

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**BarbadosRE**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5186 |
| GEF ID | 5453 |
| Title | Disaster Risk & Energy Access Management (DREAM): Promoting Solar Photovoltaic Systems in Public Buildings for Clean Energy Access, Increased Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management |
| Country(ies) | Barbados, Barbados |
| 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** |
| The objective of the Project is to reduce GHG emissions from fossil fuel-based power generation by demonstrating the exploitation of renewable energy resources for electricity generation in Barbados. To achieve this objective and strengthen the country’s Disaster Risk Response (DRR), the Project will promote decentralized solar photo-voltaic electricity generation in Barbados at community development centers and poly-clinics throughout the country. Project activities will include (i) the strengthening of the country’s renewable energy policy framework including a grid stability analysis and assistance in the strategic planning of RE investments; (ii) increasing the awareness and capacities of appropriate institutions and individuals to support RE developments in Barbados; and (iii) installations of solar-PV demonstration projects at community development centers, polyclinics and schools. The lessons learned from the demonstration projects will be utilized to scale-up investments for other solar-PV and RE installations in the public and private sector, all aimed at achieving a greater share of RE in the energy mix of Barbados. |

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

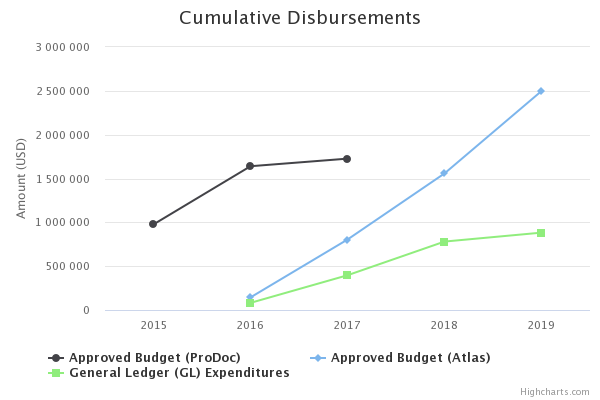
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Promotion of increased access to clean energy in Barbados through solar photo-voltaic systems in government buildings to strengthen the country’s climate resilience and disaster risk management** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Cumulative direct CO2 emission reductions resulting from the GEF-intervention | 4.650tCO2 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 276895 | 72,690 (26%)  Emission reductions has doubled since the last reporting period.  Emission reduction is directly proportional to the MWh of RE-based electricity being produced. This in turn is determined by the penetration of RE on the grid. The project has exceeded its RE penetration target and as a result should be exceeding its emission reduction targets. The shortfall therefore implies that the installed capacity has not been in operation long enough to meet this target and with continued operation the target will be met. | 1,002,836 (138%)  The project has exceeded its emission reduction target.  This substantial increase from 26% last reporting period to 138% this period is due to the identification and correction of a calculation error.  It was noted last reporting period that the project exceeded its RE penetration target and therefore should be exceeding its emission reduction targets, however this was not the case, based on the calculations that were being used.  A more detailed analysis of the project document (PRODOC) revealed that the emission reductions target was based on a 10 year lifetime (PRODOC pg. 37 footnote 31), and the end of project target level was essentially 10 times the annual direct emissions.  The cumulative emissions reported at the last reporting period was the annual direct emissions for one year and should have been reported as 10 times this figure. |
| RE-based MWh electricity from the GEF intervention | 5,308MWh | *(not set or not applicable)* | 316090 | 82,979 (26%)  The RE-based MWh electricity has doubled since the last reporting period.  The RE-based MWh electricity is directly linked to the installed RE generating capacity. The project has exceeded its RE penetration target and hence should be in a position to exceed this target given enough time for generation. | 919,800 (291%) based on the calculation in the PRODOC  116,479 (36.8%) actually recorded by the electric Utility for the last 3 years  388,263 (123%) actually recorded extrapolated to 10 years.  The project has exceeded its target.  Previous years reporting on this indicator was based on the data recorded by the Barbados Light and Power Company Limited, the sole electric utility in Barbados.  Detailed analysis of Table 5 on pg. 37 of the PRODOC revealed that this target is based on the cumulative total of the calculated / expected annual electricity yield of the planned PV interventions multiplied by the10 year lifespan. The calculation is also based on 8 sun hours per day.  The PRODOC states:  40 Community and Resource Centres each with 2.5kWp solar PV installations (approx. 292MWh/yr)  So:  40 x 2.5kWp x 8hr/day x 365 days = 292MWk/yr  If the same calculation were to be applied to the currently installed capacity then:  Current installed capacity = 31.5MW  So:  31.5 x 8 x 365 = 91,980MWhr/yr  For the 10 year stated lifespan, the figure would be 919,800MWhr  The figure of 116,479 MWh (36.8%) actually recorded by the electric Utility is the cumulative total of electricity produced from RE in Barbados over the last 3 years. Linear extrapolation to 10 years would give:  116,479 x 1/3 x10= 388,263MWh |
| Number of people using RE-based electricity | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 18564 | 17745 (95.6%)  28,938 (156%) including the 10MW utility scale PV plant  The project is very close to achieving its targets. It was agreed during PSC meeting #4 that another target should be set that would more accurately represent the impact of RE based electricity on the population. The proposed indicator was: ‘the number of RE installations connected to the grid’ the baseline was 810 and the target was 2000. To date there are 1,695 RE grid connected customers which is 85% of the target. | 24570 (132%)  35,490 (191%) including the 10MW utility scale plant    Targets have been exceeded with and without accounting for the 10MW utility scale plant.    To date there are 1,855 RE grid connected customers which is 92.75% of the target. The project is very close to achieving its target of 2000 RE grid connected customers. |
