

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**EE interventions for tropical island states (**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4913 |
| GEF ID | 5316 |
| Title | Promotion and up-scaling of climate-resilient, resource efficient technologies in a Tropical Island Context |
| Country(ies) | Seychelles, Seychelles |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Seychelles is highly dependent on imported oil to meet its energy needs (90% of the primary energy supply comes from imported fuel, with imports of fuel for electricity generation alone accounting for 12% of the total government budget). This heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels places heavy pressure on the country’s foreign exchange reserves, exacerbates state budget deficits, and poses major energy security concerns, both in terms of access to supplies and pricing. A market for energy efficient appliances is just beginning to develop in the Seychelles, based in large part on the rapidly rising cost of electricity for most consumers. However, this market is constrained in many ways, including: a lack of consumer awareness about EE appliances; extremely limited purchase options for EE appliances (apart from energy saving lights); the inability of consumers to get bank loans or store financing for the purchase of high-value EE appliances (such as air conditioning units, refrigerators/freezers, and washing machines); and the absence of any standards or labelling schemes or requirements for EE appliances in the country. For this reason, the proposed GEF project will provide technical assistance for regulatory, standards setting, educational, data collection and training needs to help set the stage for the growth of the energy efficient appliances market in the country. In addition, the project will provide critical catalytic support to several programs designed to provide concessionary financing for energy efficient appliances and water saving devices, including the Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program (SEEREP), a financing scheme for the residential sector to purchase EE appliances; a credit facility of the Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS) to provide concessionary finance for the adoption of EE technologies in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector; and Neptune Program of the Public Utilities Corporation, which will provide concessionary financing for the purchase of water saving devices. The project will play a critical facilitating role for all of these financing programs, through developing the necessary policy frameworks, providing capacity building for financial institutions, banks and other participants to enable their participation in the programs, and increasing public awareness about the programs and the opportunities and options for end users to purchase resource efficient technologies with concessionary financing |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

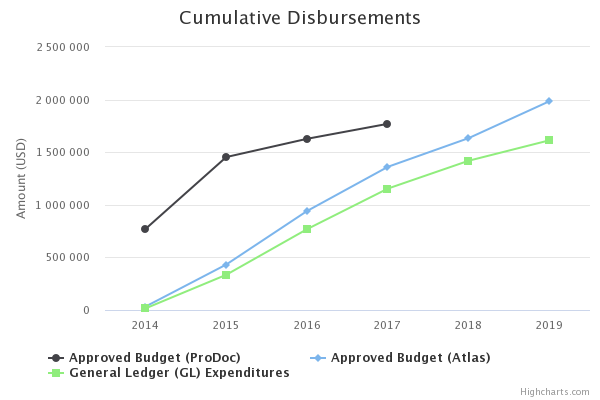
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To significantly reduce the rate of electricity consumption and water usage in Seychelles among underserved communities in the residential sector** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Amount of reduced CO2 emissions from the power sector (compared to the project baseline) - direct emissions reductions    2. Cumulative total electricity saved (MWh)    3. Cumulative total water saved (m3) | 1. 0    2. 0    3. 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1. 139.590 tonnes CO2eq    2. 12,296 MWh per year (or 184,447 MWh for appliance lifetimes)    3. 446,250 m3 per year (or 6,693,750 m3 for device lifetime) - 20,060 tons of CO2eq over their lifetime. | 1. Target 63% achieved (total of 89,337 tonnes CO2eq.  The MRV tool is still not finalized in order to calculate this figure accurately – the above is an estimate. On-going activities continue to catalyze significant uptake of energy efficiency in the country. The SWITCH to LED national campaign targeted the use of incandescent bulbs in the residential sector; besides public exchange programmes where incandescent bulbs could be exchanged for LEDs, project activities included outfitting all of Seychelles’ homes for the elderly with LED bulbs and providing LED bulbs to the first 200 households on the social welfare list.    2. Progress towards target not defined.  An IT consultant was hired in February 2018 to develop a database to capture the data required for the avoidance tool. The information which will be gathered will contribute towards accurate calculations in time for the project TE.    3. Progress towards target not defined.  The regulation of water falls under the Public Utilities Corporation, not the SEC which is the project implementing partner. However, since this is a project objective indicator, PUC will be requested to provide relevant data for the TE. | The following three activities contributed to the amount of CO2 directly reduced through project implementation:  1. La Digue demo  2. Seychelles Civil Aviation Authority (SCAA) demo project  3. Switch to LED lightbulbs.  Quiz prizes have been awarded for various activities (latest 5th March 2019 – A solar water heater first place prize for Energy Efficiency day; other prizes included efficient lightbulbs, reusable bags & T-shirts).  Regarding importation of products, unfortunately we are not able to provide the figures because the Registry System of Energy Related Products, which was done to also calculate the accumulated electricity savings from the several batches of efficient products imported to Seychelles is not being used. This would constitute the biggest chunk of savings.    We have revised the numbers reported in 2018 after the EE technicians received training. The new numbers are at 0,016% and 0,262 for cumulative electricity saved. It is believed upon the calculation from the efficient equipment coming in the country the figures would be much more substantial. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Comprehensive and strengthened policy and legal frameworks adopted to promote residential resource efficient appliances** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 4. Key baseline data collected and analysed (e.g. # of appliances and consumption patterns in households; consumer willingness or ability to pay; % of household spending that goes to electricity; etc.)    5. SEC Efficiency and Renewable Energy Unit operationalised with clear mandate / work plan and trained staff    6. Government-approved Energy Efficiency Strategy (EES) and Implementation Plan (EEIP)    7. Fiscal / tax incentives in place for imports and purchases of energy efficient equipment (except solar water heaters and energy saving lighting)    8. Restrictions (ban or limits) on imports of non-energy efficient appliances    9. System for measuring energy and water savings from EE residential appliances operational | 4. No detailed information on residential or SME energy use    5. EE / RE unit proposed but not yet fully staffed or operationalised    6. None (only energy bill in place)    7. EE equipment (except solar water heaters and energy saving lighting) currently subject to Value Added Tax (VAT)    8. No restrictions in place for imports of non-EE appliances / no MEPS    9. No system in place for monitoring SEEREP by PUC | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4. Baseline report completed by end of year 1    5. EE / RE unit fully operational by end of year 1    6. EES and EEIP approved by end of year 1 and published by end of year 2    7. Customs Act regulations amended to remove duties on EE equipment by middle of year 2    8. Government-approved minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) approved by end of year 1    9. Computer-based MRV system in place by end of year 1 at PUC | 4. Target 100% achieved.  The baseline survey aimed at obtaining a broader perspective of residential mindset and behavior in relation to efficient ways of using energy. The survey captured the disaggregation of electricity consumption by energy use, identify the top 5 main consuming appliances and established the energy demand curve. This information has helped in developing communication strategies to address efficiency issues. The project & SEC has additionally done a Housing monitoring exercise of 50 homes, over the past year, a draft indvidual report is in circulation and uploaded as draft in files. There will be two types of reports: 1) individual reports for the 50 households and 2) report of the activity. For the latter, will combine it with the one for the 200 households survey and include some comparative analysis of the two activities. Given the amount of reports to be prepared, the completion of the work will be undertaken by the next RE/EE expert under the France Voluntaire program who is expected to assume post in the coming months.    5. Target 100% achieved.  The EE/RE unit remains with only one staff person (as it has been since the beginning of the project). While additional staff have repeatedly been requested by SEC, the required budget has not been provided by Government and the additional staff envisaged by SEC for full implementation of the Unit have not been hired.    6. Target 50% achieved.  The recommended policy has been done since 2015 and validated. Since, the Government has to determine if they should adopt a unified energy policy or separate elements for renewable energy. In May 2018, there was a change in Cabinet of Ministers and Ministry of Environment Energy & Climate Change now has a new Minister. It is not yet clear how the new Minister views this issue and how to proceed with the energy strategy and action plan, which may further delay project actions in support of policy development.    