Final Project Evaluation Report

EU-GIZ ACSE – Sustainable Energy Hybrid Power Project Fiji

FA No: 81202106

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Budget: €720,000

Date: 30th October 2020


Nakoro Village (Left) and Yasawa High School (Right)

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Purpose of Evaluation

The purpose of the final project evaluation was to confirm how effectively the project delivered and achieved its commitments set out in the project financing agreement and associated project design document (PDD).

Context

The objective of the project was to: contribute towards environmentally sound and sustainable power systems for energy production for rural communities with use of indigenous energy sources to reduce GHG emissions, financial burden and dependency on high cost of fossil fuels.

The planned outcomes were:

1. The communities of Nakoro have access to clean, affordable, consistent and sustainable energy supply.

2. Yasawa High School has access to clean affordable, consistent and sustainable energy supply

Session 1 – Review Methodology

This evaluation report is a result of a series of consultations/ talanoa sessions with different individuals and key stakeholders, which took place towards the ending phase of project implementation at Nakoro and Yasawa. There wasn't any specific workshop done to bring all the people/beneficiaries together because of COVID19 related restrictions on gathering large numbers and also because of funding limitations. For the Nakoro project site, the project manager had talanoa sessions on a number of occasions with individuals representative of the community including Village Chief, community elders, Turaga ni Koro, Women, Youth and select few children, to get their feedback. For Yasawa project site, the Project Manager received feedback from talanoa sessions with School Principal, Teachers, School Manager, Village Chief, School students and parents. As mentioned above, this feedback was received during personal communication and as such it was not necessary then to conduct any specific evaluation workshop or structured interviews. Discussions were also held with contractors of both project sites and other government stakeholders. The Project Manager – Mr Inia Saula and GIZ Technical Advisor – Mr Ravinesh Nand, jointly prepared this report.

Session 2 – Achievement Summary

- *Brainstorm the major achievements and list them.*

Project Component	**Major Achievement**
Nakoro Village	The establishment and successful operation of the 50 kW Nakoro village Solar-diesel Hybrid and Mini Grid project with ground mounted PV Array and a building that houses the batteries, inverters and generator. The system provides electricity supply 24hours per day to 47 households.
Yasawa High School & Naviti Primary School	The establishment and successful operation of 30 kW Solar-Diesel Mini Grid project with battery storage. The solar PV is roof mounted and generator is housed separately. The system supplies 37 households with electricity at the school compound including class rooms, teachers quarters, dining hall, dormitories for girls and boys.

Kioa Village	Completion of Gender Consultation Assessment and Geotechnical Assessment to identify the best site for ground mounted solar PV installation. The project also enabled the development of all tender documents relating to the proposed solar-diesel hybrid project at Salia Village.

Session 3 - Expenditure Review – Refer final financial report – October 2020.

Finance Management field	Key budget points
Status	Project was delivered within the budgeted amount. Final financial report and financial Audit completed in October 2020.
What were the main advantages of the financial management system?	It is a robust financial system where every cost can be traced using a project code.
What were the main challenges of the financial management system?	The delays associated with every administrative step in accessing project funds from the Governments central account to the Department of Energy account to implement the project activities.
Did you encounter any major problems with the financial management system?	No.
What did you do to overcome these in all Financial Report and challenges?	Constant liaision and information exchange with Climate Change Division and with the focal point at the Official Development Assistance unit of Ministry of Economy.

Session 4 - The Objective

Achieving the objective of the project as set out in the Financing Agreement, or subsequent amendment thereto, is the core responsibility of the contracted implementing partner but is a responsibility shared by all in the project team.

Questions	Responses
What was the stated objective in the Financing Agreement?	To contribute towards environmentally sound and sustainable power systems for energy production for rural communities with use of indigenous energy sources to reduce GHG emissions, financial burden and dependency on high cost of fossil fuels.
Is the project today, at its conclusion, consistent with the objective as set out in the Financing Agreement?	Yes, however the project scope was revised in 2019 to focus on installing solar-diesel hybrid systems on 2 sites (Nakoro and Yasawa) as the project funds was not enough to complete the third site.
If so, in what ways is the project consistent with the objective?	The project assisted each rural community with a sustainable hybrid power system that also reduces their dependence on diesel & kerosene fuels for their electricity/lighting needs.
Were there any risks to achieving the stated objective? If so, list them.	The risks were adverse weather conditions like cyclones affecting the project sites before the projects were fully completed. Another major risk was the COVID 19 related travel restrictions which delayed the implementation.

