

NS-199 - Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy in The Gambia

Gambia

NAMA Seeking Support for Preparation

A Overview

A.1 Party

Gambia

A.2 Title of Mitigation Action

Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy in The Gambia

A.3 Description of mitigation action

With a national electrification rate of an estimated 40 per cent and with certain areas having an electrification rate as low as 6 per cent, the time is ripe in The Gambia for the Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy (RE) Nationally Appropriation Mitigation Action (NAMA). A number of building blocks have already been put in place in the country. The 2013 Renewable Energy Act provides the framework for both on and off-grid renewable energy tariffs and net metering, as well as establishing a national RE Fund. There has been development of pilot renewable energy projects as well as diesel powered multi-function platforms, which provide energy access for economic activities in rural areas.

The NAMA has five key objectives which are:

- (i) Increase the level of renewable energy for electricity and contribute to the national long-term target of increasing the share of renewable energy within the power generation sector.
- (ii) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the power generation sector.
- (iii) Increase the rural population's access to sustainable electricity.
- (iv) Encourage an increase in rural income generation, and improve rural livelihoods.

These objectives will be accomplished through a number of activities, divided into Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1 activities will include the establishment of two types of ventures which will connect unelectrified rural communities: RE Community Energy Centres (RE-CEC) and RE Micro-Grids (RE-MGs). Phase 2 ventures will comprise RE systems which will displace thermal generation at existing regional grids (referred to as RE Displacement Systems – RE-DIS) and RE independent power producers (RE-IPPs).

Both RE-CECs and RE-MGs will have as a core design component a rural productivity zone (RPZ), where community members will be provided energy access which can be used to start up small businesses; the RPZ will also provide energy to a limited number of public buildings. The key difference between the RE-CEC and RE-MG ventures is the manner of distribution

of electricity to households: RE-CECs provide electricity through rechargeable batteries, while RE-MGs provide individual household connections. Approximately 50 households will receive electricity access from each of the eight proposed RE-CEC ventures and the eight RE-MG ventures.

The business model applied for both venture types will be a public-private partnership (PPP), in which a public entity owns the RE system but a private sector company manages and maintains the system. In addition to the implementation of the ventures, ongoing capacity-building at all levels will occur.

Regulations and policies will be updated, training sessions will be held and awareness will be raised.

Phase 2 will shift activities to a larger scale private sector model. Ventures will include six RE-DIS, of various capacities, and a seven megawatt RE-IPP.

The activities of the NAMA will be paid for via both international and national finance. At the national level, finance will come from the national budget, cost reduction measures and consumer payment schemes. Finance will be provided through mechanisms such as direct investment grants, the RE Fund and a loan facility.

The NAMA will be governed by a multi-stakeholder approval committee and coordinated by the Coordinating Authority. Technical advice will be provided by an expert group and a trustee will manage the financial flows.

The baseline scenario for this NAMA consists of two components, a GHG baseline and a sustainable development (SD) baseline. Setting the baseline scenario in this way allows all effects to be properly assessed and quantified through the monitoring activities described in the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. In the MRV, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) "Small-scale Methodology: AMS-I.L Electrification of rural communities using renewable energy, Version 03.0" will be used to monitor GHG emission reductions.

A.4 Sector

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy supply	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and its Infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> Residential and Commercial buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry
<input type="checkbox"/> Waste management	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="text"/>	

A.5 Technology

<input type="checkbox"/> Bioenergy	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleaner fuels
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/> Geothermal Energy
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydropower	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solar Energy
<input type="checkbox"/> Wind Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Ocean Energy
<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon Capture and Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Low till / No till
<input type="checkbox"/> Land fill gas collection	

A.6 Type of action	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="text"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National/ Sectoral goal <input type="checkbox"/> Project: Investment in machinery <input type="checkbox"/> Strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Project: Investment in infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> National/Sectoral policy or program <input type="checkbox"/> Project : other
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="text"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO2 <input type="checkbox"/> CH4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N2O <input type="checkbox"/> HFCs <input type="checkbox"/> PFCs <input type="checkbox"/> SF6
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="text"/>

B National Implementing Entity

B.1.0 Name	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Water, Forestry and Wildlife
B.1.1 Contact Person 1	Bubacar Zaidi Jallow
B.1.2 Address	1st Floor Giepa House, Kairaba Avenue, KMC
B.1.3 Phone	220-3653113
B.1.4 Email	buazj@gmail.com
B.1.5 Contact Person 2	Ousman Sowe
B.1.6 Address	
B.1.7 Phone	220 - 9966345
B.1.8 Email	sowe312@gmail.com
B.1.9 Contact Person 3	
B.1.10 Address	
B.1.11 Phone	
B.1.12 Email	
B.1.13 Comments	

C Expected timeframe for the preparation of the mitigation action

C.1	Number of months for completion
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D Currency

D.1 Used Currency	<input type="text" value="AED"/> Conversion to USD: 1
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E Cost

E.1.1	Estimated full cost of preparation	60000
E.1.2	Comments on full cost of preparation	

F Support required to prepare the mitigation action

F.1.1 Amount of Financial support	60000
F.1.2 Type of required Financial support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantee <input type="checkbox"/> Loan (sovereign) <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <input type="checkbox"/> Loan (Private) <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon finance <input type="checkbox"/> Concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="text"/>
F.1.3 Comments on Financial support	Financial Support is required to complete the NAMA Design Document.

F.2.1 Amount of Technical support

F.2.2 Comments on Technical support The amount on the technical support is included in the estimated full cost of the preparation.

F.3.1 Amount of capacity building support

F.3.2 Type of required capacity building support

Individual level
 Institutional level
 Systemic level

Other private sector PPP

F.3.3 Comments on Capacity Building support

Capacity building support is partly included in the costs for preparation of the NAMA Design Document (stakeholder consultation meetings) but in depth capacity building will be required for the implementation of the NAMA. Capacity Building Support will be necessary for full engagement of key national stakeholders during the NAMA preparation and will entail stakeholder consultation meetings to ensure the establishment of a strong institutional dialogue. Capacity Building will further be a key component in the implementation of the NAMA. Special emphasis will be given to identification and supporting in the development of income-generating activities in the RPZs, as this is the key to positive rural development. Another important component will be technical support during the identification and implementation of the interventions, as the aim is to implement technically sound projects.

F.4 Financial support required

F.5 Technological support required

F.6 Capacity support required

G Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action

G.1 Relevant National Policies

(i) The Renewable Energy Act, 2013,
 (ii) The National Energy Policy,
 (iii) Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) for The Gambia, 2015,
 (iv) Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE), 2012-2015,
 (v) The Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency Act, 2010,
 (vi) Vision 2020, 1996

G.2 Link to other NAMAs

H Attachments

H	Attachments	Title Description
H.1	Attachment description	
H.2	File	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/>

I Support received

I.1 Outside the Registry	Support provided	SupportType	Amount	Comment	Date
I.2 Within the Registry	UNDP MDG Carbon	Financial	60,000		7/28/2015 4:24:30 PM