



**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)**

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**STEVENSON MANASE, SAVAII, SAMOA  
20<sup>TH</sup> – 22<sup>ND</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> -22<sup>nd</sup> 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 CO<sub>2</sub>, 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><b>Reporting on Results</b></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&amp;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&amp;E and Communications products such as the fact sheets. Discussions included</p>	<p>1. SPREP will recruit a consultant to undertake systematic M &amp; 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&amp;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 30<sup>th</sup> 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&amp;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><b><u>Project Progress</u></b></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 &amp; 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><b><u>Project Budget and Expenditure</u></b></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>



<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><b>PAS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The financial status of PASs based on project financial analysis are as follows:</li> <li>3. \$1.034 million Funds have been committed (approved PASs) in which 32% have already been spent.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. \$1.425 million Funds remaining for new PAS which included approved but not yet implemented programmes.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The countries to submit draft PASes by 30<sup>th</sup> September and final PASes by 31st October 2012 for approval in project board meeting in Nov 2012 for January 2013 start.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>7. Additionally there was possibility of more PEC funds available for the countries that had demonstrated effective use of PEC funds.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. To note there was therefore a total of \$1.425m available for new projects commencing in 2013.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. SPREP &amp; UNDP with PMO will review PAS template once more to incorporate additional aspects and sign off on approved PAS formats by the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2012 in order for countries to begin using new template for their new PASs due by the end of September</li> </ol>

<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><b>Session 3: Country Implementation Results</b></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 &amp; 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>

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<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</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 PASs</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>
<p>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>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><b>Session 4: Consultants report on the Recommended Proactive Strategic Barrier Removal Approach</b></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.	
<b>Session 5: Statement from Partners</b>	
<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><b>USP</b> - 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 (SEAIP) 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>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>
<p><b>PPA</b> – 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><b>PIFS</b> - 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>	

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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 be 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><b>Session 6: SIDSDOCK PIGGAREP +</b></p>	
<p>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 &amp; PNG are not yet members.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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 +).</p>	

<p>3. Mission trips to the 4 countries have been conducted by UNDP Pacific Centre and Head Quarters (Thomas Jensen &amp; 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

UNDP



Netatua Pelesikoti, Director of the Climate Change Division

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





## **PIGGAREP Multipartite Review Meeting 2012**

### **5<sup>th</sup> Multipartite Review Meeting for the**

### **Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)**

**20-24 August 2012, Savaii, Samoa**

**Draft Final Program (15/08/2012)**

The Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) 5<sup>th</sup> Multipartite Review (MPR) meeting is being held in Savaii, Samoa from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 24<sup>th</sup> August 2012. The meeting, held once every year, is the highest policy level meeting of the partite directly involved in implementation of the PIGGAREP project. This meeting will also serve as a face-to-face meeting of the Project Board for 2012.

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 PIGGAREP is now in its 5<sup>th</sup> year of implementation and this meeting provides an opportunity to critically review the overall project status (technical/operational & financial) and recommend a strategic barrier removal approach to enhance overall project performance and implementation at the regional and national level.

The meeting is structured in three parts: the MPR meeting focusing on evaluating results oriented progress at the overall project and a strategic and barrier removal approach for future activities at the regional and country levels; training, learning and capacity building sessions to enhance technical and operational capacities at national and regional levels and associated meetings.

The objectives of the MPR meeting, training, learning and capacity building sessions and associated meetings are as follows;

- 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 PIGAREP+ 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 PIGAREP project coordinators and project staff.
- Provide associated meetings for project coordinators and regional partners technical discussions for each specific meeting objectives.

