

What is the Tuvalu solar power project?

The Government of Tuvalu worked with the e8 group to develop the Tuvalu Solar Power Project, which is a 40 kW grid-connected solar system that is intended to provide about 5% of Funafuti's peak demand, and 3% of the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation's annual household consumption.

Where does Tuvalu electricity come from?

Tuvalu's power has come from electricity generation facilities that use imported diesel brought in by ships. The Tuvalu Electricity Corporation (TEC) on the main island of Funafuti operates the large power station (2000 kW).

What was the first large scale solar system in Tuvalu?

The first large scale system in Tuvalu was a 40 kW solar panel installation on the roof of Tuvalu Sports Ground. This grid-connected 40 kW solar system was established in 2008 by the E8 and Japan Government through Kansai Electric Company (Japan) and contributes 1% of electricity production on Funafuti.

How many inhabited islands are in Tuvalu?

It is somewhat complicated because Tuvalu consists of nine inhabited islands. The Tuvalu National Energy Policy (TNEP) was formulated in 2009, and the Energy Strategic Action Plan defines and directs current and future energy developments so that Tuvalu can achieve the ambitious target of 100% renewable energy for power generation by 2020.

What are the characteristics of Tuvalu's energy consumption?

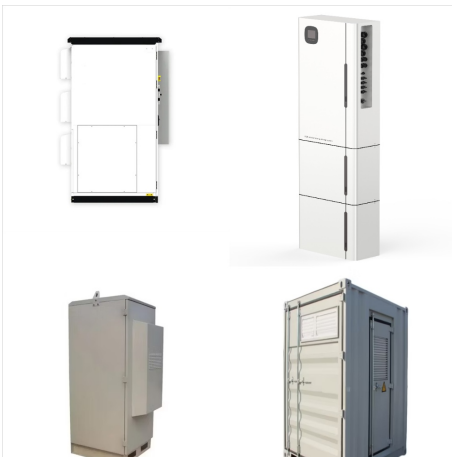
Analysis of Tuvalu's energy consumption reveals the following characteristics: o Tuvalu's economy is almost totally dependant on oil. Only around 18% comes from local biomass resources, which is not accounted for in official statistics and is not the object of any active policy.

Why is Tuvalu A good place to live?

Tomorrow's economy stems from today's environment. Investing in the quality of soil, avoiding water pollution, protecting natural resources especially energy sources as well as fighting against climate change will largely determine the success of Tuvalu's development for this new century.



Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).



The National Energy Policy includes a mechanism which is analogous to a Renewable Portfolio Standard, which relies on most projects being funded by external development assistance, on a bilateral basis with the Tuvalu Electric Company. Action began with a 40 kw rooftop solar system that supplies 5% of the capital city of Funafuti's power.



The Tuvalu Increasing Access to Renewable Energy Project, part of the Pacific Renewable Energy Investment Facility, has received \$6 million in support from ADB. This is the first energy project in Tuvalu by ADB, and it has installed solar systems in the outer islands of Nui, Nukufetau, and Nukulaelae.



Under the Majuro Declaration, which was signed on 5 September 2013, Tuvalu has commitment to implement power generation of 100% renewable energy (between 2013 and 2020), which is proposed to be implemented using Solar PV (95% of demand) and biodiesel (5% of demand).



ADB and the Government of Tuvalu commissioned 500 kilowatt on-grid solar rooftops in Funafuti and a 2 megawatt-hour battery energy storage system that will provide clean and reliable electricity supply to the country's capital and help achieve the government's ambitious renewable energy targets.



Tuvalu, an island nation midway between Hawaii and Australia, has commissioned a new solar-plus-storage project with the ADB, featuring a 500 kW, on-grid solar rooftop array and a 2 MWh BESS in the capital, Funafuti.



Through this new FSPV system 174.2MWh of electricity will be generated each year, meeting two percent of Funafuti's annual energy demand. The project aims to facilitate the development and utilisation of feasible renewable energy resources and applications of energy efficient technologies in Tuvalu.



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