Session 5 – Outcomes Achievement and Project Impact

The projects outcomes are those set out in the Financing Agreement. The IMPACT discusses how the outcomes have changed the lives of beneficiaries (positive and negative).

Description	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achievements	Validation	Validation Ref
Objective To contribute towards environmentally sound and sustainable power systems for energy production for rural communities with use of indigenous energy sources to reduce GHG emissions, financial burden and dependency on high cost of fossil fuels.	Number of solar PV hybrid systems installed by 2020	3 solar PV hybrid systems installed in 2015	6 solar PV hybrid system installed by 2020	2 additional Solar-diesel hybrid systems installed.	Installation & Commissioning Report - Nakoro Installation & Commissioning Report – Yasawa	200921 FJ03 - Installation and Commissioning Report Nakoro 200810 FJ03 - Yasawa Installation and Commissioning Report
	Number of community with sustainable power supply system established	0 solar PV system established in 2015 in Nakoro, and Yasawa	2 additional solar PV hybrid system installed in Nakoro and Yasawa	2 achieved (refer amendment to project design)	Installation & Commissioning Report - Nakoro Installation & Commissioning Report – Yasawa	200921 FJ03 - Installation and Commissioning Report Nakoro 200810 FJ03 - Yasawa Installation and Commissioning Report
Outcome 1 The communities of Nakoro have access to clean, affordable, consistent and sustainable energy supply	*Indicator 1.1* Number of solar PV hybrid systems installed, operated and maintained by the community of Nakoro	In 2015 no solar PV Hybrid systems operated and maintained by these communities	In 2020, 1 solar PV hybrid system installed and is operated and maintained by the community of Nakoro	1 solar PV hybrid system installed in Aug 2020 and is operated by the community of Nakoro	Installation & Commissioning Report - Nakoro	200921 FJ03 - Installation and Commissioning Report Nakoro

	Indicator 1.2 By 2020 there is an increase in daily number of hours of uninterrupted electricity supplied to all households on Nakoro from 2016 levels	In 2015 communities of Nakoro receives 2-4 hours of energy supply daily	In 2020, all households in Nakoro receive 24 hours of electricity daily (an increase of 18 – 22 hours)	From July 2020, al houses started receiving 24 hrs per day electricity.	Final Evaluation Report – Nakoro	201030 FJ03 - Final Evaluation Report
	Indicator 1.3 By 2020 80% of the population in the communitiy of Nakoro(of which half surveyed are women) express that they have benefitted from uninterrupted energy supply				Beneficiary Assessment – Nakoro	201029 FJ03 - Beneficiary Assessment Report
	Indicator 1.4 By 2020 the annual consumption of diesel in Nakoro is reduced as compared to consumption levels in 2015 (measured in gallons or litres)	In 2015 community of Nakoro use 4 litres of fuel/day	By 2020 the annual consumption of diesel in community is reduced as compared to consumption levels in 2015 (measured in gallons or litres)		Beneficiary Assessment – Nakoro	201029 FJ03 - Beneficiary Assessment Report

Outcome 2 Yasawa High School has access to clean affordable, consistent and sustainable energy supply	*Indicator 2.1* Increase in number of hours of uninterrupted electricity supplied to Yasawa High School by 2020	In 2015 students of Yasawa High School receives x hours of energy supply daily	In 2020, students in Yasawa receive 24 hours of electricity daily (an increase of 18 – 22 hours)	From July 2020, students started receiving 24 hrs per day electricity.	Final Evaluation Report – Yasawa	201030 FJ03 - Final Evaluation Report
	Indicator 2.2 By 2020 the annual consumption of diesel in Yasawa High School is reduced as compared to consumption levels in 2015 (measured in gallons or litres)	In 2015 Yasawa High school uses x litres/gallons of fuel for energy	By 2020 the annual consumption of diesel for Yasawa High School is halved as compared to consumption levels in 2015 (measured in gallons or litres)		Beneficiary Assessment – Yasawa	201029 FJ03 - Beneficiary Assessment Report
	Indicator 2.3 By 2020 80% of student express that quality of education (different teaching modes used relating to use of electricity in hours to study after dark) enhanced		Yasawa High School Students express that quality of education (different teaching modes) improved		Beneficiary Survey – Yasawa (to also include Student Survey)	201029 FJ03 - Beneficiary Assessment Report