| % share of RE in the power generation mix of Barbados | 0.6% | *(not set or not applicable)* | 6.8 | 10.6%  including 10MW utility scale plant  6.5%  excluding the 10MW utility scale plant  The project is almost at its target of achieving 6.8% RE penetration without the inclusion of the 10MW utility scale plant that was installed by BL&P. | 13% including 10MW utility scale plant  9% excluding the 10MW utility scale plant    Targets have been exceeded with and without accounting for the 10MW utility scale plant. |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strategic plans and licensing regime approved for accelerated RE development** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of strategic plans completed for RE development in Barbados with targets and milestones by Year 2 | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 | 1  This outcome focuses on strengthening the RE policy framework to create an enabling environment for the widespread adoption of RE. This indicator in particular, speaks to detailed action plans for the Government to meet their RE targets.  Thus far, both the National Energy Policy and the market study have been completed and the Research Unit is now developing the implementation plan towards achieving the RE targets described within. This has been completed using the Governments own resources. The DREAM project provides support as needed towards the development and or implementation of all or parts of this plan, if and where possible.  As part of the development of this future energy sector, the Energy Division recognizes the need to improve its operational efficiency and to modernize its processes to remain relevant in the future energy environment. To this end project funds will be used to execute a business process re-engineering for the Energy Division with a focus on improving efficiency and information sharing through ICT solutions.  This tender has already been floated and the Energy Division intends to implement the some of the recommended measures by the End of Project. | 2  There was a general election within this reporting period that resulted in a change in administration. The new government instituted a more aggressive RE target which resulted in a revision of the National Energy Policy.  The Research Unit within the Ministry of Energy simultaneously revised the Energy Policy and finalized the implementation plan towards meeting the new more aggressive targets. Both documents were approved by Cabinet. The Energy Policy has been laid in Parliament and the Senate.  The Research Unit is also in the process of executing a study on the revenue implications of renewable energy to support the implementation plan. This work too is being funded by the Government’s own resources. The DREAM project and the UNDP MCO provide support through participation in consultation processes, technical review and policy advice, and providing technical input on submissions.  The project funds were used to execute a business process re-engineering project to modernize the Ministry’s processes thereby improving efficiency and information sharing, which will be critical for an enabling environment that supports such an ambitious target. It will also recommend appropriate ICT hardware and software which would better place the Ministry to monitor and regulate the new energy environment.  The business process review is approximately 50% complete. Upon completion, the Ministry will have a mapping of its As-Is processes identifying gaps as well as recommendations for improvement, a road map and strategy towards digitizing its operation and becoming paperless and an ICT architecture to complement each stage of the implementation.  Implementation of this strategy and road map has been incorporated into the coming year's plan of the PSSEP project. |
| Number of grid stability assessments on VRE penetration into the Barbados grid by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1 | 2  The aim of the grid stability assessment was to provide an unbiased assessment of the current limitations of the grid so as to inform and assist the processing of RE licenses and future energy planning on the grid.  The grid modelling software has been purchased and the Energy Division is working with the software vendor to design training specific to its future needs and functions as a market regulator.  Initially, the project set out to have 8 persons trained in the GIS software. At the end, due to collaboration and amalgamation of resources, 18 out of 20 persons successfully completed the post graduate level GIS course. | 2  Two grid stability assessments have already been carried out as described in previous PIRs. The project has therefore focused its attention on building capacity within the Ministry to carry out grid analyses and monitoring on its own in the future. |
| Number of RE licenses that received direct Project assistance by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 6 | 35    Within this reporting period 35 licenses have been granted which amount to 2.1MW installed capacity. In addition to these, the new utility license will also be completed by the end of project.  The new utility license was subjected to a peer review process as the Energy Division did not have the capacity to adequately assess the quality of the new utility license. During the peer review process the existing energy sector was reviewed and with the view of the future energy sector, as described by the Draft Barbados Energy Policy, the Market Study and the barriers highlighted through consultations with key stakeholders, it was recommended that the new utility license be considered a utility scale license which will encompass all utility scale Independent Power Producers (IPPs).  This would assist in the processing of 6 applications that are over 500kW, that have already been submitted to the Energy Division for licenses.  This new approach will support the transformation of the sector for utility-scale and privately-owned distributed RE generation. | 36    During this reporting period the project focused on the completion of the new Utility licence for the Barbados Light and Power, in preparation for negotiations with the Utility.  The DREAM project hosted a knowledge sharing workshop between regional experts, special advisors to the government, the ministry staff, members of the Electric Light and Power Act (ELPA) Committee and the legal firm who would eventually form the negotiation team to sit with the Utility.  The purpose of the workshop was to improve the Government’s capacity and position as they prepare to enter into negotiations with the public utility, with respect to their licensing agreements. The draft licensing documents and the existing ELPA were also reviewed to identify weaknesses and/or gaps and recommend ways for them to be improved.  All participants agreed that the workshop was extremely valuable and placed the Ministry in a better position to enter negotiations with the utility.  Negotiations commenced 3 weeks after the workshop and are ongoing. