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## OFF-GRID ENERGY FOR REMOTE ISLAND COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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#### **ENERGY AS A CATALYST FOR DEVELOPMENT**





## SMART VILLAGES: SOME KEY FEATURES

#### Education and health services

- ICT connectivity: distance learning and world's knowledge base
- Modern health services and tele-medicine

#### Foster entrepreneurship in provision and use of energy services

- Capture more of the agricultural value chain
- Create new businesses



# All enabled by access to Through ICT connectivity, participate in governance processes

- At local, regional and national levels
- Smart communities with strong rural/urban linkages



Building more resilient communities better able to respond to shocks

- **Clean water and sanitation**
- Affordable and healthy food



# Facilitating discussion between communities...



...on the barriers to energy access for rural development and how they can be overcome



#### SIX REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

- East Africa June 2014
- SE Asia January 2015
- South Asia April 2015
- South America January 2016
- West Africa April 2016
- Central America November 2016



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# 12-18 month engagement programmes:

- Workshops → reports/policy briefs
  - **Briefing meetings**
- Capacity building event
- Media training workshop
- Entrepreneurial competition
- Final event pulling together key stakeholders



#### LESSONS FROM THE SMART VILLAGES AND KOPERNIK WORKSHOP ON ISLAND ENERGY – BUNAKEN ISLAND, INDONESIA, NOVEMBER 2015









### **BUNAKEN ISLAND CASE STUDY**

360 kWp solar hybrid system installed 2011
Non-operational due to lack of parts and technical maintenance





#### **BUNAKEN ISLAND CASE STUDY**





## **8 KEY POINTS FROM THE WORKSHOP**

- 1 Community engagement
- 2 Cost of electricity
- 3 Photovoltaics (hybrid diesel or battery minigrids)
- 4 Productive uses of energy
- 5 Long term viability
- 6 Female empowerment
- 7 Tourism
- 8 Demonstration projects





## **1** COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community ownership models, such as those used by IBEKA and Kopernik, were shown to be successful in off-grid island contexts. "Change should be 70% social and 30% technological".



## **4** PRODUCTIVE USE OF ENERGY

Islands have distinctive energy demands

- freezing ice for fishing,
- power for copra drying
- water pumping, desalination (if required)
- effluents can provide biogas for cooking





## **5** LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY

- There is a balance between affordability for island communities, and a need for financial and operational sustainability
- Tariff management can improve community ownership and energy efficiency, and provide incentives for maintenance.



#### **IMAGINING A SMART ISLAND**





## Thank you for your attention

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