

EN

ANNEX VI

SABA TERRITORIAL MULTIANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME (MIP)

1) The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in Saba

With a population of 1,933 inhabitants, Saba is located 45 km southwest of Sint Maarten and has a surface area of 13 km². GDP of Saba is approximately EUR 21.000. The island is a dormant volcano dotted with a rocky shoreline whose slopes rise sharply from the sea to the summit of Mount Scenery (887 m), the highest point of the Netherlands.

The small number of inhabitants has to be considered for the scope and scale of the EU intervention. Saba's pivotal connectivity infrastructure is the Fort Bay Harbor and the Juancho Yrausquin International Airport. The harbour is used as the major entry for imported goods, while the airport allows access for small aircrafts only. There is one main road linking the harbour and the airport and, at the same time, providing access to the different intervening villages. Saba faces fundamental challenges in common with other Caribbean islands. These include an over-dependency on food and fuel imports, insecurity of energy supply and further compounded by a lack of adequate competitiveness, economic integration with neighbouring islands and environmental resilience. The COVID-19 crisis led to an unprecedented strain on Saba's structural socio-economic challenges. Measures were taken by Saba to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic.

Relations with the European Union are defined by the [Council Decision \(EU\) 2021/1764](#) of 5 October 2021 on the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Union including relations between the European Union on the one hand, and Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark on the other (Decision on the Overseas Association including Greenland, DOAG). The DOAG sets a certain number of areas of cooperation. Most of them can be encapsulated under the definition of resilience, with numerous ramifications.

EU cooperation with Saba is further framed by Part IV of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 198 of TFEU emphasises that the association shall 'promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and establish close economic relations between them and the Union as a whole'.

1.1 Basis for programming

The basis for programming is *Saba's Energy Sector Strategy 2020-2025*. The updated energy strategy reflects the island's focus on transition towards sustainable, affordable and reliable energy supply.

This policy basis allows to reinforce important earlier joint achievements of the partnership between the EU and Saba. Namely, the EU has previously contributed, through the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) territorial programme, to the update of Saba's energy strategy and main related policy documents. In addition, the 11th EDF (partially) funded its new solar parks, achieving a 40% renewable energy coverage and bringing Saba closer to its goal of 100% renewable energy, while in line with the EU's priorities and interests.

Moreover, the parallel link between sustainable energy and resilience is in line with the Paris Agreement as a basis for programming, with the vision and processes to combat global climate change and adapt to its effects¹.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030² provides a solid basis for the resilience component of the programming, with targets and priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

1.2 Priority area of the EU cooperation with Saba

It was jointly agreed by Saba and the European Commission that the priority area of the EU territorial programme 2021-2027 will continue to be sustainable and resilient energy, under the auspices of improving the overall resilience of Saba. This is important work in progress which, however, requires to be further consolidated to safeguard a genuine renewable energy transformation.

With EU support, and through the establishment of solar parks, Saba has already achieved 40% of its energy coming from renewable sources. Its Energy Sector Strategy sets out the goal and steps to achieve a further 60% energy sector sustainability by 2025, while the ultimate target is to achieve 100% renewable energy in a near future. In addition, and so as to increase the share of total renewable energy coverage beyond the 2025 target of 60%, Saba is currently conducting maximum penetration feasibility studies, to determine the maximum penetration thresholds and best energy combination, and with a view to add wind power. In this regard, Saba welcomes further EU support so as to finalise these plans and update its sector strategy 2025-2030.

To support Saba's long-term vision, it is thus very important to further pursue options for renewable energy sources that can open the pathway to affordable sustainable energy supply. Commercially mature renewable energy technologies such as wind, photovoltaic systems, solar thermal and geothermal are good and feasible options for Saba. All these renewable energy technologies have established market availability and technological maturity to a point of being competitive compared to conventional fossil fuels technologies. They represent an opportunity for Saba's transition to a sustainable and affordable energy supply.

Saba has favourable natural endowments such as abundance of sunlight, constant warm temperatures, easy access to wind and geothermal potential, which constitute an advantage over its vision for 100% renewable energy independence. However, and in order to be effective against a series of other challenges the island is facing (tropical storms, sea swell, COVID-19-related limitations), any further green and renewable energy projects must also have a strong resilience component. Therefore, green renewable energy infrastructures should namely be supported, on the level of Saba government, by effective storm and water management, as well as coastal, ecosystem and food protection mechanisms; resilient energy efficient options must also be considered. Saba is indeed in the privileged position to have the opportunity to serve as an example in the fight against climate change, by striving for energy autonomy through renewable energy and reducing its dependence on fossil fuels.