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Institutional and technical capacity and awareness strengthened for clean energy development** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of persons attending awareness raising sessions at community centers with regards to the benefits of rooftop solar PV installations that actively seek the introduction of RE in their households/buildings/other infrastructure by EOP disaggregated by sex/gender | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100 | 0    Although it does not directly speak to the project’s indicators, the project team continues to utilize the games developed under the first awareness campaign in public awareness activities undertaken by the Energy Division. During this reporting period the games were used with 150 school aged children (12-13yrs.) and it was very well received. It has proven to be a more effective method for information dissemination and the methodology has been widely adopted by all the departments in the Energy Division.    The lessons learnt from the first campaign are being used to ensure that the next public awareness campaign meets with project indicators. A baseline study will be conducted and the results would be used to develop the campaign and measure its impact. Key issues have been identified such as: the target group needs to be more defined, the campaign needs to be more targeted towards its target audience, the indicator also needs to be revised as the target group of ‘youth’ are not the ones who would actively seek RE in their households /buildings / other. Furthermore, RE is expensive and the project may be better served by seeking to encourage the introduction of EE into homes, which is more affordable to the public.  Development of Draft ToRs for this baseline study has begun. Key stakeholders are being consulted and the possibility of collaboration between the PSSEP, the private sector and BREA is being investigated.  Progress on this outcome was delayed due to the extensive contract negotiations of the first PV systems under outcome 3, which took more human resources than originally scheduled. | 15 (5 male; 10 female)  An energy expo was held in November 2018, as the second awareness raising activity under the project. The aim of the expo was to bridge the gap between consumers, renewable energy companies and financiers effectively creating a ‘one stop shop’ to educate and empower consumers to take the next step towards adopting energy efficiency and renewable energy in their homes and businesses. The expo was free to exhibitors and free to the public.    The expo was well supported by the private sector. The range of companies who participated included solar PV, solar heating, solar air conditioning, electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, commercial banks, credit unions, insurance companies, LED lighting and biomass producers. The companies also donated over 30 door prizes which were awarded throughout the day.    To encourage participation by women with children and to make it a family event, children’s activities (face painting and jumping tent) were included and were also free.    Exhibitors were asked to monitor their customers/sales of products/services after the expo so that the project can measure the impact of this event. The number of persons seeking products/services after the event will speak to the indicator for this activity.    On the day of the event, visitors were issued coloured chits (pink = female, blue = male, white = children under 12) to keep account of persons entering the Expo. These chits were also used to give out door prizes all of which were sponsored by the exhibitors.    Visitors to the expo were given feedback forms asking them to rate their experience at the expo, to indicate which exhibits interested them the most and to suggest improvements for future events. Visitors were also asked their willingness to purchase a product that was displayed.    Based on the chits recorded 389 persons (160 female; 141 male; 88 children) attended the expo. The project was able to achieve more female participation [41%] than male participation [36%] as well as a substantial number of children [23%].  All persons entering the expo were not accurately captured. Persons working at the door indicated that some visitors slipped by, uncounted, due to low staffing at the door. This was noted in the post mortem meeting held with the staff after the event.    Of the 160 females and 141 males that attended the expo, only 58 (21 male; 37 female) provided feedback on their experience. This translates to a response rate of 23% for females and 15% for males and an overall response rate of 15%. It was assumed that no children completed the feedback forms. The project team noted that a greater effort must be made to collect feedback as this is important for continuous improvement.  Based on the feedback forms obtained the number of persons who attended the expo and indicated a willingness to purchase a product that was displayed within the next 3 months: 39 (11 male; 26 female). This can be compared to the indicator above which indicated only 15 persons actually made purchases. This indicates that while persons are willing to make purchases, there are other factors that weigh more heavily on the decision-making process.  Obtaining post-expo customer feedback from exhibitors was also challenging. Most exhibitors failed to accurately and consistently monitor their customers. Of the 24 private sector companies that participated in the expo only 8 (33%) provided post-expo customer feedback. Cumulatively they provided 22 evaluation forms.  10 from female customers and 12 from male customers. Of the 22 forms submitted only 15 attended the expo and sought products.    It was agreed at the 6th PSC meeting held on February 13, 2019, that this indicator did not accurately measure the impact of the expo, however, the committee was unable to decide on a suitable alternative. At this stage in the project, and to maintain transparency, it was decided to leave the indicator unchanged.    This event was the first of its kind for the Ministry and the Ministry intends to make it an annual event. The data gathered and reporting framework will form the baseline for the expo which will be held this year as well as for future events.    This expo showed the government’s support for the renewable energy sector and fostered positive relationships with the private sector. The expo created an environment for the private sector to promote their businesses and solicit sales while educating the public on renewable energy technologies. |
