

Why do Cook Islands residents need a full-time power system?

And with local residents trained during the installation process, the community is empowered to maintain and operate the systems themselves. Now with full-time power, the future has taken a new shape for Cook Islands' residents - an improved quality of life, and increased economy activity.

Is full-time power the future of Cook Islands?

Now with full-time power, the future has taken a new shape for Cook Islands' residents - an improved quality of life, and increased economy activity. The improved livelihood in the communities that now have the benefit of reliable, 24-hour power supply is immeasurable.

How did we help the Cook Islands Government achieve its aim?

We helped the government realise its aim. To support the Cook Islands Government, the New Zealand Government - through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, installed mini-grid photo-voltaic power systems in a number of villages on six remote islands. We helped manage this logistically enjoyable project.

Why is there no electricity on the islands?

Bad weather and other events often prevent goods arriving on the islands. Previously, electricity was provided by diesel generators, usually for around 12 hours per day. Power supply was effected by issues of reliability, maintainability, capacity and access to adequate, regular diesel supplies.



Like a number of other remote island communities, The Cook Islands have decided to get rid of expensive diesel power and go to 100% solar within the next few years. To do this they are constructing solar arrays backed up with small amounts of Li-ion battery storage which they believe will overcome the solar intermittency problem.

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Renewable energy in the Cook Islands is primarily provided by solar energy and biomass. Since 2011 the Cook Islands has embarked on a programme of renewable energy development to improve its energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with an initial goal of reaching 50% renewable electricity by 2015, and 100% by 2020. The programme has been assisted by ???

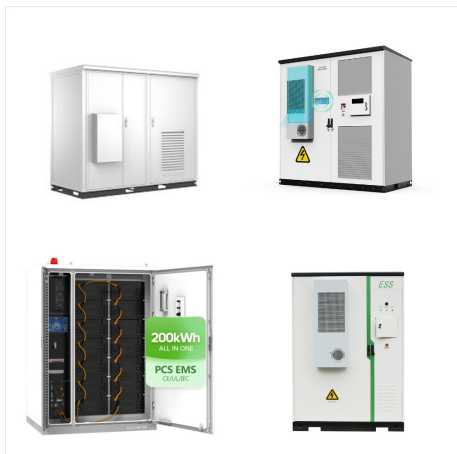


Pukapuka photovoltaic array Renewable energy in the Cook Islands is primarily provided by solar energy and biomass. Since 2011 the Cook Islands has embarked on a programme of renewable energy development to improve its energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, [1] with an initial goal of reaching 50% renewable electricity by 2015



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Although nearly all households in the Cook Islands are connected to grid electricity, only 5.5% of households have additional solar photovoltaic systems installed, and 1% use small diesel generators. Several actions have taken place throughout the islands to increase the uptake of renewable energy.

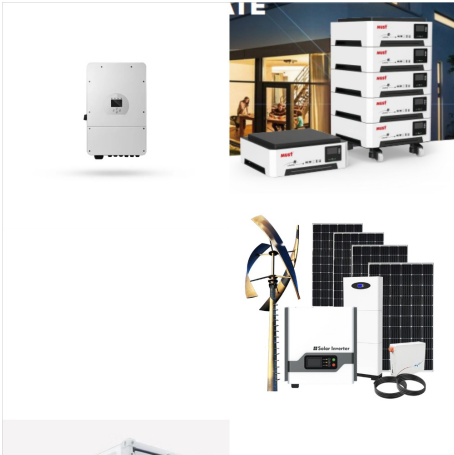


The Cook Islands Government aims to achieve 90% of their power needs from renewable energy by 2020. We helped the government realise its aim. To support the Cook Islands Government, the New Zealand Government ??? through the ???



The Cook Islands inaugurated the installation of nearly 1,700 solar panels that can power already 230 homes on the islands of Manihiki and Penrhyn. Financed up US \$ 15 million by the New Zealand, this project allows the islanders to ???

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Te Mana O Te Ra ("The Power of The Sun") is a photovoltaic power station at Rarotonga International Airport in the Cook Islands. It is the largest solar power station in the Cook Islands. It is owned and operated by Te Aponga Uira. The array consists of 3051 solar panels and has a peak output of 960 kW. [1]



New Zealand company Infratec has completed a \$US10.8 million Asian Development Bank project to deliver reliable renewable energy to four islands in the southern Cook Islands. Over the past two years Infratec has designed and delivered solar mini grids and new underground network distribution systems on Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke and Mitiaro.



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