Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)

Presentation by:

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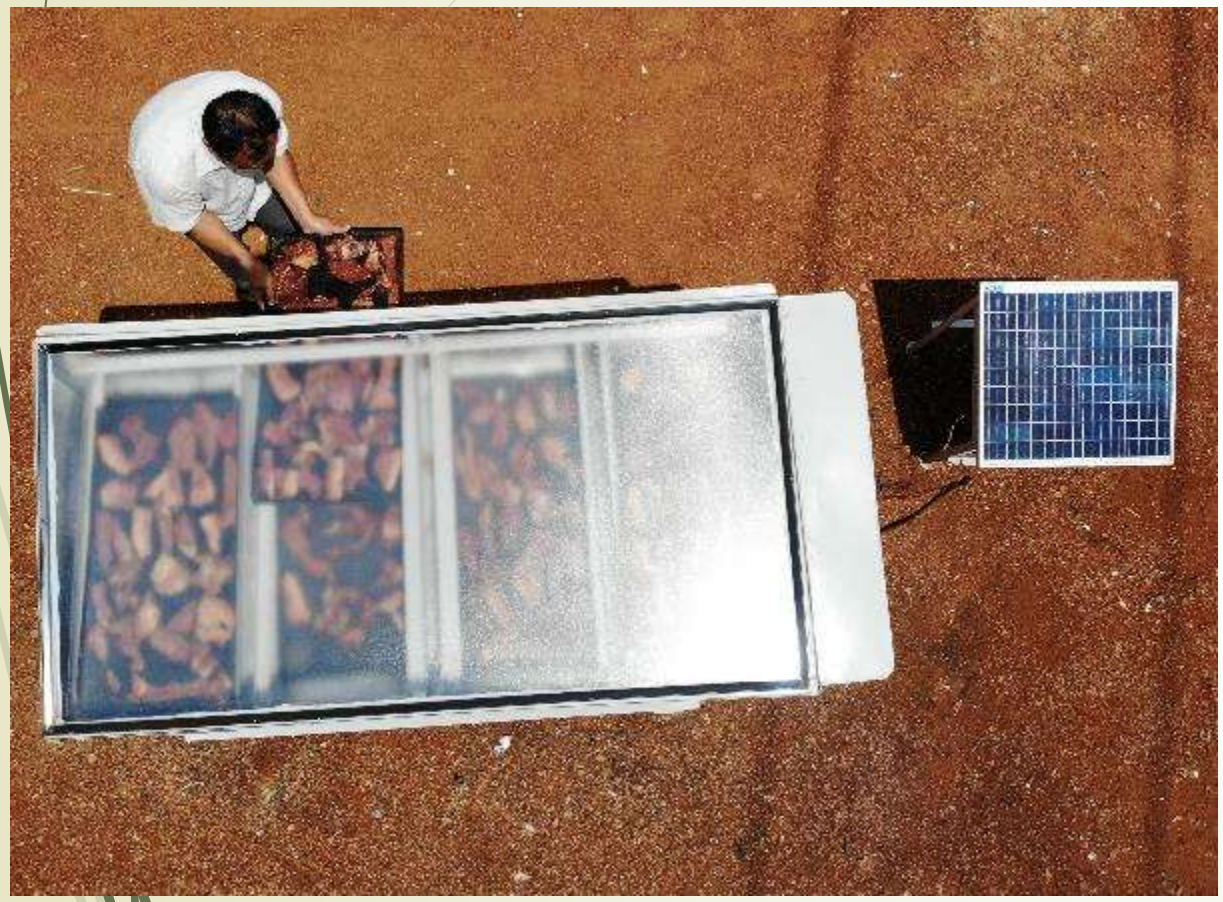
Project Background



- **Total Financing**: USD 4.6 million SCCF Grant
- **Project duration**: 2016 – 2021
- **Target area:** 5 target provinces: Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng. Since 2018, expansion nation-wide
- **Project Development Objective:**

(i) To achieve a large-scale adoption of RET in the agriculture sector of Cambodia (at least 8,000 farmers)

(ii) 451,926 tonnes CO_2 equivalent estimated reduction in GHG emissions

Project Components

Component 1: Climate Resilient RET for Smallholders

- Support and facilitate investments in Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) for agriculture production

