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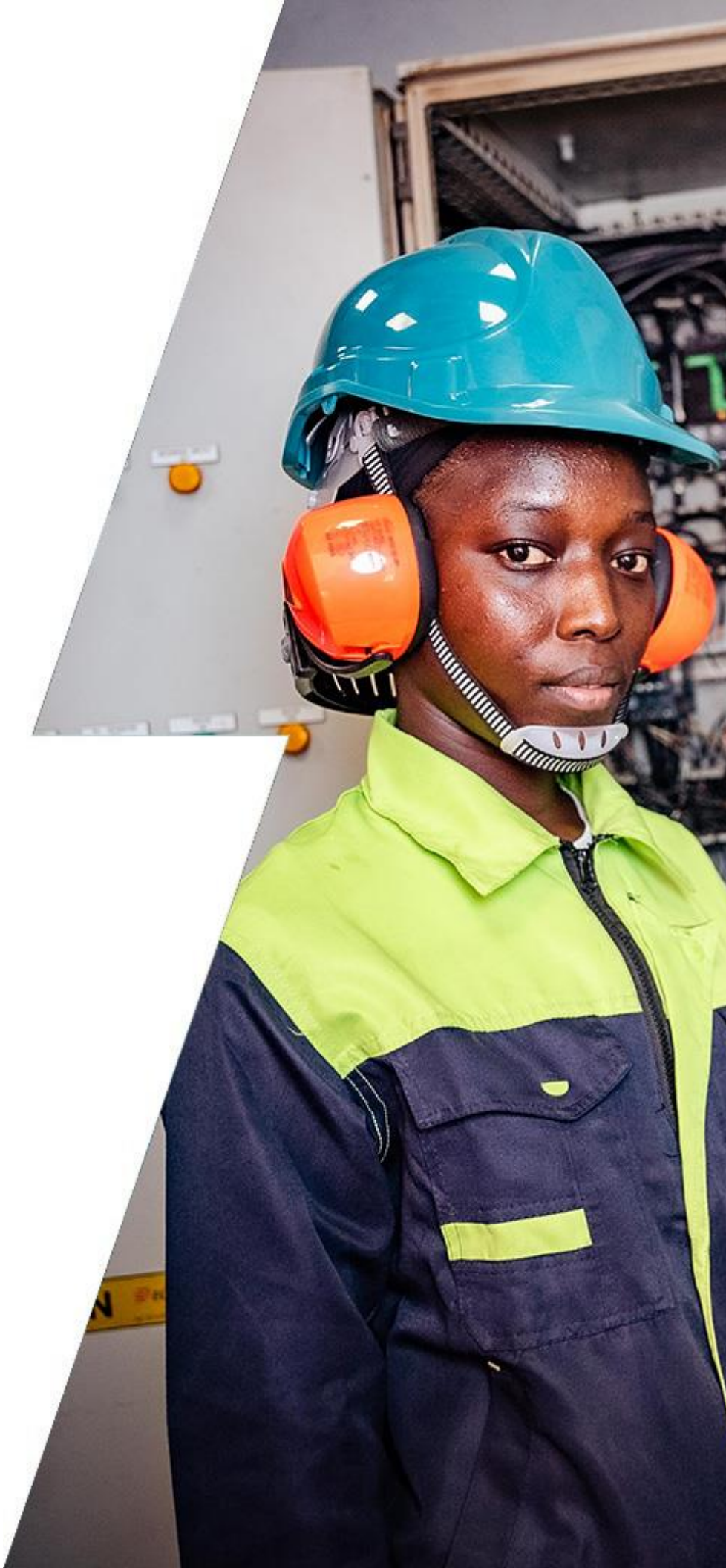
DRAFT NATIONAL ENERGY COMPACT

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA



Preamble

The Government of The Gambia (GoTG) reaffirms its commitment to provide affordable, reliable and modern energy for all by 2030. This National Energy Compact provides the roadmap to accelerate the pace of implementation towards this lofty goal.

The Gambia's energy sector is undergoing a reset backed by a commitment to reach universal access ahead of the SDG7 target of 2030. The process towards universal electrification is anchored on The Gambia's multi-year energy sector roadmap (2021-40) and Yiriwaa National Development Plan (2023-2027). Backed by sustained development partner support since 2017, The Gambia is on pace to reach 90% access [1] by end 2025.

Due to its geography, The Gambia recognizes that on-grid connections will be the most sustainable path to ensuring universal access. There is some space for mini-grids, primarily in communities where environmental concerns make grid extensions unfeasible. The adoption of a renewable energy law and green-mini grid regulations will support this last push. A tariff equalization policy has been adopted across the country thus requiring innovative financing methods to particularly subsidize capital requirements for mini-grid operators in these communities. To ensure sustainability, a subsidy policy for on-grid customers is equally essential. A cost of supply study will be conducted to establish tariff structures and levels that allow for full cost recovery. The government's subsidy policy shall indicate the timeframe (e.g., 5 years) required to achieve full cost-reflectivity.

On Generation, The Government of The Gambia intends to expand domestic generation capacity with a focus on energy security and affordability. This will include the commissioning of an additional 150MW of new solar capacity over 2 phases and expanding thermal (HFO/CCGT) by 80MW generation through public financed investments. The completion of these solar plants is expected to place the Gambia as a regional energy exporter by utilizing recently commissioned OMVG infrastructure. The Gambia expects to mobilize investments to complete priority transmission backbones to sustain universal access in anticipation of forecasted load growth in the rural areas. On the clean cooking sector, The Government intends to increase the clean cooking access rate from the current 25% to 50% by 2030. This will be anchored on the development of a clean cooking strategy and action plan.

The Government of The Gambia remains committed to delivering reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy as a foundation for job creation, improved livelihoods, and inclusive economic growth. This ambition will be realized through continuous investments in climate resilient energy infrastructure, strengthening grid stability and reliability, and the development of transparent and innovative financing mechanisms to attract strategic investments across the energy sector value chain. Central to this effort is the creation of enabling regulatory frameworks and clear market roadmaps that support the transition toward a more competitive electricity sector, while de-risking private sector participation and mobilizing long-term partnerships.

This National Energy Compact (NEC) was developed through extensive engagements and consultations with various stakeholders, including development partners, the private sector, public sector and civil society, to foster partnerships crucial for achieving the ambitious goals of the compact. These collaborative efforts have played a vital role in shaping the NEC's strategic direction and ensuring that its objectives are aligned with broader development goals, while also fostering the partnerships essential to achieving the compact's ambitious targets.

Recognizing that success requires institutional capacity building and considerable collective efforts, the Government of the Gambia calls upon development partners, philanthropies, the private sector, and the civil society to join this transformative journey toward achieving universal access to energy and help in mobilizing additional US$552million in financing.

[1] Households connected to the grid.