¹ [Dutch OCTs, including Sint Eustatius, did not sign up to the Paris Agreement](#). However, its objectives and role are very relevant in the broader framework of international action on climate change.

² [The Sendai Framework](#) was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015.

1.3 Justification and context, including linkages with the DOAG, EU policies and SDGs

The chosen area is closely linked to the priority areas of cooperation for sustainable development as detailed in Article 5(2) of the DOAG. Very importantly, the selected priority area is also linked to Article 22 on Energy. Finally, Article 15, chapter 1 DOAG includes: *the promotion of sustainable use of resources and resource efficiency, and encouragement towards the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation.*

Saba's energy independence is vital not only to its economic stability, but also to its potential for resilience and adaptation to climate change. The more dependent an energy system is on a single energy source, the more vulnerable the energy system is to serious disruptions. The introduction of renewable energy technologies in the period 2017-2019 to the previously only fossil fuel based system has showcased considerable improvements on both energy security, through the enhanced diversification of supply, and affordability, through the avoided costs of imported and expensive fossil fuels. Moreover, a sustainable, renewable energy grid would offer improved protection from severe weather events, which under climate change are occurring with increased frequency and intensity, and which may lead to considerable economic, social, cultural and environmental disruptions, and consequently affect any development programme for the island, if not thoroughly addressed.

A focus has also been on strengthening the island's resilience, including to the effects of climate change, primarily through support to the resilient energy sector development. Given Saba's vulnerability to climate change, it is important to stress the climate resilience aspects of generating, distributing, managing and efficiently consuming energy, while seizing opportunities to develop them in a way that contributes to a low-carbon, sustainable economic transition. In this regard, renewable and resilient energy is closely related to the overarching policy priorities of the European Commission, in particular the [Green Deal](#) (including climate change, disaster risk reduction, environment and energy transition, which are very relevant areas for Saba and where more funding is required to enhance results).

Digitalisation could also support the development of renewable and resilient energy on the island. The EU priorities on the [digital transition](#) are reflected in the intention of Saba to establish or update existing applications, digitalise processes and collect sector-relevant data. Due to the small size and population of the island, and its specificities, digitalisation is however referring mostly to small-scale data collection/automating and database creation (for example, setting up of a smart grid with fibre optic cable to collect and communicate data from the solar park at the airport to the base, at the harbour).

Referring to the [EU Gender policy \(GAP III\)](#), the programme will aim to mainstream gender perspective in all activities, and by the consideration of the principle of inclusiveness as key element in sustainable economic growth and decision-making. Women in Saba are in general not differently affected by issues such as access to energy and employment, protection from natural disasters, health, compared to men, and not particularly disadvantaged. 75% of businesses in Saba are women-owned, with the majority of middle and higher management jobs being held by women. All households are connected to the electricity grid, and the social department in the Netherlands ensures that all bills are paid, in case a household faces financial difficulties. Moreover, and with regards to health, Saba has a general health policy for all of its inhabitants. The lower income brackets do not pay any insurance premium. Above the social minimum, everybody pays a fixed percentage of their income to the general health insurance. All these matters are under the care and responsibility of the respective government departments in The Hague. Namely, funding and programmes for gender and social issues, as well as collection of sex disaggregated data is an overarching responsibility of the Netherlands, and as such the level of quality of this data is equal

as in the Netherlands. As part of the EU-Saba policy dialogue it will be explored how Saba envisages collection of gender-sensitive and sex-disaggregated indicators and statistics.

With regards to the SDGs, the selected area for cooperation corresponds to SDG7: *Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*, as well as to SDG13: *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*, and SDG9: *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*.

1.4 Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The duration of this MIP for Saba is 7 years. In absence of a national development plan beyond the programming documents, the present MIP will be synchronised with Saba's energy sector strategy, which follows a 5-year cycle and is to be next updated and extended after 2025. Thus, the year 2025 is to be retained for potential further synchronisation with Saba's relevant policies and sector developments.

