



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE,
WATER RESOURCES & PARKS AND WILDLIFE

CLIMATE AND ENERGY IN CENTRAL AFRICA

22ND TO 24TH July 2014

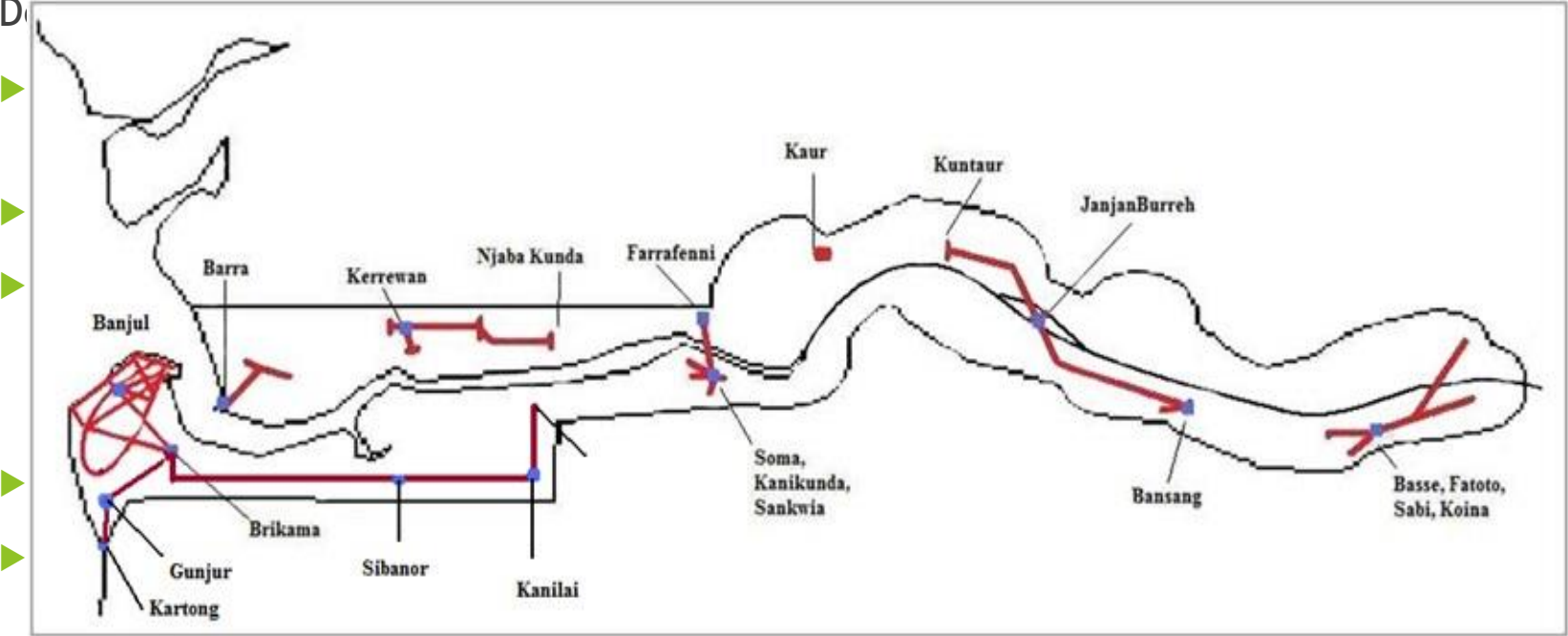
Yaounde, Cameroon

Presentation Outline

- ▶ Background on Gambia
 - I. Power Generation and Distribution in the Gambia
 - II. Urban Setting
 - III. Rural Electrification situation
- ▶ Renewable Energy NAMA
- ▶ Development of Standardized Baseline for Rural Electrification



Background Gambia



Napa,
(SOE, 2010).

