

UNDP-GEF MTR Management Response

Promotion and up-scaling of climate-resilient, resource efficient technologies in a Tropical Island Context, Seychelles (*Resource Efficiency Project*)¹

Project Title: Promotion and up-scaling of climate-resilient, resource efficient technologies in a Tropical Island Context, Seychelles

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Mid-term Review Mission Completion Date: April 2017

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Context, background and findings

Seychelles is highly dependent on imported oil to meet its energy needs (90% of the primary energy supply comes from imported fuel, with imports of fuel for electricity generation alone accounting for 12% of the total government budget). This heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels places heavy pressure on the country's foreign exchange reserves, exacerbates state budget deficits, and poses major energy security concerns, both in terms of access to supplies and pricing. A market for energy efficient appliances has begun to develop in the Seychelles, based in large part on the rapidly rising cost of electricity for most consumers. However, this market has been constrained in many ways, including: a lack of consumer awareness about EE appliances, extremely limited purchase options for EE appliances (apart from energy saving lights), the inability of consumers to get bank loans or store financing for the purchase of high-value EE appliances (such as air conditioning units, refrigerators/freezers, and washing machines), and the absence of any standards or labelling schemes or requirements for EE appliances in the country.

In response, this project is providing technical assistance for regulatory, standards setting, educational, data collection and training needs to help set the stage for the growth of the energy efficient appliances market in the country. In addition, the project provides critical catalytic support to several programs designed to provide concessionary financing for energy efficient appliances and water saving devices, including the Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program (SEEREP), a financing scheme for the residential sector to purchase EE appliances, which is now linked to a credit facility of the Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS) to provide concessionary finance for the adoption of EE technologies in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector. The project has played a critical facilitating role for these financing programs, developing the necessary policy frameworks, providing capacity building for financial institutions, banks and other participants to enable their participation in the programs, and increasing public awareness about the programs and the opportunities and options for end users to purchase resource efficient technologies with concessionary financing. Uptake of the financial schemes has been unfortunately low, and this is a further issue that the project has attempted to address.

¹ This template is in alignment with the Management Response Template for UNDP project-level evaluations in the Evaluation Resource Centre.

The Mid-term Review has found that the Resource Efficiency project has delivered a number of key outputs, including:

- Establishment of energy and water resource use baselines. Development and (recently) implementation of a monitoring tool for measurement of electricity consumption profiles of home appliances in selected households to refine the baseline, and to quantify energy savings and avoided emissions.
- Extension of the VAT tax exemption scheme for additional energy efficiency appliances, including air-conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, and washing machines. (The VAT exemption includes implementation of a system for differentiation of appliances that comply with energy efficiency requirements and qualify for VAT tax exemption and SEEREP financing. SEC has implemented an interim process that is essential for the proper functioning of the existing financial incentives put in place by the GoS (VAT exemption and SEEREP). This interim process includes technical validation of qualified energy efficient products - electrical appliances, solar water heaters, and PV systems. In the future, this may be extended to water saving devices or systems.)
- Continued and widespread awareness rising activities, educational campaigns and trainings related to resource Efficiency issues.
- Review and re-launching of the SEEREP scheme of local banks which offers preferential loans for households, linked to a SMEs scheme operated through DBS. However, there has so far been very low demand.

However, the review noted deficiencies in the project to date in:

- Development and adoption of resource efficient legislation and regulations and implementation of minimum energy/water performance standards and labels
- Insufficient focus on end-use water savings technologies in order to compensate for planned GHG savings and activities that were originally expected to be delivered as co-financing by the NEPTUNE project (20,000 tCO₂, or 14% of the project target).

A key concern of the MTR was that - due partly to non-delivery by NEPTUNE, and partly due to low uptake of SEEREP - the project will not deliver its expected project objective targets (GHG emission savings). An interim procedure has been put in place for identification of qualified resource efficient appliances, but there have been delays in adoption of strengthened policy and legal frameworks to promote these resource efficient appliances. Unless the legal framework, labels and especially MEPS are implemented without any further delays, the project will not deliver all expected results necessary for generation of electricity, water and GHG savings before the planned end of project. The project suggested to the MTR consultant that this could be rationalized by reviewing and recalculating the likely emissions savings that could be achieved by the project, and recommending a change in the objective target, but the consultant felt that this could not be done as it represented too fundamental a shift in the project. The assigned RTA also indicated that revising the project emissions target would result in a downgrading of the project's expected global environmental benefits, which would be a major change to the project requiring re-evaluation by GEF. UNDP thus feels that major changes to the project logframe will not be proposed at this time and that the project will continue with its (probably unrealistic) targets, but will request an extension to maximize the time available to approach its (probably unrealistic) targets.