| *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* | 18 (8 female, 10 male)    The execution of this component under the Public Sector Smart Energy Programme (PSSEP) has been delayed and is not expected to be executed within the timelines of this project.  The aim of this output is to provide vocational training for the support services needed to support the development of the RE sector and have these skilled persons operationalized in the RE sector by EOP.  The project therefore took the initiative to partner with the Natural Resources Department (NRD) in the Energy Division to provide ArcGIS training to 20 persons within Government. 90% of the persons, of which 44% were female, completed the course.  This type of database and functionality will enhance the Energy Division’s oversight and complement the RE licensing process as ArcGIS supports the spatial representation of multiple data sources in a single platform. It also allows the user to query the data to inform decision making. The ArcGIS map and database will assist in locating suitable RE utility scale generation sites while taking into account limitations of population density, water ways, substations, topography, land zones etc. It will also enable spatially related energy statistics to be generated, such as installed RE capacity density, which can inform grid upgrades and smart grid planning.  Representatives from 4 government Ministries attended the training. The final output of the training was a project proposal to be implemented in their respective departments, the long-term plan being the integration these maps and databases into a Government wide map. This information sharing would improve the efficiency and operation of the licensing process by reducing the time required for data gathering and information sharing and reducing conflicts with land use and protected areas etc.  For the Energy Division in particular, this training also highlighted further improvements that can be made in the licensing process, and as a result, locational data is now being added to the licensing process. | 0    In the project design, the DREAM’s public awareness activities were to channel persons into the vocational programmes being implemented by the Public Sector Smart Energy Programme (PSSEP). The execution of this component under the PSSEP has been delayed and will not be completed within the timelines of this project.  The project team therefore sought to develop a Level 1 National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) in solar photovoltaic installation through the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Council. The first cohort of 20 students will be trained, as a pilot, within the timeframe of this project. This course will subsequently be offered by the Community Development Department of the Ministry of Youth and Community Empowerment at their community centres, as part of their outreach programme. The project team is also working with the Public Sector Smart Energy Programme to establish a scholarship fund for persons wishing to enroll in this Level 1 course, as well as the Levels 2 and 3, in the future. The scholarship programme is intended to ensure that the course remains accessible to the less privileged in the community.  Private sector PV companies have supported this activity by participating in working groups to develop the course, sitting on the committee to validate the course content and providing feedback as to what skills are required for entry into the sector. The private sector companies also donated tools and equipment to be used for the training and have indicated their willingness to take on these students as interns or for job attachments upon completion of the course.  Involvement of the private sector ensures that persons coming out of this course would possess the practical skills necessary to support and grow the sector.  Levels 2 and 3 NVQs already exist in solar PV installation and the intent is also to channel persons into to the Level 2 and then Level 3 courses.  Though not explicitly directed in the results framework, the project team is supporting gender equality and empowerment of women through this activity by having a target of 20 students trained with 60% female participation.  The course will commence in August this year and is scheduled to be completed by the end of October, after which the internships should commence. The course is being offered at the Haggatt Hall Community Centre in St. Michael, which is one of the locations that has received a PV system already under this project.    ENERGY FOR YOUNG MINDS    In this reporting period, the project supported the Energy for Young Minds Programme. This programme aims to inform, educate and build greater awareness on energy topics/issues, energy efficiency and conservation best practices; assist in improving the sustainability of the Caribbean energy sector, reduce energy consumption and improve the economy through involvement of the youth.    It is essentially an online portal that gives students access to Caribbean energy data that can be used in preparation for their ordinary level and advanced level school-based assessments as well as their final exams. The number of hits to the website has increased from 200 to 1.1M since 2016, showing its increased use.  230 schools in 8 Caribbean islands have benefitted from the programme over the years. In Barbados, 22 secondary schools benefit from this programme. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources have been supporting this programme since 2014.  The project was able to provide the 22 secondary schools to gain access to the website for 2 years. |
| Number of tradespersons who have local certification to construct, assemble, operate and maintain RE technologies that are actively providing ESCO-type/other services by EOP disaggregated by sex/gender | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 50 | 0  The timeline of PSSEP would not coincide with this project.  This objective will be incorporated as described in the previous indicator. | this is the indicator we were replacing with the one below.    Please put back in the indicator above which states - Number of persons under vocational training programs on solar PV technology and installations that are active in the RE sector by EOP, disaggregated by sex/gender |
