Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as catalyst for inclusive, sustainable rural development in The Gambia and Namibia.

NAMA HIGHLIGHT SESSION

NAMA FAIR – 2ND DECEMBER 2015





Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy

THE GAMBIA

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Our NAMA will achieve...

Increased level of Renewable Energy for electricity Energy Policy 2014 Targets 30% RE in energy mix by 2018

Reduce Greenhouse Emissions in the power generation sector

• INDC emissions reduction targets of 6 – 18% in Energy Sector

Increase rural populations access to sustainable electricity

 Current rural electrification rates are very low, ranging from 5 – 30%

Encourage an increase in rural community income generation and improve rural livelihoods

Link between energy access and economic activities

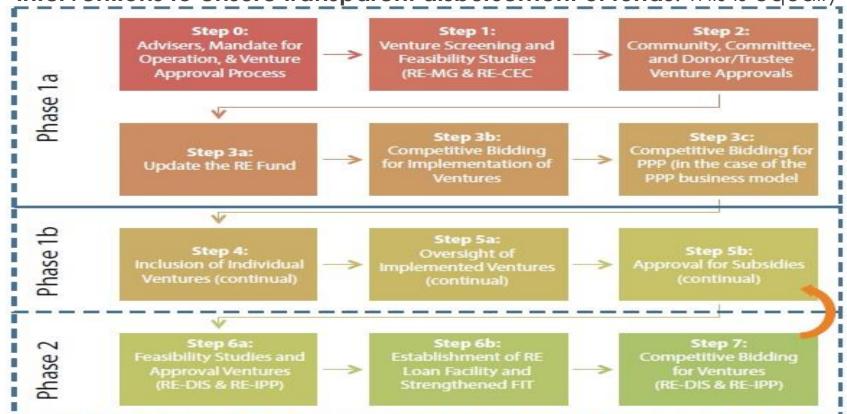
Increase the level of private sector participation within the power sector

 Currently only 2 IPPs in operation in the Gambia

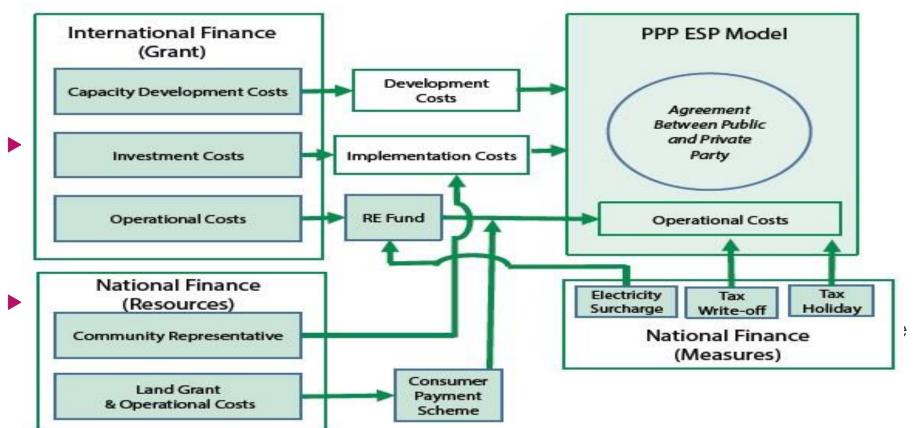
- ▶ 1. The NAMA will spur the development of an environment which facilitates transformative change through an enticing regulatory and policy environment which incentivizes the private sector.
- ► The RPZ builds on the concept of a multifunctional platform (MFP) introduced in The Gambia in 2013, with the support of UNDP. The MFP helps to create income-generating opportunities through the provision of affordable energy services.
- ▶ Five MFPs were installed in 2013 in rural areas of The Gambia. Fifty one community members (10 men and 41 women) were trained in MFP electrical wiring, maintenance and operations (UNDP Gambia, 2014).
- ▶ Therefore based on the MFP experience, Initial interventions will catalyze private sector development and the creation of local jobs.
- ► The business models associated with the NAMA interventions will be easily replicable in other communities across the country.

- ▶ 2. The NAMA is fully embedded in national development strategies and targets: The transformative change must occur in a fashion which is aligned with national development goals.
- ▶ The overarching objectives and targets of the Gambia are defined in the guiding framework Vision 2020 which includes a prime objective for the energy sector to "overcome the existing bottlenecks and to ensure a reliable and adequate supply of energy, both conventional and renewable, at affordable prices".
- ► The Gambia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (GIEPA) Act provides a number of incentives for investment in priority sectors (Such As RE, power generation and distribution).
- ► The Renewable Energy Act (2013) was a major step forward for The Gambia, in terms of promotion of renewable energy in the country and defines issues such as RE Targets, FITs for off grid electricity, and has also established the RE Fund.

3. The NAMA has a robust approval structure for participating interventions to ensure transparent disbursement of funds: This is equally



▶ 4. The NAMA's financial management is a cornerstone of a NAMA. The



Data to be Measured	Parameter to be measured
Emissions reduction	 Emissions reductions in year y (tCO2) Baseline emissions in year y (tCO2) Project emissions in year y (tCO2)
Sustainable Development	 Number of operating SMMEs using energy from the venture Number of new jobs created through energy access Number of hours of equipment use in RPZ Number of households connected to the minigrid which are consuming energy Number of public buildings (e.g. schools, clinics) connected to the minigrid Number of hectares irrigated using water pumped by the ventures
Financial Support	 International financial support spent per activity National financial support (i.e. subsidies) spent per activity

What would we do differently if we were to start the NAMA again?

- Higher level of private sector involvement during consultation stage
- Adequate sensitization of Stakeholders to ensure greater understanding of NAMA concept to ensure needed buy in
- NAMA not specifically mentioned under INDC but generally considered under Mitigation option 1'Increasing Renewable Energy sources in Energy mix)

Country ambitions beyond this NAMA

Climate Change Policy (2016)

- ► Gambia is currently working on its Climate Change Policy with support from the EU. Should be completed by January 2016.
- ► The Strategic focus areas for policy (nexus priorities) will include an integrated discussion of mitigation priorities within each of these thematic areas. One of the thematic areas is Low emissions and Carbon resilient economy with Energy being one of the key focus areas.

Policy will also consider:

- ▶ **Human resources** for low emissions climate-resilient development
- Financing low emissions, climate resilient development (National and subnational budgetary provisions steps to better integrate CC e.g. proposed budget code; National CC Fund; Policy directions for international cooperation and financing options opportunities via low carbon development paths (NAMAs, INDCs, REDD+)

Country ambitions beyond this NAMA

INDC (2015)

- ► The Rural Electrification NAMA has been considered as a priority in the Gambia's INDC mitigation options:
- Mitigation option Increasing Renewable Energy Sources in Energy mix
- Furthermore, there are also two other Energy related NAMA's considered in the INDC (Distribution of improved cook stoves, Rehabilitate Transmission and distribution network for Power Generation and supply)

Where can you find more about our NAMA?

Links to website, reports, articles, etc.

- http://mitigationpartnership.net/rural-electrification-renewable-energygambia
- http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment -energy/mdg-carbon/NAMAs/rural-electrification-with-renewableenergy-in-the-gambia.html
- http://namanews.org/news/2015/07/07/a-switched-on-nama-in-the-gambia-rural-electrification-with-renewable-energy/

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