



# Cook Islands solar power system project

Can solar power save the Cook Islands?

It will construct new solar photovoltaic power plants on up to six islands of Cook Islands' southern group. The project will result in annual savings of 1.09 million liters of diesel consumption and annual reduction of 2,930 tons of carbon dioxide emission, for greater energy security and sustainability in the Cook Islands.

How will the Cook Islands energy project impact the environment?

The project will result in annual savings of 1.09 million liters of diesel consumption and annual reduction of 2,930 tons of carbon dioxide emission, for greater energy security and sustainability in the Cook Islands. The impact of the project will be increased energy security in an environmentally sustainable manner.

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 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.

What is a Cook Islands map?

Cook Islands Map depicts Northern and Southern Island groupings. All Islands from the Northern group are smaller and have limited requirements for electrical energy. Most of the Cook Islands people live in the Southern Islands. Two largest Islands are Rarotonga (main island) and Aitutaki

provide backup diesel power), and the existing distribution grid. The system will deliver reliable, 24/7 power to almost all residents and businesses on Atiu (2 houses were identified as remote from the grid and have existing off-grid power supply). The proposed PV system could produce approximately 549 MWh of energy annually. Considering the

To support this ambitious plan the Asian Development Bank and the European Union fund the Cook Islands Renewable Energy Sector Project, which will construct up to six solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants with a total installed capacity of about 3 megawatts-peak coupled with battery to store electricity from solar energy.

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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.

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ADB and the Government of the Cook Islands led the commissioning of the Mangaia solar power plant today, which will provide improved access to sustainable energy services to the people and businesses of Mangaia.

The purpose of this report is to review the status of the power sector in the Cook Island communities of Rakahanga, Manihiki and Pukapuka. This report is required to provide both a general update of the power sector for these locations and to inform the proposed development of community-scale photovoltaic power systems as described in the ...

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 ...

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The Government of the Cook Islands (GCI) has a policy of 100% renewable energy by 2020. The implementation of this plan is well underway, with renewable energy systems installed at half of the inhabited islands (the Northern Group) in 2014-15, and systems for most of the Southern Group planned for installation in 2016-17.

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