| Number of technicians trained in electrical grid monitoring and analysis, disaggregated by sex. | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 18 (8 female, 10 male)    Capacity is being built within the Ministry of Energy in two software packages to support the improved licensing regime and enhance their ability to analyse and monitor the sector as power generation is now being liberalized.  Training in the first software package (ArcGIS) has been completed and the number of persons trained is as presented above. This software package will improve the licensing process by allowing a more in-depth analysis to be done on applications when they are received. Other government departments such as the Natural Resources Department and the Vector Control Unit also use this software. GeoMaps can be shared and impacts would be able to be easily identified.    Training in the second software package, DIGSILENT, is still to be completed even though the software was purchased over a year ago.  Firstly, the standard training offered by the software supplier was designed for power systems engineers with previous experience. This training is too technical for the Ministry’s staff as none of the persons to be trained have prior experience in power systems analysis.  The project team was working with DIGSILENT to tailor the training to the level of persons to be trained. DIGSILENT required grid data to input into the software to create the training model. The utility was unwilling to share their data which slowed progress on this activity.  The project team then reached out to the Faculty of Engineering in the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus in Trinidad. They responded favourably and the project team is now working with the University to deliver the training.  The Faculty of Engineering in Trinidad has the capacity to carry out grid modeling and already provides this service to the utility in Trinidad. They are also familiar with the region and the nuances of isolated island grids. The project team intends to develop this relationship and encourage collaboration as grid modeling is an extremely specialized field and the Ministry will require long term support. Drawing on local and regional expertise will build capacity and support sustainable development within the region. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Feasible stand-alone solar PV electricity generation investments are successfully demonstrated** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| MW of rooftop solar PV installations financed through GoB RE funds where DoET and BL&P have involvement in operationalization by Year 3 | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3.325 | 686kW    40kW rooftop solar PV systems have been completed at four primary schools. These systems are performing well and have effectively eliminated the electricity bills at their respective schools.  150kW installed at the gymnasium has been completed.  96kW installed by SEFB  400kW installed by BWA  150kW installed at NPC  2.6MW of systems at 13 government buildings are ongoing. 0.75MW is 90% complete and 1.453MW is scheduled to start within the next two months.  The first 70kW PV systems being installed at community centres will be completed within the third quarter of this year.  The PV systems carded for the polyclinics have been upgraded systems raising their total capacity from 45kW to 130kW.  The electrical modifications being carried out to the PV systems at 10 primary schools will add 25kW to this total installed capacity.  Once all these systems have been completed the total installed capacity would be 3.265MW (98%)  These systems will be completed by the end of 2018. However they all carry a one-year maintenance period, after which the final retention payment must be made. This means that the final payment (release of retention) will be due in 2019. This maintenance period is necessary as it ensures that the system has been properly installed and operational over an extended period of time. | 3.36 MW (100%)    40kW rooftop solar PV systems completed in 2017 by the Ministry of Energy.  150kW installed at the national sports complex government owned gymnasium completed in 2017  96kW installed by the Ministry of Energy under the Sustainable Energy Framework for Barbados (SEFB) completed in 2017  400kW installed by the Barbados Water Authority (BWA ) completed in 2018  150kW installed at the National Petroleum Corporation (NPC) completed in 2018  2.46MW of systems at 13 government buildings have been completed under the Public Sector Smart Energy Programme (PSSEP).  62.5kW of the 70kW PV systems being installed under component 3 of this project have been completed. The remaining 7.5kW are awaiting the construction of new equipment enclosures so that they can be completed. The original enclosures that were constructed were vandalized and have to be re-built.  Installation of the PV systems at the polyclinics has encountered delays in procurement. The Tenders Committee did not agree with the recommendation made by the Evaluation Committee and recommended that the tender be re-advertised. The Ministry of Energy and Water Resources accepted this recommendation and the tendering process was repeated. The project team used this opportunity to further increase the capacity of the PV systems based on the prices received in the first tender. The total capacity being installed is now 155kW which is 240% more capacity than was originally intended. |
| MW capacity of rooftop solar PV projects in planning and design stages by EOP | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 7.5 | 15.5  BWA has in the planning stage 0.5MW solar PV projects spread across two properties. BNOCL is currently planning a 5MW solar PV project where PV systems will be installed at schools across the country. The 10MW PV project is still being developed by BIDC. | 45  The Ministry of Energy presently has applications totaling 45MW that are seeking approval and licences under the Electric Light and Power Act, so that construction of these renewable energy projects can begin.  Required as part of the application are documents showing the bankability of the project, approvals from Town and Country Planning and approvals from the Government Electrical Engineering Department. These documents are confidential to each client and therefore cannot be shared as a source of verification for the purpose of this project.  In this reporting period there has been a reduction in the capacity being planned by government and an increase in the PV capacity being planned by private investment. Presently, 10MW is from Barbados Water Authority (BWA) and 35MW from private investment.  The feasibility of investment in solar PV is being realized and private sector investors are showing increased interest in the market. This, along with the implementation of the improved and strengthened licensing regime will support the scale-up of renewable energy uptake in Barbados. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 51.12% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 51.12% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 882,546 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,726,484 |
| Co-financing | 30,900,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Dec 11, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Apr 14, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Dec 14, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Jul 15, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Nov 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 28, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Nov 30, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-02-13 |
| 2018-07-03 |