7. Target 100% achieved.  The VAT Act allows for tax exemption of all energy efficiency and renewable energy appliances, provided the importer brings all necessary documents to SEC to be verified by the Commission and endorsed by the Seychelles Bureau of Standards.    8. Target 45% achieved. Similar to target number 6, a Cabinet memo has been prepared and draft TOR prepared for the recruitment of a legal draft person for the regulations. However with change of Minister we are awaiting the new action plan before moving forward.    9. The project is not monitoring water savings as the Seychelles Energy Commission which is the mandated implementer does not regulate water. This was highlighted in the mid-term review, of which particular management response was formulated. | 4. Target 100% achieved  3 baseline surveys have been completed under the project for baseline reporting. The Household & SME survey was carried out in 2016 and finalized in 2017, the Market Survey was conducted in 2015 and a second one carried out in 2018 and the third household monitoring survey was carried out during 2017-18 and finalized in 2019. Three baseline surveys have been finalized by the project, including two market research surveys - one conducted in 2015 and one at 2018 being in draft near finalization to allow for reporting on project outcomes. The 2018 market survey report has been seen as lacking by the terminal evaluator, as it did not capture the needful information on price; which was still in rough Excel sheet and not yet written in reporting format. Do note the price comparison is done in the market report analysis it is just not shown through a table clearly indicating the price of 2015 compared to the price of 2018. The Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC) will ensure that this comparison data is captured in the future to allow for proper reporting after the enactment of the Seychelles Energy Efficiency legislation.  The Housing Energy Monitoring (HEM) was finalized in early 2019 and a workshop was held on 29th March 2019 to discuss the findings with participants and stakeholders. The main findings included daily total consumption for the measured equipment in the 48 households, the consumption per category and the air temperature. Total energy consumption increased slightly from April to January, without any link to outdoor temperature. This can be explained by the fact that the most used equipment by households are refrigerators, freezers, TVs, washing machines and lights, for which the energy consumption does not depend on outdoor temperature. Energy consumption for each category is almost at the same level and has the same trend as global energy consumption. The SEES review & action plan for 2019 – 2021 will consider the findings to ensure the communication messages promote the action needed to curb the increased energy consumption. Most of the individual reports had their own recommendation specific to households. It should be noted that a majority of the participants who attended the ceremony were women, once again showcasing that decision making in the homes is made by women and the Seychelles holds a matriarchal society.    Target 5 100% Achieved within the constraints faced by SEC & availability of funds. Two new job posts have also been created under the Renewable Energy and Energy Management (REEM) unit to support the existing officer. During the second quarter of June 2019, the SEC CEO had a meeting with the Ministry of Finance, and was told that the budget will not cover the two posts for REEM unit. The CEO has been given budget for one post created for SEC, and thus the CEO needed to prioritize. At the present, SEC CEO feels that the post of IT technician is more important. Hence budget will be allocated towards that vacancy. Hence according to the indicator and the terminal evaluation, the target was not met, as three new engineers are not working in the REEM department within SEC, but there has been support obtained throughout the project from external engineers either through consultancies or through Agence France Volontaire. Additionally, the project is funding the development of a human resources capacity assessment & strategy to allow for the planning of training of capacity for the energy & energy efficiency sector. This consultancy will help the sector in obtaining support from the National Human Resource Development Council (NHRDC) in implementing the necessary support for the tertiary training to further support the energy sector.    6. Target 60% achieved. Approval was sought from the MEECC Permanent Secretary for Climate Change for the project to facilitate the work on the EE strategy pending the finalization of the Seychelles Energy Efficiency policy. The request was approved, and the TOR for the EE Strategy & Action Plan was subsequently conceptualized and advertised for local consultant. While the TOR was advertised, no applications were received. Upon discussion with the project technical expert, he proposed his services and accepted to be paid at local rate to finalize the activity.  The Energy Efficiency Strategy & Action Plan is within the stage of first draft and being circulated to stakeholders for comments. The Draft was presented through a workshop on the 19th of June 2019.  The final report will be handed over to the Seychelles Energy Commission and MEECC for final validation and future Cabinet approval at the end of the project.    7. Target 100% achieved. The voluntary interim process is attracting more suppliers. The introduced split system (Harmonized System Codes) is proving to be a difficulty for clearing agents and importers. A half-day training/sensitization workshop was held on the 29th March with 35 participants made up of trade, clearing agents and other key stakeholders. A second workshop was organized on the 31st of May 2019 for those who did not make it to the first one. The session was organized and led by the EE/RE unit allowing them to gain experience in organizing workshops under supervision of the Project Manager.  The registry system to allow for the management of the tax incentive and facilitation of the procedure between Customs, SBS and SEC. Data entry is meticulous and time consuming. Data entry is minimal as there is no specific person in charge of it at SEC due to lack of employees available.    8.Target 80 % achieved. The RE project through SEC proposed for the formulation of the EE legislation review to the Cabinet of Ministers in the fourth quarter of 2019, upon approval the TOR was advertised internationally and the consultant was recruited in February 2019 and is expected to finalize the consultancy by July 2019. The EE legislation will legalise the MEPS as proposed by the SEC and project technical expert. In the interim, VAT exemption is being used as an incentive. Additionally, the EE legislation will pave the way for an enforced REEM, creating the posts needed under the new Legislation, which hopefully would bring the importance of such unit to a national level and Ministry of Finance might release funds for the job posts to allow for the post to be filled (please see target 5.).  The first stakeholder workshop held on the 14th March 2019 and second one on the 11th June 2019. Both workshops presented the stakeholders with the way forward for the legislation through articles and sections. The provisions were discussed and the draft EE legislation has been circulated for further comments/ inputs. Final draft is currently in circulation and will be finalized by July 2019 for future enactment by MEECC and SEC implementation.    9. Target 50% achieved. To properly establish an Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling Programme (EE S&L Programme), which will include the establishment of a concerted action between public entities for Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement, a registration system of energy efficient products has been in development since early 2018. The system has been set up and now needs to be fed with data for the results to be captured and reported. Second contract signed with IT development person for the maintenance aspect of the database. The system will bring agility and efficiency to the regulators (SEC principally). The Energy Related Products and Suppliers Registration System has been developed to store relevant information about the products that comply with the technical regulations under formulation. The main applications of the Products Registry includes:    • Public record of products complying with energy program or other legal requirements  • Quantification of the imported units of such products  • Quantification of energy savings and avoided CO2 emissions  • Contact database for notifications of regulatory changes  • Searchable internal database of products (eventually with confidential information)  • Searchable external database of products    It will aid the public entities, implicated on the EE S&L Programme, on the organization of the information about the Energy Related Products entering the country, including the information concerning compliance of the products and suppliers. It will also be a way to alleviate bureaucracy associated with a market restriction imposed by higher public interests. The registration system will include in the first phase 4-5 energy related products (refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, washing machines, lamps, solar water heaters and solar photovoltaic systems) considered priority due to their estimated energy consumption and power demand. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Outcome 2.1 - Enhanced national awareness of the benefits of resource efficient appliances and verified behaviour change across targets groups regarding reduced energy and water use**  **Outcome 2.2 – Consumers of RSE appliances aware of goals and conditions of the financing schemes for RSE technologies and of purchase and financing options available through these programs** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Outcome 2.1  10. Full implementation of the Seychelles Energy Education and Communication Strategy (SEECS) for residential sector    11. % of consumers and retailers aware of appliance energy efficiency standards and technologies via sampling and surveys    12. No. of sites in Seychelles where consumers, retailers and other stakeholders can learn about and see demonstrations of functioning energy efficient appliances    13. # of energy efficient household appliances and water savings devices for which labelling scheme (linked to MEPS) in place    14. Quantitative assessment and feasibility study of potential energy savings (kWh) of absorption cooling technologies in the Seychelles, and recommendations for strategies for increasing their uptake in the country    Outcome 2.2  15. % of residential households and/or SMEs aware of goals, conditions and products offered by the financing schemes for RE technologies | Outcome 2.1  10. SEECS approved, but no large-scale actions implemented to date for residential sector    11. TBD by baseline study conducted in year 1    12. 0 sites with RSE appliances open to public    13. 0 labels exist in Seychelles linked to MEPS    14. Absorption cooling technologies very infrequently used in the country – exact # TBC by baseline study    Outcome 2.2  15. TBD by baseline study conducted in year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Outcome 2.1  10. SEECS Action Plan, including component on residential water use reductions, approved and under implementation by end of year 1    11. At least 50% of target audience contacted (within the sample group) are aware of appliance energy efficiency standards and practices    12. 5 sites (2 households and 3 public facilities) established and open to public by end of year 3 of the project    13. Labels approved for at least 5 types of household appliances and 2 water saving devices by end of year 1    14. Assessment report on Absorption Cooling Technologies completed and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders by year 2 with targets specified for uptake potential    Outcome 2.2  15. At least 80% of consumers/SMEs contacted (within the sample group) are aware of the different financing schemes or technology transfer platform offered for RSE technologies | 10. Target 100% achieved.  The communications strategy continues to be implemented. Numerous campaigns and awareness raising activities have taken place throughout 2017 and early 2018. Three awareness videos have been finalized (see uploaded file), the SWITCH to LED campaign was organized over the three main Islands of Seychelles, and an Energy Trade Fair took place during Seychelles’ Energy Month in October 2017  In Q2 2018 the project signed a contract for consultants to review implementation, update the strategy for 2018-19, and define an exit strategy whereby the communications activities are absorbed by stakeholders to ensure sustainability and continuation of the awareness raising from 2020, after the project terminates.    11. Target 58% achieved (not updated since 2017)  A new survey is taking place in June 2018 to update progress, but results are not yet available. The new survey aims to capture data on the number of appliances entering the market as compared to the beginning of the project and the extent to which increased awareness by consumers is driving the change. Constant discussion between the project, suppliers and the local population indicates that there has been an increase in the number of EE appliances available in the marketplace as well as an increase in consumers’ understanding of the benefits of buying such appliances, but the new survey will document this.    12. Target 50% achieved.  Three Demo sites are under development.  The lighting demo at the Seychelles international airport has been finalized, and this will be shared with all partners & businesses as well as Seychelles Chambers of Commerce.  The 2nd site has been identified as the Seychelles Youth Hostel (SYH), however to scale the building there is a need to construct a scaffolding which the Ministry of Education (parent Ministry of the youth hostel) has agreed to construct, as they will soon be building new dormitories. The project is still awaiting for this development. Additionally, the Solar Water Heater the project has secured from the MEECC for the SYH is a low pressure version, hence the need to have it on top of the building.  In regard to the 3rd site, La Digue School, it has now been realized that the frames for the windows were not ordered, hence the project will need to order the frames so that installation can be finalized.    13. Target cannot be measured as of yet. However, as Seychelles is a SIDS country and initially import most appliances, like Mauritius, exchanges has happened between the two countries under south to south cooperation to discuss the measurements being implemented by Energy Efficiency Management Office in Mauritius, it was discussed that Seychelles should not have its on labeling but adopt those of other countries. Mauritius has adopted that of EU.    14. Target 100% achieved since 2017.  A financial backer for the installation of the absorption cooling technology identified in the feasibility study is being sought by Government    15. Target 58% achieved (not updated since 2017)  It is evident from general discussion with stakeholders that more people are aware of the SEEREP loan, as there is continuous communication on the scheme and its availability, from SEC and other project partners. A new survey conducted in June 2018 will document this. See notes under indicator 11. | 10. Target according to indicator achieved at 100%. Do note the indicator was reviewed and it was seen that water should not be a component within the indicator as the Implementing Agency is not the regulator for water. Do note that the PUC & RE project did work together through the IWRM project for the design of the rainwater harvesting system and the water fair organised in March 2017. However works continued under the component for the review of the SEES 2015 – 2018, a new Strategy and action plan for communication being formulated for the continuation and sustainability of the Energy Efficiency communication after project end. The new SEES 2019 – 2023 will provide an exit strategy which will allow for stakeholders to contribute towards the budget and activities.  The Switch To LED activity at the PUC counter is still taking place and one is being done at the National Fair on the third main island, La Digue.  A consultancy for the design and writing of a school children's story book was started early Quarter 1 2019, the book is near finalization. It is a book targeting students between 9 years old to 12 years old, which will also be printed and shared with school and book stores. The consultancy is expected to end in July 2019.    11. Target at 80% achieved. Survey held in October 2018 showed that the prices for air conditioners reaching the MEPS threshold is on par to those which do not meet the threshold and even below. In terms of washing machines, 21 of the surveyed had labels and 31 did not carry the labels, which shows a big increase from the market research conducted in 2015. The surveyors also asked the sales reps if they are aware of energy efficiency and the financial support that comes with it, where majority of the shops representatives said yes. However, it is to be noted in Seychelles, there is high employee turn over rate; hence although the project held at least one workshop with importers and sales persons in each quarter since 2016, there will be new persons in shops who may not have the information & are not trained by the shops themselves to know the information.    12. At mid-term review, household as demo site was dropped. New indicator is set for only 2 public sites. The SCAA demo site has been finalised and the new SEES strategy will advise on how to better communicate on it. Progress towards the second site at La Digue school is at 60%. After visits to assess and evaluate the remaining works and equipment’s needed for the La Digue work to be finalized end of by Quarter 2 of 2019, The Project has evaluated the work remaining and has obtained the necessary equipment and furniture to finalize the works. Lack of specialized workforce on La Digue makes this work a bit more challenging to complete.  Nonetheless the data can be collected from the refurbishment already done, and the following was observed from analysis. If we consider only the school period the average daily consumption is 46.7 kWh/day that means a saving of 1.4%. This could be explained by the fact that the AC is mainly drying the air than cooling the temperature. We observed that air infiltration in the computer room is big, the improvement of the air tightness is a better solution to really improve the savings during school period. By adding insulation in the roof, we also create a thermal bridge by the roof.  For future monitoring, the measurement of temperature and relative humidity indoor and outdoor will provide us a better analysis. The work will be continued by SEC.    13. Target cannot be measured as the regulation is not yet in place as per target 6.    14. Target 100%, the report was handed over to SEC, no further works took place for this indicator. The latest information is the PUC is working closely with the consultants Atoll Energy for developing a pilot study.    