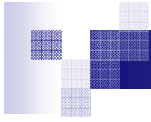




The Case for Renewable Energy

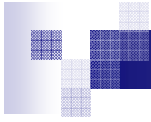
M.L Sompo Ceesay

Dep.Dir. Technical Regulation



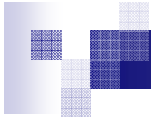
Presentation

- Mode of Power Generation
- Resource Assessment
- Case Stories: RE in the Gambia
- Future development

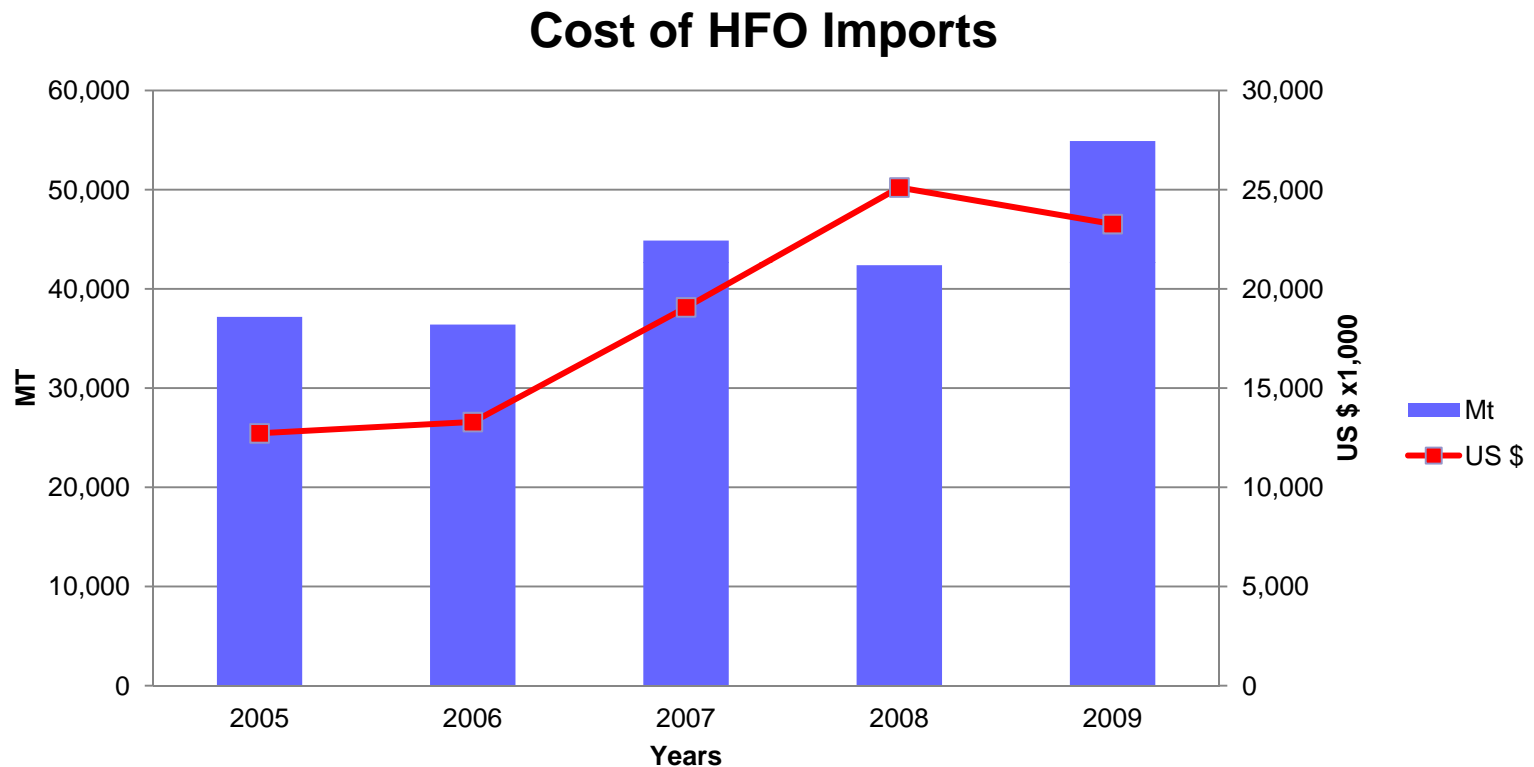


Power Generation

- Rising demand for power
 - 6MW/ yr need to be installed just to meet demand
 - Installation costs rising \$1.6m/MW!
- Most of electricity produced from IC engines
 - HFO for main power plants
 - Kotu & Brikama
- Diesel mainly in the Provincial power stations



