# NS-121 - Development of a feed-in tariff NAMA for renewable energy

## Sudan

### **NAMA Seeking Support for Implementation**

A Overview					
A.1 Party	Sudan				
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action A.3 Description of mitigation action	Development of a feed-in tariff NAMA for renewable energy Development of a feed-in tariff policy NAMA for renewable energy in Sudan, including:				
	<ul> <li>Development of a set of guidelines to establish national NAMA eligibility and design criteria;</li> <li>Strengthening the Higher Council for Environment &amp; Natural Resources (HCENR) as the national coordinating institution and quality assurer for NAMAs;</li> <li>Establishment of a baseline for calculating emission reductions from grid-connected renewable energy through development of a tool for annually updating the emission factor of the national electricity system; and</li> <li>Development and implementation of an MRV framework for the NAMA.</li> </ul>				
A.4 Sector	X Energy supply Residential and Commercial buildings Agriculture Waste management	Transport and its Infrastructure Industry Forestry			
A.5 Technology	<ul> <li>Other</li> <li>X Bioenergy</li> <li>Energy Efficiency</li> <li>X Hydropower</li> <li>X Wind energy</li> <li>Carbon Capture and Storage</li> <li>Land fill gas collection</li> </ul>	Cleaner Fuels Geothermal energy Solar energy Ocean energy Low till / No till			
A.6 Type of action	Other  National/ Sectoral goal Strategy X National/Sectoral policy or program	Project: Investment in machinery Project: Investment in infrastructure			
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	Other  XCO2  N2O  PFCs	Project: Other  CH4 HFCs SF6			

	Other					
B National Implementing Entity						
B.1.0 Name Ministry of Water Resources & Electricity (MWRE)						
B.1.1 Contact Person 1	Salah El Gabo					
B.1.2 Address	Nile Street, Khartoum					
B.1.3 Phone	00249 1223484360					
B.1.4 Email	salahelgabo@yahoo.com					
B.1.5 Contact Person 2	Yasir Abdalla Said					
B.1.6 Address	Ministry of Water Resources & Electricity (MWRE)					
B.1.7 Phone	00249124940022					
B.1.8 Email	sudanrenen@gmail.com					
B.1.9 Contact Person 3						
B.1.10 Address						
B.1.11 Phone						
B.1.12 Email						
B.1.13 Comments	The NAMA is being developed as an activity within a broader					
	UNDP-GEF project, "Promoting Utility-Scale Power Generation from Wind Energy" (GEF Project Management					
	Information System - PMIS - number 4745).					
C Expected timeframe for t	he implementation of the mitigation action					
C.1 Number of years for o						
C.2 Expected start year of	1					
1 3	D Currency					
D.1 Used Currency						
	AED Commission to LIGD: 1					
	Conversion to USD: 1					
	E Cost					
E.1.1 Estimated full cost of implementation	500000					
E.1.2 Comments on full cost of implementation	The cost figure of US\$250,000 is indicative and includes					
	activities associated with the development of the feed-in tariff					
	itself (e.g. estimation of regional (intra-Sudan) electricity generation costs so as to allow geographical differentiation of					
	the FiT tariff) as well as the NAMA structure around the FiT					
	(e.g. institutional arrangements, capacity development, MRV).					
E.2.1 Estimated incremental cost of implementation	n					
E.2.2 Comments on estimated incremental cost of						
implementation						
F Support required for the	ne implementation the mitigation action					
F.1.1 Amount of Financial support	300000					
F.1.2 Type of required Financial support	XGrant					
	Loan (sovereign) Guarantee					
	Loan (Private)					
	Carbon finance					
	Other					
F.1.3 Comments on Financial support	The \$300,000 figure is indicative and includes support to the					
1.1.5 Comments on Financial support	Ministry of Water Resources & Electricity (MWRE) and the					
	Higher Council for Environment & Natural Resources					
	(HCENR) to build their internal capacities to design and					
	implement a FiT NAMA.					

