

NDCs implementation in Cameroon

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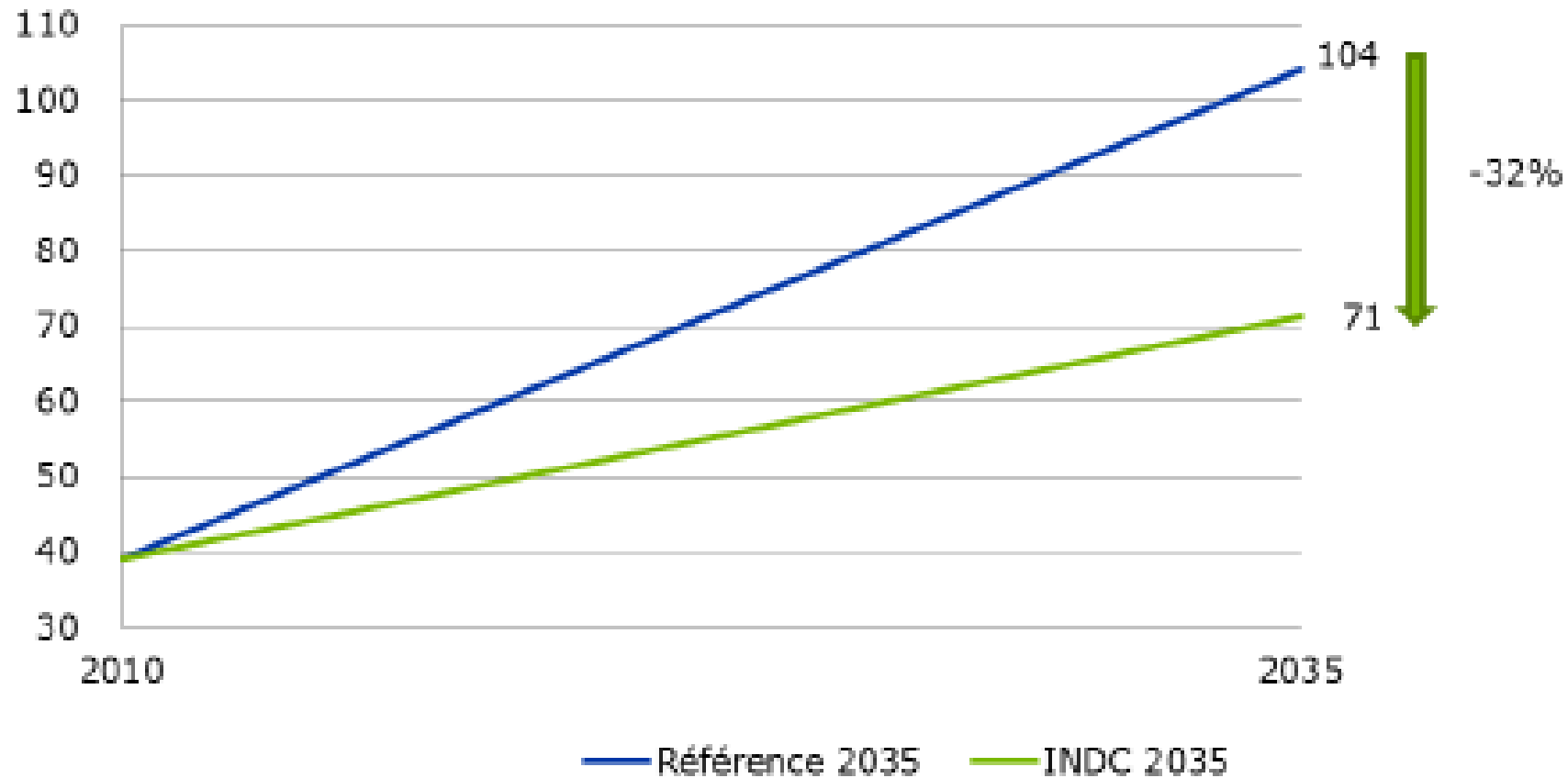
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The Cameroon INDC is anchored in the vision that the country has drawn for its future by 2035: to become an emerging country.

- Reduction of GHG emissions by 32% compared to a baseline scenario (2010) for the target year (2035), and conditional on support from the international community in the form of financing, capacity building actions and transfer of technologies.
- Scenario INDC: (i) greening (intensification, sedentarisation) of agricultural policy; (ii) sustainable forest management; (iii) increased clean energy supply and improved energy efficiency; (iv) 25% renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2035.