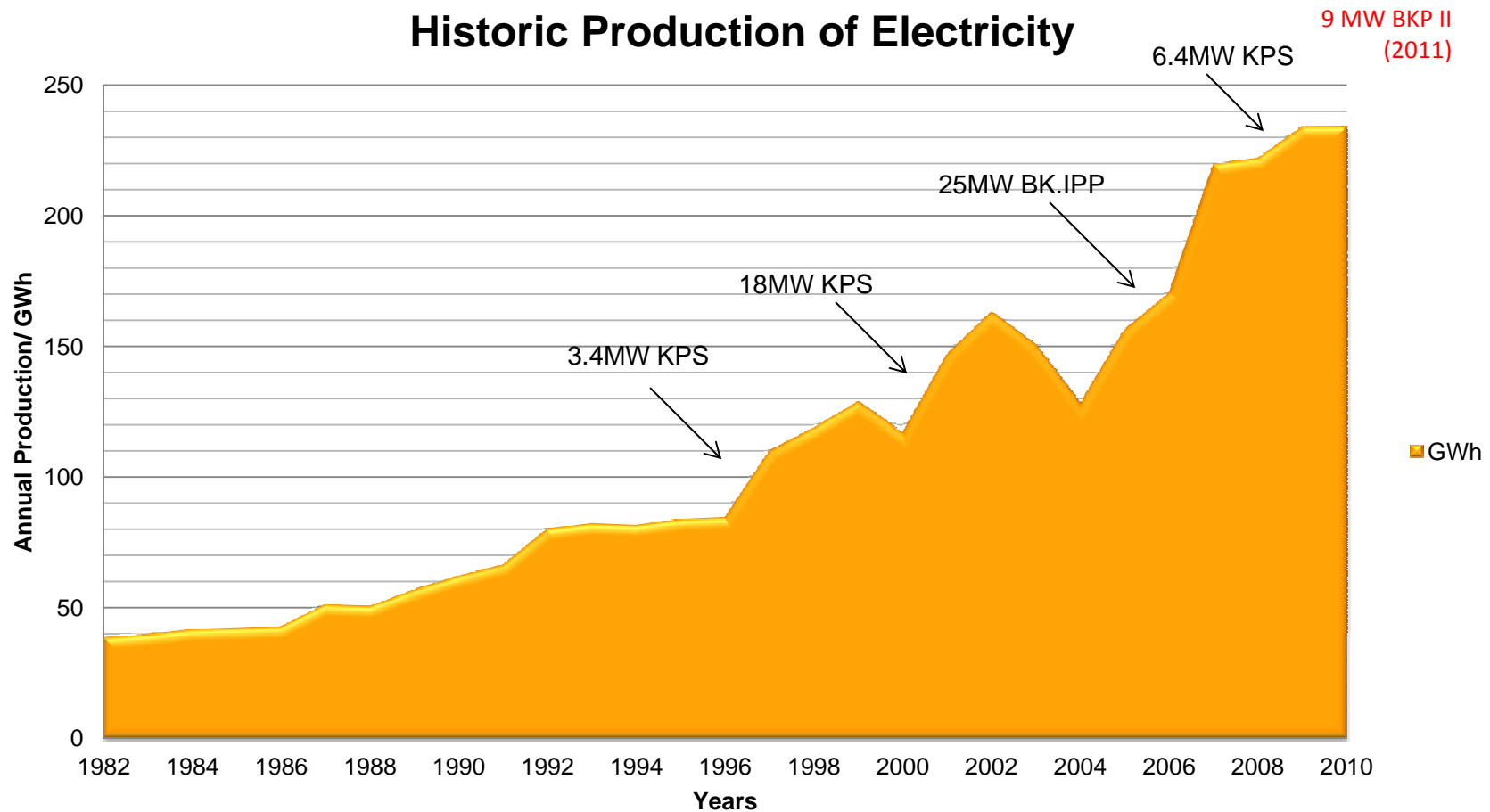
Cost of Oil imports

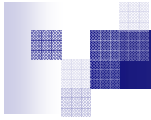


Total fuel Bill was US \$75m in 2009