F.2.1 Amount of Technological support	200000			
F.2.2 Comments on Technological support	The \$200,000 figure is indicative and includes support for:			
	<ul> <li>Designing a guarantee mechanism for IPPs, so as to reduce counterparty payment risk in the context of the FiT.</li> <li>Designing a carbon/climate finance 'window' for the FiT, so that - in the context of CDM, NMM, GCF and other potential future sources of climate mitigation finance - standard FiT payments can be augmented by additional premium payments that do not directly burden the Government of Sudan.</li> <li>Undertaking a technical review of the FiT after 2-3 years of operation to assess its impact in catalysing renewable energy investment and to propose design changes (e.g. introduction of a degression schedule) if required.</li> </ul>			
F.3.1 Amount of capacity building support				
F.3.2 Type of required capacity building support	X Individual level X Institutional level			
	Systemic level			
	Other			
F.3.3 Comments on Capacity Building support	Capacity development for staff and units within MWRE on integration of intermittent renewables into the grid; and for HCENR on the design and oversight of NAMAs.			
F.4 Financial support for implementation require				
F.5 Technological support for implementation required				
F.6 Capacity Building support for implementatio required	n _			
G Estim	ated emission reductions			
G.1 Amount				
G.2 Unit	MtCO2e			
G.3 Additional imformation (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed)				
	I Other indicators			
H.1	Other indicators of implementation			
	er relevant information			
I.1 Other relevant information including cobenefits for local sustainable development				
	, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action			
J.1 Relevant National Policies  1. Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP) 2005:  Approximately 27 million people in Syden leek access to				
	Approximately 27 million people in Sudan lack access to electricity and the country as a whole has a 36% electrification			
1	rate. Sudan has set itself the target to increase electrification to			
	75-80% by 2020. The Master Plan, prepared under the UNDP-GEF 'Barrier Removal for PV Market Penetration in Semi-Urban			
	Sudan' project, recognises that Sudan is endowed with diverse			
	energy resources, ranging from biomass to hydro, solar, wind and			
	geothermal, and calls for the use of these renewable energy sources to ensure the energy security of Sudan and to enhance			
access to electricity. In particular, REMP recommends the				
development of large-scale wind power over a near-term time				

horizon, highlighting the potential of the Red Sea coast in particular, based on the experience of wind farm installations on the Red Sea coast in neighbouring Egypt.

- 2. National Strategic Vision 2001-2025: The Government of Sudan has formulated a 25-year strategic plan for the period 2001-2025, setting overall goals for economic development. The Vision is operationalised through rolling 5-year strategic plans. The Vision and NSP recognize the supportive role of the renewable energy sector in achieving the goals for economic development, both in terms of increasing the capacity of existing technologies (hydroelectricity and thermal) and through the addition of new renewables (e.g. wind, solar, geothermal and renewable biomass). Emphasis is placed on diversification of the electricity mix to ensure energy security and to enhance electricity access.
- 3. Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC: The SNC specifically identifies wind energy as being a high-potential climate change mitigation technology.
- 4. National CDM Strategy 2011: The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) has endorsed a national strategy to promote low-carbon projects through the CDM. This strategy states that wind energy is the most promising renewable energy option (over CSP and geothermal) in the short-term (i.e. within the next 5 years), a finding that is aligned with Sudan's current strategy to develop wind farms in Nyala (West Sudan), Dongola (North Sudan) and the Red Sea region.
- 6. Sudan's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007) observes that disruptions to hydroelectric power generation in terms of both the absolute quantity and reliability of electricity generation will take place due to reduced precipitation arising from climate change, as well as increased variability in precipitation. The diversification of the electricity mix using utility-scale wind energy is seen as a viable means of enhancing the energy security of Sudan. Further, diversifying the renewable electricity base of Sudan with wind energy will provide the added global environmental benefit of avoiding future adaptation costs in the power sector. High levels of sedimentation in Sudan's large dams due to upstream land degradation are a severe threat to hydro-electric power generation.

#### J.2 Link to other NAMAs

K Attachments					
K	Attachments	Title Description			
K.1	Attachment description				
K.2	File	Browse			

#### L Support received

#### L.1 Outside the Registry

The NAMA is being developed as an activity within a broader UNDP-GEF project, "Promoting Utility-Scale Power Generation from Wind Energy" (GEF Project Management Information System - PMIS - number 4745).

L.2 Within the Registry	Support provide	Support provided SupportType Amount Comment Date			
	Global			7/13/	
	Environment Facility (GEF)	3,500,000	2015		
			1:57:42		
	Trust Fund			PM	