# 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.** |
| At the end of 2018 the project was 86% complete where 45% of funds were disbursed and 41% committed. The project was granted an extension until November 30, 2019 to complete the project activities. The terminal evaluation will therefore be carried out closer to this time. |

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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.** |
| NA |

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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 project was granted an extension until November 30, 2019 to complete the project activities. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has exceeded its overall objective and targets of greenhouse gas emissions reduction and RE generation. A calculation error was discovered whereby the target was based on a 10 year life span while the values being reported in previous years were based on annual values. Once this error was identified and corrected, the true progress was seen.  Although disbursement is low, 99% of the funds are committed and activities are on track to be completed by the project close. The disbursement does not accurately represent the project's progress, achievements and impact.  The project has exceeded all its targets for outcome 1. Although most of the targets achieved under outcome 1 was not as a direct result of project activities, the DREAM project provided invaluable support towards strengthening the RE policy framework which was the main objective of this component. The capacity built in grid modelling and geospatial representation of renewable energy systems will allow better monitoring and regulation of the future energy market. The Ministry has already prepared the TORs for the technical assistance to build out their GIS model and funds have been allocated in their 2019/2020 estimates of expenditure. The business process review will provide the road map towards becoming paperless while improving the efficiency of the Ministry’s processes. Sustainability has been built-in through collaboration with the PSSEP project which has included in its 2019/2020 workplan and budget to implement the recommendations of this review. The DREAM strengthened the existing ELPA licensing regime through the development of a new utility scale application form and terms and conditions and the knowledge exchange workshop formed an integral part in the preparations for negotiation with the incumbent utility.  The project will most likely not achieve its predetermined targets for outcome 2, noting that the targets for this outcome cannot be reached as a direct result of project activities. The first target ‘number of persons attending awareness raising sessions ……that actively seek the introduction of RE in their households/ buildings/other…’. The introduction of RE into a household or building requires capital investment. This depends on the financial capability of the persons attending the event and so should not be used to measure the impact of the event.  The second and third indicators under outcome 2 are dependent upon the completion of activities of the PSSEP project. Delays in the PSSEP programme have impaired the ability of the DREAM project to meet its targets.  Notwithstanding the above, through adaptive management, the DREAM project was able to make progress towards achieving the intended impact under this outcome. The educational games from the first public awareness event are still being used by the Ministry in their awareness activities and the energy expo will now become a staple for energy month. The DREAM has also developed a Level 1 NVQ which the Community Development Department intends to incorporate into its community training programme. Sustainability of this outcome has also been considered. The PSSEP project intends to offer scholarships for this programme.  All activities have also been supported by the private sector, who sponsored the grand prizes in the ‘Flip the Switch’ competition and the door prizes in the energy expo. Private sector companies, in the PV industry have also donated all the training tools and equipment required to deliver the Level 1 NVQ training and offered internships for the students.  The project has met its targets under outcome 3. However, these targets do not accurately represent the impact that was made under this outcome. The DREAM project has installed a total of 225kW of solar PV systems at first response locations across the island which is 1.5 times the original capacity. Additionally, the project team hosted multiple information seminars to educate the staff of these centres with respect to the technology and the installation process of solar PV. The team will have a final session now that the systems are complete, to inform them of the operation and maintenance that is required.  Although the targets of outcome 2 have not been met, the DREAM project has achieved its overall developmental objective and exceeded its original design intent. The project used setbacks as opportunities - developing its own vocational training and increasing the installed PV capacity. Project activities were adapted to the changing needs of the government while remaining true to the project’s intended outcome. Although a formal sustainability plan was not prepared, sustainability of the project’s outcomes was incorporated into the implementation process. The work done was transformational to the energy sector in Barbados. It is for this reason that I have chosen to rate the project as ‘highly satisfactory’. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Highly Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The progress of implementation under DREAM has improved annually. This is a reflection of the buy-in and support from the PSC and partnering government agencies, the strong relationship between the project team and IP, the iterative process of learning lessons e.g. during tendering and public awareness, promotion of synergies with other projects in the Ministry, increasing cost efficiencies of PV systems, stronger engagements with the private sector including opportunities for work experience/employment, and emerging opportunities to amplify contribution in support of a more ambitious RE national target.    Expenditure is not reflective of the current position of progress as there is an additional 46% committed for other activities. And though they have not all proceeded according to the planned schedule, they are on track to be completed before project end. The most significant risk to this relates to a contractual dispute with a supplier, which is expected to be resolved within a month.    The incremental value of the GEF investment is clear in the surpassing of all targets relating to GHG emissions reductions and increased RE penetration through the strengthened enabling framework, PV installations and capacity building for long-term regulation and monitoring. The project has been well-adapted to the changing landscape and the obstacles encountered by adjusting the scope of work to meet the immediate needs of the national counterparts and devising new and sustainable partnerships, such as the ongoing negotiation with UWI for capacity building and long-term technical support in grid modelling, and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Council for PV Installation qualification. Also critical has been the support to the review of the utility licensing process as negotiations are ongoing for a new long-term agreement as the monopolisation of electricity generation is rapidly decreasing. This has been through drafting a license agreement and capacity building from regional experts to support the negotiation process.    On its current trajectory, the project will attain its overall objectives and lay very important groundwork for the Ministry, utility and other stakeholders in the successful implementation of the energy policy which traverses all sectors of the economy. The level of collaboration demonstrated in this initiative is also a positive reflection what is needed going forward for the country for the effective coordination and management of a complex and transformational development path. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Based on the Project Coordinator’s report and progress discussed at Project Steering Committee meetings, the project is on course to meet its intended targets and its amended targets set as project implementation adapted to the country’s realities and observed requirements. The project implementation process and the outputs generated have been well integrated into national energy work programmes and the policy landscape of the country thereby ensuring sustainability and continued transformational change. The experiences gained through this project and its delivered outputs have further enhanced the capacity required for continued progress towards the intended transformation of Barbados’ energy sector and building resilience to disasters and climatic changes. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The outcomes of the DREAM far exceed what was captured within the project’s results framework. The work completed under component 1 to strengthen the RE policy framework of Barbados included a licensing regime and an improved regulatory environment that would shift the energy paradigm making it easier for new investors to enter the generation market and encourage fair trade and competition.  