Long Term Production / Investment

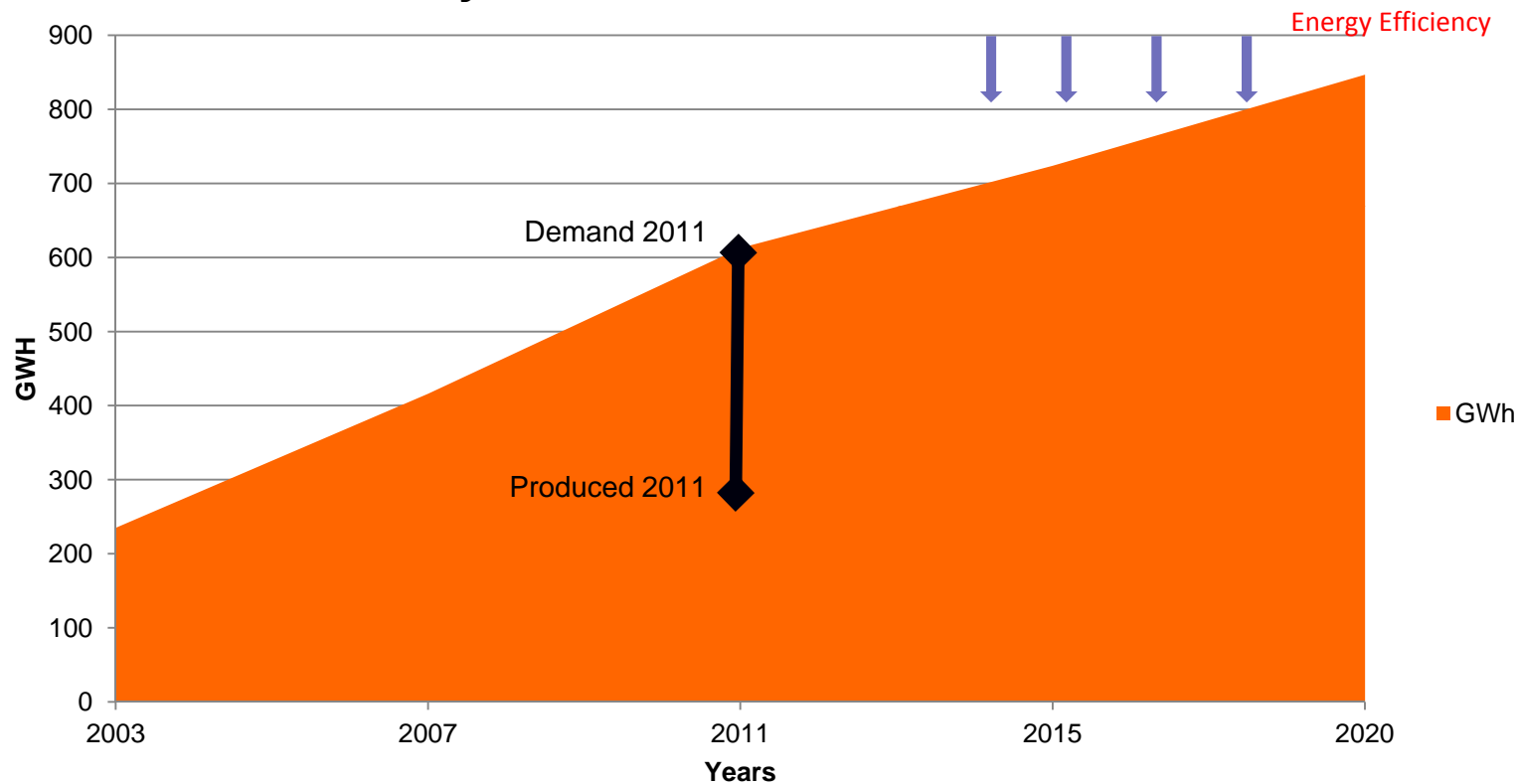
Historic Production of Electricity





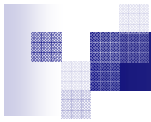
Demand Forecast