The MTR rated progress towards results as moderately unsatisfactory to moderately satisfactory, with sustainability likely to moderately likely. Progress towards the objective (End of Project) target was not rated, but is by inference unsatisfactory.

In conclusion, UNDP considers the MTR comments and recommendations as justified on the whole, and these will be acted upon, but some recommendations are beyond the scope of the project to address, including some of the suggestions aimed at increasing the likelihood of reaching project GHG emissions targets.

Recommendations and management response

Midterm Review recommendation 1. Facilitate development and adoption of resource efficient legislation and regulations and implementation of minimum energy/water performance standards and labels
Recommendation to: MEECC with input from SEC and PM

Management response: The recommendations are not properly directed in this case. The legislation is currently with SEC and supported by the project; the Policy is with MEECC and is being supported by Sxec and the project. Also, the rather detailed actions proposed by the consultant are not fully in line with the processes underway, so these have been refined to the action points listed below. A large group of stakeholders are involved in the process, including MEECC, PUC, AGs, MLUH, Finance, Trade, SRC, SBS, and consultations are taking time. UNDP agrees with the conclusion of the consultant that the completion of the legislation and policy are urgent to support the project, and particularly that without the legislation the importation of energy inefficient goods will continue and this will impact project targets, including emissions targets. However, the time frame given below is what stakeholders are currently working to.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
1.1 Development of Resource Efficiency Legislation and subsidiary legislation which includes but not limited to MEPS, Labelling and Standards, rules and operational procedures.	Q3 2017	SEC, PM	Final report submission 29 May	
1.2 Review and amend other legislation such as the VAT Act to further RE development.	Q3-Q4 2017	SEC, PM		
1.3 Review and amend the Energy Policy 2010-2030. This will take a consultative approach where the general public as well as institutional stakeholders are engaged.	May 2017 (proposal to EU) June 2017 (technical expert fielded) August 2017 (draft revised Policy sent to AGs office)	MEECC (with inputs from SEC and PM)		
1.4 Develop the RE and EE Strategic and Implementation Plan	Late 2017 - 2018	MEECC (with inputs from SEC and PM)		

Midterm Review recommendation 2. Fully integrate water savings technologies into all project activities (in addition to energy savings appliances), including regulations, standards and labels, practical information dissemination and trainings for end-users and retailers, preferential financing schemes, etc. Extend the project implementation team to include authority empowered to regulate water appliances (minimum standards for water efficiency).

Recommendation to: MEECC, PM and SEC

Management response: The rationale behind this recommendation is to try to compensate for non-delivery of inputs that were expected to contribute to the project targets, particularly emissions targets. However, UNDP feels that most of the recommendations and actions proposed are not within the scope of the project, and would require substantial financing not available to the project (or co-financing that has also not been identified at this point). There is similarly no scope for extending the project team.

Issues of water policy and water-efficient appliances are being explored to a small extent by a different project (UNEP IWRM project). Rain Water Harvesting systems are eligible for financing under the SEEREP scheme. The IWRM project will be launching a communication campaign to promote the importation and installation of RWH devices as soon as they finalize recruitment of a communications officer, but the scale of

installation is not likely to be significant.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
2.1 Coordinate with the UNEP IWRM project regarding how to reach end-use water savings	On-going	IWMR project, PUC, PM	IWRM communication officer to be recruited in Q3 2017	

Midterm Review recommendation 3. Facilitate with the MEECC and LWMA development of a solid waste management policy implementation plan specifically for recycling and safe disposal of e-waste and appliances, including the collection system, and costs estimate

Recommendation to: MEECC, LWMA with SEC, PM

Management response: Review of the existing solid waste policy has been underway since 2015. A Technical Working Group is in place to oversee the process, including the RE Project manager. A project budget line is available for facilitation of the evaluation, collection and recycling of e-waste appliances when the policy is agreed. A survey on the waste characterization is being done, the results will be fed into the solid waste management policy, from which the master plan will be finalized and then implemented

