

## **CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAMME/STRATEGY**

**1. The problem or issue addressed:**

Providing lighting for the rural households to improve the living standards of the households, increase level of income for doing work in the night, improve literacy level for school children and encourage social activities.

**2. Name of the programme:**

Solar Energy for Outer Islands Project – EU Funded

EDF Project No. 8.ACP.KI.O4

**3. Timeframe: 3 years                      Year started: 2003**

**4. Status: Ongoing**

**5. Main objectives:**

The overall objective of the project is to improve the living standards in the outer islands of Kiribati and reduce the migration to the capital South Tarawa.

**6. Lead institution: Kiribati Solar Energy Company**

**7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.):**

- Ministry of Public Works and Utilities
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- Ministry of internal Affairs and Social Development

**8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme):**

The installation of 1710 solar home systems is now completed on 18 islands; the next phase will be the installation of 96 solar systems to the maneaba (village meeting hall) on the 18 islands.

After the complete installation of the solar home systems the feedback collected by the energy survey carried out by the Energy Planning Unit of the Ministry of Public Works and Utilities are as follow:

- The households no longer worry about buying kerosene for lighting,

kerosene uses in the rural areas is mainly for lighting as cooking is done using fuelwoods.

- Safety from fire to the local house is attained as compared to kerosene lantern if by accident fell over. Also, children and old house member can now turn on the light easily by the switch rather than only the adult man uses to light the kerosene lantern or pressure lamp before.
- House member can now carry on their work during the night under adequate lighting for their income related business, woman working on handicrafts for selling and man preparing fishing gear for the next daylight.
- When the husband goes fishing in the night, the family feel secure as the lighting also provide security, and when the husband returned the wife can easily prepare the food and help her husband under the lights.
- House school children can now study and work on school assignments under adequate lights.
- In terms of environment impact to the household, the GHG emission in using kerosene is now minimized.
- Looking at the health impact, now the household family can breath fresh air under the solar lighting while before they use to breath and smell the scent of burned kerosene every night while eating dinner or sitting close to the lanterns.

#### 9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets:

This is very related to the international agreed goal and target and since Kiribati is a member to the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition, there are plans to increase the of RE nationwide.

Note: Kindly provide any appropriate facts, figures or charts that document the problem addressed and the results achieved. Noteworthy case studies may be published and/or summarized in UN publications as a means of sharing information on best.