(National

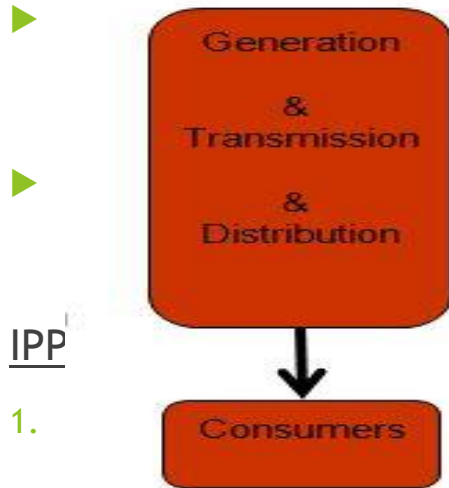
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- Power Plants
- 33kV Transmission network



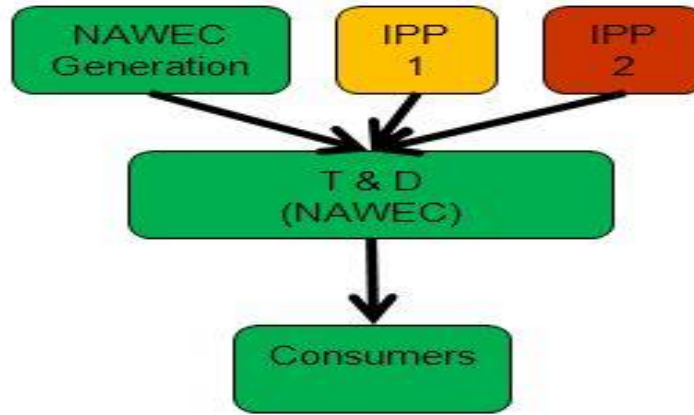
Urban Setting

► Pre-2005



1. IPP

2006 – 2012



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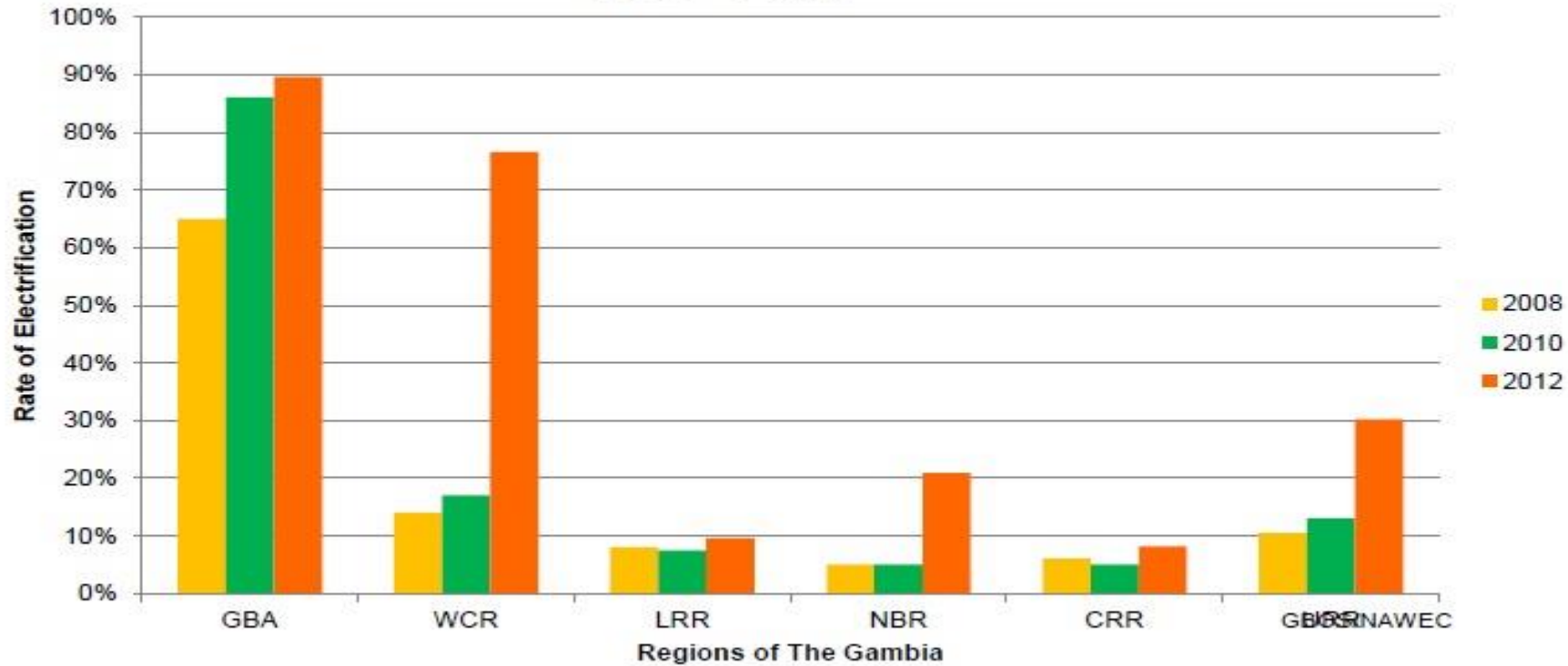
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collaboration between the private developers and UNIDU.