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
3.1 Recruit a national consultant to undertake a revision of the Solid Waste Policy, to include e-waste.	May 2017	PCU, LWMA, MEECC – Environment Division, consultant		
3.2 Complete new Solid Waste Policy (including an action plan, with deadlines, responsible parties, and indicative costs/budget)	July 2017	PCU, LWMA, MEECC – Environment Division-consultant		
3.3 Facilitate involvement of key local stakeholders and external funding to initiate a scheme for collection, recycling and safe disposal of e-waste and energy appliances.	From August-September 2017	PCU, LWMA, MEECC – Environment Division		

Midterm Review recommendation 4. Request no-cost project extension for additional 0.5 to 1 year
Recommendation to: PM/PCU

Management response: Based on the results of the project MTR, the project Steering Committee will consider a proposal to UNDP-GEF for an extension of one year (considered necessary to have any chance of approaching emissions targets for the project).

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
4.1 Justification for 1 year extension prepared	To be discussed and approved by SC on 24 th May	PCU, UNDP (inputs from stakeholders)	Minuted	

4.2 Submission of request with justification to RTA	By end May	PCU, UNDP		
4.3 RTA to take the proposal forward to GEF	June	UNDP-GEF RTA		

Midterm Review recommendation 5. Develop a simple savings monitoring scheme for practical utilization
Recommendation to: PM/SEC

Management response: The project's International Advisor has been working on a monitoring tool for some time, but it was not finalized at the time of the MTR and is still pending agreement of a number of issues, including the variety of appliances to be included under MEPS. Without the tool the project is having considerable difficulty in estimating impacts, particularly putting a figure to emissions reductions attributable to the project. A draft tool has been circulated, and the project, SEC and others need to determine what can actually be applied within the remaining lifetime of the project, for example whether EU regulations regarding MEPS can be used as the likely legislation to be applied in Seychelles and thus inputted into the tool.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
5.1 Finalize the delayed energy and water savings monitoring scheme at least with the data or estimates that are readily available	July 2017	SEC, PM		
5.2 Commence populating the tool with available information	August 2017	SEC, PM		

Midterm Review recommendation 6. Address opportunities in new governmental building development (housing program and public buildings)
Recommendation to: PM, SEC

Management response: The consultant has recommended that the project should address governmental and private buildings project investors, developers, and designers to increase their awareness of RE appliances, and share experience from design of a new MEECC 'green' building, and potentially also on opportunities in energy efficient building design. The consultant has acknowledged, however, that this might not be appropriate under the current project as it is complex and really needs its own project.

UNDP notes that initial training on 'Green Building' was undertaken in 2013 under another project, but that there was little interest in carrying it forward at that time. However, this may be becoming more appropriate and relevant as the Government embarks on its renewable energy agenda, and UNDP also notes that SEC is planning to launch an Energy Efficiency Programme specifically for Public Buildings during 2017. SRC has received a budget allocation to implement the program. This is primarily a co-financed initiative, although the RE project will support this program through putting into place the framework for energy auditors and energy managers.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
6.1 Proposal for EE Programme for Public Buildings to be submitted to cabinet for approval.	May 2017	SEC		
6.2 Launch of the EE Programme for Public Buildings	June 2017	SEC		

6.3 RE project to develop a framework for energy auditors and energy managers which is planned for Q3-Q4 2017	July-December 2017	PM, RE International Advisor		
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Midterm Review recommendation 7. Utilize and strengthen local capacities – internally and externally
Recommendation to: PM, SEC

Management response: The recommendation is appropriate for Seychelles as the energy sector is reasonably new and local capacities are still under developed. The project has been promoting capacity building through its implementation thus far and will continue to do so as part of the implementation of the Seychelles Energy Strategy. A capacity assessment is planned by the project to ensure that further capacity building is prioritized and coordinated.