15. Target as per indicator achieved in terms of implementation of the necessary activities for promotion of the financing scheme. Market Survey showed that 70% of the sample contacted knew of the SEEREP and the VAT exemption for importers. Additionally the activity will remain as ongoing and is not immediately transferred into quantitative measurements. Communication on financial loan for Energy Efficiency is on-going; with SEC now taking responsibility f this action. As per target 12, the works will be continued through the sees 202-2023. However, there are many obstacles which will be discussed in component 4. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Outcome 3.1 – Platforms established for training of technicians in the installation, operation and maintenance of residential resource efficient technologies**  **Outcome 3.2 - Capacity of key stakeholders improved to monitor and enforce the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and new energy labelling scheme** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Outcome 3.1  16. No. of private sector importers, dealers and retailers of household electrical appliances with access to market information (on product sourcing, pricing, quality, etc.) and maintenance of RSE technologies    17. Training platform established to train technicians on installation and maintenance of RSE technologies    Outcome 3.2  18. No. of officers responsible for inspections of imported goods capacitated to evaluate compliance with relevant MEPS and related national labelling scheme | Outcome 3.1  16. Relevant private sector stakeholders have little to no knowledge of RSE appliances    17. No vocational training platform in place    Outcome 3.2  18. 0 trained officers | *(not set or not applicable)* | Outcome 3.1:    16. At least 20 private sector partners have received training and support by end of project.    17. By end of project, Seychelles Institute of Technology (SIT) operating a certificate course for technicians in installation, operation and maintenance of resource efficient technologies (no. of technicians to be enrolled in course TBD during year 1)    Outcome 3.2:    18. At least 10 trained officers by end of year 2 of the project | 16. Target 100% achieved since 2017.  Further training continues to be given as priorities for further capacity development are identified. For example, hands-on training is provided through a market study initiative, which is being undertaken by a group of youth: the youth are being trained in understanding of energy labels, standards and other technical aspects of EE appliances which they need in order to collect the necessary data.    17. Target 60% achieved.  While training platforms have been established at SIT, which could be interpreted as the target being 100% achieved, there has in fact been slow progress in their further development by the institution, which appears chronically underfunded. The project has sought support from the Ministry of Education to assist SIT with setting up more training programmes – but it is very difficult to do so given the lack of resources available to SIT.    18. Target 0% achieved.  There is an article under the new Customs Management (Tariff and Classification of Goods) Regulations 2018 which includes all the newly created national splits for energy efficient products: it came into effect on 1st April, 2018. The approval of the national split helps facilitate the identification of products that are of economic importance and is expected to facilitate the approval of new technologies that is needed to address the mitigation measures. The data under these splits will provide support to the future improvement in the energy related policies & regulations (e.g. introducing MEPS, building codes) and plan different incentive programs to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy (rebates, tax exempt, etc.) including access to accurate information of market penetration of each type of the products. Hence it is important to use the right HS code and their split if any. | Target 16. Target 100% achieved . 41 persons from the private sector have received training through the project. The latest training was for the CEA AEE certified where 17 persons where trained in energy auditing. As from the 14th January to the 18th February 2019, 17 participants (15 M and 2 F) from diverse backgrounds, not necessarily energy related received Certified Energy Auditor training. All trainees will be able to support companies in Seychelles wishing to conduct energy efficiency audits, thus lessening the need to seek such services from overseas.    The qualified Certified Energy Auditor will also be registered online through the Seychelles Energy Commission platform and the Association of Energy Engineers (AEE) online registry of energy professionals in the world qualifying Seychellois CEAs to work globally as their certification is transferrable to other countries such as South Africa, United Kingdom, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Namibia, Uganda, UAE, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt among about 100 countries.    17. Target achieved as per previous PIR - the necessary set up has been made through the project with support from SOLARHART a private company. The advanced course in SWH is being conducted with students and other than the 19 trained under the project in 2017, the SIT has now trained 6 students in 2018 and for 2019, 7 students will end their training in December 2019. This gives a grand total 32 SWH installers trained through the project. The SIT will of course continue the training for the years to come.    18. No officers have attended a specific training for customs. However, they have been always present for the workshops organised for HS Codes, MEPS, and SWH and have a close working relationship with SEC. Once the legislation is in place, the training will be ready to roll out. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Outcome 4.1 Regulations in place (linked to financing schemes) for safe disposal on non-EE residential appliances**  **Outcome 4.2 Underserved consumers accessing specially designated financial products for purchase of RSE appliances** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Outcome 4.1:    19. Recycling of non-EE residential appliances mandated in policy and institutional responsibilities    Outcome 4.2:    20. # of households receiving assistance from one of the identified financing/technology transfer platforms    21. No. of local banks that are providing loans to borrowers for purchase of resource efficient technologies    22. # of households to receive water-saving devices    23. Average electricity use per household (kwh/year) participating in SEEREP or other RSE financing platform | Outcome 4.1:    19a. No specific policy exists for recycling of EE appliances; only a call for action under the new Solid Waste Management Policy (2014-2018)    19b. Voluntary code of practice for ODS use and disposal in the refrigeration/air-conditioning sector in place    Outcome 4.2:    20. 0    21. 0 banks providing loans    22. 0    23. 4,395.7 kwh/year (average) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Outcome 4.1:    19a. Mandatory policy framework in place (to be implemented under the umbrella of the new Solid Waste Management Policy), which specifically includes guidelines and responsibilities for disposal of electronic waste and electrical equipment    19b. Policy and institutional mandate (MoU signed by LWMA) in place by end of year 1    Outcome 4.2:    20. By end of project, at least 8,500 households or SMEs have purchased or received one or more of the covered RSE technologies from at least one of the platforms mentioned. At least 8,500 households participating in SEEREP by end of project, disaggregated by socio-economic status    21. At least 3 banks by end of project    22. 8,500 households    23. 1,512.8 kwh/year (average) by end of project | 19. Target 99% achieved.    19a. A revised Solid Waste Policy has been completed and validated, and is now, pending only the incorporation of a few final comments from the Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change, who will be implementing said policy.    19.b A new CEO has recently been appointed to LWMA who has a great deal of relevant experience. The project continues to collaborate closely with LWMA and its parent MEECC for E-waste studies and has ensured the relevant articles are included within the new Solid Waste Policy.    20. Target unattainable.  The target of 8,500 has been discussed during MTR; we have been advised to not limit the target group to some sectors, nor to specific source of financing only’. It is important to note that the number of applications to SEEREP continues to increase, though not to the level anticipated at project conceptualization phase.    21. Target 100% achieved  The project continues to work with the banks, for example in liaising with the loan officers when there is a needed for clarity in respect to individual applications for loans from SEEREP.    22. Target unattainable.  It was noted in the last reporting period that the numbers projected for the SEEREP scheme are far too high. Most banks state that the target group has: a) poor CIS and credit record, b) does not meet Bank's lending rules and criteria, c) customers fail to provide all required documents in the credit application. The project continues to look at alternative incentive schemes to encourage the adoption of energy efficient appliances, but Government is still viewing SEEREP as the best solution, even if this is not borne out by its progress to date.    23. Indicator deleted at Mid-term review stage as it is captured in the objective indicators. | 19a. Target 100% achieved. mandatory framework revised and accepted at cabinet on the 5th December 2018 The New solid waste policy 2018 - 2023 has been printed and shared with the important stakeholders.    