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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ENERGY ACCESS POLICY IMPLEMENTATION TOOLKIT

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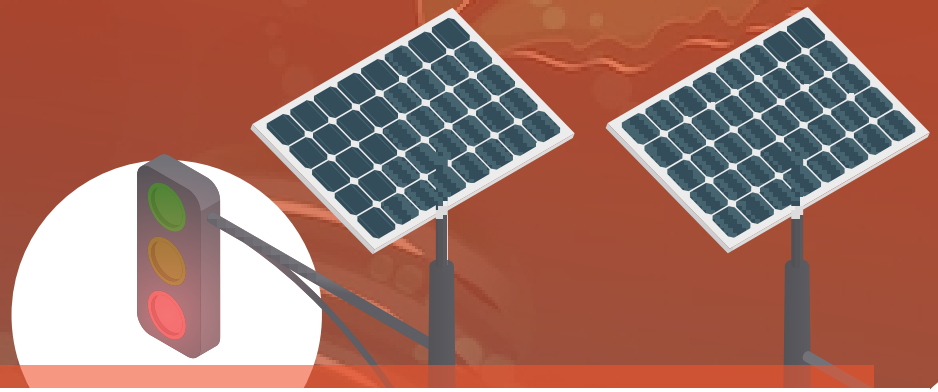

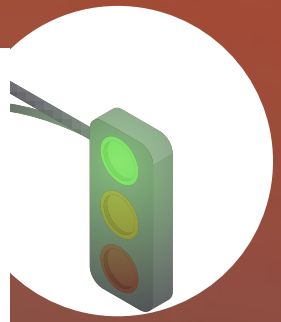

DISCLAIMER

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry And Other Land Use
BAU	Business As Usual
CAR	Central African Republic
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
Co2	Carbon Dioxide
COP-UNFCCC	Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power
EDPS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EUEI PDF	European Union Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FIL	Financial Intermediary Loan
FiT	Feed In Tariff
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Green House Gases
IEP	Integrated Energy Plan
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency

IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MtCO2e	million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
MW	Mega Watts
NDC	Nationally Distributed Contributions
NEP	National Energy Policy
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REMP	Renewable Energy Master Plan
SAPP	Southern Africa Power Pool
SDI	Subsurface Drip Irrigation
SNE	Société Nationale d'Electricité,
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	The United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YTB	Year To Date

1. Introduction to Energy Access Policy Implementation

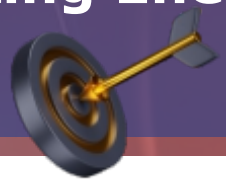
1.1 Background on Energy Access in SSA

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is home to the most impoverished population in the world. The reason is attributed to the high level of electricity deficit in the region. 587 million people in SSA currently live without access to electricity and the accompanying benefits of access to businesses and general well-being. Statistics depict that about 70% of this population live in rural areas with some SSA countries recording less than half of the nation's population having access to electricity. According to the World Bank, the recommendations on energy access are part of a proposed global roadmap with concrete actions to achieve clean, affordable energy for all by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050.

1.2 The Role of Policies and Effective Implementation in Advancing Energy Access

The deployment of strategic policies and regulations are crucial to increased electricity access in SSA. As re-iterated by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and European Union Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility (EUEI PDF), an enabling policy and regulatory framework is a necessary pre-condition to address investment risks, scale up deployment and ensure long-term and reliable operations. In recognition of this fact, nations across the globe have through the instrumentality of policies introduced measures aimed at promoting electricity generation from unconventional energy sources. Some of these measures include the setting of targets for renewable energy generation in the electricity generation mix and imposing obligations for the offtake of renewable energy. However, the implementation of these policies are pivotal to their effectiveness. Policies and Regulations that support renewable energy provide comfort to investors only in jurisdictions where there is a track record of implementation and follow through of such policies. On this basis, this toolkit seeks to analyse the level of energy policy implementation across SSA via a micro case study assessment of the Nationally Determined Contributions and other energy related policies in countries across SSA, their level of implementation and the results of implementation, based on the identified levels. The toolkit also proffers recommendations for tracking policy implementation which will be useful to policy makers and stakeholders seeking to drive improved energy access across SSA.

2. Energy Policies promoting Energy Access across SSA (Snapshot)



This section highlights the results of the macro case study assessment of the Nationally Determined Contributions and energy related policies of countries across sub-Saharan Africa that promote energy access in the region, thus constituting the central structure of this toolkit.

