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Energy and Rural Electrification Planning, The role of GIS in The Gambia

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GIS for Energy Planning on the ECOWAS Training workshop, Dakar, 11th - 12th Aug, 2014





OUTLINE

- Country Background
- Energy situation in The Gambia
 - Energy resources
 - Graphical presentation
 - Electricity Generation
 - Electricity Interconnections
- Energy and Rural electrification planning
- National Goals
- GIS Energy Planning
- Rural Electrification in The Gambia
 - Criteria for selection of communities
 - Bottlenecks
 - Recommendations

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

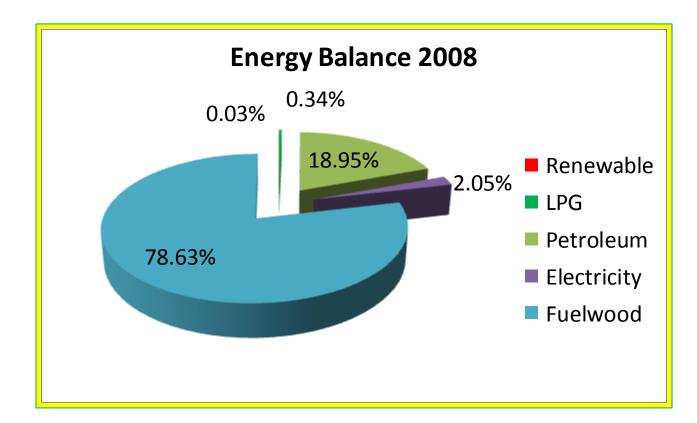
- The Gambia has a land area of 11,300 sq km
- It has a population of approximately 1.8 million (Prem. Results 2013 census)
- Pop. growth rate of 3.3% per annum (2003-2013).
- Real GDP growth averaged at 5.5% a year (2007-2011)
- It has per capita income of about US\$ 510 (World Bank Report, 2010)
- The economy is predominantly agrarian, with agriculture employing about 70% of the labor force and accounts for 19% of the GDP. (World Bank Report, 2010).

Energy Situation

THE RESOURCE BASE IS MODEST

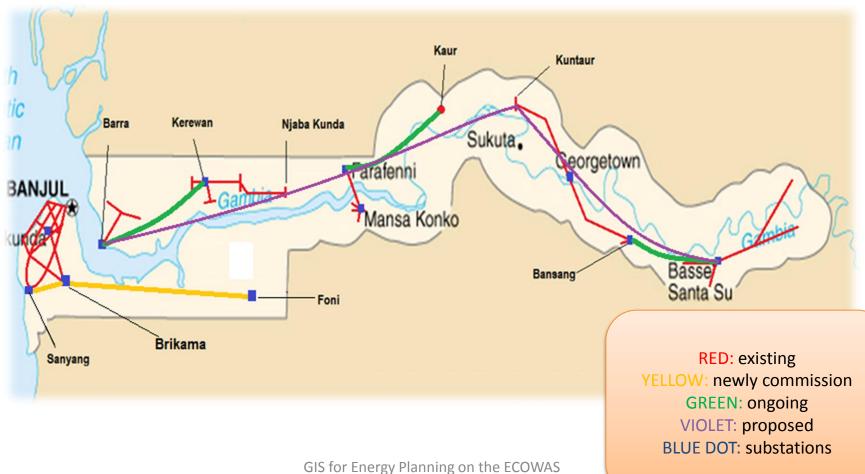
FUELWOOD (firewood & Charcoal)
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (including LPG)
ELECTRICITY and
RENEWABLE ENERGY