TIME	AGENDA	DISCUSSION POINTS	PRESENTER/RAPPORTEUR	SUPPORT MATERIAL
<b>DAY 1 - MONDAY, 20<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2012</b>				
0800-0900	Registration	All Participants to register	SPREP	
<b>SESSION 1: MULTIPARTITE REVIEW MEETING OFFICIAL OPENING</b>				
0900-0930	Formal Opening		Ms. Silia Kilepoa	
	-Prayer		Rev Siueva Gogo	
	- Welcoming Address		Mr. David Sheppard, Director General, SPREP	
	-Opening remarks/keynote Address		Ms Nilleema Noble (UNDP	

				Resident Representative, UN Resident Coordinator}	
0930-1000	Photo shoot/ Morning Tea				
<b>SESSION 2: Overall Implementation Results</b>					
1000-1015	Meeting Formalities -Apologies -Procedure issues -Adoption of Agenda			<b>CHAIR OF SESSION 2: Ms Nileema Noble</b>  Ms Netatua Pelesikoti	
1015-1045	Overall Project Results	Cumulative substantive and financial results measured against 6 components of the programme from June 2007- June 2011/ (MTE-2010) 1) Technical Capacity Building and Technical Support 2) Market Development 3) Institutional Strengthening 4) Financial Support 5) Policy and Regulatory Support 6) Information and Awareness Enhancement  -Overall project delivery (Financial) -Lessons learnt on climate change mitigation responses and RE -Partnerships -Outlook for the remaining project period		Ms Sili'a Kilepoa Ualesi, RPMU, SPREP	PIR report and presentation to MPR using sections from the GEF/UNDP PIR excel doc.
1045-1115	DISCUSSIONS/SUMMATION				
1115-1145	Review of project results between July 2011-June 2012/NIM Audit 2011	- Implementation progress on outcomes and outputs against the 6 components (July 2011-June 2012) - Financial delivery July 2011-June 2012) - Risks, Issues & Challenges - Audit results and findings		Ms Sili'a Kilepoa Ualesi, RPMU, SPREP  Mr. Nixon Kua RPO, SPREP	PIR report and presentation to MPR using sections from the GEF/UNDP PIR excel doc.  PIGGAREP Audit Report

				2011.
1145-1230	DISCUSSION/SUMMATION			
1245-1330	LUNCH			
SESSION 3: COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS		CHAIRPERSON: MS NEIATUA PELESIKOTI		
1330-1500	Country Presentations	Country implementation results per project	Outcomes *	All PIGGAREP Project Coordinators from Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
		<p>-Challenges issues (technical and operational/financial) further capacity and technical assistance needs; plans and actions for the remaining project period.</p> <p>* <u>Outcome 1:</u> Improved knowledge about RE resources potential and increase the number of successful commercial RE applications on the ground</p> <p>-Completed resource monitoring studies; Feasibility assessments of RE projects; Completed TA for RE system demonstrations; Operational performance and impacts including income generation from each demonstration project; Adopted quality and technical standards for RE systems components and their installations</p> <p><u>Outcome 2:</u> Expansion of the market for RET applications</p> <p>- portfolio of new feasible RE projects; completed training courses on local manufacturing and repair of RET systems components; completed technical assistance on the local manufacturing of RET system components; new manufacturers and supplier of RET system components in the PICs; RE Experts/Units established in power utilities of the PICs; New RESCOs established in the PICs; completed training of rural residents on basic O &amp; M of RET system installations and components</p> <p><u>Outcome 3:</u> Enhancement of institutional capacity to design and implement RE</p> <p>- Adopted national energy/climate change mitigation plan that includes RE projects; Established national energy coordinating systems and mechanisms that include the private sector; Completed institutional capacity development program; Plan for Energy Offices (Departments/Units) with clear mandates and sufficient resources; Updated database and an energy resource data gathering system; National Energy Balance; Updated regional synthesis of the energy sector GHG emission inventory</p> <p><u>Outcome 4:</u> Improvement of the availability of funding for existing and new RE projects</p>	<p>-Country PowerPoint presentations</p> <p>-Technical reports by countries.</p>	

