



Status and Implementation of SCF in Sénégal

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- **Key considerations**
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Context in Sénégal (I)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- signature: June 1992
- ratification: May 1994

Kyoto Protocol

- signature: July 2001
- ratification: July 2001
- Doha Amendment, signed in 2012, but not yet ratified, in the process

Paris Agreement

Signature: April 2016

Ratified on September 2016

Entry into force on 04 November 2016

Context in Sénégal (2)

- UNFCCC Focal Point, Designated National Authority (DNA) for the CDM and GCF Focal Point: Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments
- Creation of the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) by presidential decree, made up of 06 thematic groups including mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, technology transfer etc.
- IPCC Focal Point: National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM)
- Designated National Entity for Technology Transfer: Center for Studies and Research on Renewable Energies (CERER)

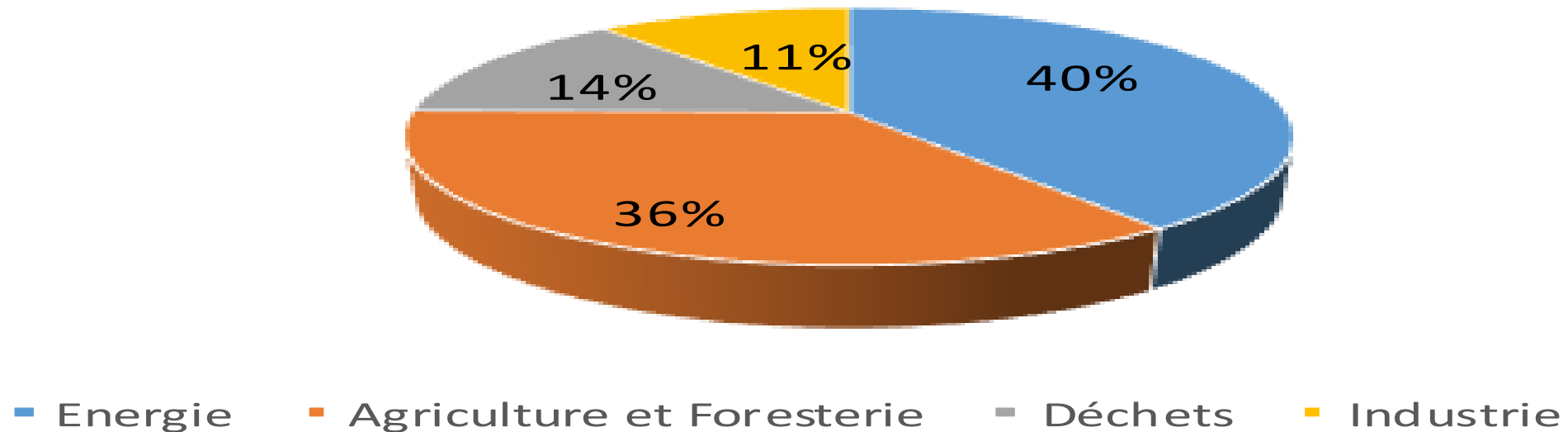
Context in Sénégal (3)

Since the signature of the Convention, Senegal has prepared the following documents:

- **Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015:** Senegal's commitment document in relation to the Paris Agreement which is currently being revised to become the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC);
- **National Communications (1997, 2010, 2015);**
- **National Action Plan for Adaptation (2006);**
- **Document on Technology Needs Assessment 2012;**
- **National Adaptation Plan under development;**

Context in Sénégal (4)

GHG Emission per sector in Senegal 2010



National GHG emissions are per sector : 40% for energy, 36% for agriculture, 14% for waste and 11% for industrial processes. The total of these emissions is 13311 Gg C02; (Source INDC)

II. Carbone Finance in Sénégal

Portfolio of projects registered under the CDM quite considerable (about ten), particularly in the fields of renewable energies and energy efficiency characterized by:

- 04 PoAs (02 on FA and 02 with ASER);
- 07 CDM projects (CSS, SOCOCIM, Felou, Océanium, 3 solar projects
- 10 of 11 projects concern the energy sector with the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency

II. Carbone Finance in Sénégal

- 02 Standardized Baseline on Improved Stoves (Wood and Charcoal) and Effective Charcoal Production have been approved by the UNFCCC;
- 03 NAMAs studies in the areas of domestic biogas, off-grid PV and energy-saving lamps;
- Framework for the development of a low-carbon strategy established with, in particular, a strong vision and strategic orientations based in part on the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency actions;
- Launch in July 2018 of a study on carbon pricing instruments
- Implementation of the ICAT MRV Initiative and Focus on the Energy and Transport Sectors