Graphical representation of 2008 Energy Mix

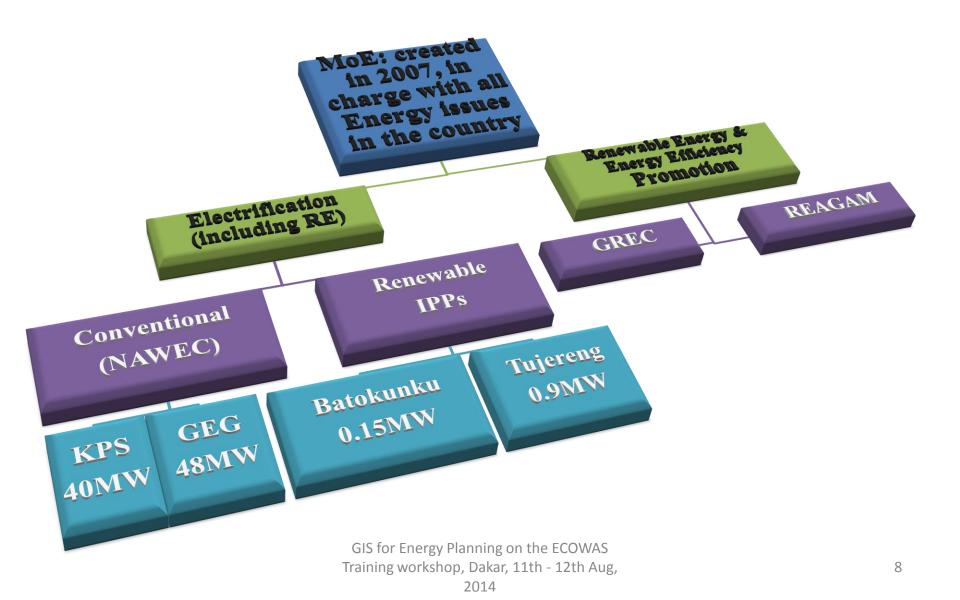


Electricity Generation Electricity **Provincial GBA** Barra(0.4)**Kaur(0.4) Conventional Renewable** Kerewan(1) Janjanbureh (NAWEC) **IPPs** Farafenni(3.3) Bansang(1.1) **KPS** GEG **Batokunku** Tujereng **40M 48MW 0.15MW 0.9MW Basse(4.7)** Soma W

Electricity Interconnections



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National Goals

- Increase the adequacy, accessibility and reliability of electricity supply nationwide
- *Reduce the cost of electricity*
- Encourage private sector participation in the electricity supply industry
- Provide energy security through sub-regional and international cooperation
- To stimulate rural development
- Increase the efficiency and productivity in the use of electricity

GIS – Energy Planning

- Energy in general, GIS is not being used, even, with regards to electrification especially rural electrification.
- However, work is being done to fully equipped NAWEC (Utility) with GIS experts and to introduce GIS in its planning functions.

Rural Electrification

- In the Gambia, the rural electrification programme is done in Phases by the Unit (PSO) housed at NAWEC in collaboration with MoE.
- 1st Phase: completed with 46 villages and towns electrified via 6 power stations/stand alone in the rural areas.
- 2nd Phase: ground operation on the way and 44 villages and towns are expected to be connected to the grid with expected additional capacity of 11.2MW

RE Criteria

As there is not a clear lay out strategy for rural electrification, however, the criteria used for determining the electrification of off grid rural settlements are as follows:

- The village size(population): On average 2000ppl
- Proximity to network: max. 80km from power plant
- Commercial activities
- Political activities

Rural Electrification - bottlenecks

- There is suppose to be compete Department/Body set up to effectively handle the RE programme instead of a unit (PSO) with very effective RE strategy;
- There is also no Fund established for the programme;
- Too much political presence in the programme

RE-Recommendations

- A more coordinated and effective RE Strategy is needed to meet the electricity needs of the rural population. The strategy should define short, medium and long-term access targets supported by technology specific targets within defined geographic areas for off-grid electrification.
- Another way would be to introduce rural energy service concessions. This would allow an entity (private sector, NGO, community organisation *etc.*) to exclusively serve one or more defined areas under a concessionary agreement.
- The resource assessment carried out shows that provincial areas have adequate radiation all year round to enable renewables to play a significant role in off-grid electrification.
- Since solar radiation is abundant throughout the country, detailed feasibility data on hybridizing the diesel mini-grids with solar PV would help to demonstrate the economics of these systems to potential investors.

Jere Jeff! Thank you for your kind attention

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