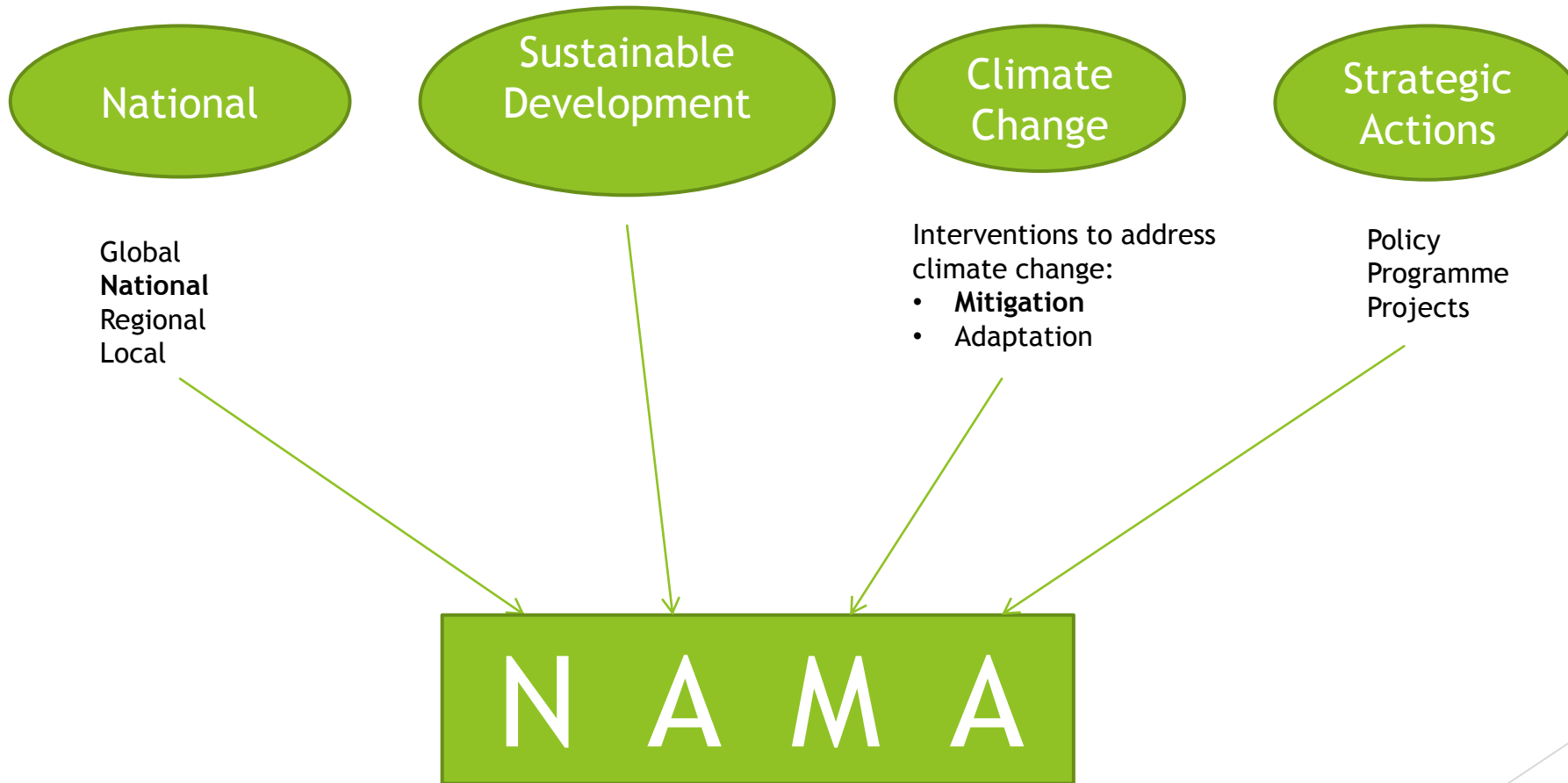


RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SITUATION

Electrification Rate by Region
2008 - 2012



Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action - a Definition



A Renewable Energy NAMA will enable:

- Planning and implementation of Renewable sources of power;
- Achieve sustainable growth in communities in form of income generation, providing livelihood, improving the living conditions;
- Help the country in achieving the energy targets along with sustainable growth;
- Build on existing policies and regulations.



National Climate Policies facilitating NAMA development:

- Efforts of Government are driven by the long-term strategy, **Vision 2020** (in place since 1996): *'To map out clearly a strategy for socio-economic landscape that aims at raising the standard of living of The Gambian population by transforming The Gambia into dynamic middle-income country.'*
- **Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015**, had clear intentions on combating the climate change in combination with growth and development of country;
- **Renewable Energy Act 2013**: The Renewable Energy Act was prepared by Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to streamline process of application and permission for renewable energy projects, assure quality of technical systems and capacity of the technical teams;
- Foresees establishment of **Renewable Energy Fund** with the main purpose of promoting new renewable energy projects; Fund can play crucial role in being the nodal entity for NAMA implementation and coordination;
- **The Electricity Act 2004** was enacted to further promote the participation of the private sector in the electricity market and to regulate the sector to ensure consumers receive better services as well as ensure that operators operate with optimal efficiency.
- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) have developed **Feed in Tariff Model** with specifications on certification of RE Plants and range of accepted generation capacity