		<p>-Completed study on the real cost of electricity and other RE resources; Portfolio of feasible projects on productive and/or social uses of RE in rural areas; Completed promotional campaigns on RE to the financial sector; Completed capacity building on RE for financial sector; Completed feasibility analysis of a regional/national RE fund and capital fund for new RE projects; Completed technical assistance in the establishment of a regional/national RE fund; Investments on rehabilitating existing RE installations</p> <p><u>Outcome 5: Strengthened legal and regulatory structures in the energy and environmental sectors</u></p> <p>-Adopted RE development and utilization policies (including PURE/SURE and fiscal incentives) and implementing rules and regulations (RRs); Completed energy pricing studies in each PIC available for energy planning and policy formulations</p> <p><u>Outcome 6: Increased awareness and knowledge about RE among key stakeholders</u></p> <p>-Regular RE public awareness program in each PIC; Increased technical and information capacity on RE; Comprehensive documentation of the implementation and results of the demonstration projects; Established RE Information Unit in selected PICs; Annual National/Regional RE Award(s); PIGGAREP Promotional Program</p> <p><u>Outcome 7: Effective Project Management</u></p> <p>-Regular RE public awareness program in each PIC; Increased technical and information capacity on RE; Comprehensive documentation of the implementation and results of the demonstration projects; Established RE Information Unit in selected PICs; Annual National/Regional RE Award(s); PIGGAREP Promotional Program.</p>
1500-1530	DISCUSSIONS/SUMMATION	
1530-1600	AFTERNOON TEA	
	CHAIRPERSON – Ms Nileema Noble	
1600-1700	<p>Status of the Implementation of the recommendations from the last MPR November 2011 and project board meetings of Nov 2011 and June 2012, Conclusions and Recommendations</p> <p>- Recommendations, progress and way forward</p> <p>- Key issues, risks &amp; challenges</p>	<p>Ms Sil'i'a Kilepoa Ualesi RPMU, SPREP</p> <p>-update based on MPR Summary Record Nov 2011. -project board meeting : minutes for Nov 2011 and June 2012</p>
1700-1730	DISCUSSION/SUMMATION	
1630-2030	RECEPTION	

DAY 2 – TUESDAY, 21 <sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 2012				
SESSION 4: STRATEGIC APPROACH AND BARRIER REMOVAL				
0900-0945	Report on the Recommended proactive strategic barrier removal approach July 2012	1) Presentation of the full report - Recommended Proactive Strategic Barrier Removal Approach  2) Presentation of the Project Activity Summary (PAS) component 3) Presentation of agreements by the board June 2012 4) Additional issues for discussions following receipt of the full report and PAS component.	Ms Sili'a Kilepoa Ualesi, RPMU, SPREP	-Report on the Recommended proactive strategic barrier removal approach July 2012 -Project board meeting minutes of June 2012.
0945-1015	DISCUSSION/SUMMATION			
1015-1045	MORNING TEA			
SESSION 5: REPORT ON SIDS DOCK PIGGAREP +				
1045-1115	SIDS DOCK PIGGAREP +	SIDS DOCK PIGGAREP + Project Design Status Report	Solomone Fifita SPC	SIDS DOCK PIGGAREP + Project Design Status Report
			Sili'a Kilepoa Ualesi	
1115-1200	DISCUSSIONS/SUMMATION			
1200-1300	LUNCH			
SESSION 6: STATEMENT FROM PARTNERS				
1300-1430	SPC		Solomone Fifita	
	USP		Atul Ratui	
	PPA		Gordon Change	
	PIFS/PECF		Johnathan Mitchell	
	IUCN		Anare Matakiyiti	
	SEDREA/ADMIRE		UNDP/SPC	
1430-1500	Afternoon Tea			
Meeting 1 PROJECT BOARD MEETING				
1500-1600	Project Board Meeting	Follow up on Project board recommendations June 2012.	Project Board Members	Agenda of Meeting Minutes of last Project