Evolution of Cameroon's GHG emissions according to the different scenarios (MtCO₂e)



Development of energy production from renewable sources

- Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the potential of renewable energies (Invest '€ lec partial study identified 262 small hydro sites and 25 biomass energy sites for a cumulative total of 284 MW of capacity 35 pilot projects with increase in electricity mix by 25% Renewable Energy: 11% micro-hydro 7% biomass, 6% solar PV, 1% wind energy). ,
- Adopt a renewable energy development plan that will increase the share of renewable energies by 20% by 2035.
- Put in place an incentive framework for the development of renewable energies. RE (tender, feed-in tariffs, etc.) and remove the barriers to investment (strengthening of the institutional framework, etc.), A draft law is already under consideration.

- Accelerate the implementation of the Director Plan of rural electrification developed by the AER, to create other financial facilities for rural lighting such as the Rural Electrification Fund (FER), to promote the development of "mini-smart-grids" in rural areas;
- Create an Agency for the promotion of renewable energies; - Improve collaboration between existing bodies (FEICOM, PNDP, and AER) for the development of community projects in renewable energy.

110 MW Solar generation in 2020

- The "Photovoltaic Power Plant Project - Cameroon 2020" provides for the installation of 500 MW for a 750 GWh output (about 1500 MWh / year per MW installed). The first phase of this project includes several solar power plants spread over the 3 Grids (South, North and East Grids).

Sites	Grid	Power	Started year
Sites	Réseau	Capacités (en MW)	Début des Travaux
Maroua 1	RIN	60	2015
Maroua 2	RIN	30	
Sangmelima	RIS	5	
Meyomessala	RIS	2	
Mengon	RIS	1	
Nkilzok	RIS	2	
Yingui	RIS	1	
Bengbis	RIS	2	
Mbalel,Oum par Ngoumou	RIE	1	
Kye Ossi	RIS	6	
Total		110	

Source : FIDES Gestion

New and upcoming hydro capacities

- Additionally to solar, new hydro capacities enter into production since 2017:
 - Lom Pangar Dam which brings 160 MW additional capacity in the grid
 - Memve'ele Dam 210 MW which is not yet connected to the grid
 - Mekin Dam 15 MW which is not yet connected to the grid
- Upcoming hydro capacities are:
 - Nachtigal Dam 300 MW to enter into production from 2022 hopefully
 - Grand Eweng Dam 1600 MW to enter start generating in 2030 hopefully
 - Grand Ngodi Dam 724 MW
 - Song Mbengue Dam 725 MW

Those projects need high amount of investment so that their realization is subject to high uncertainty.

Where we are regarding financenment of projects

- Difficulties to work in transparent manner with private partners who are interested to invest in electricity sector in Cameroon. Most of the time, they hide their financial model and also their costs related to technical assistance during the preparation of the project is too expensive. They should be a standards on the maximum level of return rate of investment regarding the type of funding entities.
- It seems they come to Africa to look for a 50% return rate projects. Corporate responsibility of investor has to be enforced to solve this kind of issues which are the main reason of the delay of projects.
- African Countries have to make effort to carry out studies in order to get the real cost of their projects before going to negociation with any partner.

On the regulatory aspect

- The regulator in several African countries are not sufficiently free. For example in Cameroon, the financial contributions that operators must pay in the form of taxes for the operation of the regulatory structure go directly into the account of the regulator without intermediary.
- This direct transfer of funds from operators to the regulator does not facilitate a healthy relationship that often prevents the regulator from being free.
- The solution to this situation is to modify the texts so that it is the public treasury that collects the funds of the operators and reverse them to the regulator so that there is no incestuous link between regulator and operators.

On the energy efficiency...

- The energy efficiency is not sufficiently addressed in Cameroon. There is no policy and no advocacy.
- The awareness on this issue should be reinforced because of the fact that some African countries suffer electricity deficit due to misuse of electricity and the loss of energy.
- The promotion of the use of low energy consumption appliances is not intense. Populations are not aware of the improvement of technology that consume low energy such as light bulbs.

Next step...

Produce a document on the status of NDCs in each country in order to rank according to their performance and efficiency in fulfilling their commitment.

This kind of document will set down kind of competition between countries and therefore others will make effort to catch up their delay.