Electricity Demand Forecast for The Gambia



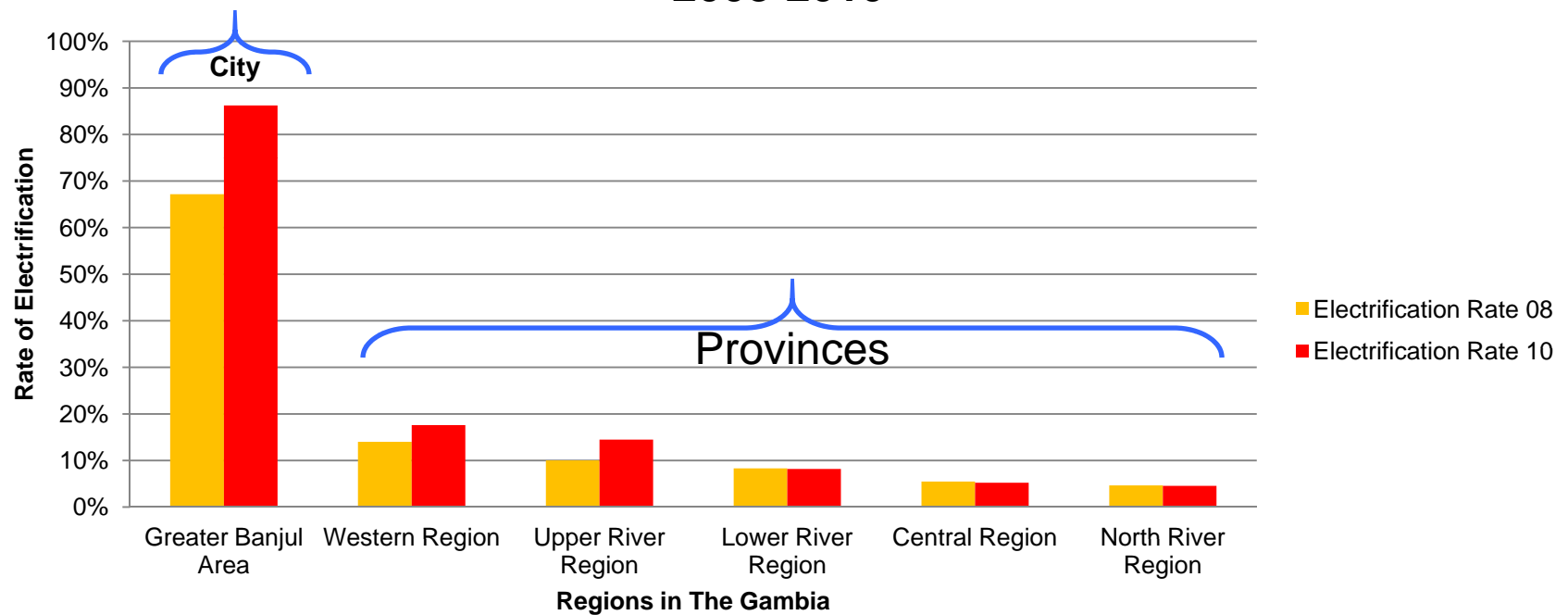
613 GWh (2011) WAPP
590 GWh (2010) E. Flores/ Lahmayer GmbH