19b. The codes are to be developed externally, although the project has tried to work closely with waste department to fast track the development, the lack of human capacity in waste department made the progress slow. to try and ensure at least some work was done for e-waste, teh project developed a TOR for an architectural design for a E-waste sorting and storage facility. the TOR was advertised and due to the time constraint, received no application. However, the Waste Department now has a complete finalized TOR which can be used in future upon identification of funding for the design of such facility.    20. Target off-track. At end of project only 87 approved loans has been given under the SEEREP, as reported by Ministry of Finance, out of 107 applicants having applied for the loan. The Project has proposed alternative financing method to Ministry of Finance, however this did not translate into an affirmation that they are ready to work with project and SEC to seek alternatives.    21 Target 100% achieved and surpassed. Project reached 8 commercial banks in Seychelles, all of whom have signed SEEREP MOU since last quarter 2016    22. Please refer to target 20. Project target unattainable. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Off track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 91.16% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 91.16% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,613,469 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 50,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,770,000 |
| Co-financing | 10,255,203 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 2, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 29, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 13, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 24, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | May 31, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Mar 22, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Nov 30, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-09-26 |
| 2019-03-14 |
| 2019-06-28 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Terminal Evaluation was scheduled for March 2019. The TOR was prepared and circulated in January for approval by UNDP. However the UNDP procedures took longer than was planned and the Terminal Evaluation started first week of May 2019. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Terminal Evaluation experienced delays. Planned in March 2019, it started in May 2019. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The implementing partner had requested a project extension due to the following reasons:  ▪ significant delays in legislation and minimum energy performance standards setting, which have impacted project targets for the update of energy saving appliances and thus GHG savings; and  ▪ the project needed more time for various activities to be implemented, such as importation of energy efficient appliances and uptake of the Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program (SEEREP) to achieve GHG savings.  UNDP-GEF management approved the extension and the revising closing date was 30 June 2019. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Project progress towards development objectives is rated Moderately Unsatisfactory as most project results have not been achieved project closure which is 30th June 2019 although adaptive management was undertaken.Most project activities are under implementation with many completed and targets already reached: attainment of targets is 90% or above for each of the four outcomes, which is judged satisfactory given that the project is ending. There are two issues that need to be considered, however:    The most significant issue affecting project progress is the continued delay by MEECC in moving forward on the revised Energy Policy, action plan and associated regulations - this is affecting implementation of activities under outcome 1 as well as affecting the adoption of MEPS . Adaptive management measures taken was to work on a proposed Legislation and Energy Efficiency Strategy & Action plan -As the indicator clearly mention adoption of these regulations, then the project has not me the indicator. Note the adoption of such laws is well beyond the project & SEC control. Future indicators should read '' development of legislation or proposed legislation approved and submitted to Ministry for enactment. The lack of the adopted regulation has contributed to the scoring of the Terminal Evaluation to be unsatisfactory.    Another significant issue affecting the projects overall development objective remains the essentially unattainable targets given for emissions reductions, which were highlighted in the project Mid-term Review and discussed in the last PIR. The targets for energy emissions reduction are linked to the hugely ambitious targets of the financing schemes, and it is clear that these will not be attained unless there is an immediate and major acceleration in the utilization of these schemes. If progress is ultimately judged on whether the emission reductions are achieved, rather than on its outcome related targets,.    It is to be noted that the terminal evaluation is being undertaken, and final draft for the report has been received. The Terminal Evaluator has judged the project to be unsatisfactory based on a number of issues which will be further discussed in the management response. As the project is ending on the 30th June 2019, no other measures can be taken to elevate this rating.    The rating for Moderately unsatisfactory is adopted based on the number of indicators achieved such as component 2 and 3- which the terminal evaluation has not gone in details of in the revised indicators adopted for his evaluation.    OBJECTIVES LEVEL: Progress at objectives level is largely indeterminate, for reasons given above. Although a number of activities under the components has been finalized, an appropriate M&E system still has not been finalized at institutional level that is able to record all elements that lead to emissions reduction. As we are going terminal evaluation at the present and Seychelles Energy commission has not been able to finalize the calculation base on the appliances entering the country with the MEP’s; the evaluator has made mention that the amount is significant but no data allows to give exact figures. The Technical expert to the project will calculate the necessary for the PIR reporting period based on direct impacts triggered from the project; i.e: Switch to LED; Demonstration project; Quiz prizes. The remaining works will be monitored after project end by SEC and can be used for future reporting of the impacts of the project within Seychelles  If we are to measure objectives level progress in relation to the promotion and up-scaling of energy efficiency appliances in Seychelles - the project title - rather than purely on emissions reductions - which admittedly is the final deliverable to GEF - progress can be regarded as significant since most suppliers have reported increases in demand for EE appliances, especially for solar water heaters and washing machines and refrigerators. Additionally, the training's delivered under the project as reported in progress outcomes throughout the PIR's aids towards such conclusion.    COMPONENTS LEVEL: The project has accomplished a number of activities to supplement the achievements of the previous reporting year.. Under outcome 1, the The drafting of the recommended energy efficiency legislation will allow for SEC to have a complete primary regulation to propose to the Cabinet for adoption after the project has ended. Additionally the project technical consultant is drafting the proposed National Energy Strategy & Action plan which will be handed over to MEECC and SEC for validation. Although indicators says the adopted Strategy, as detailed in the table ‘’ development progress’’ since 2017, this has not been possible due to a number of factors. At the end of the project lifespan- project can only recommend & hopefully the leading implementing body will be able to push the Ministry to enact the regulation & finalize the policy & adopt the strategy in the next two years. The project has also undertaken a consultancy for the training of energy auditors in Seychelles. The training is significant as not only will the participants enhanced capacity be for Seychelles work but for 100 other countries on the African continent. Those certified will be registered online with the AEE- Associate of Energy Engineer, an American based organization which additionally allows for access new education and training, research and technical journals, and networking, along with discounts on products and events like their conferences, books, and seminars. They can then further connect to professionals who deal with challenges and opportunities similar to those we are facing, and to keep up to date on the latest developments in energy. Access to these resources and tools will help Seychelles better served in the sector. To ensure their is more human capacity in the future, the project is liaising with the National Human Resource Development Council to help develop a strategy to promote the tertiary training's in the energy sector.    ANNUAL WORK PLAN: The 2018 annual work plan was close to 100% completed, at 83% of total annual budget. The main non-implemented activity and expenditure was the expected support to the development of the energy legislation, which has been rolled over into 2019. The 2019 work-plan quarter 1 expenditure was at US$ $129,575.08 . Final expenditure from the 2019 budget of US$350k will be reported later at closing of account end of December 2019.    RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES: Risks related to capacity - the inability of SEC to increase its staff numbers and build capacity of new staff, and also the inability of SIT to obtain support to build on its training programmes - is beyond the mandate of the project to address since these factors are under the direct control of Government who may or may not decide to provide additional resources, depending on their perception of national priorities.    Ultimately, the success of the project may be measured on the documented emissions reductions. The project has made significant progress in all designated outcomes, but the emissions targets themselves have been linked to a Government finance scheme that has largely failed, and are thus vastly over-estimated, hence the problems highlighted by terminal evaluator on project design. Taking int consideration the lack of legislation enacted and adopted Policy which is out of projects the project feels the rating should be moderately unsatisfactory compare to the unsatisfactory as given by TE. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Overall Assessment | The overall assessment is marginally u n satisfactory as the project has not been able to complete all of it activities in spite of being granted a 1 year extension till June 2019. This was partly due to delays in approval of some key legislation as well as the project indicators some of which were considered to be unrealistic for such a small market like Seychelles as pointed out in the draft Terminal Evaluation Report (to be finalized and uploaded on ERC by end of August 2019). The project Governance lacked some guidance and the full involvement of the key decision makers at the MEECC was lacking. delays in finalization of the Energy Policy, Action Plan and regulations meant that a number of activities which depended on having such a Policy in Place were not implemented satisfactorily as the Policy should have been one of the first component to be implemented so as to lay the framework for the successful implementation of the project.    The indicators for emission reduction was also considered to be unrealistic as noticed in the MTR and again in the draft Terminal Evaluation Report. One of the main reason for non-attainment of this target is the fact that the uptake on the financing schemes although rolled out by all the banks in Seychelles, was rather low given the small market locally.      OBJECTIVES LEVEL: Progress towards the Objective has been achieved to some extent and can be considered partly satisfactory. The main reason for this due to a few factors. The Inability of the Energy Commission to establish proper system to monitor emission reduction has played a significant role in underachievement of some of those targets based on imports of appliances with MEPS. Labelling and standards has been developed but have not been implemented to he full extent so far and the difficulty arises from the various sources of imports mainly from Asia and Europe which has different standards. In some way the project has focused a lot on promotion of energy efficient appliances, through various campaigns and promotion and less on emission reduction which was considered as the key target of the project and raises the question if in such a context as a SIDS, the indicators could not have focused more on the latter.    As he implementing agency for the project, the Energy Commission has also been constrained by a lack of technical capacity to undertake a lot of in-house work as well as insufficient staff which has impacted on the project as mostly the CEO and the Chief Energy Officer were involved in the project .    Nevertheless, as the first project of its kind implemented in Seychelles, there are many positives that can be scaled up in thee future by SEC or the Ministry of Environment as the project has laid the foundations for implementation of such initiatives locally. However, it will require establishment of the appropriate structures and staffing at the SEC with the right technical expertise and sufficient staff to enable it to play the key role in terms of monitoring emission reductions, ensuring standards are established and collection and analysis of data. In terms of expenditure, the project has spent almost 95% of the resources at the time of PIR preparation and is on course to deliver all of the allocated funds before Financial Closure. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Rated Moderately Unsatisfactory as some of the project results have not been achieved by project closure which is 30th June 2019 .  It is to be noted that the terminal evaluation is being undertaken, and final draft for the report has been received. The Terminal Evaluator has judged the project to be unsatisfactory based on a number of issues which will be further discussed in the management response. As the project is ending on the 30th June 2019, no other measures can be taken to elevate this rating.    The rating for Moderately unsatisfactory is adopted based on the number of indicators achieved such as component 2 and 3- which the terminal evaluation has not gone in details of in the revised indicators adopted for his evaluation. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Despite challenging start to the project and other constraints/shortcomings as reported by the TE, SEC as implementing partner judge the overall rating for the project moderately satisfactory from an implementation side. However, based purely on the fact the few targets have not been achieved by project closure, we rate the project moderately unsatisfactory.    The Project contributed in laying down the ground work for the development of EE in Seychelles. And it has equipped the SEC to take it further. The project has helped in establishing baseline information which was more or less not available, created awareness to a broad range of stakeholders from schools, private sector, tourism, public sector and even financial institutions with the aim to get them to put in place affordable financing schemes for the adoption of EE technologies. Moreover, the project has established a pool of certified Energy auditor and certified energy auditors in training. The project has done a lot and with the ongoing activities focusing on the development of the EE policy, Strategic Plan and Implementation plan as well as the EE legislation, Seychelles will soon have an appropriate policy, institutional and legal framework for EE. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | As the terminal evaluation has already been completed, this PIR serves as the final project report. A rating of Moderately Unsatisfactory has been assigned for development objective progress for the following reasons. At the objective level, the main target relates to GHG emission reductions from the power sector. The Project Manager correctly notes that three activities contributed to direct emission reductions. Unfortunately, for two of the activities, the CO2 impacts have not yet been assessed or estimated, which is a key responsibility of the project. The terminal evaluation estimates that the LED exchange program resulted in direct CO2 emission reductions of 3,000 – 5,000 tons of CO2, a fairly minimal impact compared to the end of project target of 139,590 tons of CO2 reduced. While the VAT exemption mechanism supported the purchase of possibly more than 10,000 more efficient appliances, the CO2 impacts of this activity have not been quantified in a reliable manner.    One of the key findings of the terminal evaluation is that the project design was overly complex and unrealistic and did not take into account the fact that this was the first energy efficiency project ever implemented by the government in the Seychelles. This effectively led to a situation where the project, as originally designed, could only fail. As one example, one of the key targets is that minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) would be approved by the government by the end of year 1. The TE report notes that one year is wholly insufficient to develop a completely new regulatory regime in a country without experience with product regulations. While the MEPS and labels approach could have been developed by the end of year 1, it would have been more realistic to include as a target that MEPS would be adopted by the end of the project.    Outcome 1 relates to comprehensive and strengthened policy and legal frameworks adopted to promote residential resource efficient appliances. The terminal evaluation notes that many regulatory gaps that were present before the project remain: a strategy to address product regulations in the Seychelles market, the capacity to independently design and develop a regulatory framework and technical requirements and the capacity to implement and enforce regulations. Importantly, the development of regulations for MEPS has still not been completed as we near project completion. While the Renewable Energy and Energy Management (REEM) unit has been established within the Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC), it is still not fully staffed, which raises serious concerns about sustainability. In addition, as the Project Manager has noted, there have been significant delays on the part of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC) in moving forward on the revised Energy Policy and the associated regulations.    