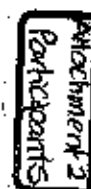
						Board meeting, Nadi, Fiji, June 2012.
DAY 3 - WEDNESDAY, 23 <sup>RD</sup> AUGUST 2012						
SESSION 7: TRAINING, LEARNING & CAPACITY BUILDING						
0900-0930	Refresher Training on Project Activity Summary	Revised project Activity Template and discussions	Ms Sil'i'a Kilepoa Ualesi, RPMU, SPREP	Revised Project Activity template		
0930-1000	Refresher Training on the reporting template	Revised Reporting template on outputs and outcomes discussions	Ms Mariana Simones UNDP/SPREP operational Specialist	Revised Reporting template on outputs and outcomes		
1000-1030	Morning Tea					
SESSION 7: PIGGAREP and Gender Analysis						
1030-1200	Gender Analysis & PIGGAREP	Gender analysis	Ms Koin SPC	SPC power point presentation		
1200-1330	Lunch					
1330-1500	Gender Analysis & PIGGAREP	Gender analysis	Ms Koin SPC	SPC power point presentation		
1500-1530	Afternoon Tea					
1530-1700	Media & Awareness presentation	Media and Awareness materials and promotion.	Sema Deo SPREP	Media and communication power point presentation		
1700-1730	Monitoring and Evaluation of PIGGAREP Activities	Report on monitoring and evaluation of PIGGAREP activities in Tonga, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu and discussions.	Ms Sil'i'a Kilepoa Ualesi, RPMU, SPREP Ms Mariana Simones UNDP/SPREP operational Specialist	Monitoring and Evaluation report and power point presentation		
DAY 4 - THURSDAY, 23 <sup>RD</sup> AUGUST 2012						
SESSION 8: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ANALYSIS AND RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT INTRODUCTORY TRAINING						
0830-1000	Economic, Social and Environmental Impact Analysis Training		Aaron Buncle SPREP	Economic, Social and Environmental Impact PowerPoint		





1200-1330	lunch	
1600	Depart for Upolu	





**5<sup>th</sup> Multipartite Review Meeting for the  
Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Energy Project (PIGGAREP)**

**Final List of Participants**

(24 August 2012)

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## PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT

### PIGGAREP 5<sup>th</sup> Multi-Partite Review Meeting and 16<sup>th</sup> Project Board Meeting

20 – 24 August, Savaii, Samoa

#### REMARKS

*by*  
*Jonathan Mitchell*  
*Project Manager*  
*Pacific Environment Community(PEC) Fund*

Madam Chair, Ms Neeleema Noble, Resident Representative UNDP Samoa,  
 Ms Netatua Pelesikoti, Director Climate Change, SPREP  
 Ms Silia Ualesi, Project Manager for PIGGAREP  
 Forum Island Country member representatives,  
 Fellow members of CROP and Development Partners,  
 Ladies and Gentlemen.

Good afternoon to you all.

2. Thank you for the opportunity to provide a few remarks on the Pacific Environment Community Fund or PEC Fund at this PIGGAREP 5<sup>th</sup> Multi partite Review meeting and 16<sup>th</sup> Project board meeting.
3. I wish to focus my remarks on the PEC Fund as it relates to the PIGGAREP. In doing so and for the benefit of those not familiar with the PEC Fund, please allow me to provide briefly some background to the PEC

Attachments  
 Statements

Fund, some context to the projects to be funded under it and a short summary on the status of PEC Fund proposals received.

4. At the 5<sup>th</sup> Summit of the Meeting of Pacific Leaders and the Prime Minister of Japan, a process known in short as the PALM process, held in May, 2009 in Hokkaido, Japan, Leaders issued the Islanders' Hokkaido Declaration which reaffirmed the Leaders' commitment to work together and collaborate and cooperate on a wide range of issues.
5. The Hokkaido Declaration also launched the Pacific Environment Community initiative. An initiative designed to promote the development and implementation of practical pacific-tailored approaches to combating the impacts of climate change. A contribution of ¥6.8billion (or approximately US\$66 million dollars) was provided by the government of Japan as the PEC Fund to help FICs to tackle climate change issues with a focus on the provision of solar power generation systems and sea water desalination plants or a combination of both.
6. ~~The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat was tasked to manage the fund in~~ close collaboration with the government of Japan. Each FIC is provided with an indicative allocation of USD\$4 million. Agreed Guidelines and Project Procedures for the PEC Fund were adopted in 2010. They provided for the establishment of a governance structure for the PEC Fund including a Joint Committee (JC), Project Management Unit (PMU) and Technical Advisory Group (TAG).
7. A Joint Committee or JC comprising senior representatives of the Government of Japan and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is the decision making body for the PEC Fund and provides oversight and approves projects to be funded under the PEC Fund. The JC is chaired by the Secretary General of PIFS.