2) EU support per priority area

2.1 Priority area

The EU support in the priority area of sustainable and resilient energy will be in line with Saba's energy sector strategy action plan 2020-2025 and will address among others:

- Energy efficiency programme: Saba aims to develop and implement a structured incentive-based energy efficiency programme for the private and residential sector. This will factor, among other elements, the impact of energy efficiency measures on the energy sector's financial performance. Other activities can include an upgrade of private lighting systems, installation of solar thermal systems for hot water, or potentially introduction of electric vehicles.
- Construction of an additional 1 MW renewable energy infrastructure (up to total 2 MW, improving the current energy mix that is 40% renewables, 60% fossiles), focus on wind or solar energy, including access roads to the windmills sites: Saba maintains its commitment to transition towards a sustainable energy supply decision, taking into account the lessons learnt from implementation and achievements so far. The integration of renewable energy sources in the electricity production mix of Saba also aims at increasing security of supply and reduce the cost of electricity production on the island. The goal is to keep the tariffs affordable, especially for the lower income population brackets, including women where relevant. An important advantage of the implementation of renewable energy technologies on Saba is that a much higher proportion of the life-cycle costs of these technologies are in the early planning, manufacture and construction phase. Operating costs and decommissioning costs tend to be very low. Therefore, through securing EU support for the earlier phases, the self-continuation of supply after life-cycle is finished can be guaranteed, especially considering that replacement costs of renewable energy technologies have been going down rapidly during the past decade. The government of Saba has therefore decided to install 1 MW of additional renewable energy infrastructure in the period 2020-2025. In order of priority this additional infrastructure should be either in the form of wind power or in the form of solar rooftop installations. Both additions require the appropriately sized energy storage system in order to be optimally integrated into the Saba electricity system. An end of life management plan for the batteries will be developed during the implementation. Moreover, an update of the previous feasibility study will be required, with special emphasis on the risks associated to severe weather, including hurricanes category 4, so as to ensure resilience. Solar photovoltaic systems can be

developed in small decentralised sizes closer to each demand centre. The connection of these smaller systems would support Saba's transmission capacities, rendering the distribution grid more resistant to intermittencies and bi-directional current.

- Upgrade the electricity grid to a “smart grid”, which will include energy storage: Once the share of solar and wind energy in the energy mix of the island starts to increase, the electric grid will need to be upgraded in order to make it “intelligent”, namely so that it is able to stabilise or neutralise impacts of the solar and wind energies' intermittent nature. The update may include the following: configuration of the power management system in order to extend its control over the additional electricity supply infrastructure; revision or upgrade of the grid monitoring and control system; installation of renewable power limiting devices (inverters); installation of rapid start secondary generation units;_installation of energy storage devices; introduction of good monitoring and forecasting practices.
- Upgrade to advance demand side management systems (smart metering infrastructure): Further actions will depend on the status of the grid, the type of power management system, and the level of intermittent renewable energies in the energy mix.
- Conclude feasibility and testing studies for geothermal energy and the associated electricity interconnections: Due to the scale of geothermal projects, this type of energy is especially interesting when connected to exporting electricity projects to neighbouring islands. The potential of geothermal energy on Saba is large. Confirmation studies and testing are required prior to any investment decision, including but not limited to geological studies, exploration and test drilling. This baseline research is required so as to confirm potential and to determine real costs of exploiting geothermal energy on Saba, including as appropriate the electrical interconnection with the nearby islands of Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten.

In order to reach the objective of achieving full renewable energy mix in Saba, energy efficiency options are also to be considered, in particular:

- **Public lighting:** The public lighting system³ is expanding and upgraded to light emitting diode (LED) technology. The upgrade of the lighting fixtures offers a reduction of the overall capacity of the public lighting system and as a result energy savings, while in addition it allows for an overall better lighting efficiency performance.
- **Private lighting:** Following the example of the public lighting upgrade, a program for a staged upgrade of lighting installations in private properties can be developed and implemented. The programme can be designed and implemented on the basis of incentives which would properly address the costs of upgrades and capture of the estimated energy savings based on a monitoring and verification protocol.
- **Solar water heaters:** Installation of solar thermal systems for the purposes of hot water shall be further considered as part of the energy efficiency actions included in Saba's strategy, taking into account installation costs of a solar thermal system, including the necessary modifications for the internal building of hot water installations.