Under Outcome 2, Enhanced national awareness of the benefits of resource efficient appliances and verified behaviour change across target groups regarding reduced energy use, the project made good progress. The project developed and implemented a comprehensive education and communications strategy on reduced appliance energy consumption. Key elements of the strategy included a regularly updated project website, TV and radio adverts with energy saving tips, outreach displays at public events, and energy challenges and prizes, among other aspects. As a result of these activities, there is now more attention for resource efficiency in the media and there has been a notable – although up until now unquantified – increase in awareness about energy efficiency issues among the public. The TE makes the point that overall energy and emissions savings should be based on the full market transformation impact of the project, including communication activities. Unfortunately, the CO2 impacts of the project’s communication activities have not been estimated, which could be considered a missed opportunity.    It is fair to say that Outcome 3 on the training of technicians has largely been achieved, notwithstanding the serious delays on the regulatory side. Among the 41 individuals that the project has trained, 17 are now certified energy auditors who can carry out energy efficiency audits for companies in Seychelles. Thanks to the project activities, the Seychelles Institute of Technology now offers an advanced course in solar water heater (SWH) installation. A total of 32 SWH installers have been trained through the project, which is a positive development. A key aspect of this component involved building the capacity of key stakeholders to monitor and enforce the MEPS and new energy labelling scheme. As mentioned earlier, the MEPS regulations have not been drafted yet nor has the energy label been developed. Therefore, the training for customs officers in compliance checking for MEPS has not happened, nor was it replaced by a training session in the VAT exemption scheme (as for retailers).    Outcome 4 on the financing mechanisms to support adoption of resource efficient technologies was not achieved. The Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program (SEEREP) loan mechanism has only disbursed 87 loans thus far, partially to SMEs, for the purchase of efficient appliances. With only 87 loans provided out of approximately 25,000 households, results can only be considered negligible on a national scale. Regarding the solid waste management policy and sound disposal of electric equipment, the terminal evaluation makes the fair point that a waste disposal strategy, although relevant and useful, is not directly linked to the import of more resource efficient appliances. This reflects a project design flaw, rather than any fault of the project team.    A rating of Moderately Unsatisfactory has been assigned for implementation progress, despite the fact that cumulative and annual delivery and the timing of key implementation milestones are on track. This does not necessarily reflect on the performance of the project team but rather signifies serious project design flaws and the fact that government co-financing did not materialize at the expected level and the government staff supposed to implement the project were not made available. Having said that, the project team could have implemented more effective adaptive management measures. Out of the GEF grant amount of $1,770,000, cumulative disbursement stands at a healthy 91% and annual delivery at 85%. The high rate of delivery coupled with the shortfall in results speaks to the importance of going beyond just financial delivery but also taking into account the quality of implementation.    Key 2018 targets included:  • Complete baseline survey and analyze data  • Renewable Energy and Energy Management Unit fully operational  • Training of private sector operators in RE technologies  • Set up technical working group for e-wastes  • Finalize e-waste policy document  While the previous year’s annual work plan was largely implemented, the outputs delivered have only contributed modestly to the project objective.    The project has given the Seychelles some useful and important steps forward such as a retail sector more used to factoring in product efficiency and a government more used to supporting resource efficiency in its policies. Any future policy work on resource efficiency will require strong government commitment and should fully incorporate the lessons that have emerged from this project. The Country Office is strongly encouraged to work with the Seychelles Energy Commission and other government partners to follow through on the terminal evaluation recommendations. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN0:** no noticeable contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| There were no noted experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and GBV. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The following highlight the participation of women, their contribution to decision-making within the project, and the number of women who have benefited from some project activities: (See attached gender analysis for more information.)    Good gender balance in the project Steering Committee and notable contributions of women members to discussions and decision-making at that level – as evidenced in Minutes of Meetings.    High degree of female participation in the management of various levels of the project    High degree of female participation in Study on Resource Efficient Appliances in households.    Loan programme though commercial banks for the purchase of energy efficient appliances shows 62% female applicants.    Promotional material/audio visuals for general public project gender balanced approach while also targeting women in specific instances (e.g. in radio programmes). |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| While the project did not intentionally carry out actions to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment, the fact that Seychelles is essentially a matrifocal society meant that the willingness of women and girls (and especially female heads of households) to respond to invitations to participate in project activities contributed significantly to the viability of these activities within the project and eventually to the fulfilment of environmental outcomes. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| The project predates the requirement to conduct an SESP. However, the project did conduct the precursor, the ESSP, and the below comments refer to this:  Project actions are positive in the sense of carrying long-term social and environmental benefits. Providing incentives for the adoption of energy efficiency is beneficial in reducing costs to the individual community members over the long-term through assisting in the initial financial outlay. Controlling imports and preventing the use of Seychelles as a dumping ground for Energy Efficient sub-standard appliances also which decreases the long-term costs of maintaining and repairing these sub-standard appliances. Seychelles is moving towards an increased amount of renewable energy and a lesser reliance on fossil fuels, including providing grants for uptake of renewable energy by poorer households. Project support to make energy use more efficient goes alongside the adoption of renewable energy in reducing electricity bills, that are becoming burden to the poorer segment of the population. |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4913\_signed ESSP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4913/213663/1707689/1708782/PIMS%204913_signed%20ESSP.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** [PIMS 4913\_signed ESSP.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4913/213663/1675415/1675715/PIMS%204913_signed%20ESSP.pdf) |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The Energy Efficiency sector in Seychelles, benefits from a qualified pool of 17 professional Internationally Certified Energy Auditors under GOS-UNDP-GEF Resource Efficiency capacity development in partnership with Seychelles Energy Commission.    Victoria, Seychelles –17 individuals from various backgrounds in Seychelles in January and February 2019 followed a training program promoting capacity development to become Certified as Energy Auditors with the Association of Energy Engineers (AEE). The training which was fully funded and organized by the GOS-UNDP-GEF Resource Efficiency (RE) project, a project which is put in place to foster the promotion and adoption of Energy Efficiency technologies in Seychelles. The aim of the training develop the capacity and career of a group of certified individuals in Seychelles to bolster the energy efficiency sector.  Globally energy efficiency has contributed to economic development and sustainable growth when approached correctly. The cost to produce energy in Seychelles is much higher than most of the other nearby countries, making any opportunities explored to save energy in Seychelles much more attractive in terms of return on investment. Education will be key in achieving success in energy efficiency so that Seychellois can grasp the concepts themselves and be able to identify cost and energy reduction opportunities whichever industry they are working in.  The 17 participants are in-service individuals ranging from Electricians, Quantity Surveyors, Architects, Finance just to name a few. The GOS-UNDP-GEF RE project in collaboration with Seychelles Energy Commission (SEC) wanted to develop the Energy Auditors professionals to support the local companies, organisations and individuals who wants to be more efficient in their business and day to day living.  The participants are now equipped to conduct energy audits on buildings and provide competent advice to customers on energy efficient technologies, processes and systems. The Seychelles Energy Commission believes that by extending training and development programmes such as these, they can improve skills to ensure the continual integration of cutting-edge expertise and knowledge in the two sectors to help customers to replace energy intensive technologies with energy efficient solutions.  