

# Sustainable Sea Transport Talanoa

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## Cost of renewable energy in the Pacific Islands & lessons learnt from deployment of renewables for the power sector

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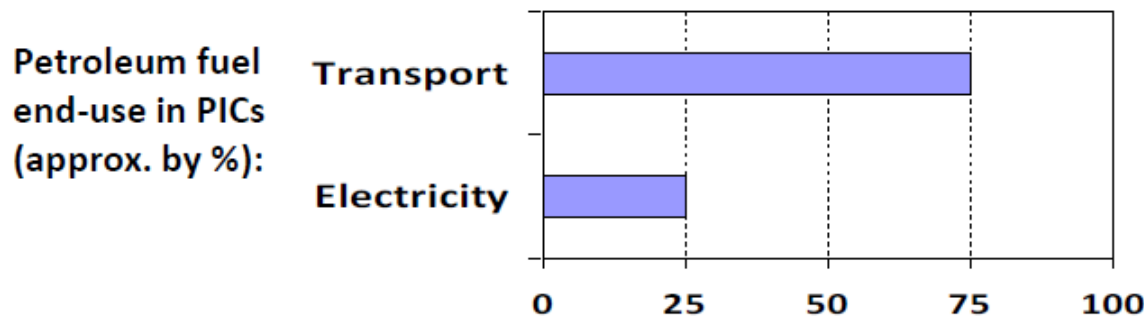
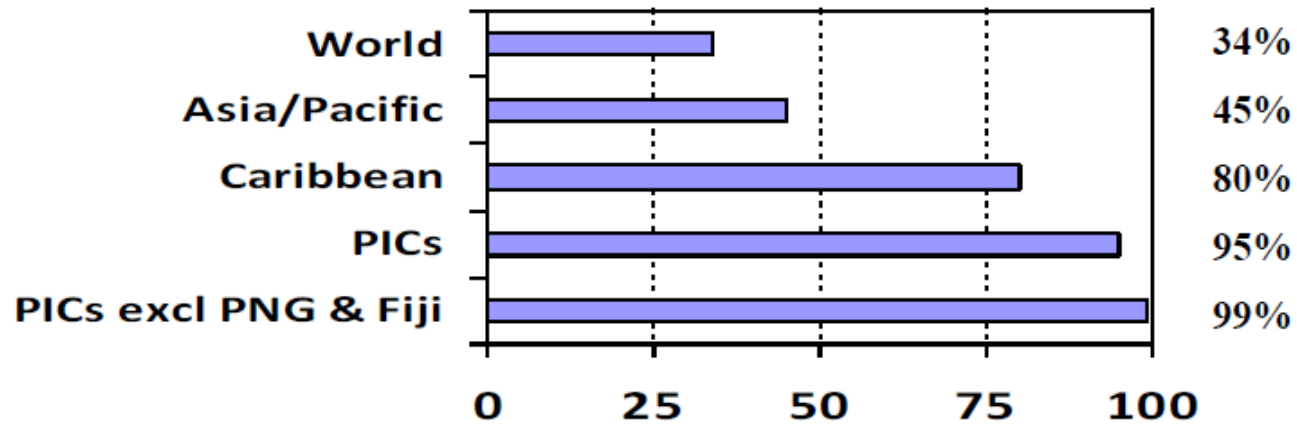
Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR) Programme

# Presentation Plan

- Intro on Renewable Energy (RE) and the Pacific
  - Current energy sources used
  - RE availability & limitations
- Cost data from RE projects in the Pacific
- Lessons learnt from deployment of RE for the power sector

# RE and the Pacific Island Countries

# Current energy use = extreme dependency on petroleum fuel



Overall transport percentage may be too high and varies between countries e.g. Nauru ~10%, Samoa ~ 80%

Commercial energy only

Sources: Peter Johnston (2010), International Energy Agency (2009), Asian Development Bank (2009), UN (2010)