With regards to renewable energy options, the following are included in Saba's strategy:

- **Solar energy:** Construction of solar photovoltaic systems. The island has a large potential to develop solar photovoltaic systems in several locations and of different sizes, from domestic size to decentralised solar farms. Saba receives 6 kWh/m²/day of solar irradiation almost

³ Due to the small scale of the community (under 2000 people) and the strong social cohesion, there is virtually no security issue/crime on the streets, therefore there are no security issues to be considered.

constantly along the year. Solar photovoltaic systems on Saba can be connected to the grid and complemented with energy storage systems.

- Wind energy: Wind turbines can be installed either in the harbour or airport areas where previous studies have found that wind speed is favourable. The harbour also offers the advantage of access to boats and small ships which is important for the construction of a wind farm as the logistics on the island and the road transport infrastructure are rather limited. An access road to the windmill sites would also need to be built.
- Geothermal energy: The geothermal potential of Saba is vast and its exploitation could be interesting. Geothermal technologies are economically interesting for medium and large size projects. As Saba's energy demand is actually low, the possibility of geothermal energy is interesting only when associated to large consumption projects, or to energy exports possibilities.

Saba will take the necessary precautions by doing the needed environmental research, impact assessment studies and evaluations prior to implementing any infrastructures, including on the construction and recycling of solar power technologies. All infrastructures developed, upgraded or refurbished with EU support must meet stringent energy, water and other resource efficiency standards; and the necessary environmental impact assessments and other studies will be conducted, to ensure that the action will not have negative impacts on Saba's soil, air and water. This is due to the fact that the majority of the envisioned energy infrastructures listed could have important environmental impact implications. It is therefore needed to assess the environmental sustainability of any proposed infrastructure, before implementation, in order to ensure that no energy action has an adverse impact on climate and environment. It will include a study of a potential geothermic interconnection with Sint Maarten and Sint Eustatius.

Finally, through its support to Saba's energy sector strategy, the EU will be making significant contributions to Saba's sustainability namely by:

- Reducing the greenhouse gas emissions from power generation on the island
- Identifying the best options of renewable energy technologies for their deployment on the island
- Diversifying Saba's energy mix
- Reducing cost of electricity production, with direct benefits to the island finances and further creating the possibility of more investment in social welfare
- Creating new business opportunities and employment around the maintenance and operation of renewable energy infrastructure as suitable with particular focus on opportunities for women
- Making the electrical system more reliable which has a direct impact on the productivity of commercial and industrial activities in the island
- Increasing Saba's energy security by reducing its dependence on imported fuel oils
- Protecting and making sustainable use of Saba's natural resources
- Establishing the foundations for the broader support to energy efficiency and possibly actions related to demand side management together with the development of "intelligent" grids

The above correspond to the identified relevant SDGs, namely SDG7, 13 and 9.

2.1.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

The Specific Objectives (SO) under the priority area for Saba are to:

- SO1. Increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- SO2. Increase resilience and efficiency of energy sources

2.1.2 Expected results per specific objective

The expected results are the following:

For SO1:

- A/ Expanded infrastructure and for supplying modern, renewable energy services

For SO2:

- A/ Increased security, efficiency, sustainability and climate resilience in the energy

2.1.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

The indicators to achieve the specific objectives will be sex disaggregated where possible and are indicatively defined as following (targets and baselines are listed in Appendix):

For SO1:

- A1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
- A2. Greenhouse gas emissions avoided (tonnes CO₂eq) with EU support
- A3. Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support

For SO2:

- A1. Number of interruptions per network per year
- A2. Percentage of infrastructure with specifications for resistance to hurricane force up to category 3
- A3. Number of energy efficiency programmes/strategies established
- A4. Climate change/disaster risk reduction strategy is developed/implemented

2.1.4 Risks per priority area

The major risks which may have an effect on the implementation of EU-Saba partnership are the following:

Risks	Mitigating measures
1. Absence of necessary skills and expertise to support the energy sector upgrade.	Technical assistance such as market studies and baseline assessments can be provided through EU funding.
2. Positive mentality shift in the local population to accommodate the necessary environmental changes are slow to come.	Communication and visibility to promote cooperation and raise awareness on the benefits of renewable energies environmental impact studies can be undertaken through EU funding. Education awareness for energy good practices can also be promoted through communication.
3. Natural hazards/hurricanes, including sea swells.	Infrastructures will be hurricane resistant.