Questions	**Responses**
Did any of the anticipated outcomes change during the project? If so, which ones? For each change, explain why.	Initially in 2014, three project sites were considered namely, Yasawa High School, Nakoro and Kioa. However, due to the budget limitations Kioa could not be completed through EU-GIZ ACSE project funds. The project financed 100 % of contracted costs for Nakoro and Yasawa where as the Fiji

	Government's contribution will be directed towards financing the implementation at Kioa in 2020/2021 financial year. .

Session 6 –Output Achievement

List the project outputs and describe the quality of their achievement.

Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Achievements	Validation	Validation Ref
Output 1 Feasibility and social inclusion studies and design of Solar PV hybrid systems (Nakoro & Yasawa) produced	Indicator 1.1 Number of feasibility reports produced.	1 report in 2017	1 feasibility report per site		Gender Assessment - Nakoro Gender Assessment – Yasawa	181025 FJ3 Gender Assessment Report_Nakoro 181026 FJ3 Gender Assessment Report _Yasawa High School
	Indicator 1.2 Number of systems designed in line with load assessments in communities and SEIAPI guidelines by 2017	1 community solar PV hybrid system for Solevu Secondary in 2017 1 Government operated solar PV hybrid system for Tukavesi Government Station in 2017	1 Solar PV hybrid systems designed (1 per identified site)	1 Solar PV hybrid system designed for Nakoro and 1 system designed for Yasawa	Design Report - Nakoro Design Report - Yasawa	190408 FJ3_Nakoro PV Design 190226 FJ3_ Yasawa PV DEsign

Output 2 Project committees established at Nakoro and Yasawa	Indicator 2.1 Number of Project committees established and functioning at Nakoro and Yasawa in 2020	No committee established for solar PV hybrid projects	1 committee - Solar Committee per site	Established 1 Solar Committee at Nakoro and 1 solar committee at Yasawa	Infrastructure Management Report – Nakoro Infrastructure Management Report – Yasawa	201026 FJ03 - Infrastructure Management Report 190604 FJ3_Matababani Registration Certificate _Nakoro
Output 3 Contractors for supply and installation of Solar PV hybrids systems engaged	Indicator 3.1 Number of signed contracts for Solar PV-bybrid systems in 2020	In 2017, 0 contracts were signed	1 contract signed for installation of each system - 1 per site	1 contract with Clay Engineering and 1 contract with CBS Power Solutions	Supply & Install Contract – Nakoro Supply & Install Contract – Yasawa	190405 FJ03 - Supply & Install Contract Nakoro 191128 FJ03 - Supply & Install Contract Yasawa
Output 4 Supply and installation of Solar PV hybrid systems at Nakoro and Yasawa	Indicator 4.1 Number of solar PV hybrid systems installed by 2020 at Nakoro and Yasawa	In 2017, no community Solar PV hybrid systems established 1 government operated solar PV hybrid systems established	1 system per site	1 x 30 kW system installed at Yasawa 1 x 55 kW system installed at Nakoro	Installation & Commissioning Report - Nakoro Installation & Commissioning Report – Yasawa	200921 FJ03 - Installation and Commissioning Report Nakoro 200810 FJ03 - Yasawa Installation and Commissioning Report
Output 5 Operation and maintenance, end user and income generation trainings delivered at Nakoro.	Indicator 5.1 Number of men and women operating and maintaining the solar hybrid system at Nakoro.	0 trained	2 people trained (1 man and 1 woman) to operate and maintain the solar hybrid system at Nakoro	Solar committee trained for each project site by the contractors.	Installation & Commissioning Report - Nakoro Installation & Commissioning Report – Yasawa	200921 FJ03 - Installation and Commissioning Report Nakoro 200810 FJ03 - Yasawa Installation and Commissioning