UNDP notes that a particular recent achievement of the project are the Primary and Secondary School Teachers' Guides, which have recently been introduced to teachers, and which will be followed up at science fairs, where students and teachers can showcase what they've learnt in regard to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
7.1 Undertake a national capacity assessment	Q3 2017	Agency for Human Resource Development, Seychelles National Youth Council, PM		
7.2 Incorporate elements of the above related to energy efficiency into project capacity building initiatives	From Q4 2017			

Midterm Review recommendation 8. Analyze opportunities and barriers for development of store financing/leasing and its costs for financing resource efficient appliances
Recommendation to: PM

Management response: This issue was discussed recently at a high-level meeting organized by the Central Bank of Seychelles. The legislative environment for in-store financing/leasing is being developed at national level. As this is being handled by Government the project will not initiate parallel actions.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
8.1 No actions.				

Midterm Review recommendation 9. Explore opportunities to utilize international registries of energy efficiency appliances
Recommendation to: PM, SEC

Management response: UNDP notes that the project has developed synergy with the IOC 'Energie' initiative, and 'Energie Reunion', for purposes of information sharing. Support is also being sought from IEC Africa for clarifications on certification processes, and to compile information from other countries in the region which are undergoing similar processes leading to the verification of energy efficient standards and certificates submitted by importers/ sellers.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
9.1 Compile information on certification processes and the verification of energy efficient standards and certificates submitted by importers/sellers.	Q2 to Q4 2017	SEC, PM		

Midterm Review recommendation 10. Revise project logframe

- Do not limit the target group to some sectors, nor to specific source of financing only
- Pilot sites available to public, not necessarily households
- Remove the second target "Policy and institutional mandate (MoU signed by LWMA) in place by end of year 1" of Outcome 4.1 "Recycling of non-EE residential appliances mandated in policy and institutional responsibilities"
- Remove the last logframe indicator – "average electricity use per household (kwh/year) participating in SEEREP or other RSE financing platform"
- Rephrase the 5th indicator and target of output/outcome 1.1

Recommendation to: PM, Steering Committee

Management response:

- This is noted: it does not require specific adjustment to the logframe. The EE monitoring tool under development is broadened across sectors and will report as much direct and indirect emissions reductions as are influenced by the project.
- The target under outcome 2.1 indicates that all pilot sites should be open to the public, this therefore does not require a change to the logframe. The project is making pilot sites highly visible – such as the SCAA demo at the international airport.
- This is agreed and the modification made, the MOU is not consequential upon the legislation related to solid waste disposal.
- Agreed. Household electricity use is highly variable, depending to some extent on the size of the household and number of appliances etc. installed, such that this indicator seems ambiguous.
- Agreed, changes made.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
10.1 Revise the logframe based on recommendations of the MTR	May 2017	PCU	Minuted	
10.2 Present the revision to a Steering Committee for comment and approval	24 th May	PCU, SC		
10.3 Submit the revision as part of the Management Response to the UNDP-GEF RTA.	End May	UNDP		

Midterm Review recommendation 11. Secure funding for new/additional activities related to the project implementation for SEC, SRC, SIT, and SBS from the state budget

Recommendation to: GOS, MEECC

Management response: Recommendation is addressed to GOS through the Steering Committee. Individual Ministries and agencies will consider the recommendation as they prepare their 2018 budgets, a process starting in June 2017.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking
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			Comments	Status
11.1 No actions. Recommendation is addressed to GOS: it will be raised with the Steering Committee to ensure it is put on the GOS horizon.	24 th May		Means of taking this forward discussed by Steering Committee.	

Midterm Review recommendation 12. Open a discussion with policy makers on full pricing of electricity and water to reflect actual costs, combined with introduction of addressed social support to low-income households

Recommendation to: PM, SEC

Management response: A tariff rebalancing program has been in place since 2012. This is a 10-year program to rebalance the tariff and remove cross-subsidies, and is expected to result in a cost reflective tariff. While this is on-going, UNDP notes that there is an urgent need for a review of the process, and particularly of clarifying the position of Government with regards to tariff implementation. UNDP notes that for the last two years a tariff rebalancing was not implemented, a decision taken by cabinet and likely based more on political than on practical issues. Establishing a cost-reflective tariff is an urgent step towards reforming the energy sector and encouraging uptake of renewable energy and energy efficiency. However, this argument is ably taken forward by Minister MEECC and cannot really be addressed by the project.

From the project side, the issue will be brought to the attention of the Steering Committee which will then escalate this to Government as it has implications for the development of other projects to be submitted to the GCF.