In addition to coping with the permanent risks of natural disasters and new challenges brought by COVID-19, several other constraints need to be taken into account that may also have an effect on the implementation of EU cooperation/partnership with Saba:

- Geographic isolation (high cost transport, tenuous supply lines)

- Limited spatial area on the island, especially flat areas
- No availability of government-owned land
- Lack of capital
- Lack of private sector involvement
- Low diversity in power generation sources
- Transfer technology limitations
- High costs (imported equipment, spares, fuel and oil, external expertise)
- Lack of trained manpower
- Variable loads (daily, seasonal, growth)
- Variable power quality and reliability

All these constraints limit the prospect of a positive return on investment in some renewable energy options, and must be taken into account when assessing their feasibility. Saba is, however, confident in its commitment to achieve its vision. These challenges can be mitigated through the careful planning and establishment of transitional steps towards replacing current conventional fossil fuel power generation with renewable energy technologies. Moreover, this transition must be done gradually to guarantee economic sustainability.

3) **Complementarity with EU/Member States' initiatives in the proposed priority area**

3.1 Integrated European initiatives

A Team Europe approach is not directly applicable in Saba, where the scope for engagement of additional donors/EU actors is very limited. However, it will be necessary to further reflect on how these initiatives can be adapted to the situation of the OCTs, if opportunities arise.

In addition, Saba is not an ACP⁴ country (no Economic Partnership Agreements in place) nor a member of Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM), therefore there is no formalised regional/OCT trade cooperation through these avenues. The trade regime with the EU is defined by the DOAG and Saba's associated status as an OCT.

As a public entity of the Netherlands, Saba is substantially helped by The Hague. The Dutch assistance is carried out in the actions of RCN (*Rijksdienst Caribisch Nederland*). To mitigate the COVID-19 impact, Saba received support from The Hague. EU interventions have to stand in synergy with Dutch initiatives to enhance impact and to avoid overlaps and redundancies. The Netherlands has, since the start of the energy policy of Saba, invested into the energy transition. A new relocated power plant, underground cabling, a solar park of 2 MW, a smart grid and battery storage were the main highlights. The EU interventions through the 11th EDF, being mainly an additional 1 MW solar park, including the necessary grid and storage capacity, had been synchronized with those of the Netherlands by the government of Saba.

Saba will be eligible for the European programme for environment and climate (LIFE) 2021-2027. The objective of the programme is to contribute to the transition to a clean, circular, energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, in particular through the transition to clean energy, in order to protect and to improve the quality of the environment as well as halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity.

Synergies will also be sought with the current 11th EDF Caribbean OCTs Resilience, Sustainable Energy and Marine Biodiversity Programme (RESEMBID), as well as the future regional programme for the seven Caribbean OCTs.

⁴ Countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific

The relevant services of the Commission shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions, pursuant to the DOAG (articles 74(c) and 84(4)) and the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) Regulation (article 55), which will be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the “Caribbean Area INTERREG programme”.

3.2 Support measures

Support measures will primarily be mobilised through the OCT Technical Cooperation Facility. Support measures will also ensure effective visibility and strategic communication of the EU OCT partnership.

3.3 Support to investments

Saba’s ability as a public entity to independently and directly obtain funding from external lenders such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), even for blending and guarantee purposes, is not possible, based on the 2010 constitutional changes and the new fiscal framework. Debt relief is conditional on the establishment of a fiscal framework, applicable to the local government of each island of the Caribbean Netherlands, and including:

1. The introduction of medium-term budgeting (the current revolving Caribbean Netherlands 4 year multi-annual programme).
2. The establishment of the Dutch Board for financial supervision (*College financieel toezicht, CFT*) to supervise borrowing decisions, ensure that the fiscal rule is fully implemented, and advise responsible ministers.
3. A balanced current budget rule, with borrowing restricted to within-year cash management needs. Deviations will only be allowed only in case of a disaster, with disaster relief subject to the approval of the fiscal supervisor.
4. Borrowing caps for capital expenditure, limiting annual interest payments to 5% of the average total revenue of the preceding three years, with loans from a line department of a Dutch ministry of the for investments to be approved by the CFT only if the budget implementation is in line with the fiscal rule.

The Caribbean Netherlands Island Councils are heavily dependent on the Dutch central government, as regards to financial resources. Like Dutch municipalities, public entities can only levy a limited number of taxes stipulated in the law (FinBES), of which land tax and tourist tax generate the principal returns (10-15% of total revenue). Thus the public entities are dependent on the Dutch central government resources by means of an “annual free distribution” though the annual budgets of the different Dutch ministries or special-purpose grants from departments within these ministries. Saba as a public entity cannot borrow funds from external sources such as the EIB. Only line departments of the Dutch ministries are allowed to grant (non-interest bearing) loans to the Caribbean Netherlands public entities.