The business process review will modernize and improve the internal processes of the Ministry providing timely relevant information allowing the effective planning, monitoring and evaluation of the renewable energy sector.  The capacity built through the grid modelling and GIS training will not only strengthen the competency of the Ministry but provide the Ministry with technical information required to assist in the system planning and maintenance of the grid as it increases the amount of renewable energy within the country. Furthermore, the capacity acquired through the training will also assist in the regulation, monitoring, analysis and reporting of the sector.  Alternately, the training provided at community level will support the sector as an emerging market related to the installation and maintenance of the solar photovoltaic systems will emerge as the capacity increases.  With respect to the project’s public awareness activities, not only were they fun and educational to the public but they offered opportunities for team building activities as the Ministry’s staff collectively assisted before and during the events. The events were enjoyed by staff as much as by visitors.  With respect to strengthening disaster resilience, the project would have outfitted 31 locations across the island with battery-back up PV systems giving more autonomy to these communities in the event of a disaster. These systems were designed such that their capacity can be doubled with minor adjustments, which would further increase their utility. At the close of the project I believe that it would have met and exceeded its objective to increase accessibility to renewable energy and to strengthen the disaster resilience of Barbadian communities. | |
| **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** | Highly Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the third and last PIR exercise of the DREAM (Disaster Risk & Energy Access Management) project which objective is the promotion of increased access to clean energy in Barbados through solar photo-voltaic systems to strengthen the country’s climate resilience and disaster risk management. The Project is in its last year of implementation and shall be finalized in November 2019.  The DREAM project has improved substantially its performance once the enabling conditions were put in place to allow project implementation. Therefore, in this reporting period it has achieved and surpassed many of the stated targets and goals in PRODOC. The Project has promoted decentralized solar photo-voltaic electricity generation at community development centers (hurricane shelters) and poly-clinics throughout Barbados and in this year’s figures on direct CO2 emission reductions and renewable energy generated were updated to the cumulative final results considering the life spam of the technology (10 years). This generated a considerable increase in numbers from last year, however it reflects the calculation methodology used to state the general targets of the project in the PRODOc.  Regarding the DO rate of the project, RTA in line with project manager and country office, considers Highly Satisfactory last year’s performance and project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. Project increased its relevance and strategic positioning in the national energy sector and has strengthen its support and partnership with the Energy Ministry of Barbados in the last year. Given the upcoming terminal evaluation of the project, special attention should be given to the verification of project results related to emissions reductions achieved. Project must gather the evidences and verification sources related to the results reported as these references were not completely presented in this PIR. The interconnection of technical assistance provided by the project and the investments undertaken must be substantiated as well for the terminal evaluation.  Verified the data, project can be finalized as an outstanding practice since all objective indicators have been surpassed in this reporting period: Cumulative direct CO2 emission reductions resulting from the GEF-intervention (138%), RE-based MWh electricity from the GEF intervention (36% of the total in the last 3 years/ 123% extrapolated to 10 years); almost 100% of the 18564 target of number of people using RE-based electricity and 9% to 13 % % of share of RE in the power generation mix of Barbados (including or excluding 10MW utility scale plant).  Outcome 1 of DREAM is related to the strategic plans and licensing regime approved for accelerated RE development which are the milestones for achieving a wider RE development in Barbados. Project has been key in revising the Energy Policy and structuring a implementation plan to achieve the ambitious RE targets in the country. Besides this, an important step towards a more efficient licensing process was facilitated by the project: a roadmap for digitalization of the licensing process which is key to improve the efficiency of the monitoring and regulation of the new energy environment. Project has undertaken 2 grid stability assessments and most important has invested in building capacity within the government to carry out grid analysis on their own. DREAM project team has provided assistance and legal advice for 36 licenses and last year has been fully engaged in identifying strengths, weaknesses and gaps of the electric light and Power act to facilitate negotiations of government and Barbados Light and Power.  Outcome 2 is related to strengthening institutional and technical capacity and awareness for clean energy development and there are ongoing last activities - such as the National Vocational Qualification with certification level to community centers. Project has liaison with Public Sector Smart Energy Programme to stablish a scholarship fund to ensure that the course remain accessible to less privileged people in the communities. Partnerships with private sector to guarantee market capacities are developed and that professionals will be absorbed afterwards were addressed in this component. In order to facilitate the definition of numbers and approach to this component, RTA suggest awareness raising activities to be considered as a more introductory knowledge activity that relates workshops (few hours) or an event or expo. Capacity development should be considered as a more overarching activity such as trainings and certifications, making explicit the number of hours of learning (more than a day).  Outcome 3 is the demonstration component for feasible stand-alone solar PV electricity generation investments and has also surpassed its main targets. In this reporting period, 3.36 MW of rooftop solar PV installations were financed through GoB RE funds and supported by DREAM project and another 45 MW capacity of rooftop solar PV projects are in planning or design stages. An interesting trend shows increased interest of private sector investors which is a direct result of a more consolidated licensing regime. In this component specifically, it is important to define Co-financing investments leveraged by the government and to compile the pipeline of projects waiting for the strengthening of the licensing regime, which could be supported in future RE derisking activities  Implementation progress rating in line with DO rating has improved, and is considered as Satisfactory this year as project is fully on track to achieve its end of project targets. Project has a cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc) of 51.12%. Despite the commitments there is an urgent need to speed up with procurement process to guarantee that the total ASL assigned is used to finalize project activities. The revised expected date of terminal evaluation is November 30th 2019. A strong focus on verification and dissemination of project results is essential to guarantee a good terminal evaluation process (and evaluation report) which can capture the great impacts on the ground of this project.  Knowledge management and a strong exit strategy, which recognizes advancements and structures the ground for further activities to scale-up renewable energy uptake in Barbados, are essential either to the government and to UNDP’s CO. If there are remaining funds project should evaluate the elaboration of a booklet or publication to disseminate achievements and lessons learnt as DREAM can be considered a reference in the Caribbean region. I would like also to disseminate the final outcomes and impacts of this project in the regional level as a good practice on promoting the energy transition in the Caribbean.  The activities related to of installation RE PV systems and capacity development in community centers must be better assessed on their impact on poverty reduction and urban resilience and their possible contribution Sustainable Development Goals (beyond ODS7). The project has approached gender on a more comprehensive manner in the later stages, desegregating data and promoting gender empowerment on decision making and through capacity development. However, a critical reflection on areas of improvement on the gender perspective is desirable to keep up with the good results and bring more ambition to future activities. | |