S/N	COUNTRY	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS	OBJECTIVE(S)
1	**Angola**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Angola submitted its revised NDC in May 2021. Under this revised NDC, Angola declared 2025 as its target year for eliminating greenhouse gas emissions. The country therefore aims to reduce its emissions up to 14% with a further 10% conditional on support. The NDC also lists mitigation measures across all sectors of the country. In addition, the NDC focuses on areas such as agriculture, coastal zones, energy, health, water, land, disaster risk management and refers to these areas as adaptation and resilience areas.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The Angola Renewable Energy Strategy of 2015 was developed to diversify the investment in renewable energies through a growing role of renewable energy sources, including small hydropower plants. The Strategy also promotes energy security for the Angolan people.
2	**Benin**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The revised NDC of Benin was submitted in October 2021. The NDC targets reducing cumulative greenhouse gas emissions by 20.15% during the 2021-2030 period. The NDC is focused on key sectors of the Benin economy particularly, energy and agriculture.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The Off-grid Electricity Access Policy 2016 states the importance of supporting the development of the use of electricity for economic activities such as agriculture, commerce, and small local businesses.

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3	Botswana	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The active version of the NDC for Botswana is the one submitted in 2016. This NDC states that Botswana is targeted at reducing overall emissions of 15% by 2030, taking year 2010 as the base year. The focused sectors are energy, waste, and agriculture sectors.
		Decentralised Energy Policy	The National Energy Policy 2021 for Botswana recognises the need to extend the electricity grid to all parts of the country to facilitate economic activities. The policy calls for villages to be powered using renewable energy decentralised off-grid systems, as it has been observed that extending the network to these areas is not cost-effective for the government. One of the objectives of the Policy is to power all areas located far from the national grid using decentralised off-grid systems to ensure universal access by 2040.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The Renewable Energy Strategy for Botswana, 2019 focuses on the potential for utility-scale solar power to contribute to the generation mix of Botswana. The strategy includes recommendations on policy, legal, institutional, and regulatory architecture to facilitate the envisaged contribution of renewables to power generation.

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4	**Burkina Faso**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The latest NDC for Burkina Faso is the revised NDC submitted in October 2021. This NDC was the first of its kind, in that it set a quantifiable emission reduction target of 29.42% by 2030. It is observed that adaptation actions could also lead to a reduction of 30.76%.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Action Plans [National Renewable Energies Action Plan (PANER) 2015-2030] envisage 95% of electricity access, and universal access to clean cooking solution in urban areas by 2030. The government of Burkina Faso has set a target of 50% renewable energy in the electric mix by 2030.
5	**Burundi**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Burundi's NDC of October 2021, expanded the geographical scope of its adaptation ambition, while pledging to reduce emissions by 3.04% by 2030 or 12.51% with international support. The NDC further creates a logical framework that monitors and assesses the implementation of the priority mitigation and adaptation actions.
		Decentralised Energy Policy	The Decentralised Rural Electrification Strategy (2015-2017) aimed to maximise the social impact of decentralised renewable energy and tackle energy challenges at all levels. After the implementation of this Strategy, another decentralised energy policy has not been enacted.
6	**Cameroon**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Having submitted its revised NDC in October 2021, Cameroon has increased its mitigation target to 35% by 2030, including an unconditional contribution of 12%. Through the NDC, Cameroon is looking to reduce the vulnerability of local populations and ultimately achieve sustainable energy for all.

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7	**Cape Verde**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The revised NDC for Cape Verde was submitted in April 2021. This NDC comprehensively increases the scope of Cape Verde's mitigation goals as it focuses on adaptation, climate justice, gender equality, transparency, and good governance. Through the NDC, Cape Verde commits to reduce its emission to 18% below business-as-usual by 2030 or 24% with international support.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The Resolution No. 7/2012 (approving the Strategic Plan for Renewable Energy) recalls the high dependency of Cape Verde towards fossil fuels, despite the 3,000 MW potential for renewable energies. The Plan aims to reach 50% of renewable sources in the country energy mix.
8	**Central African Republic (CAR)**	·Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	CAR submitted its updated NDC in January 2022. The NDC indicates certain mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of 9.03% and 11.82% respectively by 2025 and 2030 in an unconditional scenario. On the other hand, in a conditional scenario, the NDC targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of 14.64% and 24.28% in 2025 and 2030 respectively.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The Energy Policy of 2004 guides the electricity sector, and it seeks to develop renewable energy sources as one of the strategies to address poverty and encourage a low carbon development pathway through reducing emissions by 5% compared to the business-as-usual.
9	**Chad**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The Republic of Chad submitted its revised NDC in October 2021. The emissions reduction targets of this revised NDC were less ambitious than the first NDC. The overall mitigation target is 19.3% compared to the baseline scenario.

