

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**10 Island Challenge**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5526 |
| GEF ID | 9112 |
| Title | The Ten Island Challenge: Derisking the Transition of the Caribbean from Fossil Fuels to Renewables |
| Country(ies) | Barbados, Anguilla, Barbados, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Vincent&Grenadines |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Rocky Mountain Institute |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| The project seeks to accelerate the transition of Caribbean island economies from heavy dependence on fossil fuels to a diverse platform of renewables and energy efficiency and establish a blueprint for other SIDS. Outcomes: Policy De-risking Measures – Island-wide de-risked enabling environment for low GHG development through innovative policy tools; Institutional and Technical Capacity – Strengthened island capacity for integrated low GHG technical and operational planning and coordination; Investment Projects and Financial Mechanisms – Catalyzed island funding for low GHG technology deployment |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Ms. Ludmilla Diniz (ludmilla.diniz@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Mr. Ernesto Kraus (ernesto.kraus@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Ms. Kaitlyn Bunker (kbunker@rmi.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Danielle Evanson (danielle.evanson@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. Jules Kortenhorst (jules@rmi.org) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

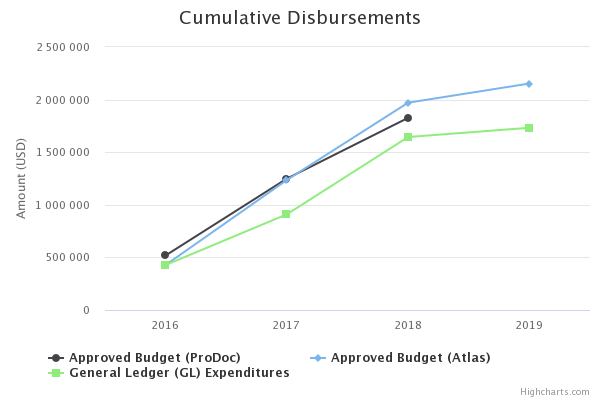
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To accelerate the transition of Caribbean island economies from heavy dependence on fossil fuels to a diverse platform of RE/EE** | | | | | | |
| **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 countries signed on the Ten Island Challenge | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10 | 12. As of June 2018, there are currently 12 islands signed up to the Ten Island challenge. They are Anguilla, Aruba, Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Monsterrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos, San Andreas (Colombia), Jamaica, and the Seychelles. | 15.    At completion of the project, there are 15 countries signed on to the Ten Island Challenge: Anguilla, Aruba, the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Andres (Colombia), the Seychelles, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. |
| CO2 emission reductions/year | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 137 ktCO2 | Three contracts have been signed to date,:    1) St Lucia 3 MW Solar PV  2) Aruba 5.5 MW Solar PV  3) TCI 1 MW Solar.    From these three a total estimated CO2 emissions reductions of 1562 tCO2e/MW x 9.5 = 14,839tCO2e is expected, of which 1562 tCO2e/MW x 3 = 4,686 tCO2e is in GEF-project funded countries (Saint Lucia). The Estimated Grid Emissions Factor in Saint Lucia is 0.5 (tonnes CO2/MWh.  Source: EPA Equivalencies Calculator.  This figure represents a departure from the targets due to delays in implementation in Bahamas, Grenada, and Saint Vincent. | 9.7 ktCO2    Emissions reductions are calculated here as 1562 t/MW of installed RE capacity, based on current emissions factors for diesel-powered grids. Given the 6.2 MW directly installed through this project, the direct emissions reductions are 9.7 kt.    Given the 62 MW procured due to the broader impacts of this project, total emissions reductions are 96.8 kt. |
| % share of RE in the power generation mix of TIC countries | 1-7% | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20-50% | 17.75%    This is based on the average percentage share of RE in power generation across the five countries of the Bahamas, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Belize and Grenada. While Belize and Saint Vincent have seen improvements in shares of RE in power generation mix, implementation of projects in Bahamas (where penetration is less than 1%) have been delayed. | 22%    This result is a weighted average of renewable energy penetration in the Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent & the Grenadines; the individual country renewable energy penetrations range from approximately 1% to 60%. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Island-wide de-risked enabling environment for low GHG development through innovative policy tools** | | | | | | |
| **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 RE/EE strategies and assessments with specific targets | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 | 2    Two Renewable Energy Transition strategies have been completed to date - in St. Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In April 2018, the results of the NETS in St. Lucia were presented to the PrimeMinister and Cabinet of Ministers.    In addition, San Andres island in Colombia has also developed an integrated energy transition strategy.    A Consolidated Project Plan was undertaken for Belize and is currently being finalized with comments from stakeholders and the utility, BEL. The CPP will use an integrated and whole-systems approach to develop an actionable plan for Belize to reach their energy-related goals, which include increasing energy access, finding least cost solutions, increasing sustainable economic development, and ensuring security of electricity supply. The CPP will be finalized by July 2018. | 3    Three Renewable Energy Transition Strategies have been completed in countries supported by this program: Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Belize. These strategies include specific targets and recommendations for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, based on analysis targeted to each country.    In addition, similar renewable energy strategies outlining specific targets were developed with several islands outside of this specific grant, using the methodologies developed through this work; these include the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and San Andres, Colombia, resulting in 6 total strategies. |