The 16 once wholly qualified will be a pool of CEA® which companies from Seychelles can use- lessening the need to seek such services elsewhere. It is to be noted that the qualified CEA® will also be registered online through the Seychelles Energy Commission platform and the Association of Energy Engineers (AEE) online register of energy professionals in the world qualifying Seychellois CEAs to work globally as their certification is transferable to other countries such as South Africa, United Kingdom, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Namibia, Uganda, UAE, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt among about 100 countries.  The training was two-fold, with both the theoretical and practical feedback from the participants has been positive; in that many aspects unknown were highlighted. One candidate said the biggest take away from the program was to learn of the effects and impacts that climate change may have on a small island such as Seychelles and learning how to approach the way forward to prevent catastrophic disasters from destroying it; was thought provoking and will help contribute to developing Seychelles. Other comments included:    • The discussion on climate change was popular because it arose awareness on the CO2 that is being emitted by the generation methods of electricity in Seychelles, as well as learning that climate change and global warming are two different things. It has put into perspective observations that have been made on the impact of climate change in Seychelles.  • The fact that there are countries that have fixed their interest in solving the global warming issue.  • It was beneficial to understand why certain things in industry are done the way they are as this assists in decision making, and that proper management of energy can provide more advantages, and here it is important to understand every role persons play at different levels in an organization to make it work.  • How being energy efficient is better than implementing renewable energy, as benefits are not maximized if the company was still not efficiently using its power/energy. It is important to reduce power usage as much as possible first before implementing cost-intensive generation solutions.  • Very interesting is the building envelope study, the building materials with different temperatures, and understanding that it is important to evaluate the energy going through the envelope so that the best solution can be determined. This is especially significant for Seychelles as most energy is used for cooling, and the building envelope affects the energy intensity use of air conditioning.  • Various light sources and it was helpful to understand what to choose.  • The Measurement and Verification options in the M&V module gave guidance as to how to differentiate between facilities.  At the closing ceremony where certificates and report were handed out it was clear that the experience on this month long Energy Auditing Training program that included theory, practicals at the Amirantes Fisheries and Surgical Ward at Victoria Hospital and tests and examinations changed the group’s perception on the energy market and aided to their personal career development. It was an unexpected journey of enlightenment, one candidate commented.  Mr. Jude Marie from Cable & Wireless said in his address to the audience “It hasn’t just been a training it has been an empowerment of life-skills, empowering Seychelles to move forward in terms of energy efficiency, and he hopes what they have learnt will help make Seychelles greener”; he further said he had initially come on the program out of curiosity and personal experience, but said “I soon realized it is much deeper than this, more potent and richer than what I expected, I learnt a lot”.  From the training it was identified that 5 of the participants could be further developed to become trainers for Seychelles and will enter a train-the-trainer program. The successful candidates from this program will be able to provide necessary energy efficiency and related training to a wide audience in Seychelles and surrounding islands.  In any industry there are fly-by-night operators that seize opportunities ruthlessly damaging an industry’s reputation, the same is true for the energy and energy efficiency industry. Education is one way to mitigate such risk, but another is to have all the checks and balances in place to verify that energy savings have actually been achieved.  Determining savings of energy accurately is a very complex concept developed towards 80% accuracy by experts in the industry with the aim to ensure verifiable reporting of savings. This is controlled through the Efficiency Valuation Organisation (EVO) on a global scale by applying the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) when determining actual energy savings. Here some of the CEAs have the potential to develop towards the AEE and EVO program of Certified Measurement and Verification Professional (CMVP) to enable such a checks-and-balances function to be developed in Seychelles for energy projects. Many countries use CMVPs and the EVO IPMVP to confirm energy savings were actually achieved once a project has been commissioned, especially when incentives that can be claimed for saving energy are in place, or compulsory reporting that could carry financial penalties for an organisations – such as tax incentives, funding applications, or taxes to be paid on emissions due to energy use.  The journey for the 17 participants does not end here; CEA® offered is one of a number of International Certification programs of the AEE that requires not only the training component, but verified experience in the industry, and the sitting of a 4 hour examination which has to be passed with 70%. Once CEA® is achieved, individuals need to continue their professional development in energy and have to verify that they are current in their knowledge every three years to maintain their Certification. Should a person not have sufficient experience at the time of applying for this certification yet, they are awarded “in-training” status called CEA-IT® giving them 6 years to develop their experience towards full CEA® certification.  Out of the 17 Individuals, our REEM officer for the project Mrs Cynthia Alexandre is our first certified Energy Auditor for Seychelles, with five others confirmed Energy Auditor in Training as they scored above 70% but need the needful experience to be certified. One of the participants Mr Antoine Pierre Louis, scored top notch & is identified for further development under the ‘’Train the Trainer’’ courses. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://www.facebook.com/GOS.UNDP.GEF.PCU/?fref=pb&hc\_location=profile\_browser  https://www.facebook.com/Resource-Efficiency-Seychelles-173972526302650/  http://www.unicnairobi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/UN\_Seychelles\_Newsletter\_April-June2016.pdf  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/7614/Free+bulbs++islands+in+Seychelles+encouraged+to+embrace+LED+in+weekend+campaign  http://www.pcusey.sc/index.php/84-news/206-led-bulb  https://www.esi-africa.com/seychelles-to-launch-energy-efficiency-programme/  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/8032/Seychelles+embraces+more+clean+energy%2C+announces+plans+for+LED+street+lights%2C+solar+panels+at+schools  http://www.nation.sc/article.html?id=256011  http://www.finance.gov.sc/uploads/resources/Budget%20Speech%20for%20Fiscal%20Year%202018.pdf  https://allevents.in/victoria/energy-trade-fair/1961491730753864  http://www.seychellesnewsagency.com/articles/8216/Seychelles+mandates+new+appliances+to+meet+energy+efficient+standards+in+  http://www.pcusey.sc/index.php/top-media-menu/news-menu/84-news/214-bulb-news  http://www.statehouse.gov.sc/uploads/downloads/filepath\_98.pdf  http://www.nation.sc/news/seychelles/256234-elderly-homes-embrace-sustainable-energy.html  https://www.family.gov.sc/?p=667  http://www.pcusey.sc/index.php/84-news/199-solar-water-heating-endorsement-initiative-kicks-off-in-seychelles  https://www.solarthermalworld.org/sites/gstec/files/story/2015-03-20/swh-assessment-mauritius-and-seychelles\_1.pdf  https://www.slideshare.net/AnneIsaure/seychelles-development-towards-sustainable-use-of-energy-seychelles-energy-commission |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **Request for MSP Approval:** [04\_29\_2014 CEO Approval.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4913/213663/1707690/1708783/04_29_2014%20CEO%20Approval.pdf) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| There is no stakeholder engagement plan done for the project. Stakeholder engagement at institution level has been through Steering committee and technical working groups set up initially at the start of the project. This was done on a basis when there were specific work and activities to be discussed or advised. Example Trade working group at Ministry of Trade for the HS Code modification. Engagement of private companies has been through mostly workshops, e-mails and exhibitions as well as face to face discussion either at shop's location or company offices. With the Legislation drafted & Energy Efficiency Strategy & Action plan a formal framework will allow for specific stakeholder activities- example the EE legislation propose the formation of a Energy Efficiency committee led by the Minister responsible for Energy. Action plan recommends working groups for construction business and architects as well headed by the planning Authority with SEC playing advisory role. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.