Source: WAPP Masterplan



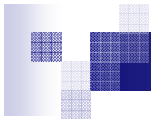
National Electrification

Electrification Rates by Region 2008-2010

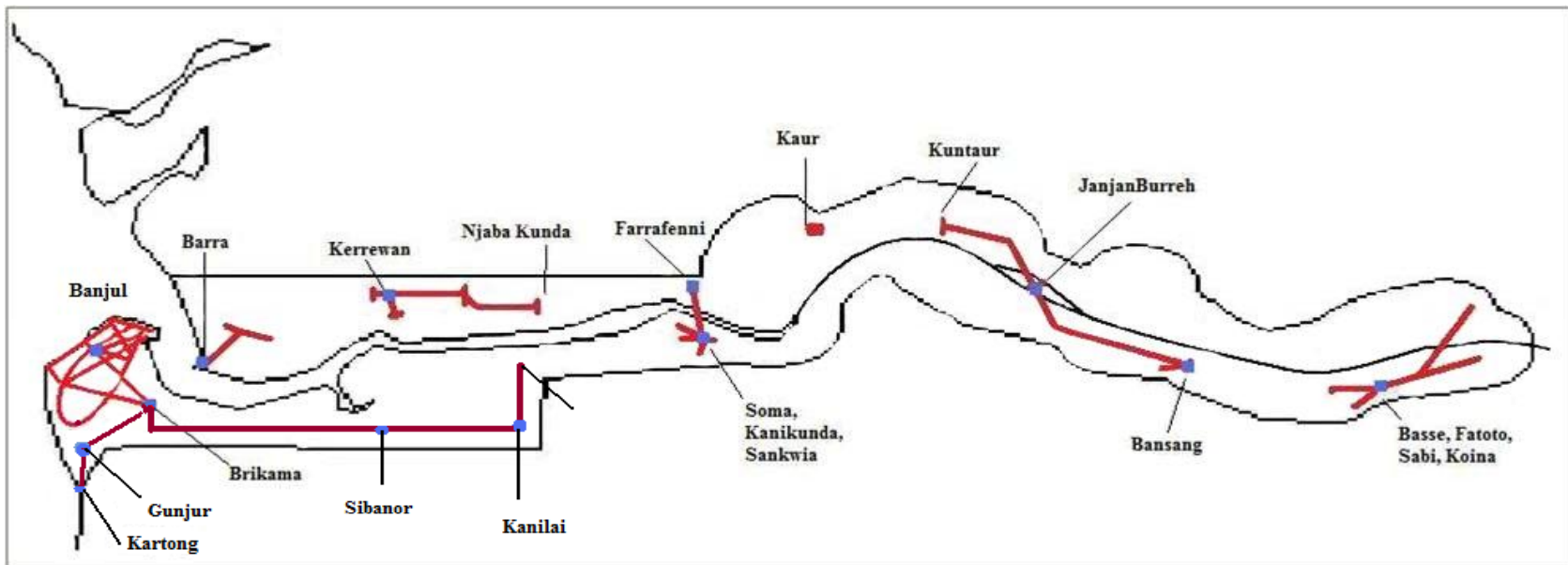


GBOS/NAWEC

National Electrification rate: 35% (2010)



National Electrification



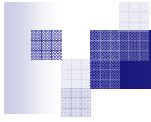
- Network more developed along the coast
- Some Rural Stations:
 - Only 180kW (Kaur)
 - Strong Potential for RE hybrid solutions

Price Parity

Are Renewables Competitive?

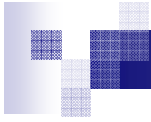
Description	Consumption Range	Tariff /kWh (Dalasi)	Tariff /kWh (US \$)
Domestic (Residential)	0 - 40 kWh	2.24	0.07
	41 - 600 kWh	7.20	0.24
	601 -1000 kWh	7.75	0.26
	Balance	8.40	0.28
Commercial		8.60	0.29
Hotal/Club/Industries		8.95	0.30
Agriculture		8.00	0.27
Area Councils		8.70	0.29
Central Government		8.70	0.29
Prepayment (Residential)		7.20	0.24

Can we have a FIT
more than
US \$ 0.30 / kWh?



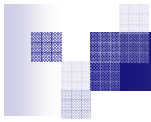
Challenges with fossil fuel

- Price volatility
 - Inability to pass through all costs directly
 - Poverty levels/ affordability
- Rising costs
 - Depletion of FOREX resources
- Logistical costs
 - Transporting diesel to rural power stations
 - Added costs and logistical challenge
- External Costs
 - Environmental etc