						Report, Refer section 9.0 Capacity Building.
	Indicator 5.2 Communities aware of how to utilise power supply to their homes	0 people are aware of how to use power generated from solar systems	50% of the communities are aware of how to use power generated from solar systems		Final Evaluation Report – Nakoro	
Output 6 Operation and maintenance, manual produced in english and in local language	Indicator 6.1 Maintenance and operation manual produced and utilised	0 operation and maintenance manual produced in local language	1 operation and maintenance manual of solar PV hybrid systems developed and utilized	1 operation and maintenance manual of solar PV hybrid systems developed and utilized for each site	Operation & Maintenenace Manual, Nakoro Operation & Maintenenace Manual, Yasawa	200901 FJ03 - Nakoro Hybrid System O&M Manual 201021 FJ03 - Yasawa MiniGrid O&M Manual
Output 7 Solar PV-diesel hybrid systems installed and in operation	Indicator 7.1 Number of solar PV hybrid systems operational in 2020	1 community solar PV hybrid system for Solevu Secondary in 2017	1 community solar PV hybrid system Nakoro and 1 community solar PV hybrid system for Yasawa	1 x 30 kW system installed at Yasawa 1 x 55 kW system installed at Nakoro	Installation & Commissioning Report - Nakoro Installation & Commissioning Report – Yasawa	200921 FJ03 - Installation and Commissioning Report Nakoro 200810 FJ03 - Yasawa Installation and Commissioning Report
	Indicator 7.2 Number of households connected to solar PV hybrid system and receiving 24 hour power	In 2017 Nakoro and Yasawa communities receive 2-3 hrs of electrictty produced from individual diesel generators	100% of Households at Nakoro and Yasawa receiving 24 hrs of power supply	100 % (46 pre-pay meters) of houses at Nakoro and 100% (37 pre-pay meters) of school building/quarters receive 24 hrs electicity per day	Installation & Commissioning Report - Nakoro Installation & Commissioning Report – Yasawa	200921 FJ03 - Installation and Commissioning Report Nakoro 200810 FJ03 - Yasawa Installation and Commissioning Report

Session 7 - Project Management

There are a great many things to think about when managing a project. Staff and team considerations, government systems and decisions, technical matters (risk management) interacting with stakeholders and departments, reporting, time management, financial management and accountability.

A. The Team

- *How productive did the team feel, individually and together?*
- *Were communications within the team strong, fair, not so good, needed improvement over time?*
- *How were the decision making processes in the team? Were they clear, agreed to, needed some change?*
- *Discuss what worked and what did not and make notes.*
- *Discuss what could have worked better.*
- *Summarise the lessons learnt from working in a team.*

What worked
Regular liaison and information exchanges with the government agencies in each division, district etc. enabled better coordination during project implementation. Involvement of the community in decision-making ensured good cooperation with the communities and acceptance and ownership of the project. Collaboration with other technical agencies within the government structures like Mineral Resources Department, Department of Environment, and Department of Cooperatives etc enabled to carry out respective technical assessments at the minimum cost to the project. Only one person (Project Manager) managed the entire project and despite many challenges, it worked out well. Having a dedicated foal point/finance person at Climate Change Division to support with facilitating the Governments' financial contribution to the project through the Ministry of Economy.

What could have worked better
A full time Finance and Administration support staff could have been recruited or seconded from within the Ministry to the project team even on part-time basis, would have eased the workload of the Project Manager. The person for ICC role should have both finance and technical background such that he/she could effectively support the Project Manager. The ICC to be based with the project-implementing agency like Department of Energy from the start of project implementation.

B. Communications

For each of the following target audiences, answer the following questions:

B.1 Government

Questions	Responses
Who were the main target audiences in government?	Ministry of Economy, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Infrastructure, Department of Energy, Mineral Resources Department, Solicitor General's Office, Commissioner Western's Office, District Officers Navosa and Yasawa, Ministry of Trade – Department of Cooperatives, Ministry of Education, Commissioner Northern's Office, Ministry of Fisheries, iTaukei Affairs Board and Roko Tui 's Office.
Was information sharing good and consistent between the project and the rest of government?	Yes, there are established mechanisms within the government structures where projects updates are provided and discussed. Eg Provincial council meetings.
Did the project produce the right/enough communication products and were they getting to the target audience in government?	The project was liaising closely with the Roko's and District Officer's (DO) Office of each project site. Roko's are the main communication links between the communities and the government. The project manager was also in regular contact with all key stakeholder through meetings, writing project briefs to Senior Government Officials, undertaking site visits and consulting stakeolders, information sharing through talanoa sessions etc.
List any improvements that were made or could have been made.	The project could have benefitted more if an additional person was hired under the project for administrative duties which could have freed more time for the project Manager for Technical work.