Development of a Standardized Baseline (SB) for Rural Electrification in The Gambia

- Developed by UNDP MDG Carbon and Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. using existing methodological approaches.
- The SB aimed to address various aspects of the existing grid and off-grid generation practice:
 - One central grid and several regional mini-grids
 - Limited experience with off-grid generation
- The SB allows to cover various cases of rural electrification, including supply of electricity to users and sale of the remaining electricity to the grid and pure off-grid electrification.
- The SB is expected to be applied to several methodologies and tools
- The SB can be readily applied to a NAMA MRV as it provides a set of default emission factors for various rural electrification cases.



Standardized Baselines (SB) and NAMA performances

- The Emission Reduction performance of NAMA interventions are quantified in tCO₂e mitigated.
- The GHG reductions resulting from the NAMA interventions may be monitored in two possible ways: (a) Difference of tCO₂ emissions in year 'y' (future) and base year calculated based on fuel consumption and generation. (b) Estimation of Emission reductions using standardized baseline and project implementations from NAMA interventions.
- The SB represents sector specific scenario in terms of baseline parameter(s).
- The SB enables direct estimation of emission reductions impacted by the NAMA interventions.
- The SB can be considered as one of the key components to estimate the tracking of emission reductions achieved by NAMA interventions.



Sustainable Development (SD) Co-Benefits:

In addition to GHG ERs, also SDs will be quantified and monitored in line with the countries post-2015 SDGs:

- Improvement of Livelihoods;
- Empowerment of farmers;
- Food Security;
- Money savings from usage of kerosene and candles;
- Technical expertise to operate and sustain solar powered systems;
- Cross cutting benefit through reduced soil erosion (due to additional crop cycle).