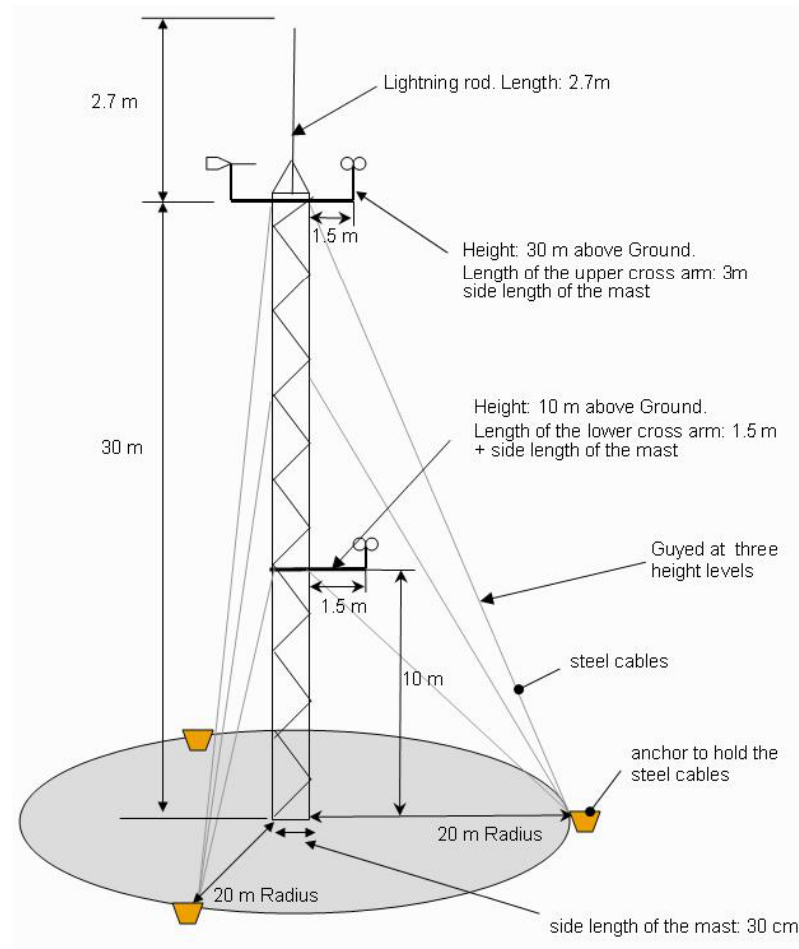


RE in the Gambia

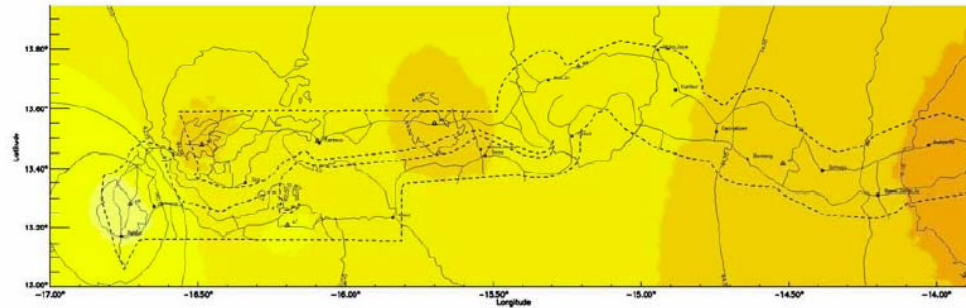
- Long history with Solar PV
- Mainly for rural water supply
 - Cost effective and durable
 - High access to clean water
- Solar PV in residential accommodation
 - Not grid tied.
- Solar water heating
 - Residential
 - Industrial



Resource Assessment 2006



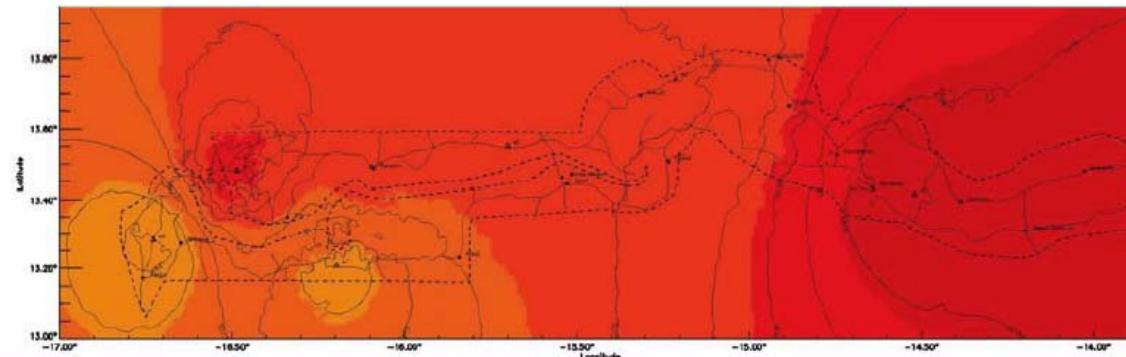
Do we have the Resource?



December '06



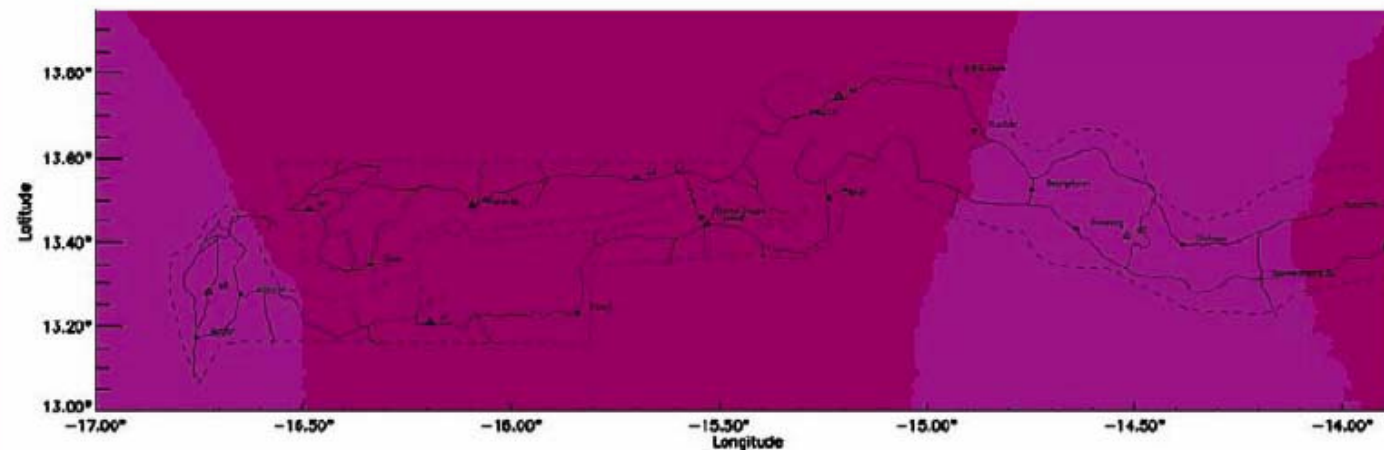
4200 Wh/m²d



February '06



5800 Wh/m²d



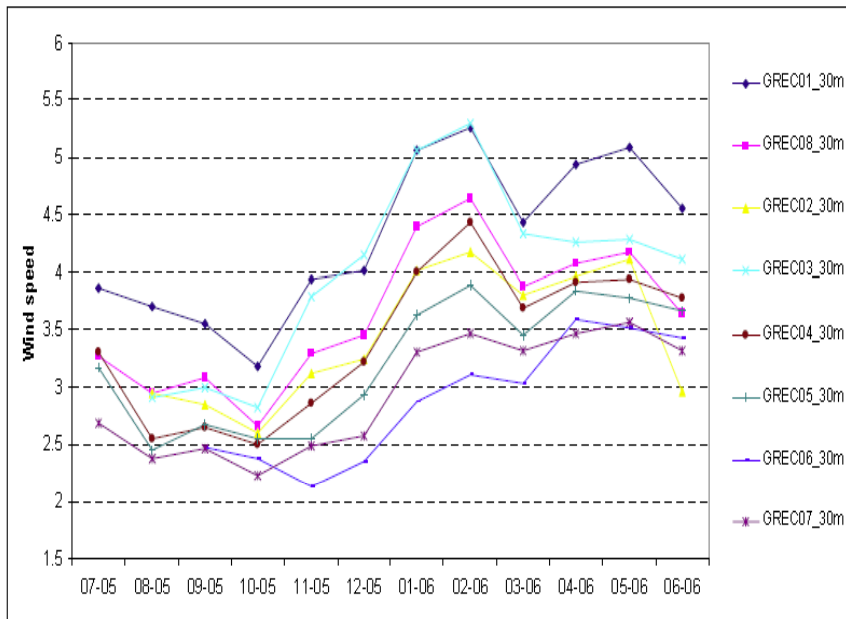
May '06



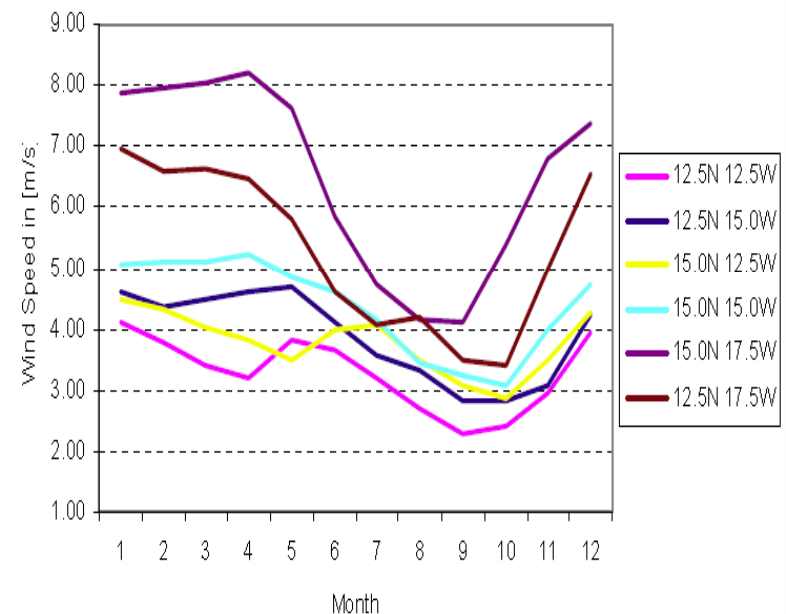
6500 Wh/m²d

Wind Energy

Measured Wind Data 30m



Projected for 50m



Source: RE Study for The Gambia , MOE / Lahmayer Int'l,
E.Flores

Case Study

Batakunku Wind Energy

- 150kVA
- Electrification of a whole village
- Lower tariff
- Lessons learnt
 - Regulatory perspective
 - Light handed regulation
 - Need to streamlining
- Can it be replicated?



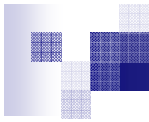
Energy Efficiency & Conservation

From Electric/Diesel to Solar

- Installation costs
 - US \$ 60,000
- Annual saving
 - US \$ 18,000
 - Payback 3 years
- Can be integrated with ECO-Tourism marketing etc
 - Free up a lot of energy

Solar Water system at Kombo Beach Hotel

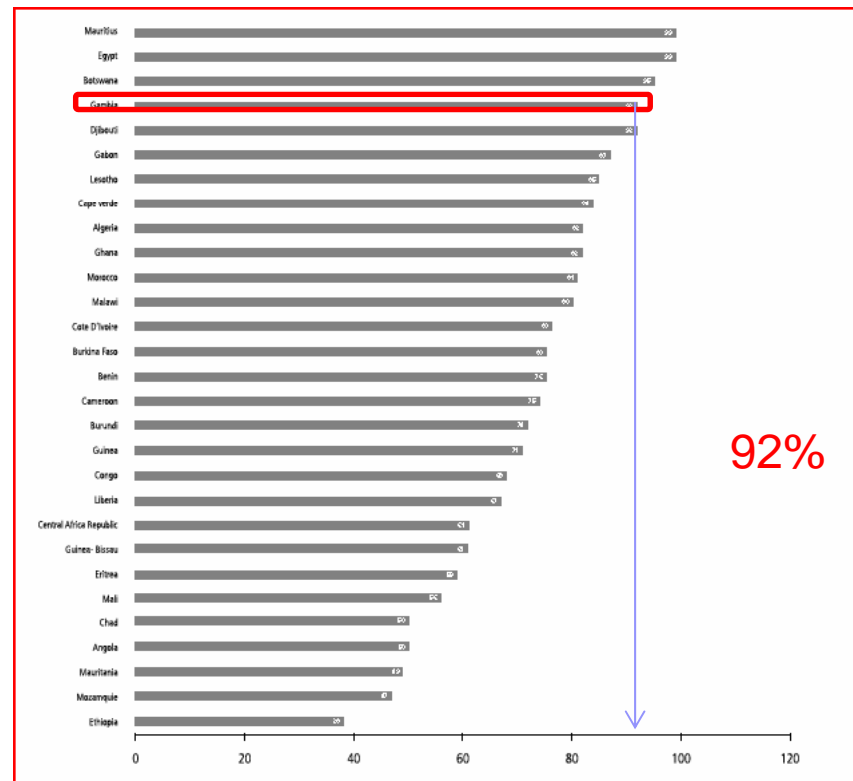


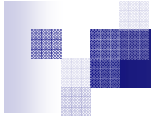


Impact of Solar PV so far

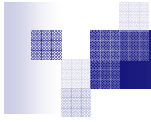
Population with Access to Improved Water Sources

■ Water Pumping





**IF WE CAN DO IT WITH WATER
WHY NOT ELECTRICITY
SERVICES?**



Future Development

- Wind Energy potential

- From Batakunku  Wind Farms

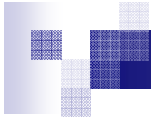
- Solar Parks

- Last five IPP proposal have been on solar PV

- > 5MW – 10MV

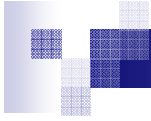
- Rural hybrid stations

- Develop Policy and Regulatory framework



Way Forward

- Policy Issues
 - RE Law
- Incentives & fast track licensing for RE
- Grid Tied systems coming up
 - Metering and tariff issues
 - Net Metering & Interconnection Guidelines?
 - Grid tied inverters
- Is the utility prepared
 - Technical & interconnection issues
 - What system size qualify for grid connection
- Access to land etc



Thank you