

COUNTRY PRESENTATION

THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA
Village Electrification Concept
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Access***

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Country Background

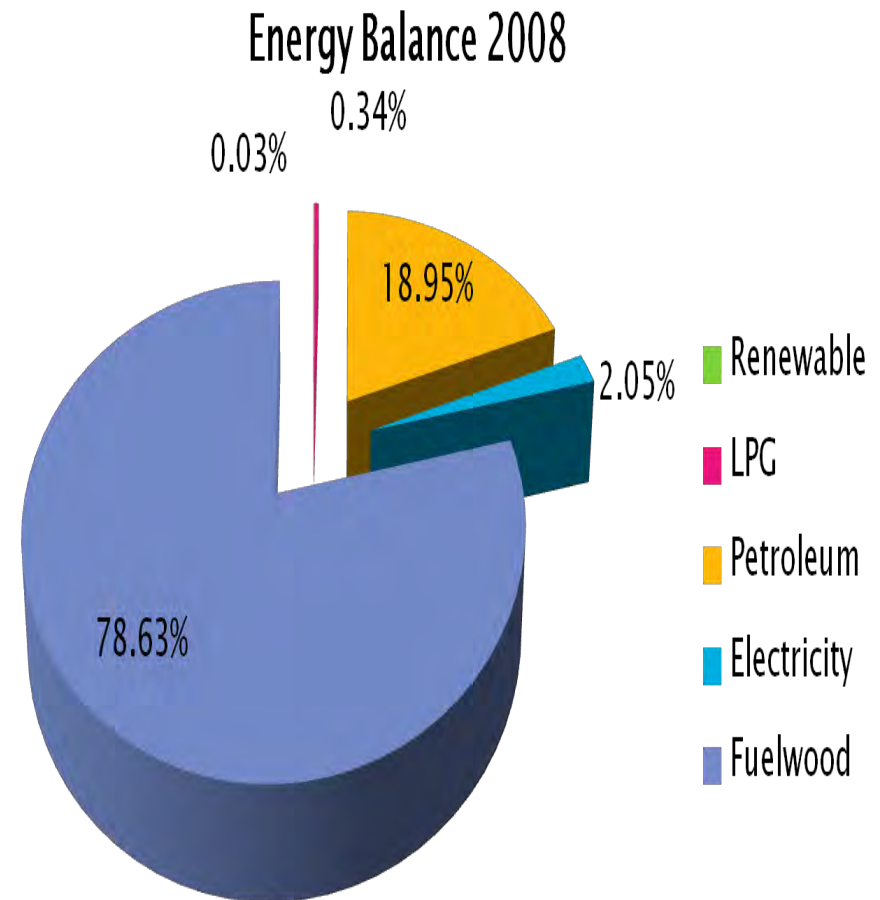
- ▶ The Gambia has a land area of 11,300 sq km
- ▶ It is approximately 480km long
- ▶ Climate: tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season (November to May)
- ▶ It has a population of approximately 1.74million (July 2008)
- ▶ The economy is primarily agrarian, with agriculture employing about 70% of the labor force and accounts for 24% (GDP Publication for The Gambia 2008-GBOS).
- ▶ Economic growth: **6.1%** (2008), **4.8%** (2009), **5.4%** (2010), **5.7%** (2011 est.)
- ▶ The Tourism Sector accounted for 17.7% of GDP in 2008(GDP Publication for The Gambia 2008-GBOS).
- ▶ Per Capita Income: **USD 496** (IMF estimate for 2009).



Energy Mix of the Gambia

The Source of Energy

- ▶ Fuelwood (Firewood & Charcoal)
- ▶ Petroleum Products (Including LPG)
- ▶ Electricity and
- ▶ Renewable Energy



ENERGY POLICY

Summary of the main elements

1. **Electricity:** Ensure that there is an adequate, efficient and affordable electricity supply to support socio-economic development in an environmentally-sustainable way.
2. **Petroleum Products:** aims at ensuring the availability of adequate supplies of petroleum products throughout the country at economic prices
3. **Renewable Energy:** Ensure the promotion and judicious utilisation of renewable energy that will bring about the sustainable development of the country.
4. **Fuelwood:** Ensure sustainable and efficient utilisation of fuel wood resources that are environment-friendly.

EXISTING LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1. Energy Policy 2005
2. Electricity Act 2005
3. Public Utility Regulatory Act (PURA) 2001
4. Petroleum Products Bill 2009

Institutional Structure for Operationalisation of Legislation

PURA-is a Multi-Sectoral Regulatory Body.