8. To support the Joint Committee, a PEC Fund Project Management Unit or PMU has also been established at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat tasked with administering and managing the PEC Fund. The PMU is staffed by three personnel and I am accompanied here with the PEC Fund Technical officer, Mr Leonaitasi Taukafa.

9. In addition to this, an independent Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was established, comprising of four technical experts recommended by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Pacific Power Association (PPA) and the Government of Japan. The experts are specialised in the fields of climate change, renewable energy, water and sanitation and undertake technical assessments of project concept notes and detailed project proposals and makes recommendations to the JC for decision making. One of our TAG members is also present here today in his capacity as Deputy Director for the Energy Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). I take the opportunity to acknowledge Mr Fifita's presence and the valuable technical advice he has provided to the PEC Fund thus far. The other TAG member and you are all familiar with is Mr Herbert Wade.

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10. With the PEC Fund governance structure explained, I would now like to highlight the process involved in accessing the PEC Fund. The PEC Fund Project Procedures was developed to guide FICs in the development of their proposals. The Project Procedures provides for a two phase process.

11. Phase 1 involves Forum Island Countries submitting a concept note, which is assessed by the PMU and TAG. If a concept note is approved, countries are invited to proceed to phase 2 which involves the development of their detailed project proposal based on the approved concept note.

12. Once a detailed project proposal is submitted, the PMU and TAG make their assessments and recommendations are then provided to the Joint Committee who make a final decision for funding. If a detailed project

proposal is approved by the Joint Committee, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat then enters into a Financing Agreement with the recipient country and the project begins implementation.

13. Drawing up detailed project proposals requires special technical skills that are unfortunately not readily available within FICs. In recognising this, the PEC Fund Project Procedures has made provisions to support the use of Technical Assistance for that purpose. In addition to this, our unit has provided technical support on the development of proposals when requested by our member countries.

14. In July 2010, a call for proposals was sent to FICs through the formal PIFS communications channel. Since then, FICs have made significant progress in the development and submission of their concept notes and detailed project proposals.

15. Please allow me to make some observations on how FICs have progressed in accessing and implementing their allocations under the PEC Fund. Detailed project proposals have been approved and Financing Agreements have been signed between PIFs and eight out of the 14 Forum Island Countries participating in the PEC Fund and this is significant progress and I commend those countries for their efforts. The remaining Forum Island Countries are now developing or finalising their detailed project proposals.

16. As you will note, some FICs have decided to utilise their USD\$4million allocation for a single project, while others through two or three projects. In addition, some countries have chosen to do both solar power generation projects and salt water desalination projects, depending on their needs.

17. A clear observation that can be made is that all FICs have chosen to use all or part of their allocations for solar power generation. In some countries

this may be grid connected, in others it is solar home systems, while some will use hybrid systems and others solar powered desalination plants.

18. In relation to the linkages between PIGGAREP and PEC Fund, these I have touched on yesterday and they include co-financing or various activities under a single PEC Fund detailed project proposal. This has already been done in Cook Islands, where PIGGAREP is funding activities as part of these countries PEC Fund proposal.

19. Other opportunities include PIGGAREP funding soft 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. I wish to encourage member countries to consider these possibilities not only for PEC Funded projects but others that are ongoing.

20. In addition to this, PIFS and PIGGAREP co-funded a joint workshop on proposal writing in Cook Islands in July 2011. We also had the generous involvement of UNDP and SPC at this workshop. I can attribute the timely submission and approval of PEC Funded to the capacity developed at this workshop. Future collaboration on other activities, including joint in-country missions is another possible avenue that we can explore.

21. Over the coming months, a key task for PIFS will be to assist all FICs in completing the development of their concept notes and detailed project proposals and expediting the implementation of their PEC Fund projects.