**Any serious effort to substantially reduce fossil fuel imports must address the transport sector**

# Why and what kind of renewable energy technologies?

- ▶ PICs need to gradually diversify their energy portfolio
- ▶ Proven, reliable technologies
- ▶ Solutions adapted to the Pacific economic, environmental, geographic and cultural context
- ▶ Systematic supporting mechanisms to build capacity and provide O&M in the long-term

# Which RE? Some issues specific to PICs

- ▶ Limited RE resources and measured data
- ▶ Limited land availability and access
- ▶ Harsh environmental conditions
- ▶ Long distance supply chains
- ▶ Limited human resources in energy sector vs growing demand for energy services
- ▶ Small markets / small private sector = limited capital

# Summary of resource potential

Country	Solar	Wind <sup>a</sup>	Biomass	Hydro	Geothermal	OTEC	Wave <sup>a</sup>
Cook Is	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓			✓ ✓	✓
FSM	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	??	??
Fiji	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Kiribati	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓			✓ ✓	??
Marshall Is.	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓			✓ ✓	??
Nauru	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓			✓ ✓	??
Niue	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓			??	??
Palau	✓ ✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓			??	??
PNG	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	??	??
Samoa	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	??	??
Solomon Is.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	??	??
Tonga	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓			??	✓ ✓
Tuvalu	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓			??	??
Vanuatu	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	??	??

<sup>a</sup> Wind and wave energy are highly site specific

Source: Adapted from Johnston, 1995

# Why is information on cost important?

- Economic and finance information is a decision-making tool for Governments, utilities and private sector investors in RE
- The cost of renewables have declined rapidly in recent years = opportunity...*but information on real, on-site costs of RE technologies in the Pacific is very limited*

# Cost information available in the Pacific to date

- ▶ Data is not systematically collected and/or is difficult to access
- ▶ Cost figures date back a few years
- ▶ Decision making is often based on outdated numbers or on international data which does not take into account particularities of Pacific