It has mandate to regulate;

1. Electricity
2. Water and Sewerage
3. Telecommunication and Broadcasting and
4. Transports

Current regulated sectors ;

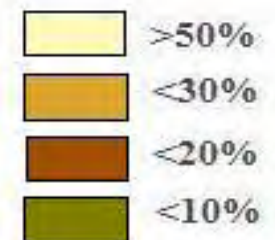
- Electricity
- Water and Sewerage
- Telecommunication

National Electrification Rate

Map showing the rate of access to electricity in the different Regions of The Gambia



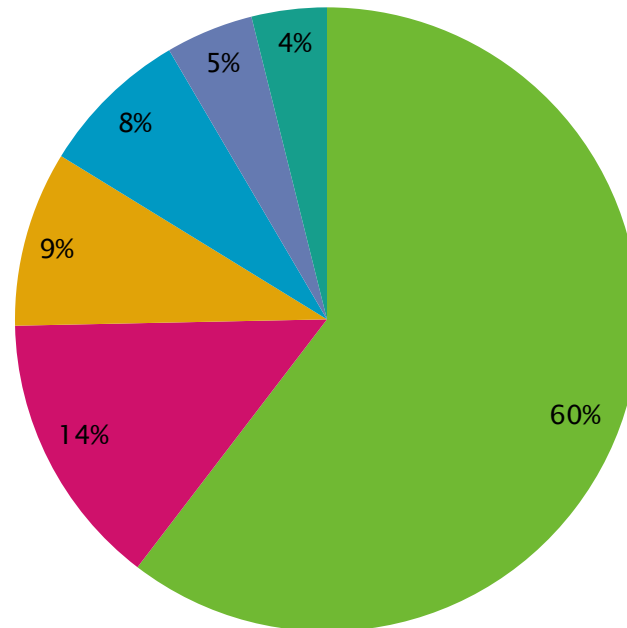
LGA	Electrification Rate
Banjul	93%
Western Region	22%
Upper River Region	14%
Lower River Region	12%
Central River Region	7%
North Bank Region	6%



Cont.

Electrification Rate

■ Banjul ■ Western ■ Upper River ■ Lower River ■ Central River ■ North Bank Region



Renewable Energy Resource

- ▶ Solar
- ▶ Wind
- ▶ Bio-energy (biogas, agro-industrial waste and bio-fuel)

GOTG strives in Promoting RE

1. Establishment of Gambia Renewable Energy Centre
2. RE feasibility study 2007– supported through AfDB.
3. Waived import sales tax on RE and Energy Efficiency technologies
4. Conduct Bi-annual RE shows and Exhibitions
5. Supported the formation of RE association (REAGAM)

Constraints

- Lack of legal and regulatory framework
- High initial cost;
- Poor quality of products
- Limited institutional capacity
- Limited qualified technicians
- High bank interest rate unattractive to private sector investors

Rural & Peri-urban Electrification Projects

- ▶ Western Region Electrification
 1. GEG (IPP using thermal generators)
 - 22MW available– services Brikama Area & GBA
 - 40 towns & villages to be electrified
 2. Batokunku Wind Mill (IPP) –150KW
- ▶ Rural Electrification Project
 1. NAWEC–with 6 isolated power houses (total of 4MW) in provincial areas
 2. 39–44 villages & Towns to be electrified in the provincial areas

The ComAfrique-InterliZon Initiative

- ▶ "The ComAfrique "Light up a village Initiative" is a basic sustainable solar rural lighting project .
- ▶ 25 Households Approx
 - 60/70 Lights
- ▶ 60 to 70 "ZonLights" –per village
- ▶ 5 to 7 "ZonHomes" -school, medical centre, police station, mosque, church, etc.
- ▶ Each Household pays US\$ 0.04per day (D1 per day) Per Light
- ▶ 12 Villages benefited
- ▶ Project sponsored by a participating Corporate, NGO, individual and Government
- ▶ Future proposal: 500-600 villages



Benefits

- ▶ The Villagers saves D3–D4 per day thus saving his earnings for other purposes
- ▶ Prevent/reduce fire outbreaks cause by candles in most households
- ▶ Candles are EXPENSIVE –
 - With 4 Months of Candle Money – A villager can acquire a Zonlight and be Energy independent for Light for LIFE
- ▶ The use of Zonlight has greatly reduced the importation of candles and kerosene and as a result reduced the burden on the country's foreign exchange
- ▶ The VILLAGE LIGHT Committee earns 365 Dalasis per year per Light.
 - Replace batteries
 - Replace light for each 'subscriber' in 6 years
 - Surplus funds can use for increasing the number of lights.
 - other development.



**Thank You for your kind
attention**

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