| ·      Number of countries where implementation of comprehensive measures (plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets) to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved (SP 1.4.2) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 7 | 2    National Energy Transition Strategies (NETS) completed for Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In addition, San Andres island in Colombia has also developed an integrated energy transition strategy. In St. Lucia, this NETS provided the framework and roadmap for the completed 3 MW Solar PV project, as well as projects currently under consideration.    A Consolidated Project Plan was undertaken for Belize and is currently being finalized with comments from stakeholders and the utility, BEL. The CPP will use an integrated and whole-systems approach to develop an actionable plan for Belize to reach their energy-related goals, which include increasing energy access, finding least cost solutions, increasing sustainable economic development, and ensuring security of electricity supply. The CPP will be finalized by July 2018. The CPP will act as a roadmap for implementation of minigrids in remote villages. | 3    The Renewable Energy Transition Strategies completed in Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Belize have provided the framework and roadmap for advancing specific renewable energy projects. Each country has unique specific objectives, with some similarity among all three in terms of goals to reduce emissions from the electricity sector, and to utilize more local resources. Each strategy is tailored to that specific country, and their objectives, available resource options, current system structure, etc.    Beyond the countries supported by this program, implementation of conservation measures has occurred in San Andres, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands through direct involvement in the TIC, resulting in 7 total countries for this indicator. |
| ·     Number of islands applying the de-risking method, resource conservation measures and Ten Island Challenge tools | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 5 | 5    In Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, National Energy Transition Strategies were developed in collaboration with the national governments and utilities. These strategies build on existing resource assessments and include a financial and economic analysis using different scenarios to identify the optimal energy mix as well as viable projects for each utility to pursue.    In addition, Belize, Turks and Caicos, and British Virgin Islands are all applying aspects of the TCI tools for de-risking investments. | 3    The Renewable Energy Transition Strategies completed in Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Belize were developed in collaboration with the national governments and utilities, with the recommendations and TIC tools now being applied in each (for solar + storage projects in Saint Lucia, for storage and Grenadines renewable projects in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and for renewable projects in Belize to complement the electrical connection to Mexico).    In addition, the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands are applying aspects of the TIC tools for de-risking investments (both for aggregated solar PV projects, and likely storage project in the next phase), resulting in 5 total islands for this indicator. |
| ·     Number of Resource Conservation Measures (RCMs) modelled for health centres | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 12 | 1, in Belize. Upon completion of the CPP in Belize, RCMs will be modlled for health centres per its recommendations. | 54    The program included work with Belize to conduct energy audits at two main hospitals in the country, with conservation measures modelled following the results of the audit. In addition, in partnership with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the program worked to create an energy retrofit guide for Caribbean healthcare facilities, which included modelling of 52 specific resource conservation measures. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Strengthened island capacity for integrated low GHG technical and operational planning and coordination** | | | | | | |
| **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 stakeholder partnerships active in Ten Island Challenge KM platforms disaggregated by sex, by age and by rural and urban | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 2 | 3    CARILEC/CAREC  CAREC is up to 901 members as of June 2018 with 264 women (approximately 30%). 80 countries are represented, and Caribbean utilities make up 40% of this membership.    IRENA, International Renewable Energy Agency. CAREC is considering sponsorship opportunities with IRENA, as well as sustainable revenue and business models to ensure continued success of the CAREC platform once the grant is exhausted.    The Women in Renewable Energy (WIRE) Network, launched in February 2016, has grown to 450+ members as of June 2018. The WIRE Network is aimed towards empowering young women who work in clean energy. Women in this sector in island nations often support Ministers and CEOS, but rarely rise to these positions themselves. The WIRE Network aims to address this through training tools, support system, and a mentor network. Membership has grown to 450+ members as of June 2018. | 3    Three core stakeholder partnerships include:  CARILEC – the association of Caribbean electric utilities, and partner in the CAREC community and platform.    IRENA – the International Renewable Energy Agency, a key contributor to CAREC.    WIRE – the Women in Renewable Energy Network, focused in island women working in energy, which has grown to 500+ members from 58 different countries (and 88% of members are female). |
