

SAMOA CONSULTATION WORKSHOP REPORT – SAMOA NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY 7-9 September 2005

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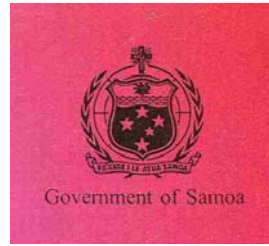
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~ Participating Pacific Islands Countries ~

*Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, **Samoa**, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu*





Second Consultation Workshop - Report

Samoa National Energy Policy

7 – 9 September 2005

Apia, Samoa



Introduction

The second consultation workshop on the development of the Samoa National Energy Policy Framework was organised to be held back to back with the Regional Energy Programme for Poverty Reduction (REP-PoR) meeting in Apia. This is to facilitate attendance of the REP-PoR meeting on the 5th and 6th of September. The aim of the consultation workshop was to finalise the draft policy statements that were developed during the first consultation workshop held in mid July and to work on the strategies for implementing the policy statements.

Core Team and Task Force Consultations

As in the first consultation workshop the Core Team first met on the 7th and 8th September to discuss the draft policy statements and develop associated draft strategies. The Core Team deliberated on the draft policy statements first especially on the comments collated by the Energy Unit. Once the policy statements were firmed up, the Team then proceeded with developing appropriate strategies. In developing the strategies, the Team was mindful of the findings from the Strategic Planning and Management (SPM) exercise.

The Core Team felt that the structure needed modification and came up with the suggestion that Energy Planning and Management to replace “Energy Unit” and this be moved to the front of the structure. Thus the new structure is as shown below:

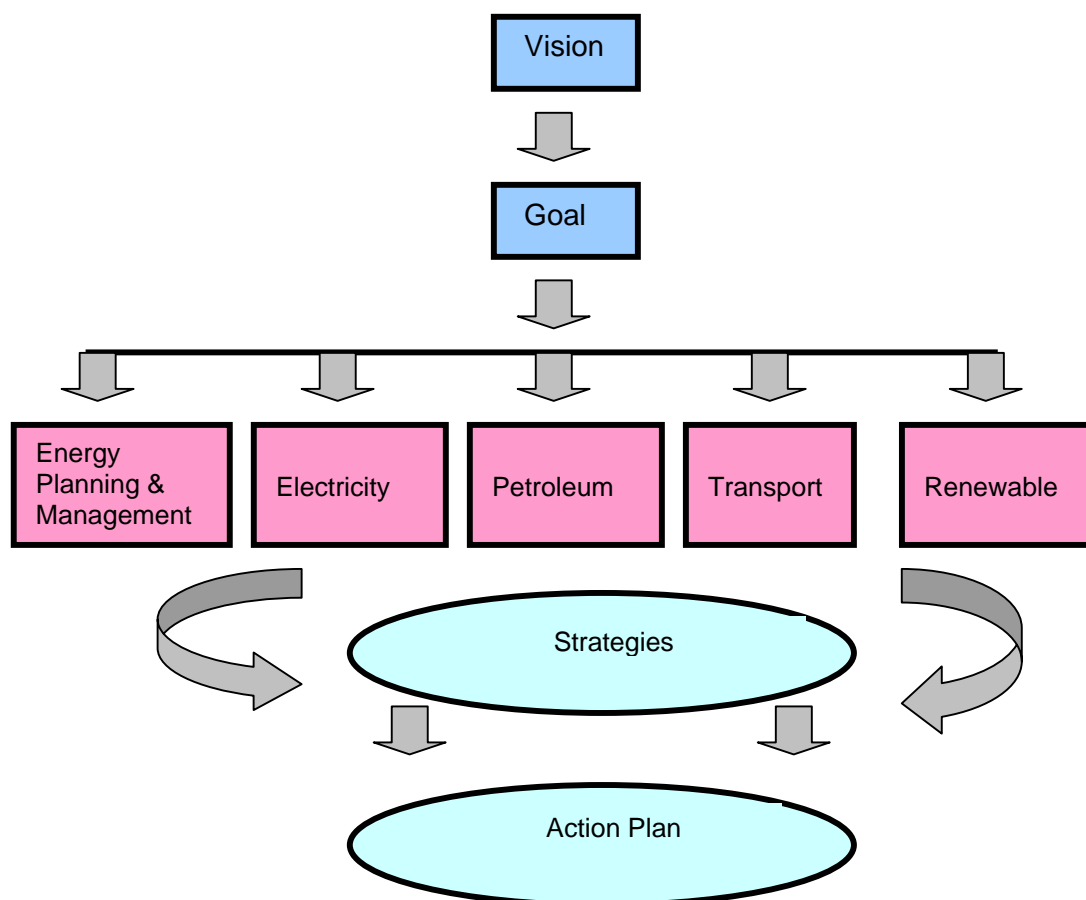


Fig.1

The change provided a logical flow in the structure of the policy as planning and management is a function of the Energy Unit.

Strategies

There were a number of issues identified during the SPM exercise which were relevant to the development of the strategies. The Core Team took these issues into consideration when discussing the strategies. The SPM exercise highlighted the following issues with regards the set of draft strategies:

1. Strategies are too broad;
2. No quantitative and qualitative targets, indicators and measures are set for the strategies;
3. Strategies are action-oriented rather than result-oriented;
4. No indication of review period for the strategies and the policy;
5. Specific responsibilities of every stakeholder and relevant institutions are not specified;
6. No indication of working relationship between stakeholders;
7. No statement of commitment by energy suppliers;
8. No statement of future outlook of the energy sector; and
9. The method and time plan are not clearly identified in the strategies.

It must be pointed out, though, that some of the points highlighted above have become redundant as the policy statements and strategies have changed significantly. Moreover, the crosscutting issues of: capacity building, energy efficiency and environment have been considered as integral components of the strategies. The table below shows the policy statements and the associated strategies.

1. Energy Planning and Management	
<u>Policy 1.</u> <i>Ensure that the Energy Unit has the capacity to plan, manage and coordinate the energy policy.</i>	
Strategy 1.1	Empower the Energy Division to manage with the responsibility to manage the Energy Policy Framework for Samoa.
Strategy 1.2	Empower the Energy Division with the responsibility to regulate the renewable industry in Samoa.
Strategy 1.3	Establish an appropriate institutional arrangement including a National Energy Committee.
<u>Policy 2.</u> <i>Provide the Energy Unit with the necessary resources.</i>	
Strategy 2.1	Identify appropriate level of resources required
<u>Policy 3.</u> <i>Ensure the establishment of an effective and reliable database management system.</i>	
Strategy 3.1	Create an energy information database
Strategy 3.2	Increase cooperation and coordination in the collection and dissemination of information.
<u>Policy 4.</u> <i>Ensure human resource capacity development plan is in place.</i>	
Strategy 4.1	Identify the capacity needs of the Energy Division
Strategy 4.2	Explore training opportunities
2. Electricity	

<u>Policy 1. Improve efficiency and quality of management, production, transmission and distribution.</u>	
Strategy 1.1	1Reduce power system loses and improve management and technical skills
<u>Policy 2. Ensure reliable and affordable supply of electricity to all consumers.</u>	
Strategy 2.1	Work with EPC to improve power reliability.
Strategy 2.2	Set an appropriate and affordable tariff.
<u>Policy 3. Promote the use of renewable energy technologies (hydro, wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, etc) for electricity generation.</u>	
Strategy 3.1	Demonstrate the viability of potential renewable energy technologies.
<u>Policy 4. Ensure that environment regulations are adhered to.</u>	
Strategy 4.1	Enhance understanding of the environment regulations
<u>Policy 5. Promote the involvement of the private sector in power production.</u>	
Strategy 5.1	Review the EPC Act
<u>Policy 6. Ensure that the instruments related to the provision of power under the Public Bodies (Performance and Accountability) Act are adhered to.</u>	
Strategy 6.1	Strengthen the capacity of the management of EPC.
Strategy 6.2	Empower the Energy Division/SOEMD to act according to the legislations.
<u>Policy 7. Promote energy efficiency for the all consumers.</u>	
Strategy 7.1	Encourage the import and use of the efficient electrical equipment and appliances.
Strategy 7.2	Encourage demand side management.
Strategy 7.3	Encourage public awareness campaign on energy efficiency and conservation.
Strategy 7.4	Encourage sharing of information amongst all stakeholders.
3. Petroleum	
<u>Policy 1. Encourage increased competitive supply options.</u>	
Strategy 1.1	Strengthen tendering process for supply and distribution of petroleum products.
<u>Policy 2. Ensure petroleum products meet the required minimum national standard.</u>	
Strategy 2.1	Strengthen monitoring quality of petroleum products.

