



# **CLIMATE FINANCE READINESS IN THE GAMBIA: Using I&FF results to strengthen national processes & policies**

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# **Durban decision on Green Climate Fund**

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Governing instrument for GCF approved at COP17 contains **strong emphasis on importance of “readiness and preparatory activities”**.

Paragraph 40 states:

*“The Fund will provide **resources for readiness and preparatory activities and technical assistance, such as the preparation or strengthening of low-emission development strategies or plans, NAMAs, NAPs, NAPAs, and for in-country institutional strengthening, including the strengthening of capacities for country coordination and to meet fiduciary principles and standards and environmental and social safeguards, in order to enable countries to directly access the Fund**”.*



# Challenges for climate finance readiness (1)

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## National capacities:

- The Gambia is an LDC, with a poverty rate of 48.4% falling from 58% in 2003 (2010)
- Preparation of a low-emission, climate-resilient strategy (i.e, inter-sectoral, long-term planning) is just beginning
- GCF preparedness will require capacity building of different institutions that will be involved in climate finance
- It is essential for the success of the process to strengthen capacities to access and deliver different forms of finance



## **Challenges for climate finance readiness (2)**

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### **Need to catalyse private finance:**

- Critical to create a strong link between the private sector and low-emission, climate-resilient development strategy
  - Important to present robust examples of sectoral programs/ NAMAs/NAPs that show effectiveness and benefits of investments
- **I&FF assessment has provided key inputs for this process**



## National context

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- The economy is primarily **agrarian**: agriculture employs ~70% of labour force and accounts for ~22% of GDP (2007)
- Current patterns of **energy production and use** are inefficient and often not sustainable
- 85% of population derives energy supply from **forests**
- **Water** resources are under constant pressure from climate change, intensified by a drop in annual rainfall of around 30% between 1950 and 2000



# Project overview in Gambia

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## Key sectors selected:

- Energy (Mitigation), Forestry (Mitigation), Agriculture (Adaptation), Water (Adaptation)

## 29-30 January 2009:

- Initial Inter-Ministerial Dialogue, Banjul (50 participants)

## 11-13 November 2009:

- I&FF training for 42 national experts by UNDP and Pan-African Start Secretariat (regional centre of excellence)

## 12-13 October 2011:

- Final Inter-Ministerial Dialogue, Banjul (70 participants)



## Institutions involved

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- **Ministries:** Energy, Finance & Economic Affairs, Forestry & Environment, Agriculture, Fisheries & Water
- National Environment Agency, National Planning Commission, Parks & Wildlife Management
- The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS)
- **NGOs:** Stay Green Foundation, Concern Universal
- **Research institutes/centres:** Gambia Renewable Energy Centre, National Agriculture Research Institute
- **Utilities:** National Water & Electricity Company, Public Utility Regulatory Authority
- UNICEF, UNDP



## I&FF assessment results

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According to national assessment of investment & financial flows (I&FF) completed October 2011, more than **US\$ 1.71 billion** is needed through to 2030 for The Gambia to implement actions to:

- Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from the energy sector and forest degradation, and
- Adapt to impacts of climate change in agriculture and water sectors

**Almost 50%** of funds needed to ensure availability of drinking water and secure agriculture sector against the impacts of climate change

**US\$ 423 million (25%)** needed to replace biomass use with more sustainable energy sources and improve energy efficiency





# I&FF assessment policy implications

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## **Energy :**

- Elaborate policies & legal framework to promote LPG & introduce a 'clean fuels levy' on traditional biomass to make LPG competitive.

## **Forestry:**

- Create an enabling environment to restore wastelands, secure land tenure rights to decrease logging

## **Agriculture:**

- Further raise awareness of policy makers of co-benefits arising from climate change adaptation, e.g. regarding public health through improved cooking stoves

## **Water:**

- Different aspects of water sector handled by different ministries, improved coordination through I&FF assessment
- Encouraging fiscal discipline. Implementing the analyzed measures holds the promise of significant investment savings in the sector.



# Impacts from the I&FF assessment process

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I&FF results provided inputs to:

- **Second National Communication** (validation 28<sup>th</sup> May 2012)
- **Low-Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategy** (preparation beginning)
- **National Climate Change Policy** ( preparation beginnig)
- Government has incorporated key recommendations from assessments into Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) which is the Gambia's development strategy and investment programme for 2012 to 2015

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- The PAGE also recommends the development the Gambia Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) and for the mainstream climate change in national development frameworks (plans, programmes and policies).
  - The I&FF assessment process has helped the government **better understand the capacities needed** for climate finance readiness

# PAGE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

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- Accelerating and sustaining economic growth by consolidating the macroeconomic framework, strengthening the main sources of economic growth, and increasing investment opportunities
- Improving and modernising infrastructure through heavy public and private sector investments in the following three sectors

# PAGE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS CTN

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- **Transport** through effective, efficient and affordable transportation infrastructure that benefits people both directly and indirectly
- **Energy** through an adequate, affordable and reliable supply of energy that is crucial for socioeconomic development
- **Information and communications technology** which the Government of The Gambia considers pivotal for economic growth and employment

# PAGE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS CTN

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- Reinforcing social cohesion through creation of better employment opportunities, closing the gap between education and the job market, enhancing social protection, improving food security, facilitating gender equality and **integrating environment and climate change into national development, paying particularly attention to the green economy initiative and green investment opportunities to foster green growth and green jobs.**

## Example from Energy Sector

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- **Renewable energy:** To increase the percentage share of renewable in electricity generation, the government intends to put in place a Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Act; development of the human capital; raise awareness about renewable energy technologies and their potentials, provision of more incentives such as tax holidays.
  - 1. Reduce incandescent bulbs in households from 46% in 2011 to 0% in 2015
  - 2. Reduce inefficient streetlights from 100% in 2011 to 20% in 2015
  - 3. Increase solar energy installation from 1.7MW in 2011 to 5.7MW in 2015
  - 4. Increase wind energy installation from 0.15MW in 2011 to 4.15MW in 2015



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