| ·    Number of local counterparts with improved capacity to partake in RE/EE developments disaggregated by sex, by age and by rural and urban | 10 - 50 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 300-800 | 901. Approximately 50% of these members are from GEF TIC countries.    CAREC offers a range of training, webinars as well as learning resources to utility engineers in the Caribbean. Since its inception, CAREC has hosted 16 webinars, with over 500 attendees, and 7 learning events. In 2018, the new CAREC 2.0 platform launched at the CARILEC CEO conference.    In 2018, CAREC facilitated 3 webinars, focusing on lessons learned from the 2017 hurricane season and lessons for planning for grid resilience. The total number of attendees was 226; of these 175 were female. The total attendance at CAREC webinars since inception is 726.    There are 80 territories represented by CAREC users. | 106    Of the total 1100 members of the CARILEC Renewable Energy Community (CAREC) established through this program, 106 are from the countries supported by this program; 38 of these are women. Since its inception, CAREC has hosted 23 webinars with over 900 total attendees, and 8 live learning events. CAREC also hosted the first CAREC Renewable Energy and Smart Grid Conference in September 2018 with over 200 participants. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Catalyzed island funding for low GHG technology deployment** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Installed RE capacity through Ten Island Challenge | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 85 MW of installed capacity.  - 209 MW of committed RE capacity | 3MW installed, 60MW/13.4 MWh committed capacity.    3MW installed in St. Lucia, with 30 MW/11 MWh of storage currently in the project pipeline.    The first microgrid project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently under construction in Mayreau: 150 kW/150 kWh battery storage. Several additional projects are in the pipeline, including the second microgrid under this project. This microgrid (800 kW/500 kWh) will move to construction later in 2018. A 500 kW solar array will be completed this summer, as well as a 5 MWh battery that will move to procurement later in 2018.    In St. Lucia, two projects in the pipeline include 10MW solar, in preparation now, and 5 MWh battery, which will move to procurement in early 2019.    In the Bahamas, the first renewable energy project in the country (either by utility or government) is in procurement now at the Anatol Rogers site, with a capacity of 300 kW. Additionally, a 1 MW solar parking canopy at the National Stadium is moving to procurement. On Ragged Island, a 350 kW microgrid with 500 kWh battery is moving to procurement in early 2019. Finally, the Family Islands 17 MW array is currently under development.    Belize is moving forward with roughly 200 kW of microgrids in multiple villages currently under development.    An additional 6 MW / 1 MWh storage is in the project pipeline in the region, in non-GEF eligible countries    In Turks and Caicos, construction will begin in 2018 on a 1MW array. In the British Virgin Islands, 4 MW will move to procurement in 2018. In Monsterrat, a 1MW / 750 kWh battery storage project is moving to completion. Finally, in Barbuda, a 400 kW microgrid / 500 KWh storage project will allow the island to rely on 100% renewable energy during the day. | 6.2 MW    Specific projects include:  Saint Lucia solar, 4 MW    Bahamas solar, 925 kW    Saint Vincent Solar 500 kW    Saint Vincent (Grenadines) solar and storage microgrid, 100 kW plus 216 kWh    Saint Vincent (Grenadines) solar and storage microgrid, 800 kW plus 600 kWh    Beyond the five countries supported by this program, 62 MW have been procured as a result of the broader impacts of Ten Island Challenge in the Caribbean Region. |
| Number of jobs and livelihoods/beneficiaries from Ten Island Challenge, disaggregated by sector and sub-sector, by sex, age, and excluded groups and by wage category were available and by rural and urban | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 700-1,000; 40% women | 65 direct jobs. Of these direct jobs, the majority are in the construction and procurement of projects. Approximately 30% of these jobs are held by women. | 65 direct jobs with 195 livelihood beneficiaries    The majority of the 65 direct jobs are in the construction and procurement of projects. Approximately 30% of these jobs are held by women. Approximately three livelihood beneficiaries are assumed for each direct job.    For the 62 MW procured under the broader program, we estimate over 650 jobs with approximately 1950 livelihood beneficiaries. |
| ·     Capital mobilised following support by Ten Island Challenge | $3 million | *(not set or not applicable)* | $63 million | $9.5 million.    After support from the TIC for the 3MW solar PV project in Saint Lucia, $6M in capital mobilized for its very first major renewable energy project . We have mobilized funding from UAE / MASDAR ($2.4 million) in the Bahamas, as well as $600k of capital from the Government of Bahamas. In Saint Vincent, we have leveraged $550,000 to build the first solar and battery storage microgrid. When compared to our revised GEF TIC indicator of $12-$15 million, we expect to reach this target by project close. | $13.65 million    Specific projects include:    Saint Lucia solar, $6M in capital mobilised    Bahamas solar, $2.4M in capital from UAE / Masdar and $600k from the Government of the Bahamas    Saint Vincent solar and storage microgrids, $3.4M in capital mobilised (Union Island and Mayreau)    Saint Vincent Airport Solar, $1.25M capital mobilised    Beyond the capital mobilized in the five countries directly under this program, the broader result for the TIC is approximately $200M mobilised. |
| Number of new development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women (SP1.5.1) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 | 3    Government of Norway (NORAD), Noorda Foundation, Government of Colombia | 5    New development partnerships include:  - Government of Norway (NORAD)  - Noorda Foundation  - Government of Colombia  - Dutch Postal Code Lottery  - Virgin Unite    These development partnerships brought the TIC tools and processes to additional organizations and island countries, increasing the support available for sustainable energy solutions that especially include and benefit underserved communities or groups, and women. As a specific example, NORAD funding is supporting the expansion of the Women in Renewable Energy (WIRE) Network to include island women based in the Caribbean and now also in African islands. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 94.84% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 94.84% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,732,167 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,826,484 |
| Co-financing | 304,550,000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 19, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Mar 15, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Oct 28, 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 | Mar 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jan 15, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jun 30, 2019 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-06 |
| 2018-11-09 |

