FIJI RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (RE) PROGRAMME

Fiji Department of Energy
Background

- **VISION**: A Sustainable Energy Sector for Fiji
- **Strategic Areas (NEP):**
  - Energy Planning
  - Energy Security
  - Power Sector
  - Renewable Energy
Power Sector Development

- Development of PPPs for Power Projects
- Finalize Regulatory Framework for the Power Sector
- Increase access to affordable and reliable electricity services.
- Pursue 100% electrification coverage by the year 2016.
- Ensure the demand for reliable and affordable electricity is adequately met.
  - Re-enforce the reform provisions of the Public Enterprise Act.
  - Regulation of the Industry
  - Rural Electrification
  - Renewable Energy Service Companies
A total of 1239 Communities have been assisted through the program.

This includes a total of about 1200 Solar Home Systems.

Government has spent a total of well over $80 Million for the program.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Census 2007
Fiji Current & Projected Generation Mix
GOVT RURAL ELECTRIFICATION POLICY - 1993

- **Introduction.**
  - The program was initiated in 1974. Policy was revised in 1993.

- **Objective**
  - The overall objective of the REP 1993 – is to provide electricity primarily for social and economic development.

- **Principles of the Policy**
  - Consistency – Consumers Offered the same opportunities.
  - Choice – Consumers will choose the form of electricity that they prefer
  - Sustainability – Supply will be permanent
(PRINCIPLES OF POLICY (cont..))

- User Pays – Cost of sustainability will be the responsibility of the consumer.
- Accountability – DOE responsible for the implementation of the policy.
- Maximize Coverage – Electricity provided to many people as possible.
- Transition – All existing schemes integrated into revised policy.
Other Aspects of the Policy

- **SUBSIDY - 10 : 90 - Government caters 95%, Community - 5%.**

- **PROGRAM DEMAND DRIVEN / OPTIONS PROVIDED:**
  - Diesel Schemes: 400
  - FEA / Grid Extension: 600
  - Government Station: 2
  - Solar: 1200 H/H
  - Hydro: 5
OFFERING - Reticulation of the Community with the provision of 2 Lights & 1 Power Point.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF RURAL PEOPLE

- Accommodation
- Catering
- Manual Labour
- 5% Contribution

OPERATION OF SCHEMES (Diesel & Hydro)

- Operators training
- Need to collect money for operation / maintenance / repair / replacement
MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

- Grace Period – 3 Years
- Requirements (Account)
- Ownership Transfer
- Outside the grace period (assistance)

REPLACEMENT OF SCHEMES

- Assistance is finite and only once.
- All costs to be borne by Consumers.
- Logistic assistance - DOE
EXTENSION - Applicable to schemes where the additional work will not alter the scope of the project. 95:5 applies.

CHANGING TO CONTINUOUS SUPPLY - 95:5 Applies in cases of incompatibility
Solar Home Systems

- Solar Home Systems
  - Implemented under a RESCO Model.
  - Supply, Installation and Maintenance works are undertaken by private companies.
  - Currently installed in Bua, Cakaudrove and Macuata Provinces in Vanua Levu and smaller islands.
  - Consumers pay FJ $50.00 up-front.
  - Once installed – Monthly tariff of FJ $14.00.
  - Money is sent back to the FDOE to be kept in respective villages’ trust account for maintenance purposes.
  - Approximately 1050 households installed with SHS
  - Approximately 30 villages and settlements
Solar Home Systems cont...

- Solar Home Systems
  - System Components include:
    - 2 * 50W PV Modules
    - H5 treated 5m Pine Pole
    - 1 * 12V Battery
    - Wiring
  - Systems Load include:
    - Socket Outlet DC-DC Converter, 12VDC-9VDC-6VDC
    - 1 * 0.25W Night Light
    - Enercash Prepayment Meter
Other Supporting Initiatives

- Infrastructure Development Program (Vanua Levu Development Plan)
- Sustainable Energy Financing
- Bilateral and Multilateral Arrangements
CONSTRAINTS / CHALLENGES

- Dependency on diesel fuels for generation of electricity for most of our island communities and remote rural areas.
- Unresolved issues regarding long-term secure access to native land for development projects.
- Insufficient coordination and consultation among various agencies involved in energy sector activities.
- Capability in communities to manage community-based energy projects.
- Economic Development.
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