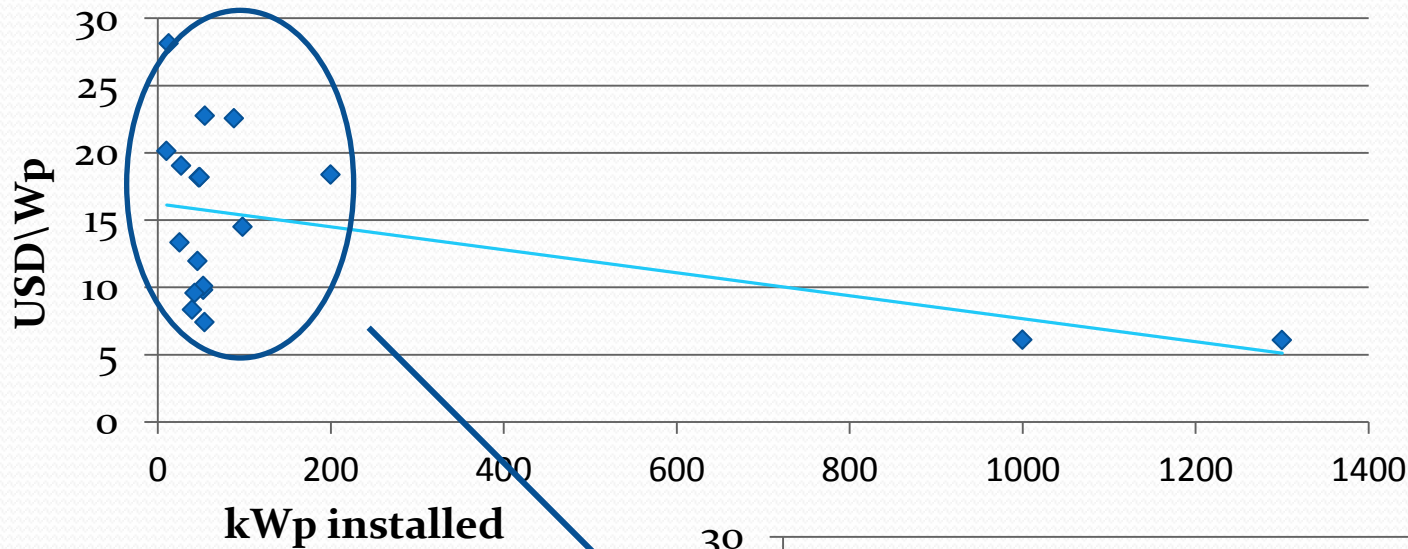
# Costs from RE projects in the Pacific

With a focus on solar & wind

# Solar PV costs

- Most common installation in the PICs
- All PICs have some experience with solar PV – most info available *but not as much as there should be*
- Four main types:
  - Solar home systems / lighting systems
  - Small off-grid systems (schools, health centres)
  - Grid-connected PV
  - Hybrids

