requested information for PAS/TOR development/finalization, delay in implementation due to co-financing project, staff shortages</p> <p>Papua New Guinea: uncertain political situation, national priorities are not aligned with PIGGAREP goals, lack of in-house capacity, lack of political will by members of parliament, lack of communication between</p>	<p>1. Countries should continue sharing experiences to overcome issues that may have been overcome elsewhere</p> <p>2. Countries should continue to leverage extra resources through co-funding opportunities</p> <p>3. Countries are recommended to work closely with their national meteorological agencies involved in disaster risk reduction, such as SPREP & SPC, when developing PASs so as to assess these risks at the design stage</p> <p>4. Countries, PMO in partnership with other agencies are to consider how to manage and dispose of equipment so as to avoid inadvertently creating waste and other related risks.</p>

<p>project stakeholders</p> <p>Niue: project timelines, budget rearrangements, in-house capacity</p> <p>Cook Islands: logistics due to the large spread of outlying islands raise costs of projects</p> <p>Fiji: Delay in agreement on joint country proposal for RESCO Manager software due to conflicting scopes of work, restrictive government procurement regulations, demanding landowners, lack of interest from power utility, the need to align policy formulation with existing legislation, lack of standards for design and installation of grid-connected REGs</p> <p>Nauru: lack of capacity of staff, lack of resources, limited hardware projects, limited funding availability, lack of training and development, lack of communication within departments, political and internal issues</p> <p>Solomon Islands: inability of participants of tour group to Fiji to share their experiences with their communities, delays in procurement by contractor</p> <p>Samoa: Bridging the gap between resource assessment/feasibility studies and full project implementation</p> <p>Vanuatu: Delay in hardware delivery</p> <p>Tonga: Co-financing projects</p> <p>2. Important discussions raised the issue of the following:</p> <p>a) Environmentally impacts of development, including with regards to disaster risk management and the build-up of obsolete electrical waste.</p> <p>b) Sustainability</p>	<p>5. New PAses are to consider environmental impacts in order to address the issues from the design phase</p> <p>6. The countries to collaborate with regional partners to improve national coordination especially in terms of financial planning to ensure continuation of PIGGAREP or other energy related projects activities</p> <p>7. National Coordinators need to coordinate at a national level with Ministries and Departments of Women for consultations on gender group impacts to be included in new PAses</p> <p>8. PMO and partners to seek opportunities for co-financing soft components to provide training for end users of RETs</p> <p>9. PAses to take account of the environmental and DRR/sustainability issues</p>
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<p>c) Poverty reduction approach of feed-in tariff and net metering</p> <p>d) The need to include gender aspects through all areas of the project from the development of PASs</p> <p>e) Benefits of the project to the communities.</p> <p>3. Of importance was the fact that during the course of the exchange, that the governments were indeed working closely with the larger CC programmes and therefore it was in consonance with the proposed more strategic approach forward.</p>	
<p>Session 4: Consultants report on the Recommended Proactive Strategic Barrier Removal Approach</p>	
<p>1. There were discussions on the recommendations already approved by the board before consulting the countries due to the urgency to move forward and noting that 4 country representatives are members of the Project board.</p> <p>2. Key issues were;</p> <p>(b) Net metering - Countries need to be aware that there is significant amount of preparatory work before considering net metering.</p> <p>(c) PIREP update, SPC is already conducting a similar activity and should use the existing data with SPC for the PIRE update.</p> <p>(d) Also there were discussions on the de-emphasis of PURE, it was agreed that countries can</p>	<p>1. For the PIREP update, SPC to provide already existing data on the similar exercise.</p> <p>2. PURE has been de-emphasized in the PAS as recommended in the Consultants Report. Countries can still include PURE but it won't be emphasized as the critical component to PAS approval.</p>