Component 2: Policy Support for Climate Resilience and RET in Agriculture

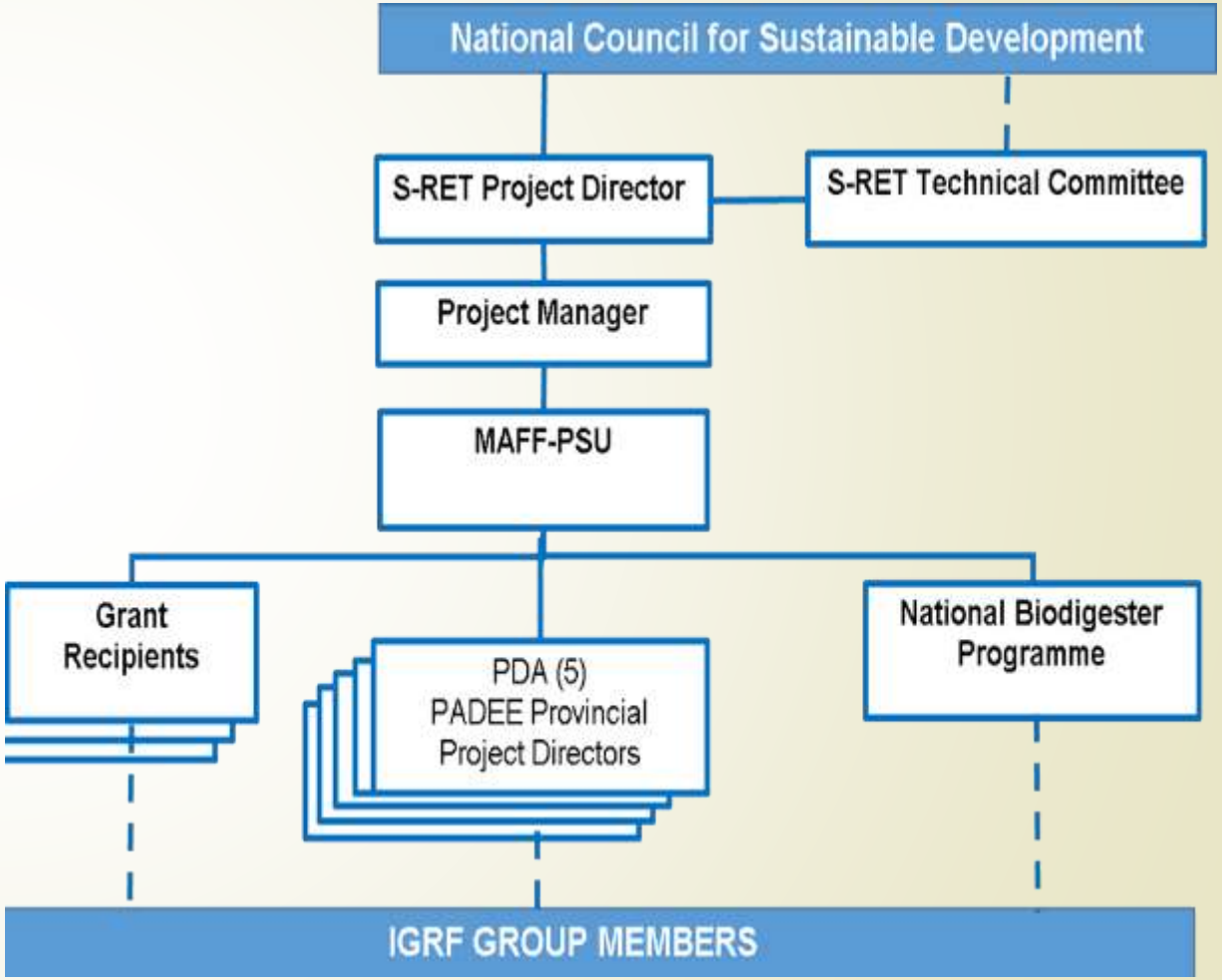
- Support policy dialogue among different ministries to increase adoption of RET by smallholder farmers

Key strategies that the project took

- *Component 1:* Innovative Call for Proposal (CfP) mechanism which awarded Testing and Roll-out Grants

- *Component 2:* Role of MAFF's Technical Working Group on Climate Change

Organizational Framework



Achievements

- 3,153 types of Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) deployed reaching 5,012 direct beneficiaries
- 128,947 tCO2e GHG emission reduction
- Installed 2,613 biodigesters (87% of the total target of 3,000 biodigesters) reaching 2,853 beneficiaries.
- Pilot testing and roll-out of new innovative biogas digesters, implemented by the National Biodigester Programme (NBP)
- RET Curriculum for Universities/Technical Institutes
- Draft MAFF Policy on "Promoting RET use in Agriculture 2021-2030"

Challenges in strengthening socioeconomic benefits

- Funds channelled through existing project implementation infrastructure of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
- Community engagement and local institutional engagement process from national to provincial level (role of CEWs and PDAFFs)
- Enhancing the national institutional arrangements for promotion of RETs linked to agricultural productivity and income diversification
- Aligning private and public sector objectives

Key lessons learned from the project

- IGRF and top-up / subsidies:
  - Reduced the cost of RET without distorting market prices
  - Provided farmers with fiscal incentives to adopt RET
  - Attracted private sector into rural areas where transaction costs are higher
- Role of GEF Grants
  - Government is using own funds to support design team for phase 2 (submission planned under GEF 8 cycle)
- Call for Proposal (CfP) mechanism was key in gauging interest of renewable energy companies.
  - This involved setting up scoring criteria and protocol, guidelines for assessment, hiring independent evaluators and developing an online Q&A database

Thank You

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