The main challenge on investments to raise more sustainable energy by the Saba Electric Company N.V. (SEC) is that, due to the small scale economy, the lack of internal reserves and the inability to raise the tariffs substantially, it is nearly totally dependent on grants. The electricity tariffs were 35% under cost price when the constitutional change took place in 2010, and an agreement was made with the Netherlands that the tariffs could not be raised substantially, in order to prevent social and economic disruptions. Therefore, up to today, the electricity tariffs losses are subsidised

by the Netherlands⁵. This makes investments by SEC into more sustainable energy into the energy mix a real challenge.

Under the new DOAG, Saba will be eligible for the InvestEU Programme on a competitive basis, which aims to kick-start the European economy through the provision of crucial support, notably in the forms of guarantees, to the Union's medium- and long-term policy priorities, such as the European Green Deal and greater resilience. At least 30% of the InvestEU Fund must contribute to the fight against climate change InvestEU can be combined with grants or financial instruments (or both), funded by the centrally managed EU budget or by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) Innovation Fund.

4) Financial overview

The proposed distribution of this territorial allocation is as follows:

<i>Sustainable and resilient energy</i>	<i>EUR 4.1 million</i>	<i>100%</i>
---	------------------------	-------------

A specific indicative amount or percentage under each priority area may be identified with regard to the pooling of resources with the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under ETC/INTERREG programmes or other EU funds and EU Member States funds.

⁵ When Saba started its own electricity production in 2010, production costs rose by 35%. An adjustment subsidy was set-up, based on yearly calculations. Every year this subsidy is lowered to enable the increase of energy prices.

Appendix: Indicative intervention framework

Priority area: Sustainable and resilient energy		
Specific objective 1: Increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix		
Expected results	Indicators	Baselines, targets and sources of verification
A. Expanded infrastructure and for supplying modern, renewable energy services	A1. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	<p><u>Baseline 2020</u>: 40% total renewable energy penetration</p> <p><u>Target 2027</u>: 60% total in renewable energy penetration</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: SEC reports: “Monthly diesel versus solar” and SEC year reports 2021-2025</p>
	A2. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO ₂ eq) with EU support	<p><u>Baseline 2021</u>: 2058 tonnes CO₂ avoided (2 solar parks in operation)</p> <p><u>Target 2027</u>: 113378 tonnes CO₂ avoided (including from planned renewables)</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: SEC reports: “Monthly diesel versus solar” and SEC year reports</p>
	A3. Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support	<p><u>Baseline 2020</u>: 1 MW</p> <p><u>Target 2027</u>: 2 MW in total</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: SEC year reports 2021-2025 and monthly diesel versus solar/renewables internal SEC reports</p>
Specific objective 2: Increase resilience of energy sources		
Expected results	Indicators	Baselines, targets and sources of verification
A. Increased security, efficiency, sustainability and climate resilience in the energy sector	A1. Number of interruptions per network per year	<p><u>Baseline 2021</u>: average island-wide number of unexpected/unprovoked blackouts/network interruptions per year: 7</p> <p><u>Target 2027</u>: decrease/stabilise the number of network interruptions per year (7 or <7)</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: SEC report: “Monthly logbook reports power changes”</p>
	A2. Percentage of infrastructure with specifications for resistance to hurricane force up to category 3	<p><u>Baseline 2021</u>: 90% of low tension cables and 90% of high tension cables underground</p> <p><u>Target 2027</u>: 98% of infrastructures with hurricane category 3 specifications</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: SEC report on underground low tension/high tension cables</p>
	A3. Number of energy efficiency programmes/strategies established	<p><u>Baseline 2021</u>: 0</p> <p><u>Target 2027</u>: 1 incentive-based energy-efficiency strategy for private and residential sector developed</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: Yearly OLS reports</p>
	A4. Climate change/disaster risk reduction strategy is developed/implemented	<p><u>Baseline 2020</u>: draft of the Implementation Agenda for Nature and Environment Policy on Saba 2020-2030</p> <p><u>Target</u>: Start of creation of a resilient and healthy natural environment on Saba.</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: Yearly OLS reports</p>