22. I also wish to mention that at the last PALM meeting held in May of this year, Forum Island Country leaders expressed their gratitude to the Japan Government for the PEC Fund and requested a replenishment of the Funds. In addition to this leaders requested that the scope of the PEC Fund be expanded to support other areas apart from solar PV and desalination plants. The

Government of Japan announced 500billion yen of support for the Pacific over the next three years and the Government of Japan is yet to announce its package of assistance over the next three years and once this is made known, then we will know whether or not there will be a replenishment of the PEC Fund and of course whether the scope will be expanded.

23. Thank you for the opportunity to provide remarks on the PEC Fund and progress to date.

24. With these words, I thank you all for your kind attention.

**SPC's Statement at the 5<sup>th</sup> Multipartite Review Meeting for the Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)**

**20 – 24 August 2012, Stevenson's, Savaii, Samoa**

Ms Nilcoma Noble, Resident Representative of the UNDP Country Office in Samoa, Mrs Netatua Pelesikoti, Director of SPREP's CC Division, Gordon Change, the Deputy Executive Director of PPA, fellow CROP colleagues, Mr Anare Matakiviti, IUCN, distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen.

In ~~2010~~ the UN General Assembly passed a resolution to designate 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All. This was in recognition of the growing importance of energy for economic development and climate change mitigation. It also attempted to correct what many working on energy and development issues had for many years argued was a major error in not including action on energy poverty in the Millennium Development Goals.

At the RIO +20 conference the world supported the UN SG's SE4ALL Initiative with its goals of:

- i. Ensure universal access to modern energy services
- ii. Double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- iii. Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Rio +20 acknowledged that access to sustainable modern energy services, like electricity, contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps provide for basic human needs. These services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality, and that energy is also a key input to production.

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I think we should all expect that the new Sustainable Development Goals talked about at Rio will include specific targets on energy.

On the SE4ALL, SPC coordinated the launch on the TV SE4ALL in Suva in May and this was a regional initiative with USP, PPA, SPREP, IUCN and others. The PIGGAREP DVDs documenting experiences with RE in the region were part of the materials at the launch.

Before the UN General Assembly resolution, the 41<sup>st</sup> Pacific Islands Forum at Port Vila, Vanuatu in August 2010 endorsed the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP) and reaffirmed their commitment to a renewable energy and energy efficient future based on achievable, practical and voluntary targets. The FAESP encompasses the Leader's vision for an Energy Secure Pacific where Pacific people at all times have access to sufficient sustainable sources of clean and affordable energy and services to enhance their social and economic well-being.

The FAESP is therefore placing a special emphasis of the 4 elements of energy security – access to modern energy services, affordability of energy, productivity and efficiency of energy use and

the environmental quality of the energy sector. These tie in very well with the SE4ALL initiative.

SPC Coordinates the implementation of the FAESP and the implementation of the IPESP.

- Policy - CCCPIR by GLZ – Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu & Vanuatu
- RE - North REP - 13 M Euro (FSM, Palau and RMI – SEDREA & ADMIRE)
- EE – 3M by Aust - PAI.S – Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu
- PA - end of Oct
- EPO
- DBO - Assessment of the progress in Energy Security

As you are all too aware of, PIGGAREP is one project that fits in nicely with the Framework for Actions on CC in the Pacific as well as the Framework for Actions on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP). In terms of the implementation plan for the FAESP, I am happy to advise that we are currently preparing the progress report on the Implementation Plan for the FAESP and I am happy to share with you just two of the outcome of the following PIGGAREP-specific activities:

- 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 PECF-PIGGAREP joint project proposal writing workshop compared to the costs of two separate events.

That's only the financial savings, we have not looked at the GIIG savings from the above two initiatives.

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Chair – 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

At this time last year, we stood arm to arm with PIGGAREP and IUCN at the Clouds in Auckland providing a display during the Forum Leaders' meeting.

Chair, I am personally overwhelmed by the number of joint activities and partnerships that we have heard from countries and agencies yesterday and today and we must work harder to capture the impacts of all these activities and how the GEF the impacts of their resources and assistance.

It has been mentioned many times that the PIGGAREP is supposed to be a model, a catalyst and a platform for launching initiatives that will promote sustainability. It is therefore heartening to see that the PIGGAREP Plus is already on the horizon. Long live the PIGGAREP!

With that, Chair, vinaka vaka levu for the opportunity.