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10	**Comoros**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	In November 2021, Comoros submitted its revised NDC. The NDC commits to reducing overall emissions to 23% and an increase of CO2 absorption by 47% by 2030. The NDC also gives prominence to gender equality.
11	**Congo (Brazzaville)**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	To build resilience to climate change, the Republic of Congo submitted its First National Communication to the UNFCCC in October 2001, and later submitted a Second National Communication in 2009, its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015, and finally ratified the Paris Agreement in 2017. The key focus areas are energy, land use and forestry in terms of cutting down emissions
		Decree No 2013-416 of August 9, 2013	This decree regulates the approval of articles of association of national company of electricity (Société Nationale d'Electricité, SNE)
12	**Djibouti**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Djibouti submitted its NDC in August 2015. The country is committed to avoiding future emissions of 1.8 MtCO2e of greenhouse gas through reducing its emissions by 40% compared to the scenario of reference. Implementation of this would be followed by a mitigation of 20% in 2030.
13	**DRC**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The revised NDC for DRC was submitted in December 2021. The emission reduction target now sits at 21% by 2030, 19% of which is conditional on support. The focus implementation areas are forestry, energy, agriculture, and waste.
		Renewable Energy Policy	Currently in progress.

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14	**Equatorial Guinea**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Equatorial Guinea submitted its first NDC in 2018. The country aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% in 2030, relative to the levels in 2010, to reach a cumulative of 50% reduction by 2050.
15	**Eritrea**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The final draft of Eritrea's NDC was submitted in March 2018. The government of Eritrea is committed to reduce the emissions by 6.2% by 2025 and 12.0% by 2030, although if additional support is availed, the emissions can further be reduced by 24.9% in 2025, and 38% by 2030.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The Energy Policy 2009 for Eritrea seeks to increase the use of renewables in its energy mix to reduce the dependency on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
16	**Ethiopia**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Ethiopia submitted its updated NDC in July 2021. The country commits to a higher emission reduction target of 68.8%, compared to 64% in the first NDC, of which 14% is to be an unconditional effort. The NDC also includes 40 adaptation interventions across transport, energy (power), industry, water, and urban sectors in Ethiopia.
		Decentralised/Renewable Energy Policy	The National Energy Policy, 2012 of Ethiopia has as one of its objectives the promotion and enhancement of renewable energies such as solar, wind, small scale hydro power to meet decentralized electricity demands in rural areas.

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17	**Gabon**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The first and current NDC of Gabon was submitted in November 2016. The country through its NDC seeks to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% in 2025.
		Renewable Energy Policy	The National Energy of 2013 seeks to develop renewable energy sources, although the focus is on hydropower. The Policy implores authorities to ensure energy security and increase access for all by making substantial progress towards clean and renewable energy.
18	**Gambia**	National Energy Policy drafted in 2014 for the period 2015-2020	The Republic of the Gambia has a National Energy Policy drafted in 2014 for the period 2015-2020. The policy covers all forms of energy including electricity, petroleum, and hydrocarbon exploration. With respect to electricity, a few of the objectives of the policy are: to increase the adequacy, accessibility, and reliability of electricity supply nationwide, to reduce the cost of electricity, to encourage private sector participation in the electricity supply industry, and to increase the efficiency and productivity in the use of electricity. Before this policy, a major challenge to private sector participation on the Gambian electricity industry was ineffective regulator. One of the strategies was a proposed new institutional framework.

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19	**Ghana**	Renewable Energy Act 2011	Renewable Energy Act 2011 was enacted by the Parliament of the Republic of Ghana to provide for the development, management, and utilisation of renewable energy sources to produce heat and power in an efficient and environmentally sustainable manner. The Act was intended to provide a framework to, amongst others, support the development and utilisation of renewable energy sources; create an enabling environment to attract investment; to promote for the use of renewable energy; diversification of energy supplies; improve access to electricity; and building indigenous capacity in technology for renewable energy sources, all of which are integral to advancing energy access on Ghana. S. 5 of the Act places a responsibility on the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission to approve rates chargeable for the purchase of electricity from renewable sources by public utilities.
20	**Guinea**	Guinea's Energy System Management Assistance Programme Household Energy Strategy	The Guinean government has announced a long-term energy strategy focusing on renewable sources of electricity including solar and hydroelectric to promote environmentally friendly development, to reduce budget reliance on imported fuel, and to take advantage of Guinea's abundant water resources. Given the low wood fuel prices and a lack of interest in demand management by consumers; the low fuelwood tax and low fiscal compliance rate, and the growing degradation of the natural forest cover in vulnerable areas a strategy is proposed that alms to [a] create economic incentives for the rural population in Guinea-Maritime to manage the natural forest rationally; [b] protect the environments on which rural dwellers depend for their survival; [c] stabilize employment opportunities in the wood fuel trade; [d] encourage the use of improved wood and charcoal stoves to curb rising urban wood fuel demand; and [e] stimulate substitution of mangrove wood by thermal solar power for rural salt production and demand management measures for rural fish smoking activities.

