NS-48 - Supporting Implementation of 100% Renewable Electricity by 2020

Cook Islands

B.1.3

Phone

NAMA Seeking Support for Implementation

	A Overview					
A.1 Party	Cook Islands					
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action	Supporting Implementation of 100% Renewable Electricity by 2020					
A.3 Description of mitigation action	The Cook Islands Government (CIG) has set a policy goal for 100% renewable electricity by 2020 with a phased-in implementation plan that achieves 50% by 2015. This NAMA sets out the support requirements beyond that which has already been secured from international sources. (For further detail, see the separate "Full Description" file of this NAMA.)					
A.4 Sector	X Energy supply Residential and Commercial buildings Agriculture Waste management Transport and its Infrastructure Industry Forestry					
A.5 Technology	Cleaner Fuels Cleaner Fuels Geothermal energy X Solar energy X Solar energy Carbon Capture and Storage Land fill gas collection Low till / No till					
A.6 Type of action	X Other see "Full Description" of National/ Sectoral goal National/ Sectoral goal					
	Strategy National/Sectoral goal National/Sectoral policy or program machinery X Project: Investment in infrastructure Project: Other					
	Other					
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	X CO2					
B National Implementing Entity						
B.1.0 Name	ionai impienieniuig Diitty					
B.1.1 Contact Person 1 B.1.2 Address	Tangi Tereapii, Director, REDD					

+682 25494 ext 808

B.1.4	Email	ail tangi@pmoffice.gov.ck				
B.1.5	Contact Person 2					
B.1.6	Address					
B.1.7	Phone					
B.1.8	Email					
B.1.9	Contact Person 3					
B.1.10	Address					
B.1.11	Phone					
B.1.12	Email					
B.1.13	Comments					
		the implementation of the mitigation action				
C.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
C.2	Expected start year o	-				
		D Currency				
D.1	Used Currency	AED				
		Conversion to USD: 1				
E.1.1	E-tim-t-1 C-11t - Cim-1-	E Cost				
	Estimated full cost of imple					
E.1.2	Comments on full cost of in					
E.2.1	Estimated incremental cost	=				
E.2.2	Comments on estimated incimplementation	cremental cost of				
	F Support required for t	the implementation the mitigation action				
F.1.1 Am	ount of Financial support	550000				
	e of required Financial support	XGrant				
	-	Loan (sovereign) Guarantee				
		X Equity				
		Concessional loan Carbon finance				
		Other				
F.1.3 Comments on Financial support		The NZD 550,000 is the initial support required for this NAMA				
		to cover the annual cost (for 8 years) of a renewable energy				
		technology trades training programme and the cost of policy				
		assistance for new legal and regulatory frameworks, in				
		particular as required for private sector investment in renewable				
		electricity systems. (For further detail, see the separate "Full Description" file of this NAMA.)				
F21Am	ount of Technological support	Description The of this IVAIVIA.)				
	nments on Technological support					
	ount of capacity building support					
		[
F.3.2 Type of required capacity building support		X Individual level				
		Institutional level				
		X Systemic level				
		Other				
F.3.3 Con	nments on Capacity Building support	The financial support outlined above is for capacity building				
		activities. There is a need for increasing the number of and				
		upskilling local trades people involved with installing and				
		maintaining renewable energy systems. This should begin to				
		occur prior to the implementation of the first systems, so as to				

F.4 Financial support for implementation require	ensure local trades people (men and women) can be part of the installations rather than just 'imported' trades expertise (that will return home with the receipts of their labours following the installation, so only have minimal 'benefit footprint' on the local economy). There is also a need for policy assistance in developing new legal and regulatory frameworks associated with private sector engagement in the electricity sector, tariff reform and technical and non-technical aspects of connecting renewable energy systems to the grid. To a significant extent, the successful engagement of domestic and international private capital and Cook Island businesses and households will depend on an improved policy, legal and regulatory framework, including incentives that flow down to encourage individual actions. A major barrier that has been identified internationally for private capital availability in developing countries is "policy risk" (sometimes also called, or included in, sovereign risk). In short this represents uncertainties about a stable investment environment with respect to government policy and decisions that may affect 'the deal' and negatively impact on the expected return on investment. The Cook Islands government will need expert help to put in place an "investment grade" policy framework that will enable and attract private investment in the larger renewable energy systems required on Aitutaki and Rarotonga. This includes such practical issues as the best form and required detail of requests for expressions of interest for IPPs seeking to enter into PPAs with the government electricity companies/institutions, should this approach be taken. One key matter of detail is how offers by the IPPs might fit with the objective of the CIG to lower the electricity tariffs for consumers.			
F.5 Technological support for implementation requiredF.6 Capacity Building support for implementation	on			
required				
	ated emission reductions			
G.1 Amount	0.03			
G.2 Unit	MtCO2e/yr			
G.3 Additional imformation (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed)	Currently, power generation by the public owned electricity systems in the Cook Islands is by diesel generators. The objective of this NAMA is to see all these replaced by renewable sources of electricity, with diesel genrators only kept for emergency back-up purposes. The benefits of replacing diesel generation with renewable sources of electricity are quite straightforward. Using an emissions factor of 2.7 kgCO2/litre diesel, the avoided emissions based on the current total generation per annum in the Cook Islands is about 25 kt CO2. It is as yet unclear the extent to which demand reductions from energy efficiency measures being implemented will equal and exceed demand increases from projected economic growth and increased tourism. If demand were to increase, then avoided emissions of diesel generation would increase commensurately.			

H Other indicators

H.1 Other indicators of implementation

The primary indicator of implementation will be the percent of diesel generation replaced by renewable sources as measured in MWh per annum.

I Other relevant information

I.1 Other relevant information including cobenefits for local sustainable development

There are a wide range of economic and social effects associated with a programme to replace diesel generation with renewable energy. These include: • the direct benefit of jobs created during installations of the RE systems • the general financial benefit of lowered electricity tariffs (which are planned) to consumers who will have more disposal income to spend elsewhere, thereby stimulating the economy • the macro economic benefit of avoided diesel purchase with the commensurate reduction in foreign transfers and balance of trade deficit (noting that this benefit may be offset to some degree if an effect is that diesel imported/sold in the transport sector becomes more expensive) • the macro and micro economic benefit if more private sector capital is attracted to the Cook Islands, e.g. investments by IPPs • the intangible benefit of consumer and business confidence about the future costs of electricity with the elimination of the volatile cost of world oil prices – and increased investment that may stem from this increased confidence • the effect of all these positive benefits on stemming migration both from the outer islands to Rarotonga and the Cook Islands to other countries – and, as well, the possibility to attract Cook Islanders living abroad to return and contribute to the national economy There are also important benefits of a physical and environmental nature from reducing and eliminating the use of diesel generators: • Importing diesel fuel and shipping it to outer islands has commensurate risks of spills into pristine environments (that attract tourists, vital to the economy), especially with increased projections of severe weather events due to climate change. • There are also problems with leaks from diesel storage facilities and dumping of waste oil during servicing of diesel generators. • Diesel generator emissions can also have local air pollution effects.

J Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action

J.1 Relevant National see http://cookislands.gov.ck/docs/renewableenergy/
Policies Cook%20Islands%20Renewable%20Energy%20Chart%20Final%20April%202012.pdf

J.2 Link to other NAMAs .

K Attachments						
K	Attachments	Title Description				
K.1	Attachment description					
K.2	File		Browse			

L Support received

L.1 Outside the Registry L.2 Within the Registry

Support provided SupportType Amount Comment Date