B.2 External Stakeholders

Questions	Responses
Who were the external stakeholders?	Nakoro Village Community, Yasawa High School Community, Kioa Village Community, Private contractors- Clay Engineering and CBS Power Solutions.
Was information sharing good and consistent between the project and external stakeholders?	Yes, the information sharing was regular usually through face-face meetings, site visits, email exchanges, phone calls etc.
Did the project produce the right/enough communication products and did they get to the external stakeholders?	Given the nature of the project, not much of communication products was necessary. The abovementioned ways of information sharing was sufficient for successfully implementing the project.
List any improvements that were made or could have been made.	N/A

B.3 Contract holder

Questions	Responses
Who is the contract holder/s?	Ministry of Economy
Was information sharing good and consistent between the project and the contract holder/s?	Yes but not always. There were instances when lack of information sharing contributed to

	delays in accessing the project funds held in the central account at Ministry of Economy.
Did the project produce the right/enough communication products and did they get to the contract holder/s?	Given the nature of the project, not much of communication products was necessary. Regular meetings and email exchanges proved helpful.
List any improvements that were or could have been made.	Quarterly meetings with the Aid coordination unit at Ministry of Economy.

C. Decision-making processes within the team and with others

Questions	Responses
Write down what worked.	All activities as planned under the project are successfully completed through close consultation with decision makers in the communities and the decision makers in various government agencies.
Write down what does not work.	Towards the end of the project, there was not enough funds under the project account and Department of Energy was not in a position to advance funds to the project that would have been reimbursed by the project. As such a project video could not be done.
Take time now to discuss what could be done to improve on decision-making processes.	Proper planning and budgeting. GIZ office in Suva keeps the money instead of Germany to make direct payments. The local contractors had to wait 3 – 4 months to receive their milestone payments.

D. Processes for recording and managing issues and risk

Questions	Responses
Discuss how the team managed issues and risks.	To manage environmental risks, the project worked closely with Department of Environment for the Environment Impact Assessment screening before proceeding with construction. To address any geo-hazards/risks, the Minieral Resources Department was engaged to undertake Geotechnical assessments and advise on the site selection for the solar PV systems at Nakoro and Kioa. Engineers from the Ministry of Infrastructure were involved and visited all project sites before construction, during and after construction stages including inspecting the roof structure at Yasawa High School.
Did the system work?	The Project Manager and the Department of Energy through their standard operating procedures managed other day-day issues. Yes, the system worked well.

Summarise what did not work.	One major issue was the very late payments to local contractors by GIZ Germany, which affected progress in implementation and the work relationship established with the Department of Energy over the years.
Did the project use an issues table to record and track issues, risks and solutions? If so, was it an effective project management tool?	The main table that the project used was the table with project timeline and activities that was closely monitored during implementation. However, COVID19 also had an impact on the timely completion of the project.

E. Financial controls and budget management

Discuss how the financials are controlled and shared across the team.

Questions	Responses
Discuss how the financials are controlled and shared across the team.	Ministry of Economy was the main controller of Finance whilst Department of Energy was managing the project operational account. All project related financial information was available on the Financial Management Information System of the Government. Financial reports were prepared and provided to GIZ.
Describe how the system works.	The system works well in Government.
Write down what the main challenges are.	There was no dedicated finance officer working full-time or even part-time on the project. Therefore, this added a lot of work load on to the Project Manager to oversee alone finances, administrative and technical aspects of the project.
Discuss ways of improving the system and write the main ones down.	GIZ training on Finance & Admin came in very late. The project Manager should have received this training when he was assigned the project manager role.

F. Record keeping

Questions	Responses
Where did the team keep its records?	Separate project files both soft and hardcopies with Project Manager and with Technical Advisor at GIZ. In addition, copies were submitted to Ministry Accounts Section and for any official communications, copies with the registry within the Department of Energy.
Did the team centralise and backup the records?	The document copies with the Accounts section at ministry serves as the back up. The Project Manager saves also all documents on the Ministry server.
Is there anything on individual computers that should go into a central project folder?	Ministry server has all records.