III. SCF Pilot Program in Senegal from Governance perspective (I)

a. General aspects

- The World Bank, through its Ci Dev Initiative, supports the implementation of the SCF pilot program;
- A Consultants Consortium: Carbon Limits- Climate Focus - Africa Energy Environment are providing technical support for the SCF pilot program;
- Program Proponent is Senegalese Rural Electrification Agency;
- The implementation of the SCF pilot is based on lessons learned from the development of ASER's PoA / CDM on rural electrification, which is being implemented;
- The pilot is a learning by doing process. No credit issued during the pilot phase;
- Duration of the pilot phase is 18 months (July 2017-December 2019)

III. SCF Pilot Program in Senegal from Governance perspective (2)

b. Governance Structure

In order to ensure good management of the program in Senegal, the following structure is proposed:

- SCF Governing Body Co chaired by the Directorate of Electricity (Ministry of Energy) and the Directorate of the Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC)
- Technical Committee chaired by the Coordinator of the Mitigation Thematic Group / COMNACC
- SCF Administrator chaired by the Climate Change Division of the DEEC

III. SCF Pilot Program in Senegal from Governance perspective (3)

- Role of SCF Governing Body

- Approve the recommendations made by the technical committee;
- Certify emission reductions and links with NDC;
- Make decisions on future developments of the SCF program in Senegal;
- Approve technical standards and guidelines;
- Coordinate the interventions of the international Technical and Financial Partners and interaction with the international funding organizations

III. SCF Pilot Program in Senegal from Governance perspective (4)

- *Role of Technical Committee*

- Make recommendations on the approval of SCF program documents;
- Formulate recommendations on the guidelines and methodologies used;
- Provide technical follow-up of the program

- *Role of the SCF administrator*

- Do the Listing of projects and programs
- Keep a registry of projects and programs listed and emission reductions achieved;
- Manage the list of eligible auditors according to the guidelines of the program;
- Write half-yearly and annual reports;
- Convene the meetings of the Governance Body and the Technical Committee.

III. SCF Pilot Program in Senegal from Governance perspective (5)

d. SCF Main stakeholders

Etapes Clés	Acteurs Concernés
Program Préparation	Program Proponent
Completeness check list	SCF Administrator
Monitoring	Program Proponent
Vérification	Accredited auditors
Certification	SCF Governing Board

Tools have been elaborated for : listing template, completeness check template, monitoring template, verification template, methodology

III. SCF Pilot Program in Senegal from Governance perspective (6)

d. Comparison between SCF & CDM

Etapes Clés avec le MDP	Correspondances avec le SCF
Program Préparation	Checklist approach
Validation by DOE	Validation is coupled with verification
Registration by CDM exécutive Board	Verification of completeness of information by the SCF Administrator Official notification to the program proponent
Monitoring by Program Proponent	Also in charge by the program proponent
Vérification by DOE	Also in charge by DOE, but trained local auditors can do the job for next SCF pilot
Délivrance and Certification of URCE by CDM Exécutive Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SCF Administrator verifies audit report• Emissions reductions certified by the SCF Governance Body after approval of the Technical Committee

IV. Activities implemented

- Launching of the pilot in July 2017 (Workshop) ;
- Establishment of Governing Structure (GB, TC, Admin) ;
- Also, an “arrêté” of the Minister of the Environment, setting up officially the TC, GB, Admin, is being signed;
- Completeness check done, an official notification has been issued by the Administrator to the program proponent (ASER);
- Monitoring and verification are underway;
- Hosting and Administering SCF Pilot Documents on the COMNACC Website;
- 3 Technical Committee Meetings hosted, 2 capacity building workshops for TC and Stakeholder members done, and one revision of methodologies done by the TC

V. Lessons learned

- Access to finance, particularly for energy access programs;
- Actors of the Ministry of Energy have made good appreciation of the new concept;
- Better involvement of the Administrator compared to CDM (eg check list, choice of verifiers, verification report);
- SCF is flexible, easy to use and less complicated than CDM;
- Important to have a pool of experts who can provide technical advice during the program implementation;
- Important also to progress in the process of sensibilization of all actors concerned by SCF;
- The verification procedure and the criteria for approving auditors (deadlines and other.) remains a challenge to be defined;

V. Key Considérations

- ❑ Need for ownership of key stakeholders through greater vulgarization of the concept and better dynamism/functioning of key stakeholders (Administrator, Governing Body, Technical Body);
- ❑ Implementation of appropriate SCF communication tools;
- ❑ Establishment of frameworks for accreditation of local DOEs for future SCF pilots;
- ❑ Collection and availability of data;
- ❑ Reflections on futures SCF pilot;
- ❑ Initiation of reflections on the financial viability of future SCF pilots (with the absence of external donor support);

VI. Opened Questions???

The implementation of the SCF pilot project is under way, but there are still issues that deserve special attention, including:

- Contribution of the SCF pilot to negotiations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- Contribution of the SCF pilot in setting up a measurement, reporting and verification framework at the national level for the implementation of the CDN