Key action(s)	Time frame	Responsible unit(s)	Tracking	
			Comments	Status
12.1 No actions. This involves high-level Government discussion which is already in progress.				

REVISION OF THE PROJECT LOGFRAME

Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Source of Verification	Assumptions
Project Objective: To significantly reduce the rate of electricity consumption and water usage in Seychelles among underserved communities in the residential sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of reduced CO₂ emissions from the power sector (compared to the project baseline) Direct emissions reductions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 139,590 tons CO_{2eq} 	Project's annual reports, GHG monitoring and verification reports	Continued commitment of project partners, including Government agencies and investors / developers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative total electricity saved (MWh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,296 MWh per year (or 184,447 MWh for appliance lifetimes) 	PUC data, MRV system, Project final evaluation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative total water saved (m3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 446,250 m3 per year (or 6,693,750 m3 for device lifetime) - 20,060 tons of CO_{2eq} over their lifetime. 	PUC data, project M&E reports	
Component 1: Improved policy, institutional, legal / regulatory and financial framework for resource efficient technologies					
Outcome 1.1 - Comprehensive and strengthened policy and legal frameworks adopted to promote residential resource efficient appliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key baseline data collected and analyzed (e.g. # of appliances and consumption patterns in households; consumer willingness or ability to pay; % of household spending that goes to electricity; etc.) 	No detailed information on residential or SME energy use	Baseline report completed by end of year 1	Baseline study, Project reporting	Government provides funding for EE / RE unit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEC Efficiency and Renewable Energy Unit operationalized with clear mandate /work plan and trained staff 	EE / RE unit proposed but not yet fully staffed or operationalized	EE / RE unit fully operational by end of year 1	SEC Annual Reports	Government decision-makers continue to support legal / regulatory changes in favour of EE appliances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government-approved Energy Efficiency Strategy (EES) and Implementation Plan (EEIP) 	None (only energy bill in place)	EES and EEIP approved by end of year 1 and published by end of year 2	Approved and published EES and EEIP document/SEC Annual Reports	Government decision-makers support EE appliance standards Enforcement structures

Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Source of Verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiscal / tax incentives in place for imports and purchases of energy efficient equipment (except solar water heaters and energy saving lighting) 	EE equipment (except solar water heaters and energy saving lighting) currently subject to Value Added Tax (VAT)	Customs Act regulations amended to remove duties on EE equipment by middle of year 2	Published (revised) regulations and amendments	in place Key stakeholders involved in the process Necessary legislation is drafted and enacted
RE-PHRASING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions (ban or limits) on imports of non-resource efficient appliances 	No restrictions in place for imports of non-EE appliances /no MEPS	Government-approved minimum energy standards and labeling scheme by end of 2017	Published standards	In case these assumptions do not hold appropriate adaptive management approaches will be used to modify project activities as needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System for measuring energy and water savings from EE residential appliances operational 	No system in place for monitoring SEEREP by PUC	Computer-based MRV system in place by end of year 1 at PUC	PUC data, and reports generated by MRV system (hosted by PUC.	Cooperation from PUC in monitoring electricity use
Component 2: Awareness-raising and educational campaign on resource efficient appliances					
Outcome 2.1 - Enhanced national awareness of the benefits of resource efficient appliances and verified behaviour change across targets groups regarding reduced energy and water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full implementation of the Seychelles Energy Education and Communication Strategy (SEECs) for residential sector % of consumers and retailers aware of appliance energy efficiency standards and technologies via sampling and surveys 	SEECs approved, but no large-scale actions implemented to date for residential sector	SEECs Action Plan, including component on residential water use reductions, approved and under implementation by end of year 1	Final approved SEECs Action Plan – verified reports on activities undertaken in MTR and TE	Commitment of key stakeholders, including MEE and PUC Consumer NGOs, retailers and stakeholders involved in and consulted on the system Retail staff understand label & can explain it to consumer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of sites in Seychelles where consumers, 	0 sites with RSE	5 sites (2 households and	Project reporting	

Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Source of Verification	Assumptions
	retailers and other stakeholders can learn about and see demonstrations of functioning energy efficient appliances	appliances open to public	3 public facilities) established and open to public by end of year 3 of the project		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of energy efficient household appliances and water savings devices for which Labelling scheme (linked to MEPS) in place 	0 labels exist in Seychelles linked to MEPS	Labels approved for at least 5 types of household appliances and 2 water saving devices by end of year 1	Officially approved and gazetted S&L by SBS and government	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative assessment and feasibility study of potential energy savings (kWh) of absorption cooling technologies in the Seychelles, and recommendations for strategies for increasing their uptake in the country 	Absorption cooling technologies very infrequently used in the country – exact # TBC by baseline study	Assessment report on Absorption Cooling Technologies completed and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders by year 2 with targets specified for uptake potential	Report approved by Seychelles Energy Commission with response tabled on follow-up measures to be pursued	
Outcome 2.2 – Consumers of RSE appliances aware of goals and conditions of the financing schemes for RSE technologies and of purchase and financing options available through these programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of residential households and/or SMEs aware of goals, conditions and products offered by the financing schemes for RE technologies 	TBD by baseline study conducted in year 1	At least 80% of consumers/SMEs contacted (within the sample group) are aware of the different financing schemes or technology transfer platform offered for RSE technologies	SEEREP and DBS reporting documents Consumers survey results Project reporting	Platforms identified in Component #4 are operational Consumers interested in purchasing EE appliances
Component 3: Training schemes to support market development and maintenance of resource efficient technologies					
Outcome 3.1 – Platforms established for training of technicians in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of private sector importers, dealers and retailers of household electrical appliances with access to market information (on product sourcing, pricing, quality, etc.) and 	Relevant private sector stakeholders have little to no knowledge of RSE	At least 20 private sector partners have received training and support by end of project	Project reporting	Interest from private sector actors to participate in project activities and trainings

Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Source of Verification	Assumptions
installation, operation and maintenance of residential resource efficient technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training platform established to train technicians on installation and maintenance of RSE technologies 	No vocational training platform in place	By end of project Seychelles Institute of Technology (SIT) operating a certificate course for technicians in installation, operation and maintenance of resource efficient technologies (no. of technicians to be enrolled in course TBD during year 1)	SIT annual report and budget allocated for new course Enrolment statistics for courses	Continued commitment from SIT
Outcome 3.2 - Capacity of key stakeholders improved to monitor and enforce the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and new energy labelling scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of officers responsible for inspections of imported goods capacitated to evaluate compliance with relevant MEPS and related national labelling scheme 	0 trained officers	At least 10 trained officers by end of year 2 of the project	Project reporting Reports from Customs Division and Seychelles Revenue Commission	Approval of MEPS and labelling scheme Continued commitment from Customs Division and Seychelles Revenue Commission
Component 4: Financing mechanisms to support adoption of resource efficient technologies in the Seychelles					

Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Source of Verification	Assumptions
		and disposal in the refrigeration/air-conditioning sector in place	waste and electrical equipment Policy and institutional mandate (MoU signed by LWMA) in place by end of year 1		
Outcome 4.2 - Underserved consumers accessing specially designated financial products for purchase of RSE appliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households receiving assistance from one of the identified financing/technology transfer platforms 	0	By end of project at least 8,500 households or SMEs have purchased or received one or more of the covered RSE technologies from at least one of the platforms mentioned. At least 8,500 households participating in SEEREP by end of project, disaggregated by socioeconomic status.	Reporting by MoFTI and/or Central Bank of Seychelles Loan program documents PUC data	Assumes operationalization of the following platforms: - Seychelles Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Program (SEEREP) - Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS) loan facility for EE appliances in the SME Sector - Neptune Program to promote adoption of water saving devices in the residential sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of local banks that are providing loans to borrowers for purchase of resource efficient technologies 	0 banks providing loans	At least 3 banks by end of project	SEEREP reporting, loan portfolio reporting from participating banks, project reports, PUC data, DBS data and reports	Assumes on-going commitment from participating commercial banks SMEs respond to scheme and cost of financing and payback times are attractive
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households to receive water saving devices 	0	8,500 households	MRV system, PUC & project reporting	Households

Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Targets	Source of Verification	Assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average electricity use per household (kwh/year) participating in SEEREP or other RSE financing platform 				<p>successfully use water saving devices</p> <p>The platforms developed will provide sufficient incentives for households to invest in RSE technologies</p>