# Critical Risk Management

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

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **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 Project Team has been prepared to support the terminal evaluation since the target date (end of March), but there have been delays in procuring an evaluator and kicking off the process. |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 project received an extension of 6 months to 30 June. The terminal evaluation scheduled for March commenced in July due to procurement delays and will be completed before the window for operational closure. |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| Project was granted a 6 month extension |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 implementation for the period from July 2018 to June 2019 has been rated as satisfactory, reflecting that the project achieved its end-of-project targets.    The project indicators were developed with consideration for the impacts across the Ten Island Challenge; five participating countries were funded through this GEF project, while other donors funded the participation of the remaining ten countries. This project achieved or exceeded nearly all indicators, as described in this PIR. In addition to successes in the five countries supported by this project, significant impact was achieved in other islands by utilizing the frameworks and approaches developed as part of the Ten Island Challenge. The six-month extension ensured that renewable energy project installation could be completed in the Bahamas, including the first parking canopy solar PV installation in the country.    In total, the Ten Island Challenge resulted in six national energy transition strategies with clear clean energy investment plans, developed collaboratively with island governments, utilities, and regulators. 6.2 MW of renewable energy were installed in the five project countries, with 62 MW procured across Ten Island Challenge countries mobilizing a total of $200 million in clean energy investment. Over 1000 members have participated in the CARILEC Renewable Energy Community, which has hosted 23 webinars with over 900 total attendees and 8 live learning events, building connections among island energy practitioners and strengthening the renewable energy community in the Caribbean.    The three reinforcing pillars of the Ten Island Challenge, which map to the three Outcomes of this project, have seen successes in accelerating the transition of Caribbean island economies from heavy dependence on fossil fuels to a diverse platform of renewables and energy efficiency, while establishing a blueprint for other SIDS. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | RMI has successfully achieved the intended results of the Ten Island Challenge. The project showed the value of the GEF incrementality by complementing and leveraging other resources to scale up or replicate activities within the immediate target countries as well as the broader Ten Island Challenge partner countries. This was demonstrated through tools such as the National Energy Transition Strategy, resource mobilisation for RE installation, and new investment partnerships. While in some countries progress was very difficult due to relationships and licensing agreements between the state and the utility, the project was able to capitalise on available opportunities and partner with many islands to help design a way forward for a greener energy future.    The learning platform CAREC has been an outstanding success for knowledge sharing and capacity building, which has now been taken over by CARILEC for long-term sustainability. The continuing WIRE mentorship programme has seen the empowerment of dozens of professional women in the energy sector over its few years. Its model of giving and reciprocation bode well for its continuation in the future.    Overall, RMI was able to effectively marry its own technical expertise with many partners to create synergies that otherwise would likely not have materialised, and ultimately were able to amplify the impact of the work under the GEF grant and vice versa. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(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** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(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** |
| **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 Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This the third and last PIR of the 10 Island Challenge Project (TIC). The project seeks to accelerate the transition of Caribbean island economies from heavy dependence on fossil fuels to a diverse platform of renewables and energy efficiency, establishing a blueprint for other SIDS. The project had 3-year duration and was granted a 6 month extension to finalize some of the project activities and the terminal evaluation.  Project has been instrumental in supporting the RE transition for St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Bahamas, Belize and Grenada. It is important to highlight that TIC was one initiative financed by the GEF, within ‘Island Energy Program’ a wider program of the Rocky Mountain Institute working in the Caribbean region. Given contextual challenges and opportunities, the project team took good adaptive measures to mitigate some conjunctural issues during project implementation. This is mainly related to the specific countries supported and related to the detail and complexity of the technical support granted. Some of the project’s main objective targets were thought as an overall result of the wider Program, according to RMI, which entailed inflated figures, hard to be achieved only with the GEF grant. As objective and outcome level targets are hard to change without GEF approval some of the figures related to CO2 emissions reductions, MW installed remained inflated, but despite of achieving partially some of the targets in relation to PRODOC, project can be considered and successful case and a good practice.  