# 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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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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: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some 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 linkages between gender-based violence and the project activities. |

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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 project, although it was approved after 1 July 2014, does not have a gender analysis report. The results framework dictates only that sex-disaggregated data be collected.  In the absence of a gender analysis, the project team has been working with the UNDP gender focal point to determine the areas for gender responsive action and what measures can be taken in these areas to strengthen the gender responsiveness of the activities. The project has two main areas that lend themselves to increasing gender equality and empowerment of women. Namely the public awareness events being executed under component 2 and the vocational training and RE career monitoring being provided at community level.    PUBLIC AWARENESS EVENTS  As per the results framework, sex-disaggregated data was collected during each public awareness event and are as follows:  53% female, 47% male participation in the 1st event (Flip the Switch)  41% women, 23% children and 36% male attended the 2nd event (Energy Expo)  During Flip the Switch the project team did not actively seek to address gender concerns. During the Energy Expo however, the project team consciously included measures to attract women with children by providing free entertainment for children. The results showed that more women than men attended the event. The statistics obtained with respect to the total number of persons attending, the amount of female participation, response rate for questionnaires and the feedback received post event will form the baseline for future events. The next event is being scheduled for November this year. The project team aims to improve on these baseline results by attracting greater overall attendance as well as increasing female participation.    VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES  The project team recognizes that ‘energy’ is a male dominated field and this training programme was an area where female participation needed to be encouraged. The UNDP gender focal point recommended establishing a predetermined target and encourage female participation.  The Level 1 introduction to solar PV installation vocational training programme will commence in August this year and the project team has set a target of 60% female participation. The course will be offered free of charge at the Haggatt Hall Community Centre. This cost (free) and location was chosen to make the course more accessible to the youth and under privileged in the community.  Successful completion of this vocational training programme would translate to jobs for women in a scaled-up solar PV industry. Successful completion of the Level 1 training will also empower and encourage female candidates to further their training in this field by enrolling in the Level 2 programme which has already been established. |

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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.** |
| The project contributes significantly towards building resilience at a community level as many of the activities are community-based. Encouraging female participation in the project’s public awareness events will enhance resilience at community level in female-headed households and single parent families as an improved knowledge base will enable them to make more informed decisions. Women's empowerment through vocational skills training will impact gender equality and equity in the workplace in the sector and present more diverse livelihood opportunities. |

# 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?** |
| No |

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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.** |
| No |

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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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 5186 BRB PV SESP 10-Feb-2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5186/213895/1683471/1683754/PIMS%205186%20BRB%20PV%20SESP%2010-Feb-2015.doc)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **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 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 )?** |
| No |

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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 activities under the DREAM project are centered around the community and in so doing have a direct impact on people’s lives.    PUBLIC AWARENESS  The public awareness activities focused on providing information on the benefits of renewable energy as well as the financing and insurance options available. Investment in solar PV, which is the most accessible and commercially mature RE technology can provide personal benefit. Not only through financial returns through the existing feed in tariff, but through personal resilience of having a decentralised power system at home.    CAPACITY BUILDING  Persons who are not academically inclined have always been at a disadvantage with the current structure of the educational system. The existing vocational training programmes in solar PV require some prior knowledge and/or qualifications. The development of a Level 1 NVQ qualification increases the accessibility into a career in the solar PV industry with no prerequisites demanded, making persons more employable and provides an alternate path to further training. Offering the course at community centres makes the training even more accessible as it reduces travel time and costs. The course also includes a module on entrepreneurship to encourage persons to become self employed and or starting their own business.    IMPROVING DISASTER RESILIENCE AT A COMMUNITY LEVEL  Community centres tend to focus their services on the youth and the less fortunate within the community. Outfitting these locations with solar PV systems improves the disaster response abilities at a community level, enabling persons at these centres to better support and shelter the community after a disaster strikes. |

**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.** |
| Facebook – smartenergybarbados  Instagram – smartenergybarbados  https://www.cbc.bb/index.php/news/science/technology/item/7357-energy-expo    https://www.facebook.com/gisbarbados/posts/its-almost-here-the-energy-expo-saturday-november-24-at-the-lloyd-erskine-sandif/1092343894263755/    https://gisbarbados.gov.bb/blog/tag/energy-expo/    https://gisbarbados.gov.bb/blog/barbados-installing-pockets-of-disaster-resilience/    https://gisbarbados.gov.bb/blog/green-energy-project-in-the-ivy-st-michael/    https://www.facebook.com/UNDPBarbadosandtheOECS/posts/d41d8cd9/2190936444306201/ |

# 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 |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **Request for MSP Approval:** [PIMS 5186 Barbados GEF5 CEO ERequest 10-Apr-2015.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5186/213895/1683459/1683778/PIMS%205186%20Barbados%20GEF5%20CEO%20ERequest%2010-Apr-2015.docx) |
| **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.** |
| The project was well supported by all its stakeholders and experienced no challenges with respect to stakeholder engagement.  The Project Steering Committee (PSC) consisted of all the stakeholders identified in the stakeholder engagement plan with the exception of the Fair Trading Commission (FTC). However, the FTC was invited to and attended the inception workshop. They were also included in project activities related to component 1 – renewable energy policy framework which relates to their work.  The PSC functions well. They met regularly and provided oversight and direction to the project team. PSC members were actively interested in project activities and ensured that policy and technical objectives were met. Although a formal sustainability plan did not exit, the PSC ensured that sustainability of the project outcomes was always considered. |

# 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.