<u>Policy 3.</u> Promote the collection, transportation and environmentally responsible re-use, disposal or removal of waste oil and other petroleum by-products.	
Strategy 3.1	Regulate the disposal of waste fuels
<u>Policy 4.</u> Reduce dependency on imported petroleum fuels.	
Strategy 4.1	Encourage the use of alternative fuel sources.
Strategy 4.2	Promote conservation and efficiency in the use of petroleum products.
<u>Policy 5.</u> Ensure contingency plans for management of oil spills are in place.	
Strategy 5.1	Develop a contingency plan for the management of oil spills.
<u>Policy 6.</u> Ensure that the Petroleum Act is adhered to.	
Strategy 6.1	Administer and monitor the Petroleum Act.
Strategy 6.2	Empower the Energy Division to act according to the legislations.
<u>Policy 7.</u> Ensure that storage facilities meet national and international standard.	
Strategy 7.1	Enforce the provision of Petroleum Act with respect the storage facilities.
<u>Policy 8.</u> Reduce emission from fossil fuels use.	
Strategy 8.1	Improve the efficient use of petroleum fuels.
Strategy 8.2	Set a minimum efficiency standard.
<u>Policy 9.</u> Promote the use of bio-fuels.	
Strategy 9.1	Explore the potential for coconut oil as a substitute for diesel fuel.
4. Transport	
<u>Policy 1.</u> Encourage the import and use of environmentally friendly and energy efficient vessels and motor vehicles.	
Strategy 1.1	Regulate and monitor the types and size of vessels and vehicles imported.
<u>Policy 2.</u> Ensure land and sea transport systems are reliable, efficient and affordable.	
Strategy 2.1	Enforce procedures and management of all transport systems.
<u>Policy 3.</u> Promote the use of bio-fuel as a substitute for imported fossil fuels.	
Strategy 3.1	Explore the potential of coconut oil as a substitute for diesel fuel.

<u>Policy 4. Enforce national and international safety regulation when storing and refuelling land and sea.</u>	
Strategy 4.1	Enforce regulations for storing and refuelling land and sea transport.
5. Renewable	
<u>Policy 1. Promote sustainable development and use of indigenous renewable energy resources.</u>	
Strategy 1.1	Investigate the potential for indigenous energy resources.
Strategy 1.2	Promote the sustainable extraction of renewable energy resources.
<u>Policy 2. Promote and integrate renewable energy programmes into the socio-economic development plan of all communities.</u>	
Strategy 2.1	Promote public awareness programmes on renewable energy.
<u>Policy 3. Promote the use of renewable energy technologies.</u>	
Strategy 3.1	Promote public awareness on the benefits of renewable energy technologies.
Strategy 3.2	Investigate the possibility of funded renewable energy programmes.
Strategy 3.3	Promote and encourage the importation of renewable technologies which meet a minimum equipment specification and safety standard acceptable to the Samoan environment
Strategy 3.4	Formulate a national standard for installation and maintenance of renewable projects.
Strategy 3.5	Build the capacity in Samoa to carry out assembling, installation, repairing, maintenance and testing of renewable equipment.
<u>Policy 4. Promote partnerships with potential development partners in seeking funding sources and technical assistance for the development of renewable energy programmes in Samoa.</u>	
Strategy 4.1	Explore development partners' interest in investing in renewable energy.
<u>Policy 5. Encourage the use of renewable energy research findings of the Research and Development Institute of Samoa on a commercial basis.</u>	
Strategy 5.1	Promote demonstration projects based on the research findings.

Way Forward

It is proposed that two National Consultations Workshops be carried out – one each in Savaii and Upolu. The main objective of the consultations is to raise awareness at all levels of society on the new energy policy framework. These two consultation workshops which are one day each will be targeted for October. For the Upolu consultation it is proposed that it be held back to back with the PREGGA National Consultation Workshop.

Following the consultation workshops, the policy statements would be finalized and submitted to Cabinet for vetting and endorsement. The development of the work plan would follow Cabinet's approval of the policy statements.