The main objective of TIC - to accelerate the transition of Caribbean island economies from heavy dependence on fossil fuels to a diverse platform of renewable energy and energy efficiency - was partially achieved. In total 15 countries signed on the Energy Program (Anguilla, Aruba, the Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Andres (Colombia), the Seychelles, and the Turks and Caicos Islands). As noted, many of them are not eligible for GEF grants but have used the methodologies developed by the project. The project focused its work in the following countries: St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Bahamas, Belize and Grenada and decided to deepen the technical support in the assessment of RE pathways and strategies in those countries. The TIC project installed 6.2 MW (directly procured by the project) and direct emissions reductions were 9.7 kton of CO2 (target was 137 ktCO2). The countries participants of the project achieved 22% of RE power generation in the mix (an average of the total penetration that ranges from 1% to 60%).  In outcome 1 related to the development of innovative policy tools de-risked enabling TIC has completed three Renewable Energy Transition Strategies in Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Belize (target was 5). These 3 countries have applied de-risking method, resource conservation measures and TIC tools to improve their low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives. Each strategy was tailored to that specific country considering national priorities, available resource options, current system structure, etc. Similar renewable energy strategies outlining specific targets were developed with other islands outside of this specific grant, using the methodologies developed through this work (the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and San Andres, Colombia) resulting in 6 total strategies.  Under this outcome project has also modelled 54 (target 12) Resource Conservation Measures (RCMs) for health centers and in partnership with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, the program worked to create an energy retrofit guide for Caribbean healthcare facilities.    Outcome 2- Strengthened island capacity for integrated low GHG technical and operational planning and coordination – was completely achieved and exceeded . Three strategic partnerships were implemented to structure and strengthen the CAREC Knowledge Management Platform: CARILEC – the association of Caribbean electric utilities, IRENA – the International Renewable Energy Agency, WIRE – the Women in Renewable Energy Network. CAREC has hosted 23 webinars with over 900 total attendees, and 8 live learning events. CAREC has 1100 members established through the partnership with CARILEC from which 106 are from the countries supported by TIC; 38 of these are women. CAREC is in outstanding practice of the TIC that built a permanent platform for the exchange RE and EE content and is the most up to date knowledge resource of the region.  Outcome 3 is related to the catalyzed island funding for low GHG technology deployment and had very ambitious targets as 85 MW of installed capacity (209MW of committed), USD 63 million of investment mobilized and 700 to 1000 beneficiaries (40% woman) from TIC. Related to MW installed capacity and investment mobilized the project achieved partly the targets. The overall amount of installed capacity was 6.2 MW with specific projects in Saint Lucia (4 MW) Bahamas solar ( 925 kW) Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (~ 1.3MW Solar and ~800 kWh storage Microgrid). Related to Capital mobilized, project reports a total of 13.65 million leveraged by the project related to the following projects: Saint Lucia solar ($6M), Bahamas sola ($2.4M from UAE / Masdar and $600k from the Government of the Bahamas) Saint Vincent solar and storage microgrids Union Island and Mayreau ( $3.4M), Saint Vincent Airport Solar ($1.25M). The broader result for the TIC, beyond the 5 countries and the GEF grant, is reported to have $200M mobilized.  Project reports 65 direct jobs - 30% held by women (in the construction and procurement of projects) with 195 livelihood beneficiaries (three livelihood beneficiaries are assumed for each direct job). Project developed 5 new development partnerships (target 3) with funding for RE and EE with Government of Norway (NORAD), Noorda Foundation, Government of Colombia, Dutch Postal Code Lottery, Virgin Unite. RTA found hard to check sources of verification as not many evidences of the results were provided this reporting period.  Given the minor shortcomings related to the achievement of end-of-project targets and project objective RTA considers DO rating as Moderately Satisfactory. However project can be fully considered a good practice related to the technical standards applied and stakeholder engagement approach. The issue related to the overly ambitious targets of the project is a lesson learnt on the importance of being realistic and defining clearly the approach and scope of a project in its design.  Related to the IP rating RTA, in line with Program Officer, considers implementation Satisfactory. RMI did a very good job in keeping up with project deliverables and in 3 and a half years has managed to deliver important results, introduce energy planning concepts and methodologies and facilitate in practice the uptake of RE in the region. A regional program presents many challenges, starting from the delineation of stakeholders that will join fully the initiative, ranging from the lack of resources to invest in deeper analysis needed from investments to logistics and cultural diversity. RMI navigated well in these challenges mixing local personal with innovative ideas and professional with strong technical background.  The next important step of the TIC is the terminal evaluation in which project results will be evaluated and checked based on the evidences and in the interviews undertaken with main stakeholders. For a good and smooth TE process it is key to structure a strategic agenda of interviews, organize project´s products and all evidences of achievements. This exercise will evaluate independently and further the sustainability, impacts and indirect and direct emissions resulted from TIC Project. | |