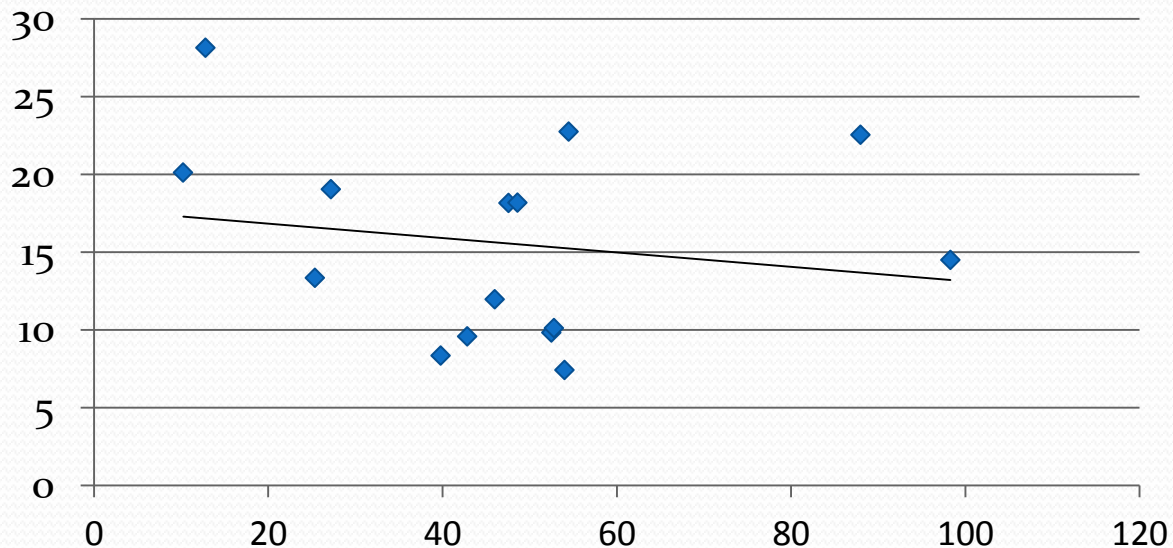
# Installed cost of solar PV



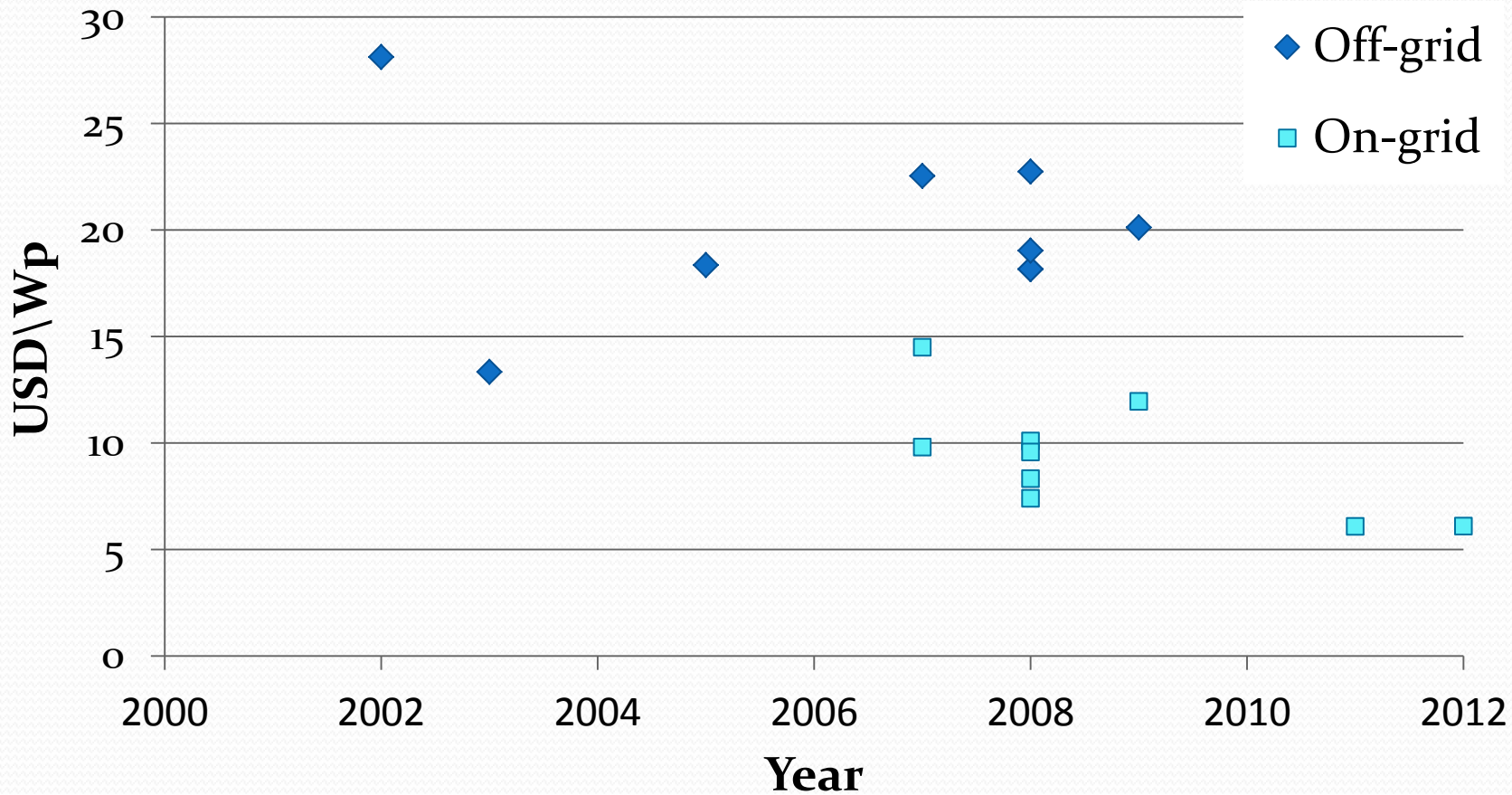
Most systems are still <100kWp

Large variation ~ a lot of different factors influencing cost

Data from 2000 onwards only, various sources



# Solar PV costs over time



# Installed cost of Wind

Country	Project Size	USD/kW	Year
Samoa	2 MW	3000	2010
Niue	275 kW	2072*	2007
Fiji**	10MW	1966	2006
Cook Islands	2 MW	3957	2006
Cook Islands	3.75 MW	4263	2002
Cook Islands	1.8 MW	3716	2002
Cook Islands**	40kW	4100	2003
New Caledonia**	4.5 MW	3874	2002
Tuvalu	200 kW	3485 - 4481	2010
Vanuatu**	3025 kW	2321	2012