G. Annex 7 Technical Reporting

Questions	Responses
Were project reports submitted in a timely manner?	Yes. There were minor delays at times because of the workload of the Project Manager who also had to make filed visits as well.
What could the team have done to improve the efficiency of reporting?	GIZ Training aspects - if it was done earlier would have helped in preparing the reports in timely manner. Additionally, a technical assistant recruited under the project would have helped the Project Manager.

Session 8 - Gender

Questions	Responses
How did the project integrate gender considerations into its work?	For all three project sites; Nakoro, Yasawa and Kioa, gender consultations were undertaken with the different groups within the communities and their views and considerations integrated in the project planning and implementation.
Did the team disaggregate the project data by gender?	Not always.
Did the team make any proper analyses from these disaggregated data? Was this data subsequently used in the project afterward?	Gender assessment report for each site identified specific needs of different groups like men, women, youth etc. This information was considered in the design of the project.

Session 9 - Products

Questions	Responses
What were the products? Please list them.	• 171210 FJ03 - Feasibility Study Report Nakoro • 180824 FJ3_Nakoro Hybrid Project -TOR_Tender Doc • 181025 FJ3 Gender Assessment Report_Nakoro • 181026 FJ3 Gender Assessment Report _Yasawa High School • 181116 FJ03 - Geotechnical Report Nakoro • 190226 FJ3 -Yasawa High School -TOR _Tender Doc. • 190226 FJ3 Yasawa Village REticulation • 190226 FJ3_ Yasawa PV DEsign • 190408 FJ3_Kioa PV Design • 190408 FJ3_Kioa REticulation • 190408 FJ3_Nakoro PV Design • 190408 FJ3_Nakoro REticulation • 190409 FJ03 Nakoro Village _RE Design • 190604 FJ3_Matababani Registration Certificate _Nakoro

	• 190801 FJ3 Gender Assessment_ Kioa • 200805 FJ3_Yasawa High Ssch_EFL Compliance Cert. • 200831 FJ03 brief - Fiji Sustainable Energy Hybrid Power Project • 200831 FJ03_FINAL PRESS RELEASE • 201026 FJ03 - Infrastructure Management Report • 200901 FJ03 - Nakoro Hybrid System O&M Manual • 201021 FJ03 - Yasawa MiniGrid O&M Manual
Is there something in the way you produced products that you would have done differently?	Planned to do a project video but was not possible because of funding limitations within the Department.
Did you learn anything in particular from the process of producing products?	Translation of technical documents like the operation and maintenance manuals of the solar-diesel hybrid system proved far more challenging than translating a English story book into a local language but with distinct dialects. As such, this was not possible to do under the project and because most villagers nowadays are fluent in English as language of communication.

Session 10 - Media and Visibility

Questions	Responses
Please list your projects media outputs, events and visibility actions.	Project official opening at Nakoro and Yasawa was covered by the mainstream media in Fiji including Fiji One news, FBC news, Fiji Sun, Fiji times, Ministry of Information and posts by many individuals on Facebook etc. The Prime Minister and EU Ambassador also posted photos with some remarks on facebook.
What could the team have done in terms of media and visibility	Could have produced a 10 mins video on the project interventions but there was not much time remaining between end date of project implementation and the end date of the financing agreement with GIZ. Meanwhile the Department was not in a position to advance funds to the project.

Session 11 - Sustainability

Questions	Responses
What should sustainability look like in this project?	Project will last long since all planning, preparatory/ground works was thoroughly done. The establishment of the Cooperative at Nakoro to collect tariffs complements this and % of tariff is set aside for long term maintenance.

What elements of this project are you sure will help ensure the sustainability of the outcomes?	Circuit breakers are installed at every household, which controls the use of electrical appliances. There is a 500W limit set per household. This will ensure long life for the PV system battery and minimises abuse of the power system. Also it is a user prepay system.
What elements may not be sustainable?	Training of village technicians – once they get bit experienced on the job, they would move to urban centres for other better paying jobs.
What else can we the team do to create sustainability in the project?	Target to train the middle-age couple in the village, who usually stay in the village. Not the youth who usually move to town centres for studies, jobs etc.

Session 12 – Legacy

Questions	**Responses**
What do you personally feel is your legacy in this project?	"Fiji is targeting 100% electricity coverage by 2021. I am able to contribute towards this target and push Fiji towards achieving this target. Bringing smile and joy to people in rural areas receiving 24/7 electricity supply". – Inia Saula – Project Manager.

The End