## Renewable Energy Activities at The University of South Pacific

5<sup>th</sup> Multipartite Review Meeting and  
Associated Meetings  
Savaii  
20<sup>th</sup> August 2012

## Preamble

The University of the South Pacific (USP) is the premier regional institution of higher learning in the Pacific. It has constantly strived to offer educational and technical programmes that are conducive to sustainable development of the region and beyond.

There are a number of RE related projects operative at USP.

## USP- KOICA Renewable Energy Project

- Funded under the East Asia Climate Change Partnership- 2 M USD
- 3 components :
  1. Renewable Energy assessment in all 12 USP member countries and establishment of a Data Bank at USP.
  2. Renewable energy Capacity Building in the USP region.
  3. Establishment of a 45 kW grid-connected solar PV system at the USP, Laucala lower Campus and development of a renewable energy training centre.

Project Period : 2010- 2013

## RE Assessment

- 12 Integrated Renewable Energy Resource Assessment Spawns ( IRRAS) in USP member countries
- Dedicated wind energy measurement systems deployed at selected locations in the region.
- The ocean energy potential in the region will also be evaluated using apparatuses like Waverider, Acoustic Duplicar, Wave profiler and Current temperature Depth (CTD)
- The data recorded is transmitted to a central server housed at USP/Japan Pacific ICT Centre.



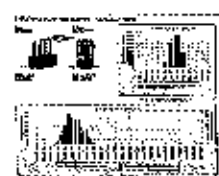
## Capacity Building

- The project funds 7 regional students to undertake a Master's programme at USP. They are working on renewable energy resources assessment in their respective countries after spending initial 6 months (taking two courses) at USP. The seven students registered are from Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Nauru.
- Development of a Renewable Energy Training laboratory – GCPV systems
- 3-days GCPV training workshop- September 2012

## The GCPV system



Fully Integrated with the Fiji Electricity Grid



## Project DIREKT

- 1.2 million Euro ACP/EU funded project (DIREKT- small Developing Island Renewable Energy Knowledge and Technology transfer network): strengthening the science and technology of renewable energy systems in the PICs and other small island countries.
- Led by Hamburg University of Applied Sciences and 3 other members: the University of West Indies, the University of Mauritius and the University of the South Pacific
- Some of the major activities of the project DIREKT include: regional and international conferences/workshops for various stakeholders in the member countries. A number of workshops on issues like hydropower, GCPV systems and other relevant topics have been organized in Fiji, FSM and Tonga.
- The project comes to an end in November 2012.

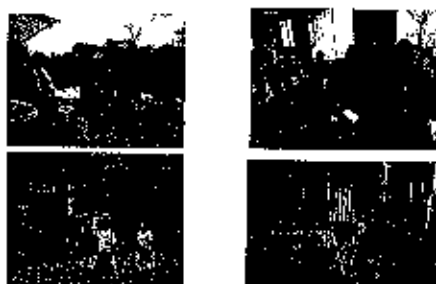
## Solar Electric Vehicle Charging Station

- Funded under the France Pacific Funds
- First of its kind project



## Banish the Kerosene Lamp

- Funded under the France Pacific Funds
- Microfinancing strategy for solar lighting



## RE Research @USP

- Wind energy assessment; design, development and testing of rotor blades/turbines.
- Solar Photovoltaics: Development of Dye Sensitized Solar Cells
- Design and Performance analysis of Standalone systems, grid connected and hybrid systems.
- Biomass and Biofuel: Coconut oil based Biodiesel, cassava based ethanol
- Ocean energy: Assessment of ocean energy potential (wave, tidal and OTEC) and design and development of energy extraction devices.
- Energy planning



## Fiji SE4All Stamps



A USP-Paid Fiji Collaboration

## USP/SEI-API Certification Scheme

USP has joined hands with the Sustainable Energy Industry Association of Pacific Islands (SEI-API) to develop competency standards and accreditation for RE professionals (designers and installers). The scheme was officially launched on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2012 during the Pacific rollout of the International Year of Sustainable Energy held at USP.

9/5/2012



Clean Energy For All