\*price per turbine ex works: installation and transport not included  
 \*\*completed project (actual project cost is stated)

Sources: various reports

# Installed costs – other RE

- There are not much cost data available on other technologies
- Hydro not relevant for transport sector
- Biomass (wood) - pre-feasibility in Samoa indicated costs between 3000-6000 USD/kW installed
- Biofuel – limited number of projects, therefore limited data. Only Fiji really has experience in biodiesel and coconut oil for power (and transport).
- Biofuel - questions over land and environmental impacts

# Summary of installed costs

Technology	Pacific USD / kW	Worldwide USD/kW (REN21, 2011 & 2012)
Grid-connected solar PV	4500 - 14000	2500 - 3500
Off-grid solar PV	10000 - 34000	10000 - 20000
Micro-hydro	4000 - 23000	Highly variable but usually 2000 - 4000
Small-scale wind	2000 - 5000	2000 - 6000
Large-scale wind	2000 - 4000	1500 - 2500
Small-scale biomass	3500 - 6000	3000 - 4600
Diesel	800 - 1500	

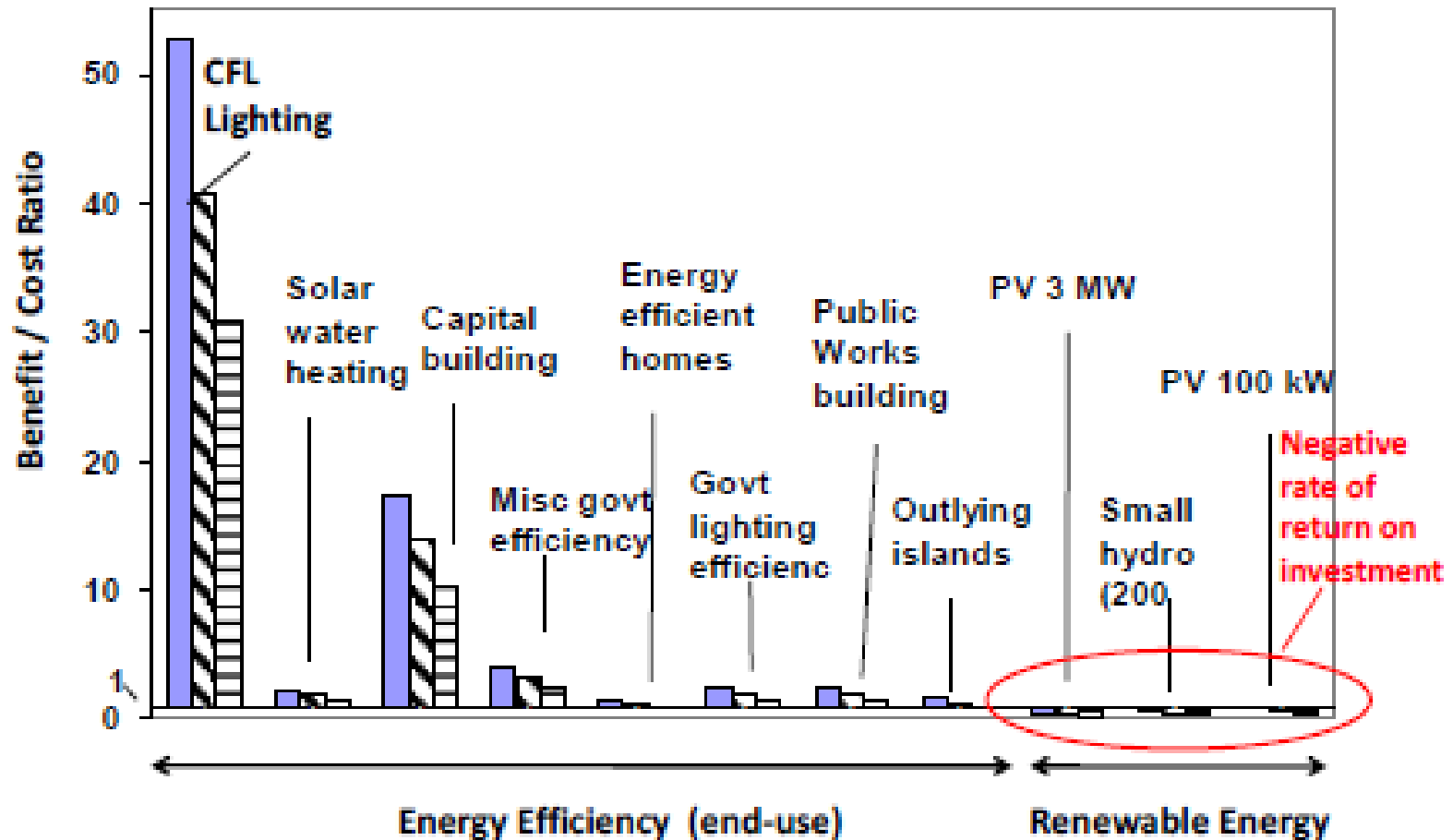
# Summary of generation costs

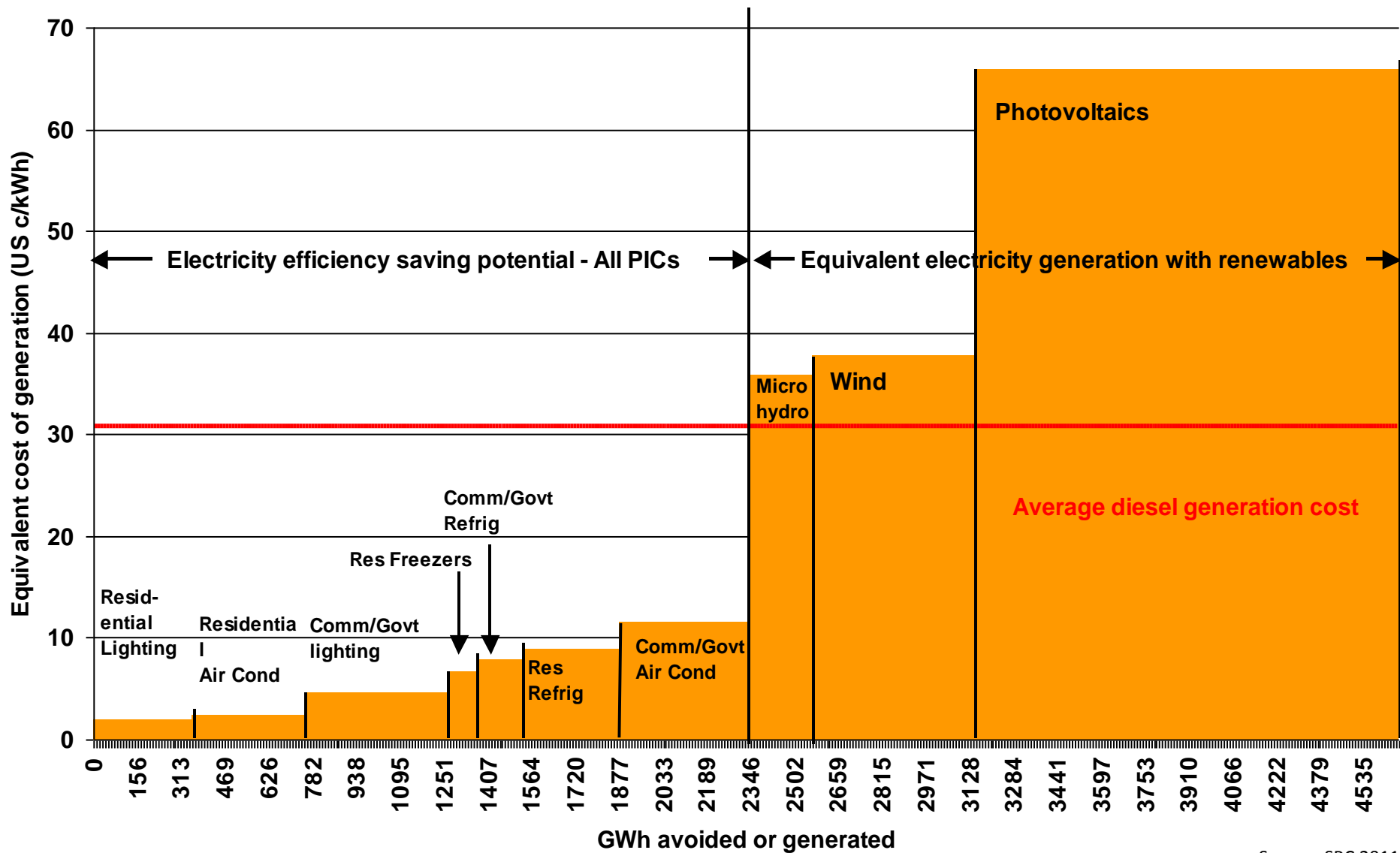
Technology	PICs range of cost in USD / kWh	International costs (REN21) USD / kWh
Grid-connected solar PV	0.35 – 0.70	0.22 – 0.44
Large-scale PV + battery storage	0.75	0.25 – 1.00
Off-grid solar PV	1.50 – 2.50	0.40 – 0.60
Wind	0.14 – 0.30	0.05 – 0.20
Coconut oil	0.34 – 0.38	0.30 – 0.80 (biofuel/biodiesel)
Biomass gasification	0.16 – 0.22	0.08 – 0.12
Urban diesel	0.15 – 0.49	-
Rural diesel	1.00 – 2.50	-