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still submit PASEs with PURE based on national priorities.	
Session 5: Statement from Partners	
<p>1. Statements and presentations from partners regarding RE work being undertaken by their agencies in the region in relation to the PIGGAREP project and the way forward; Partners include SPC, USP, PPA, PIFS (PEC Fund), and IUCN. A summary of the statements are given below;</p> <p>USP - There are a number of RE related projects operative at USP; USP- KOICA Renewable Energy Project, RE Assessment USP, 12 Integrated Renewable Energy Resource Assessment System (IRERAS) in USP member countries. USP has joined hands with the Sustainable Energy Industry Association of Pacific Islands (SEAPI) to develop competency standards and accreditation for RE professionals (designers and installers). The scheme was officially launched on 18th May 2012 during the Pacific rollout of the International Year of Sustainable Energy held at USP.</p> <p>PPA – PPA’s work focuses on improving performance of the power utilities in PICs through human resource development and physical improvements in the generation, transmission and distribution network. PPA with assistance from partners has conducted solar PV training for utility personnel from northern and southern pacific utilities.</p> <p>PIFS - In relation to the linkages between PIGGAREP and PEC Fund, it includes co-financing or various activities under a single PEC Fund detailed project proposal. This has already been done in Cook Islands and Samoa where PIGGAREP is funding activities as part of these countries PEC Fund proposal. Other opportunities include PIGGAREP funding soft</p>	<p>1. PIGGAREP Coordinators are to increase their involvement and participation in project development within national policy frameworks to ensure RE initiatives are incorporated and to leverage additional resources as well as avenues to consider for larger co-funding opportunities</p>

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activities, given that the PEC Fund is primarily funding hardware. Even though there are soft components in PEC Fund proposals such as self financing activities, capacity building, there are several other opportunities that can explored before, during and after the implementation of PEC Funded projects. PEC wishes encourage member countries to consider these possibilities not only for PEC Funded projects but others that are ongoing. There is also avenue for a Government Japan fund of 500 billion support for the Pacific over the next 3 years once allocations finalized will be able to provide information on whether or not there will be replenishment of the PEC Fund and of course whether the scope will be expanded.

IUCN –currently implementing RE projects in pacific island countries. IUCN works in partnership with IUCN through the EESLI project. IUCN funded the hardware component and PIGGAREP the software component. IUCN and is currently working with PIGGAREP on Market Survey for Banks to upscale the Palau Model. A role model of coordination between large regional initiatives and RE.

SPC - SPC coordinated the launch on the IY SE4ALL in Suva (May 2012), a regional Initiative with USP, PPA, SPREP, IUCN and others. The Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP) ties in very well with the SE4ALL initiative. The FAESP outcomes and PIGGAREP-specific activities include the following;

Estimated saving of USD 25,000 from combining the PIGGAREP Grid-connected PV follow up workshop with the meeting of the Mitigation Working Group of the PCCR

Estimated saving of USD 25,000 from the joint

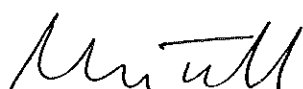
<p>PECF-PIGGAREP joint project proposal writing workshop compared to the costs of two separate events.</p> <p>SPC coordinates the implementation of the FAESP and the implementation of the IPESP.</p> <p>SPC assessed the feasibility of putting in RE in the tourism sector of SIS – SIS Tour North and SIS Tour South project in Cook Is, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, RMI and Tuvalu. SPC will continue to work with PIGGAREP to capture the impacts of PIGGAREP activities and how GEF impacts of their resources and assistance</p> <p>Statement by partners is attached to the report (Attachment 3).</p>	
<p>Session 6: SIDSDOCK PIGGAREP +</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ultimate goal of SIDS DOCK is to increase energy efficiency by 25 percent (2005 baseline) and to generate a minimum of 50 percent of electric power from renewable sources and a 20-30 percent decrease in conventional transportation fuel use by 2033. SIDSDOCK members being 30 SIDS of which 47% are Pacific SIDS Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, FSM, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu noting that Niue & PNG are not yet members. 2. The allocation for the pacific which includes World Bank – USD 2M (Vanuatu Geothermal Project UNDP – USD 2M (PIGGAREP Plus). 9 countries submitted proposals in which only 4 were approved for funding which include Tonga, Tuvalu, Solomon Is and the North Pacific. World Bank – USD 2M (Vanuatu Geothermal Project UNDP – USD 2M (PIGGAREP +). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP to advise countries regularly on the status of their projects and how the approved projects will be funded for full implementation and how the countries on the reserved list could be moved up for funding.

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<p>3. Mission trips to the 4 countries have been conducted by UNDP Pacific Centre and Head Quarters (Thomas Jensen & Manuel Soriano) As a result a report on SIDSDOCK PIGGAREP + project status report has been submitted and awaiting approval for implementation with UNDP New York.</p>	
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The above has been reviewed by members of the MPR and is endorsed by

SPREP



Netatua Pelesikoti, Director of the Climate Change Division

UNDP



Nileema Noble, Resident Representative of UNDP in Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau