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Declaration of Commitment

The Government of The Gambia is committed to transforming the national energy landscape of The Gambia recognizing its critical role as an enabler of economic growth and development. This commitment is in line with The Gambia's electricity sub-sector strategic roadmap (2021-40) which aims to provide reliable, accessible, affordable and clean electricity to all Gambians by 2030. To attain these lofty ideals, the government commits to the following:

- Provide access to electricity to an additional 633,000 people by 2030, increasing the electricity access rate to 100% from the current rate of 73.7%.
- Develop a clean cooking strategy that is gender-responsive and driven by the private sector, aimed at increasing the national clean cooking access rate from the current 25% to 50% by 2030.
- Boost domestic power supply security by expanding domestic generation and increasing the share of renewable energy in the generation mix from the current 13% (inc. imports) to 30% by 2030.
- Create an enabling environment for private sector participation in the energy sector and mobilize US$247 million in private sector investments.

To achieve these objectives, The Government of The Gambia undertakes to take all necessary measures to address bottlenecks identified across the power value chain, in accordance with the action plan defined in this National Energy Compact.

PILLAR I
REHABILITATE AND EXPAND ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE AT COMPETITIVE COSTS

- **To support consistent planning, the Electricity Sub-Sector Strategic Roadmap (2021–2040)** and the Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) – 2021-40, will be updated by December 2025 to address missed targets, including the decommissioning of aging power plants and the integration of new variable developed renewable energy projects. This will provide an opportunity to further review the country's energy security strategy. The roadmap taskforce will be reconstituted to anticipate investment needs, monitor competitive procurement requirements and facilitate ongoing monitoring of key investments.
- **To enhance cost competitiveness and improve transparency in the energy sector**, the Government will, through a Cabinet resolution by July 2025, mandate the competitive procurement of all new power generation projects. The resolution will also outline a clear framework for managing unsolicited proposals, ensuring alignment with national planning priorities and value-for-money principles.
- Complete the tender and land acquisition process for the first phase (50MW) of the Soma solar park and commence transaction advisory services by December 2025 of the second phase (100MW).
- **Collaborate with development partners to mobilize critical funding for the development of the 225kV Eastern Backbone** transmission line from Soma to Basse (200km), with a target completion date of 2028. This strategic investment aims to support the development of an integrated national grid, integrate additional digital solutions for network optimization and address the high cost and poor quality of electricity service in rural areas.

PILLAR II
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

- **Recognizing the importance of the regional market in addressing energy costs and supply constraints**, The Government of The Gambia commits to supporting the ERERA tariff working group on the harmonization of transmission pricing within the WAPP zone to facilitate cross-border electricity trade.
- **Ensure the sustainability of the regional power market** by facilitating the timely settlement of all outstanding arrears and implementing a cash waterfall mechanism that prioritizes payment obligations to regional power suppliers.

PILLAR III
LAST MILE ACCESS

- **The current universal access strategy has been premised on grid extensions.** To further accelerate progress, The Government commits to updating the 2021 universal access study to factor new investments and will initiate feasibility studies and launch tenders on grid extension and identified mini-grid sites.
- **To expand access to clean cooking solutions**, the Government commits to developing a gender-responsive clean cooking strategy and action plan that addresses access modern clean cooking equipment, spatial disparities and promotes a private sector–led approach to scaling up adoption nationwide.
- **To strengthen monitoring and reporting of key access indicators**, the Government will conduct a Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) survey in August 2025. This effort will be complemented by the development of an integrated sector monitoring dashboard, which will be hosted and maintained by PURA and MOPEM.

PILLAR IV
PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

- **To mobilize at least US$247m in private sector capital particularly in generation**, the Government will support the adoption of the public private partnership (PPP) law by end 2025. The Government is further committed to utilizing innovative financing means to de-risk private sector investments.
- **Through the Gambia Renewable Energy Fund**, The Government commits to mobilizing resources to provide CAPEX subsidies to the identified mini-grid sites and adopt innovative financing strategies to support clean cooking operators.
- **To facilitate investments in distributed renewable solutions**, The Government commits to undertaking a comprehensive VRE integration study to identify key injection points and commence land banking schemes for feed-in-tariff projects. The first call for proposals for feed-in-tariffs will be conducted in June 2026.

PILLAR V
FINANCIALLY VIABLE UTILITIES

- **The Government is committed to the long-term financial health of the utility**. Key measures being undertaken to support recovery include (i) pivoting from expensive power contracts, (ii) settling all legacy arrears on behalf of NAWEC, (iii) integrating new production sources to lower overall system costs and (iv) adequately metering and addressing technical and commercial losses.
- **To further strengthen the regulatory framework by applying periodic pass-throughs** for non-controllable costs (e.g. fuel, exchange rate) and develop a firm calendar for major and minor tariff reviews.

To ensure timely and effective implementation of the Compact action plan, the Government will establish a Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit (CDMU) complemented by the Universal Access Taskforce as a dedicated unit with a direct reporting line to cabinet with sufficient authority and mandate to coalesce the different ministries and agencies towards implementing the compact action plan. The CDMU will be chaired by the Minister of Energy who has the authority to mobilize support from various parts of the government for implementation of the compact. The CDMU will have representation from key implementing ministries including from Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Petroleum, Energy & Mines, and – as appropriate – from utilities, regulatory bodies and other relevant agencies [and where relevant, private sector and civil society partners]. The CDMU will proactively facilitate inter-agency coordination and ensure fast response to emerging challenges. The sector dashboard to be housed at PURA will support tracking of reforms and the public disclosure of results in line with the identified targets.

Call for Partnerships

The Government calls on development partners, philanthropic foundations and the private sector to support its efforts to mobilize the necessary funds, in order to enable the Republic of The Gambia to undertake an ambitious energy transformation and accelerate universal access to affordable, reliable, inclusive, sustainable and clean energy. This will contribute to the creation of jobs and economic opportunities for Gambians. This compact will play a key role in the economic growth and development of the country, as well as that of the region.

Funding Needs from the Public and Private Sectors by 2030 (US$ million)

	Public	Private	Total
Generation	139	225	364
Transmission	75	-	75
Distribution (30kV)	40	-	40
Rehab	20	-	20
Last-mile	20	-	20
Off-grid	1	2	3
Clean cooking	5	20	21
Capacity Building	5	-	5
Total	305	247	552

Compact Targets and Action Plan

Trajectory Target	Current Pace between 2018 and 2024	Targeted Rate between 2025 and 2030
Increasing Access to Electricity (%)	73.7%* Access (average connection growth of 20,000 Households/annum)	100% by 2030
Increasing Access to Clean Cooking (%)	25%	50% by 2030

* Does not include ongoing access projects expected to be completed by December 2025.
* Clean cooking data to be further informed by ongoing MTF survey.

	Baseline (2024)	Target (2030)
Increasing Share of Renewable Energy in the generation mix (inc. imports) (%) -MWh of energy produced.	13%	30%

	Baseline (2024)	Target (2030)
Amount of Private Capital Mobilized (USD million)	0	247

* Note: Private sector investments related to the development of Solar Parks (150MW combined + BESS) and potential clean cooking investments (improved cookstoves + LPG).

Pillar	Indicator	Baseline data (2025)	Target year and details of actions needed to achieve the objective (including timeframe)
I: Expand Generation and network infrastructure at competitive costs	Revision of low-cost integrated power system plan considering life cycle costs, phasing out expensive generation and updating the masterplan to factor delayed investments	Yes, to be updated	The Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) approved in 2021 and covering the period 2021-40 identified the least cost approaches to new generation factoring considerations for Universal Access and accelerated renewable energy deployments. Initial targets to phase out aging generating units were missed requiring an update of the roadmap by end December 2025. These will complement ongoing activities to develop a 50MW Solar PV Plant in Soma (Phase I) and Phase II (100MW Solar PV) and ongoing activities for a 30MW dual fuel plant. The revised LCPDP will incorporate enhanced geospatial analytics and digital modeling tools by December 2026 to support system planning, lifecycle cost optimization, and siting of distributed generation. These tools will also enable scenario-based dispatch modeling and improve investment prioritization. Additional support will be provided to NAWEC to create a load dispatch model favouring merit order dispatch particularly for NAWEC owned thermal sets by December 2026.
	Competitive procurement policy and framework in place for private sector investments	No	The focus of the sector has been to reduce the stream of unsolicited proposals for new generation projects. A competitive tender is being utilized for the development of the 50MW Solar PV + BESS park in Soma, The Gambia with financial close expected by end 2025. A similar approach was used for the procurement of 30MW dual fuel IPP which remains under consideration. Key actions moving forward relate to: Obtaining cabinet approval by July 2025 mandating the competitive procurement of all new power sources (particularly RE) considering cost competitiveness. Support the enactment of the draft Public Private Partnership (PPP) law by January 2026 to provide a clear legal framework that facilitates private sector investment, streamlines procurement processes to reduce complexity and enhances transparency, efficiency, and accountability in infrastructure development. Commence transaction advisory services by August 2025 to support Phase II of the Soma Solar Park (100MW) earmarked for exports. Complete the land acquisition process for Phase I and II of the Soma Solar Park by July 2025 and July 2026 respectively.
II: Leverage on increased regional integration	Adoption and application of harmonized transmission pricing within their respective energy pools in order to facilitate cross-border electricity trade	No	Regional Transmission Tariffs are at approved by the ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA). PURA is part of the tariff working group and will transpose the harmonized tariffs once adopted. In parallel to transmission pricing harmonization, The Gambia will leverage the OPGW fiber installed along the OMVG transmission backbone to strengthen real-time grid coordination and data exchange with regional utilities. By December 2026, NAWEC and OMVG will finalize a data-sharing protocol to improve forecasting, balancing, and scheduling for cross-border power flows.In advance of this, The Gambia has signed the OMVG transmission service agreement

			(TSA), supporting the broader goal of ensuring the network's long term sustainability. The Government of The Gambia will ensure the timely payment of prescribed obligations under the TSA. Support the evolution of OMVG to ensure the bankability of relevant PPA's and TSA. In addition, working with ERERA to support enforcement capacity relating to identified market rules. Develop cash waterfall mechanism by December 2026 to address legacy arrears to bilateral power supply vendors. A feasibility study for the commercialization of the OPGW fiber on OMVG will be conducted by June 2026 to explore its use for secure utility operations, digital services, and cost-sharing arrangements that could contribute to energy access and digital inclusion goals.
III: Adopting DRE and clean cooking solutions for affordable last mile access	Monitoring and evaluation program to track the MTF for access to electricity and clean cooking.	No	An MTF survey is planned for Q2 2025 which will establish the framework for tracking services according to the various tiers. Census figures in the meantime have been used to monitor access to electricity. A monitoring dashboard will be housed at PURA to support the tracking of key indicators expected to be deployed in June 2026. The results from the MTF will be utilized to bridge data gaps on clean cooking. .
	Developing an updated five-year Universal Access plan with a clearly defined role for the private sector	No	The 2021 Universal Access Study will be updated to take account of the following: • New communities electrified following savings on existing projects • Complete the ongoing high-level designs on the remaining 645 unelectrified communities by March 2026 • Assess options of private financing mechanisms for electrification particularly for assessed mini grid sites ideal for private sector participation. • Validation and adoption by the Government of an updated universal access plan by the 3rd quarter of 2025.
	Implementation of a national clean cooking strategy followed by accelerated delivery of large-scale projects	No	MOPEM will lead the development of a clean cooking strategy by June 2026 which will provide a baseline and targets for clean cooking. The strategy will include digital tools for mapping cooking fuel demand, tracking household adoption of clean cooking solutions, and enabling targeted delivery via e-voucher or RBF schemes using mobile or biometric platforms. MOPEM to roll out at least one clean cooking program/project as part of the strategy to have at least 50 percent of households utilizing clean cooking solutions by 2030. MOPEM to facilitate the creation and strengthening of local supply chains for clean cookstoves and fuels to reduce costs and improve accessibility, particularly in rural areas, by 2030 MOPEM to establish product and service quality standards, including local testing facilities for clean cooking technologies, by Q4 of 2026.

	Policy and regulatory framework adopted for off-grid and clean cooking solutions	Yes	The Gambia Standards Bureau will develop technical standards on renewable energy products, to be adopted by PURA to ensure conformity by 2026. The clean cooking strategy will inform policy and regulatory considerations on the definition and adoption of clean cooking solutions by 2026 with a focus on women and disadvantaged groups. Implement financial incentives using a Result Based Financing model, including subsidies to lower the cost of clean cooking technologies and fuels for low-income households. Adopt a policy for zero import duties on clean cooking components and publish the list of duty-free components online by 2026. Strengthen regulatory frameworks to support microfinance institutions (MFIs) in offering credit lines to households for purchasing clean cooking solutions by 2026. Adopt energy efficiency law by December 2026.
IV: Encourage private sector participation to mobilize additional resources	Clearly defined regulatory approval process for privately managed mini-grids (including tariff regulation, licensing, tariffs and grid entry/integration)	Yes	Green Mini Grid Regulations have been approved detailing the licensing criteria and streamlined approach to permitting. Further support will be provided to PURA to strengthen tariff process for mini-grid operators. Review Renewable Energy Act by 2026 to address tariff mismatches (Mini Grid tariffs capped at national utility tariff for same customer classes). Identifying land to support development of Feed-in-tariff schemes, solar parks and priority off-grid zones to develop by December 2025.
	Financial support for operators/distributors of decentralized renewable energies and clean cooking guaranteeing their financial viability and financial accessibility for consumers	Yes, but needs adjustments	Conduct VRE integration study and identify injection points, land banking for Feed-in-Tariff operators by December 2025. Issue announcement for Feed-in-Tariffs by June 2026 based on the approved feed in tariff framework adopted in 2024. Supporting the implementation of the grid code regulations for small power producers (SPPs). Adopt Net-Metering guidelines by June 2025 defining the administrative and connection procedures for eligible facilities. Identify and develop potential CAPEX subsidy schemes for DRE and clean cooking operators through the Gambia Renewable Energy Fund incorporated under the clean cooking strategy and updated universal access plan.

			Facilitate Results-Based Financing for clean cooking programs as part of the national clean cooking strategy.
V: Ensuring a financially viable national electricity company that provides reliable and affordable services	Publication of the audited annual financial statements of the public electricity company	No	NAWEC's annual financial statements are audited each year and disclosed on its website. The timeliness of audits need to be improved to ensure completion as per national laws.
	The public electricity company manages to recover at least 100% of its operating costs	No	Tariff regulation is under the mandate of PURA. A cost recovery model has been developed to ensure the inclusion of all prudently incurred costs by the utility. Potential reforms include (i) implementing the pass-through mechanism for non-controllable costs (i.e. Fuel, Exchange Rate variations), (ii) Institutionalizing the cash earmarking system for Government entities still on credit meters, (iii) Settling all arrears to IPP vendors and creating a cash waterfall mechanism to prioritize payments for imports and local IPPs (iv) Monitoring and segregating technical and commercial losses to adequately understand points of intervention, including the development of a comprehensive asset management and maintenance plan, (v) Diversify sources of generation and review existing domestic PPA's for cost competitiveness and (vi) Sanitization of NAWEC's balance sheet through debt transfer MOU's with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. Any price adjustment will be accompanied by compensatory measures for vulnerable consumers. Develop a cost-cutting strategy for NAWEC by December 2025 and utilizing digital channels for service delivery (e.g. Prepayment vending) by June 2026 Reduce total system losses from 21% to 18% by 2030 and conduct a smart grid feasibility study to deploy fibre over power lines and monitor losses. Address the prevalence of commercial losses by developing Anti-theft regulations by December 2026 and deploying Artificial Intelligence solutions to support revenue protection interventions in addition to meter replacement programs. As part of the eGambia Power Project, NAWEC will develop and implement a digital utility modernization plan to reduce operational costs, improve service quality, and enhance revenue collection. This includes: • Leveraging the existing OPGW network installed on OMVG transmission lines to establish a dedicated, secure telecom backbone for NAWEC's SCADA, AMI (smart meters), and outage management systems—targeted for integration by December 2026. • Conducting a commercialization and fiber-sharing study by Q4 2026 to assess potential revenue from leasing excess OPGW capacity for broadband and third-party services, which could offset energy sector costs. • Launching a smart grid pilot using NAWEC's OPGW and low-voltage fiber for real-time monitoring of losses and customer usage.

- Developing a regulatory framework and inter-ministerial coordination mechanism by December 2026 to govern OPGW use across energy and digital sectors, ensuring service-level priorities and cost recovery alignment.

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Country and Energy Sector Overview and Challenges

The Gambia, mainland Africa's smallest country with a land area of 11,300 km², has demonstrated resilience amid recurring external shocks. With a population of 2.4 million, 66% urbanized and 63% under the age of 25, the country faces significant developmental pressures. The COVID-19 pandemic reversed earlier poverty reduction gains, pushing the poverty rate to 53.4% in 2020 from 45.8% in 2019. Nonetheless, economic performance has remained strong since 2017, with GDP growth reaching 5.7% in 2024 (3.4% per capita), outperforming ECOWAS and Sub-Saharan African peers, except in 2021–22. Inflation eased to 11.7% in 2024 from 16.9% in 2023, though high import dependence continues to heighten household vulnerability and constrain private consumption.

Despite the Government's commitment towards gender equality, women still make up the majority of the poor and extremely poor. The Gambia was recently ranked 174 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI), with the Gender Inequality Index (GII) rank of the country decreased from 128 in 2012 to 148. Women are faced with disparities, especially those in rural areas, in literacy, access to education, healthcare, and salaried employment, among others. In addition, women have limited access to resources such as land and financing and their labor force participation rate is only 37.8 percent as compared to 53.2 percent for men. Gender gaps for women in relation to employment and income generating opportunities are manifold for example for accessing credit and financing to build a small business, training and developing technical skills or obtaining employment within the energy sector. Actions to narrow these gaps can focus on scaling up training to women to provide enhanced technical skills training, to facilitate their employment in the energy and water sector as weak as on the recruitment of female staff at public energy utilities, the main employer in the energy sector for engineering and technical roles. Recent projects have made good strides in closing some of the gender gaps including senior positions at the national utility (NAWEC), but further commitment is needed.

With strong support from development partners, The Gambia has made notable progress in expanding energy access. As of 2024, the national electricity access rate stands at 73.7%, positioning the country to achieve SDG 7—universal access—well ahead of the 2030 deadline. Leveraging its compact geography, over 99% of current connections are on-grid, with urban areas—particularly Banjul and Kanifing—achieving access rates above 97%. However, access in rural communities lag, estimated at 45% in 2024. The government's electricity sub-sector strategic roadmap (2021–2040) underpins an ambitious drive toward nationwide electrification, with a renewed emphasis on rural access. Since 2017, more than 141,000 new connections have been established, reflecting an annual expansion rate of approximately 20,000 connections. Planning for this expansion, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, has increasingly benefited from spatial and data-informed approaches, helping to prioritize investments where needs are greatest. However, the clean cooking agenda remains critically underdeveloped with over 75% of households reliant on fuelwood and charcoal. This highlights an urgent need for a comprehensive national strategy, backed by clear targets and investment pathways, to accelerate the transition to modern cooking solutions.

Rural Electrification is primarily led by NAWEC through on-grid connections with a limited room for mini-grid developments. Few potential communities have been identified as potential mini-grid sites in addition to an existing mini-grid operator with a 2x 120Kw systems in the eastern part of the country. The policy and regulatory framework governing the licensing and tariff principles for mini-grids are in place through Green-Mini Grid regulations and the Gambia renewable energy law. In addition to the rural access initiatives being funded by the World Bank, European Union and European Investment Bank, activities are expected to commence for the solarization of 1,100 schools and hospitals across the country. Considerations are being made to interface these systems with the grid where feasible through net billing or net metering schemes. This is particularly critical for facilities in rural communities.

Since gaining independence in 1965, The Gambia has traditionally depended on expensive and imported diesel fuel then heavy fuel oil (HFO) for electricity generation. This reliance has left the country vulnerable to global oil price volatility and escalating import costs. The current installed generation capacity stands at approximately 90 MW, but operational availability consistently falls below 50% due to ageing infrastructure, shortages of critical spare parts, and payment arrears to equipment suppliers and service providers. Persistent supply shortfalls prompted the government to lease an emergency powership in 2017 under a two-year power purchase agreement (PPA). Successive contract extensions stretched the arrangement to eight years, until a final decision not to renew was made in 2025, due to the high fiscal burden. In line with its electricity sub-sector roadmap, The Gambia is increasingly shifting toward cross-border electricity imports and renewable energy sources. A milestone in this transition was the commissioning of a publicly financed 23 MWp solar PV plant with an 8 MWh battery energy storage system (BESS) in 2023, underscoring the country's commitment to low-

cost, sustainable power. As the energy mix diversifies, greater attention is being paid to improving real-time oversight and operational coordination, particularly to manage variability and maintain grid stability under more complex dispatch conditions.

The national energy policy, sector roadmap, renewable energy law and Electricity law provide an overarching framework to integrate private sector participation in the energy sector. Established as a multi-sector regulator (electricity, petroleum, water, telecom) in 2001, PURA is responsible for the licensing of actors across the value chain and has issued licenses to two independent power producers (IPPs), mini-grid operators and third-party electricity vendors for prepayment sales. This is in addition to the recently completed process of integrating distributed renewable energy solutions for feed-in-tariffs and net metering. Combined, these are expected to increase private sector participation in the sector. Owing to the limited size of the market, distribution licenses are deemed unnecessary. The ongoing tender of 50MW Solar PV + 10MW/40MWh BESS, backstopped by a World Bank credit enhancement program[2] places the Gambia in position to mobilize critical private sector capital and address concerns on domestic energy security. However, additional de-risking measures are needed to effectively address key bankability concerns. The Government is committed to engaging development partners, as necessary, to backstop guarantees and provide relevant financial instruments (e.g. Sovereign Guarantees) that enhance investor confidence and ensure successful project implementation. Meanwhile, although the regulatory focus has traditionally centered on market entry and tariff approvals, there is a growing recognition of the importance of service quality, metering transparency, and consumer data—areas where structured information systems may become increasingly important as the sector matures.

The utility's financial position is precarious. With net income losses of -37% in 2024, cost recovery has eluded the sector signified by a decade long trend of consistent deficits. With universal access primarily predicated on grid expansion, a financially viable utility is critical to sustain the expanding network and subsequent onboarding of new customers for investment and rehabilitation as required. Tariff reviews are infrequent resulting in significant impacts on the utility's balance sheet and driving it into negative equity positions hampering private sector interest in the sector.

2.1 Current Status, Opportunities and Challenges

PILLAR I
GENERATION EXPANSION AND INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE AT COMPETITIVE COSTS

Investment planning in generation is anchored on the low-cost power sector development plan (LCPDP). The plan has identified renewables and imports as the least cost pathways to new generation. This is juxtaposed against the needs of energy security requiring the availability of local production capacity equivalent to 50 % of imports. As of Q1 2025, production is predicated on the primarily reliant on imports (57%) [3], domestic public thermal production (7%), domestic private sector IPP (29%) which expired on May 2, 2025 and the publicly financed solar park (6%). The reliance on heavy fuel oil production continues to exacerbate the frailties of the utility in responding to price shocks. The challenges of adequately maintaining public sector generation assets have warranted new considerations of integrating private sector O&M contracts to address inherent capacity constraints.

With total solar potential estimated at 428MW, a robust pipeline of key investments have been identified led by the development of a 50MW Solar PV + 10MW/40MWh BESS. The tender process is ongoing with financial close expected by June 2026. With the current cost competitiveness of solar, this plant promises to accelerate the Gambia's transition and embed cheaper generation sources. The potential expansion of this plant by an additional 100MW will be critical in positioning the country as an energy exporter to the sub-region. Whilst the planning framework is robust, delays in integrating some generation projects require an update of the roadmap with revised timelines in addition to accurately forecasting the development of gas power plants and missed targets on the UNDP supported NAMA projects.

A robust transmission network is the backbone the electricity sector, ensuring the seamless flow of power from generation sites to end consumers. For The Gambia, strengthening the transmission infrastructure

[2] The World Bank Group is financing a fully funded escrow account to cover 6 months of IPP revenues mitigating potential offtaker risk.
[3] Thermal Imports from Senegal (32%), Hydro Imports from Guinee (25%). Expected to increase to 85% following non-renewal for power ship leasing PPA.

and capacity building to manage and operate the network are essential to ensure that NAWEC becomes adept at operating the transmission facilities. This includes familiarizing the workforce with the intricacies of these facilities to mitigate risks and enhance operational efficiency.

Additional considerations will include the continued digitization of the electricity network through the deployment of advanced metering infrastructure. This will be in tandem with integration of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions to monitor and reduce losses, and the gradual transition toward a smart grid. This transformation will be anchored by a forthcoming smart grid feasibility study. These efforts will build on recent milestones such as the commissioning of the National Control Centre, which now enables remote network monitoring and system oversight. Complementary investments in fiber optic deployment over power lines will further enhance real-time communication, data analytics, and grid responsiveness, laying the foundation for a modern, intelligent electricity network.

Identifying financing for critical infrastructure, particularly the Eastern Backbone (225kV), is paramount. This will address load growth and prevent potential system collapses. Urban interventions should also be prioritized to manage overloads on substations and lines, thereby reducing the strain on the existing infrastructure. Investments in the rural Medium Voltage networks are also urgent with overloaded lines on recently completed infrastructure in the North Bank region. New T&D investments will be premised on integrating climate adaptation measures consistent with The Gambia's exposure to extreme weather events including high temperatures, sea level rise, dust and flooding. These climatic impacts are expected to significantly affect operational efficiency and heighten safety risks.

NAWEC's financial health is significantly impacted by power system losses (21%), which are categorized as technical and non-technical. Technical losses arise from inefficiencies within the grid infrastructure, while non-technical losses stem from issues such as theft. Although improvements are anticipated with the commissioning of the 225 kV line, segregating between these losses remains a challenge for the utility. The recent adoption of a grid code is critical in maintaining stability and defining operating parameters for all actors. In parallel, the further mainstreaming of prepayment meters is critical with deployment rates above 97% of NAWEC's customers. Risks relating to the timely payment of Government arrears [4] however continue to pose systemic challenges.

A robust grid code is essential for maintaining grid stability and ensuring operational consistency across the sector. The Gambia adopted its first grid code in 2024 which establishes standards and protocols for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, facilitating coordination and efficiency. For The Gambia, further mainstreaming of prepayment meters is a step in the right direction, with 99% of the utility already on prepaid systems. However, risks persist due to some government entities still operating on postpaid meters with periodic delays in payments.

Whilst the current electricity law and sector roadmap encourage the competitive tendering of power sector projects, its application has been inconsistent. Adequate sector planning will require competitive tendering of new projects with standard procedures elaborated for unsolicited proposals. New investments will be complemented by an increased focus on energy efficiency through the adoption of the draft energy efficiency law by December 2026 and subsequent development of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) to balance the need between increased investments and sustainable energy consumption. These measures aim to reduce system losses, optimize demand-side management, and lower the overall cost of service delivery while supporting climate resilience and long-term energy security. Gradually incorporating digital performance standards—particularly where end-use efficiency or load management are concerned—will also support long-term energy security and climate resilience.

PILLAR II
INCREASED REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The Gambia's integration into the West African Power Pool (WAPP) through the OMVG infrastructure has enabled access to the regional electricity market. The country is currently interconnected with Senegal, Guinea and Guinea Bissau and has taken advantage of bilateral PPA's with Guinea and Senegal to significantly supplement domestic capacity. In parallel, discussions have commenced to explore supplies from Ivory Coast to diversify options. This is critical as interruptions in power flows from current sources will greatly impact supplies in The Gambia. Previous bottlenecks which limited imports to 60MW in the Greater Banjul Area have been addressed following the completion of the 18km 225kV high voltage line. This has allowed increased imports into the GBA to a total capacity of 140MW. This matches the OMVG power intake which enters The Gambia at 225kV. The Gambia remains an active participant in the WAPP and ERERA and will continue to adhere to the dictates and protocols of the regional market. Key in this relates to adopting the

[44] Critical installations such as Defense, Health remain on credit meters.

uniform transmission tariff mechanism currently under development and ensuring the sustainability of regional assets.

The scaling up of the Gambia's regional solar park project will require the utilization of OMVG infrastructure to facilitate exports into the sub-region. The tender process is expected to be launched by the end of 2025. Progress however is contingent on resolving OMVG's issues and facilitating trading with OMVG regional member countries, operating within WAPP protocols, while acknowledging the capacity gaps within ERERA. In parallel, the commercialization of the optical ground wire (OPGW) fiber embedded in the OMVG network presents an important opportunity. By leasing excess fiber strands to private operators, The Gambia and OMVG member countries can generate additional revenues to sustain the transmission network, while also enabling digital infrastructure development along electrification corridors. This cross-sectoral opportunity has the potential to lower infrastructure costs, enhance service delivery, and support The Gambia's broader energy access objectives.

PILLAR III
LAST MILE ACCESS

The Gambia has made significant strides in expanding electricity access, underpinned by strong political commitment to achieving universal access by the end of 2025. These advancements have been largely supported by sustained engagement from development partners (WB, AfDB, EU, EIB), with ongoing projects expected to electrify over 900 new communities and benefit approximately 700,000 individuals. Upon completion, these initiatives are projected to raise the national electricity access rate to 90% by the end of 2025. The World Bank-financed Gambia Infrastructure Project, anticipated to become effective by September 2025, will further contribute by delivering an additional 5,000 rural connections under its access component.

Despite this progress, spatial disparities persist—most notably in the Janjanbureh and Kuntaur local government areas, where access rates remain below 40%. In addition, infrastructure limitations continue to be a challenge, particularly as earlier access projects utilized single-phase cables for network extensions. These are increasingly inadequate given current load growth, resulting in significant pressure on system reliability and contributing to elevated technical losses. Upgrading these networks to 30kV medium-voltage T-off lines is critical for improving service quality and sustainability. Improved spatial data integration and asset mapping tools will help identify priority corridors for reinforcements and targeted investments.

Affordability also remains a key concern. The average domestic tariff stands at $0.21/kWh, posing a barrier for low-income households. As network expansion reaches poorer communities, revising the tariff framework and implementing targeted subsidy schemes will be essential to support customer onboarding. Currently, rural connection fees are set at D500 (approximately $7), compared to D7,500 (approximately $104) in urban areas—a differential designed to promote uptake in underserved regions. Operationally, achieving full cost recovery will necessitate targeted support for vulnerable households. To this end, The Gambia's social registry database will be leveraged to identify low-income households eligible for assistance, enabling a shift from broad-based subsidies to more focused, household-based interventions.

Policy and regulatory reforms are beginning to unlock opportunities in the mini-grid space, with private sector participation gaining traction. A 120kW privately financed and operated mini grid has been licensed and is currently operational. Additional communities have been identified as prospective mini-grid sites, with a formal call for proposals expected by the end of 2025. While mini-grids present a viable solution for remote areas, on-grid connections will continue to serve as the primary vehicle for achieving national electrification targets, particularly given the rapid pace of network expansion. The updated electrification plan is expected to leverage enhanced GIS mapping solutions to define coverage zones and incorporate diverse delivery methods such as mesh grids, mini-grids and solar home systems to accelerate electrification targets across the country.

While electrification efforts advance, the clean cooking sector continues to lag behind. Currently, over 75% of households rely on traditional fuels such as fuelwood and charcoal, resulting in a national clean cooking access rate of 25%. This dependency has severe implications for public health, environmental sustainability, and gender equity, with women disproportionately affected by the time and health burdens associated with traditional cooking methods, and continued pressure placed on forest resources.

Pilot projects in urban and rural areas are promoting improved and modern cooking solutions to reduce dependence on traditional fuels. Scaling such initiatives to urban areas and promoting the adoption of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and electric cooking will be essential for accelerating clean cooking access. Regulatory frameworks are in place to license LPG operators, and regulatory incentives have been introduced to encourage uptake. However, affordability remains a significant barrier, underscoring the need for targeted financial interventions to make clean cooking solutions accessible, particularly for low-income households. Interventions will

be premised on the clean cooking strategy and the elaboration of a robust institutional framework.

An ongoing MTF survey will provide updated statistics on key indicators in electricity access and clean cooking. In addition, a national clean cooking strategy will be initiated and conducted by June 2026 to elaborate an action and investment plan to scale clean cooking solutions. This includes the rollout of at least one flagship clean cooking program to ensure 15% of households adopt clean cooking solutions by 2030. This will be complemented by the strengthening of local supply chains for cookstoves and modern fuels. In addition, product and service quality standards, including local testing facilities for clean cooking technologies will be established. At the national level, an integrated digital sector monitoring dashboard will be developed and housed at PURA to support updates and reporting on key indicators.

PILLAR IV
PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

The strategic axis of the sector is predicated on mobilizing sufficient private sector capital to take advantage of emerging new opportunities, particularly in generation. Private sector capital over from 2017 – 2025 has been the licensing of a leased thermal powership which provided between 20-30% of production up to May 2025. Whilst initially critical in addressing domestic supply constraints, the variability of the PPA tariff exposed the utility to significant price variations. For the existing rural mini-grid, investment costs were significantly defrayed by capital grants to support their commercial viability. New mini-grid deployments will require similar forms of support mobilized through development partners to ensure affordability, financial sustainability and private sector participation. The green mini-grid policy and regulations in parallel provide adequate safety and exit mechanisms upon the arrival of the main grid.

Due to size limitations, transmission and distribution infrastructure has solely been under the remit of NAWEC. This approach is expected to continue with limited scale economies present in this space. Distributed renewable solutions have been piloted mainly through net metering schemes and the development of feed-in-tariff rules. The first call for proposals on the feed-in-tariff scheme is expected in January 2026. In the clean cooking sector, removing financial barriers through subsidy schemes will be crucial to support the nascent clean cooking market. The planned clean cooking strategy will address deficiencies across the value chain.

Mobilizing private sector capital is essential to strengthen domestic energy supply and mitigate the public sector's financing constraints. A key priority is to harness The Gambia's significant solar potential—estimated at 428MW—to advance least-cost generation options within the energy mix. The variability of thermal PPA's and the relative depreciation of the Gambian Dalasi limits the country's ability to introduce new private thermal plants. Consequently, efforts will be focused on utilizing public resources to provide greater financial and operational flexibility, leveraging private O&M contracts to support plant efficiency and availability.

The ongoing tender for the 50MW Solar + BESS project, along with the planned addition of 100MW, reflects growing opportunities for private sector participation in The Gambia's energy sector. These initiatives serve as replicable models for the competitive procurement of large-scale projects, helping to establish transparent price discovery mechanisms. To sustain this momentum, however, several key enablers must be in place: (i) a predictable legal and licensing framework, (ii) the financial health of the national utility, including the timely payment of invoices to independent power producers (IPPs), (iii) provision of key bankability instruments (e.g. partial risk guarantees, sovereign indemnities) and (iv) strict adherence to the established roadmap for contracting new generation capacity. The anticipated passage of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) law by the end of 2025 is expected to provide a critical boost to enhancing the legal framework for new projects. Complementary capacity-building initiatives, particularly in PPA negotiation and financial modelling, will be essential for empowering public sector stakeholders and ensuring long-term, sustainable outcomes.

The evolving complexity of the sector requires depth in developing institutional capacity. The investment plan and potential proliferation of new private sector investment opportunities requires the development of structured capacity-building programs for actors across the value chain. Most critically, regulatory capacity needs to be enhanced in transaction support, financial modelling, procurement frameworks, negotiations, dispute resolution and contract management. Additionally, greater emphasis will be placed on enhancing existing frameworks on land permitting, valuations and resettlement to de-risk investments facilitating private sector engagement and job creation.

PILLAR V
FINANCIALLY VIABLE UTILITIES

Despite notable operational improvements and growth in both customer base and revenues, NAWEC's financial sustainability remains the greatest risk to achieving universal access. In 2024, the utility reported a net income margin of -28% and remained in a negative equity position, relying on repeated government bailouts in 2023 and 2024 to maintain operations. Over the years, several initiatives have been undertaken to improve NAWEC's financial health. These include (i) a MOU with the Government where 75% of NAWEC's debts were absorbed in 2019, (ii) adoption of a revenue compensation mechanism (RCM) to compensate for shortfalls between approved tariffs and regulatory determined tariffs and (iii) a revised tariff methodology and model to adequately capture operational and capital costs including a mechanism for addressing non-controllable costs. This led to a 37% weighted tariff increase in 2023 with average tariffs currently $0.21/kWh.

However, legacy issues continue to permeate, affecting the overall liquidity position of the utility. Whilst the revised tariff methodology was utilized for the 2023 review, the application of the pass-through methodology has been inconsistent exposing NAWEC to currency and fuel price shocks. Additionally, the variability of invoices from the leased powership created significant financial pressures on NAWEC despite the significant tariff increase. This has led to the accumulation of arrears to various power supply vendors (US$40m in 2024). Power system losses remain high at 21% against a regulatory allowed cap of 18%. Initiatives are ongoing to address both technical and non-technical losses through substation metering and the electricity theft regulations to address latent issues of pilferage.

Another central component of this modernization agenda is the e-Gambia Power Project, which seeks to commercialize NAWEC's national fiber network and deploy IP-enabled smart electricity meters as part of a broader Quadruple Play service package. Smart meters will enable real-time monitoring of consumption, reduce billing inaccuracies, and curb commercial losses. The project's fiber backbone also offers NAWEC a potential non-tariff revenue stream through wholesale leasing to ISPs and content providers. By diversifying income sources and improving billing efficiency, the initiative could play a pivotal role in strengthening NAWEC's financial position while supporting digital inclusion.

Ultimately, financial recovery will depend on reducing the reliance on costly generation sources. This will be achieved by diversifying supply through renewables and imports, strengthening the tariff framework, cutting system losses, and securing government support to clear legacy arrears. The rollout of an integrated management system in 2022 has improved transparency and financial reporting, supporting more robust audits and oversight. Further reforms will leverage on Government's decision to create structurally separate the electricity and water utilities into two distinct entities. Keen attention will be placed on ensuring efficient governance via performance contracts, staff right-sizing, capacity building and the allocation of assets across the two utilities.

ANNEX I
LIST OF ONGOING AND PIPELINE PROJECTS

Development Partner	Project Name	Timeline	Description	Funding (US$)	Contribution to the compact		
					Access to Electricity	Clean Cooking	RE
AfDB	GEAP	2019 - 2023	Network Densification and Last mile access	$17m	80,000 (10,000HH)	No	No
AfDB	GESREP	2023 - 2028	System Strengthening and Last Mile Access	$20m	100,000	No	No
EU/EIB	GSEC	2024 - 2026	Solar Installation in schools and hospitals	$35m	1,100 Facilities	No	3.9MWp/ 10MWh BESS
World Bank/EU/EIB	GERMP	2018 - 2025	Increase RE, Extend Medium Voltage Backbones and System Strengthening in the GBA	$165m	374,000 people	No	23MWp + 8 MWh BESS
World Bank	ECOREAP	2019 - 2025	Extension of the Distribution network around OMVG substations	$66m	416,000 people (52,000 HH)	No	No
World Bank	GIP	2025 - 2031	Network Densification and System Resilience	$26m	40,000 people (5,000 HH)	No	No
World Bank	OMVG	2016 - 2025	Regional Transmission Infrastructure	$47m	No	No	Enables 25-35MW of hydro imports from Guinee
World Bank	RSPG	2024 - 2027	Transaction Advisory Support for Solar Park Development	$1.35	No	No	To enable 50MW + 10MW/40MWh BESS in Soma, The Gambia

ANNEX II
PRIORITY GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION PROJECTS

Name	Capacity (MW)	Total Investment Requirement ($)	Expected Year of Commissioning
Soma Solar Park Phase I	50MW 10MW/40MWh BESS	US$60m	2027 (tender ongoing)
Soma Solar Park Phase II	100MW 18MW/18MWh (tbc)	US$115m	2030
Dual Fuel Plant	30MW	US$31m	2030
Dual Fuel Plant II	50MW	US$107.6m	2030
Bansang Solar PV	5MW	US$4.7m	2029
Barra Essau Solar PV	6MW	US$7m	2029
Bwiam Solar PV	20MW	US$20m	2030
Farafenni Nama Solar PV	4.5MW	US$4m	2029
Basse Nama Solar PV	6MW	US$6m	2029
Njaw Solar PV	3MW	US$3m	2028
N'joben Solar PV	5MW	US$4.9m	2028
T-Line (Eastern Backbone)	225kV	$75m	2028/29

ANNEX III
PROPOSED MEASURES AND INDICATORS FOR THE ENERGY PACT PILLARS

Pillars	Metrics/indicators	Data (2024)
Pillar I Expand Generation and T&D Networks	**Installed/available production capacity (MW)**	99MW Installed/ 40MW Available (2025)
	% thermal, % renewable (including BESS)	77% Thermal/ 23% renewable
	Average annual growth rate (%) (last 3 years)	-15% (decommissioning of IPP plant)
	Energy produced annually (MWh) – Total	696,382MWh
	% thermal, % renewable (including ERV/Storage)	87% Thermal/13% RE
	Average annual growth rate (%) (last 3 years)	6.8%
	Average production cost per kWh - thermal, renewable	$0.18/kWh
	Energy imported annually (MWh) – Total	385,505.97MWh
	Average annual growth rate (%) (last 3 years)	18%
	Average cost per KWh (USD)	$0.16/kWh
	Energy exported annually (MWh) – Total	N/A
	Transmission network (HV, MV), Total: Length (KM); Voltage (KV): Transfer capacity - MW/MVA	HV (Total Length – 18km, Voltage 225kV, 140MVa
		MV (Total Length – 362km, Voltage 33kV, 117 MVa)
		MV (Total Length – 345km, Voltage 30kV)
		MV (Total Length – 359km, 11kv)
	Distribution network (LV), Total: Length (KM); Voltage (KV): Transfer capacity - MW/MVA	LV (Total Length – 2572km, Voltage 0.4kV)
	Access to energy (electricity and clean cooking)	73.7% Electricity Access
		25% Clean Cooking

	2022	2023	2024
Domestic	220,074	253,664	274,066

	Industries	758	1.065	1,190
	Commercial	32,781	34,747	36,755
	Agriculture	129	132	132
	Government	1,657	1,971	2,002

Pillar II Regional integration	**Transmission network (HT, MT), Total:** Length (KM); Voltage (KV): Transfer capacity - MW/MVA	Voltage – 225kV, Length – 167.5 km, 180MVa
	Energy traded under bilateral power purchase agreements / memorandums of understanding:	385,506 MWh
	Energy exchanged within the framework of the Power Pool:	N/A
	Transmission Fee (Wheeling) (USD per KWh)	N/A
	Debts (arrears) / Receivables (USD)	$17,994,085 (Arrears)
Pillar III DRE / Clean cooking	Number of new mini-grid connections (by customer type) (last 3 years, if possible)	
	Number of solar home systems (last 3 years, if possible)	
	Clean Cooking Access rate (%)	25% (2024) - MOPEM
Pillar IV Private sector participation	• Total investment required to achieve the objectives of the Energy Compact by 2030 - Public / Private.	$552m ($305m Public/ $247 Private)
	• Total investment available in 2024 – Public / Private	
	• Investment gap to be mobilized each year until 2030 - Public / Private (depending on government priorities and sequencing) (National and International)	
	Total investment needed (private) by 2030 (USD, percentage) - distribution (by grid, mini-grid, off-grid) and clean cooking; distribution (by production, transmission, distribution and access) (national and international)	See investment plan
	Since the signing of this National Pact: • Number of energy projects invested by the private sector • Energy production capacity added thanks to private investments • Cumulative amount of investments made by the private sector • Share of private investments in total investments made in the energy sector	
Pillar V Sectoral	Financial profitability of utilities (according to audited accounts) – Net income/loss (amount in US dollars and US dollars/kWh)	($33,581,000) – 2024 Unaudited

reforms and sustainable public services	(Regulator) Pricing policy, average end-user tariffs (per kWh) and trajectory towards total cost reflectivity (current % of costs recovered to achieve 2030 target)	$0.21
	Total grant amount (USD); Pathway/timeline towards full cost reflectivity (estimate);	$20m
	Aggregated technical commercial and recovery losses (ATCC): reduction objectives in % per year.	21.52% (2024)
	Number of customers with or without meter	309,293 307,427
	Number of prepayment meters	
	Debt Level – Debts owed to government, IPPs, other suppliers.	$17,994,085 (Arrears to IPPs)
	Level of arrears – Receivables from the Government or public entities (prepayment meters).	$2,000,000 (receivables from Government)
	Income by distribution by type of clientele (for example, households, industries, commerce, mines, imports, etc.).	
	Capital restructuring plan (yes/no).	Yes
	Load shedding (e.g., average number of hours per day and/or estimate of MWh lost per year).	
Additional – Cross-cutting to consider	Alignment of least-cost electricity sector expansion plans with long-term strategies and country NDCs/Paris Agreement – Yes/No	Yes
	Percentage of female headed households and women owned/led enterprises with access to energy, clean cooking, and productive use technologies Jobs: p. ex. track the number of jobs created for young people and women	TBD

ANNEX IV
LIST OF ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AfDB	African Development Bank
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CE	Credit Enhancement
ECOREAP	ECOWAS Regional Electricity Access Project
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIB	European Investment Bank
ERERA	ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority
EU	European Union
GBA	Greater Banjul Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAP	Gambia Electricity Access Project
GERMP	Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project
GESREP	Gambia Electricity System Rehabilitation and Extension Project
GIP	Gambia Infrastructure Project
GSEP	Gambia Sustainable Energy Project
HFO	Heavy fuel oil
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Independent Power Producer
KM	Kilometer
kV	Kilo-volt
KWh	Kilo Watt Hour
LCOE	Levelised Cost of Energy
LCPDP	Least cost power development plan
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MoPEM	Ministry of Energy, Petroleum and Mines

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTF	Multi-tier Framework
MW	Mega Watt
MWh	Mega Watt Hour
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAWEC	National Water and Electricity Company
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OMVG	Gambia River Basin Organisation/ L'Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PURA	Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
RCM	Revenue Compensation Mechanism
RE	Renewable Energy
SDG7	Sustainable Development Goal 7
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
TSA	Transmission Service Agreement
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USD	US Dollar
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WB	World Bank

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