Investment Prospectus: General Assessment and Perspectives
THE GAMBIA

ECOWAS SUSTAINABLE ENERGY WEEK
“Towards a Viable and Robust Energy Market in the ECOWAS Region”
17 - 19 October 2016
Analysis of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies

• National Strategy (NREAP, NEEAP, SE4ALL AA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National electrification rate (in %)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV power plants connected to the grid (in MW)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro sites connected to the grid (in MW)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrales biomasse connected to the grid (in MW)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Electrification (in MW)</td>
<td>22.68</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal access to clean cooking equipments (% of households)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWh/year of planned electricity savings</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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</table>
Regulatory Framework in the Energy Sector

- Electricity Act of 2005
- Renewable Energy Act of 2013
- Feed in Tariff Rules
- Standard Power Purchase Agreement for small size RE projects
- Multi Sector Regulatory Authority Established by Public Utilities Regulatory Authority Act of 2001
- Law for Green Mini Grids is being developed with support from AfDB
Pipelines of the IP

Pipeline 1
- Production, transport and distribution (on-grid)

Pipeline 2
- Not connected to the grid (Mini-Grids and standalone systems)

Pipeline 3
- Bioenergy and sustainable cooking

Pipeline 4
- Energy Efficiency

Pipeline 5
- Enabling environment
Projects connected to the grid

- **Identified needs:**
  - Increase electricity production from Renewable Energy Sources
  - Increase access to electricity
  - Enhance energy efficiency

- **Identified type of Projects:**
  - Installation of Solar Power Plants, totalling 20MW
  - Installation of small Wind Park of 5MW
  - Construction of National Grid
Projects not connected to the grid

- Identified needs:
  - Increase electricity access in off grid areas
  - Promote productive use of energy in rural areas
  - Increase renewable energy deployment

- Identified type of projects:
  - Scaling up Multifunctional Platforms as Green Mini-Grids
  - Deployment of 10,000 Solar Home Systems
  - Solar water pumping in horticultural Gardens
Projects of bioenergy and sustainable cooking

• Identified needs:
  • Promote electricity production from bioenergy
  • Promote the use of biogas for cooking in institutions
  • Promote widespread use of improved cook stoves
  • Increase the supply of biomass energy

• Identified type of projects:
  • Installation of 1MW of waste to energy plant
  • Construction of 50 biogas plant in institutional facilities
  • Increase production of briquettes from peanut shells
  • Production and distribution of 20,000 improved cook stoves
  • Establishment of community and private wood lots
Projects of energy efficiency

• **Identified needs:**
  - Increase efficient use of electricity in the households
  - Minimise technical losses in the T & D network
  - Improve voltage level at the consumer end

• **Identified type of projects:**
  - Procurement and distribution of 500,000 CFL bulbs in the households
  - Sensitization Campaign on energy efficiency and conservation
  - Construction of 132kV line between Brikama power station and Kotu power station with related lines, substations and automated power dispatch and control facilities
Projects to improve enabling environment for energy investments

- **Identified needs:**
  - Create the enabling environment for mini grids
  - Enhance Assurance to investors
  - Promote private and community Investment in Green Mini Grids (GMGs)

- **Identified type of projects:**
  - Develop enabling Framework
    - Law dealing with GMG
    - Capacity Building
    - Development of standard for GMG
  - GMG Study
    - Feasibility study
    - Tariff study
    - Social and environmental study
    - Viable business model
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipelines</th>
<th>Number of projects identified</th>
<th>Total Amount in US$ (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline 3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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Dynamics of the energy sector to unlock private investment in the country

- There are challenges in attracting private investments in the sector, ranging from guarantees for on grid investment to lack of adequate enabling framework for off grid.
- With support from partners, efforts are being made to provide instruments like PRG (AfDB) and MIGA (WB), which could serve as some form of guarantees.
- Significant reforms are also being undertaken in NAWEC to improve the situation and thus make it an attractive partner to private investors.
- To attract private sector investment (particularly local companies) in off grid mini grids, necessary enabling framework is being developed to provide assurance and protection for private investments.
- The achievement of the above mentioned initiatives will significantly help to unlock private investment in both on and off grids, paving the way to the achievement of SE4ALL by 2030.
Thanks for your attention

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