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **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)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **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: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| NA |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 Women in Renewable Energy (WIRE) Network, launched in February 2016, has grown to 500+  members as of June 2019. The WIRE Network is aimed towards empowering young women who  work in clean energy. Women in this sector in island nations often support Ministers and CEOs, but  rarely rise to these positions themselves. The WIRE Network aims to address this through training  tools, support system, and a mentor network. The WIRE Mentor Network consists of ten senior  women in energy from islands that pair with and mentor ten mid-career women in an effort to guide  them into more senior roles. The application period for the third iteration of the Mentor Network has just closed.    This year, the WIRE Network formalized a partnership with CAREC to increase its penetration in the renewable energy community in the Caribbean, and is now featured on the CAREC website. In September of 2018, the WIRE group convened in Miami at the CAREC Renewable Energy & Smart Grid Conference, during which several WIRE Mentor Network members were featured on panels. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The above work to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment enhances the project’s  environmental outcomes by increasing knowledge dissemination in small island nations, where women are engaging in the clean energy space, however often not in positions in power. By providing access to lessons learned, training, mentors, and a support system of other women, women in the clean energy space are empowered to engage with a broader set of decision makers, thereby expanding the reach of clean energy. One of the biggest obstacles in island nations is the status quo, or “business as usual”, and empowering women to challenge this will lead to more renewable energy gaining visibility and traction. |

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| NA |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [GEF6 SESP Regional PIMS 5526 TIC 28-Jan-2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5526/214207/1693531/1693817/GEF6%20SESP%20Regional%20PIMS%205526%20TIC%2028-Jan-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)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| NA |