**What about energy  
efficiency?**

## Figure 2: Relative Benefits and Costs for Energy Investments in Palau (2008)

Oil price of \$100 ■ \$80 ▨ & \$60 □ per barrel





Source: SPC 2011

*By 2025, these energy efficiency programs could be 'supplying' one eighth of the electricity used in the PICs, pollution free. This would also mean a 12% reduction in generation fuel import costs.*

# A few more comments on costs

because there's not enough time to cover everything

# O&M costs

- Seriously underestimated for most RE projects
- Biggest area needing improvement in knowledge and data availability

# Transport & Logistics

- RE faces same supply chain issues as other technologies

# The less talked about costs...

- Confirming the resource – assessment / feasibility costs
- Taxes & duties on RE equipment
- Land issues
- Environmental costs

# Lessons learnt from the power sector

# Economic / Financial viability

- Generalisations across PICs for the same technology should be avoided as financial viability can vary significantly depending on location – even within the same country
  - Transport and logistics
  - Labour costs
  - Technical capacity & know-how
  - Competing uses of the energy resource
  - Environmental Impact
  - Population income and willingness to pay for services

# Institutional frameworks

- Lack of regulations to create an enabling environment:
  - Framework for private sector investment
  - Non-transparent subsidies / unsustainable subsidies, particularly for outer island electrification
  - Regulating bodies?

# Technical capacity

- RE technologies still relatively new
- Staff need to be trained and retained
- **Recommendations:**
  - Focus first on the most viable technologies and seek independent advice
  - Insist on donor support for post-installation training
  - Establish training in technical colleges and universities to nurture the energy professionals of the future

# Cross-sectoral coordination

- As energy affects all sectors of the economy efforts have to be increased to coordinate planning and projects
  - Ministries of Transport, Environment, Agriculture, etc
  - Education providers
  - Multi-lateral, bi-lateral donors, CROP agencies, NGOs and technical cooperation
  - Private sector

*Although diversification of energy supplies is a priority for PICs time should be taken to plan strategically so that the conditions are in place for new renewable energy (**power and transport**) infrastructure to be functioning as desired for many years to come*

Thank you!  
Any questions?