|  |
| --- |
| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| NA |

# Communicating Impact

|  |
| --- |
| **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.)** |
| This project focuses on three pillars that support the development of renewable energy in the Caribbean. The first is long-term energy planning, bring key energy stakeholders together to build a common fact base about the current system and possibilities for the future, and to analyze different pathways to evaluate options with respect to that island’s priorities. National Energy Transition Strategies were completed in Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Belize directly through this project; similar methodologies have also been applied in the British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, and San Andres in Colombia. These plans have identified clear pathways and specific investment portfolios in clean energy projects that will result in lower electricity costs, increased reliability, improved resilience, reduced carbon emissions, and growth in island economies.    The second pillar focused on the development of Renewable Energy projects. As an example, a 3-megawatt solar project has been constructed in Saint Lucia, which is the first utility-scale renewable energy project in the country. The solar farm’s 14,900 photovoltaic (PV) panels are expected to generate the equivalent electricity used by nearly 3,500 homes while offsetting over 3,800 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) annually. Other “firsts” implemented through this project include the solar parking canopy in The Bahamas, utility-scale solar near Saint Vincent’s international airport, and solar plus storage microgrids on two of the Grenadines islands.    Finally, the third pillar focuses on fostering energy knowledge exchange in the Caribbean. The CARILEC Renewable Energy Community, launched in 2016, has now expanded to over 1100 members across the Caribbean. The community was formed in response to a 2015 Aruba Learning Event, where island energy professionals, ministers, engineers, regulators and more gathered and expressed the need for a collaborative space to connect practitioners to fast track renewable energy transition and project implementation. CAREC now includes members from 60 countries and nearly 40 island utilities. 600+ members have been trained, either by attending webinars or by attending one of seven in-person learning events. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| Link to project's website: https://www.rmi.org/our-work/global-energy-transitions/islands-energy-program/    Bahamas  • The Bahamas Journal, Government Embarks on New Frontier in Renewable Energy, http://jonesbahamas.com/govt-embarks-on-new-frontier-in-renewable-energy/  • The Bahamas Weekly, Solar Park Opens at National Stadium, http://www.thebahamasweekly.com/publish/bis-news-updates/Solar\_Park\_Bahamas\_National\_Stadium61413.shtml  • Tribune 242, $4M Solar Car Park Opens at Stadium, http://www.tribune242.com/news/2019/mar/19/4m-solar-car-park-opens-stadium/  • Tribune 242, Ragged Islands Set for Renewable Energy Investment, http://www.tribune242.com/news/2019/may/03/ragged-island-set-renewable-energy-investment/  • Tribune 242, Ragged Island Renewables As High As 95%, http://www.tribune242.com/news/2019/mar/20/ragged-island-renewables-high-95/    Saint Lucia  • T&D World, St Lucia Opens First Solar Farm: https://www.tdworld.com/electric-utility-operations/st-lucia-opens-first-solar-farm    SVG  • MEP, UAE Inaugurates 3 Major Projects Under $50M Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund: https://www.mepmiddleeast.com/72109-uae-inaugurates-three-major-projects-under-50m-caribbean-renewable-energy-fund    General Program  • Forbes, 5 Renewable Energy TED Talks to Start Your 2019, https://www.forbes.com/sites/jamesellsmoor/2019/01/04/5-renewable-energy-ted-talks-to-start-your-2019/#52fb4b805d4a  • CBS News, Hurricane Florence Crippled Electricity and Coal - Solar and Wind were Back the Next Day, https://www.cbsnews.com/news/hurricane-florence-crippled-electricity-and-coal-solar-and-wind-were-back-the-next-day/  • Royal Gazette, Energy Summit Takes Place, http://www.royalgazette.com/environment/article/20181116/energy-summit-takes-place  • Scientific American, This Tiny Island Just Announced to Host the World's Largest Microgrid, https://www.greenmatters.com/news/2018/10/22/Z1VmVPq/palau-largest-micro-grid  • Microgrid Knowledge, School Microgrids Create Stability for Children in Puerto Rico, https://microgridknowledge.com/school-microgrids-puerto-rico-rmi/  • Inside Climate News, Puerto Rico Passes 100% Clean Energy Bill, Will Natural Gas Exports Get in the Way?, https://insideclimatenews.org/news/26032019/puerto-rico-clean-energy-100-percent-hurricane-recovery-solar-natural-gas-prepa  • Solar Novus Today, Recommendations for Storm-Resilient Solar Installations, https://www.solarnovus.com/recommendations-for-storm-resilient-solar-installations\_N11594.html |

# 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.

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| No |

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

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Request for MSP Approval:** [GEF6 MSP Regional PIMS 5526 TIC 10-Apr-2015.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5526/214207/1693530/1693834/GEF6%20MSP%20Regional%20PIMS%205526%20TIC%2010-Apr-2015.doc) |
| **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.** |
| RMI entered into several partnerships with NGOs, CSOs and international orgs to scale impact under the project. These include: the Clinton Foundation, CARILEC, and IRENA. |

# 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.