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21	**Guinea Bissau**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Guinea Bissau's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions which border on energy and energy access include: to attain 80% renewable energy in the national energy mix by 2030, to improve energy efficiency by reducing energy losses up to 10% in the 2030-time span, to reach 80% universal access to electricity by 2030.
		National Energy Policy 1995 & Draft Energy Policy 2004	Guinea Bissau has the following policies in place that seek to promote energy access and increased electrification in the country, i.e., the National Energy Policy 1995 and the Draft Energy Policy 2004
22	**Ivory Coast**	Electricity Code No. 2014-132 of 2014	The Ivory Coast's Electricity Code No. 2014-132 of 2014 is aimed at guaranteeing energy independence and security of electricity supply, promoting the development of new and renewable energies, development of electrical energy and promoting access to energy, promoting energy management, creating economic conditions allowing for return on electricity investments, promoting competition and the rights of operators.
23	**Kenya**	Feed in Tariffs Policy 2021	The Feed in Tariff 2021 was published to address challenges in Kenya's Ministry of Energy's 2010 and revised 2012 Feed in Tariffs Policy on Wind, Biomass, Small-hydro, Geothermal, Biogas and Solar Resource Generated Electricity. Recognising the potential of renewable sources of energy to Kenya's energy industry and economic development, the policy was created to introduce feed-in-tariff instruments as a means of encouraging the implementation of renewable sources to the country's electricity supply capacity. According to this policy, grid connected renewable generators of up to 10MW of installed capacity will have a standardised PPA, with a technology-specific tariff.

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24	**Lesotho**	Lesotho's Energy Policy of 2015	Lesotho's energy policy of 2015 is aimed at promoting universally accessible and affordable energy in a sustainable manner with minimal environmental impact. The government's strategy to achieving this include introducing appropriate institutional and regulatory framework for the management and development of the energy sector such as introduction of laws, regulations, standards and guidelines to enforce programme implementation, improvement of access to renewable energy services and technologies, ensuring a competitive electricity market operations where participating players have equal opportunities, government desires to ensure more connections and utilization of electricity by end-users and creating an enabling environment that will attract investment and financing at all levels of the energy sector value chain.
25	**Liberia**	Renewable Energy & Efficiency Policy & Action Plan 2007	Renewable Energy & Efficiency Policy & Action Plan 2007 by the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy Monrovia, Liberia. This policy was aimed at increasing national awareness on renewables and energy efficiency and removing barriers to investment and market development through a national policy instrument. Part of the action plans included the facilitation of renewable policy dialogue through consultation meetings between relevant government ministries and agencies, etc., and the establishment of an institutional framework to serve as the vehicle for formulating the energy policy and Action Plan.

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		National Energy Policy 2009	National Energy Policy 2009 was developed by the Liberia Ministry of Commerce with the principal objective of ensuring universal access to modern energy services in an affordable, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner in order to foster the economic, political, and social development of Liberia. Part of its agenda/strategy is the establishment of an independent and transparent institutional framework void of conflict of interest and overlapping roles by separating policy setting, regulatory oversight, and policy implementation and operations.
26	**Madagascar**	Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program	There is no specific renewable energy policy in Madagascar. However, one of the key objectives of the Ministry of Energy is to increase the electricity access rate, and make it affordable to the population, through tapping the renewable energy potential of the country, thus offering a guarantee of sustainability and encouraging the predominance of renewables in the energy mix, at least 5%, 20% and 80% respectively by 2020, 2030 and 2050 – with a focus on both small and large scale hydro and the development of alternatives sources.
27	**Malawi**	Lesotho's Energy Policy of 2015	The aim of the policy is to guide and implement programmes, projects, and activities in the energy sector with the aim of increasing access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, efficient and modern energy services for every person in Malawi. The policy which is a revision of the 2003 policy intends to achieve the unfinished agenda of the 2003 policy and reflects the latest developments in the energy sector both nationally and internationally. The Renewable Energy Strategy 2017 targets that Malawi will have at least fifty (50) operational mini grids by 2025.
28	**Mali**	National Energy Policy of 2006	Mali has a national energy policy of 2006 with the objective of contributing to the country's sustainable development through the provision of affordable energy services to increase access to electricity and promote socio-economic activities.

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29	**Mauritania**	Strategy of Renewable Energy 2014	Mauritania Strategy of Renewable Energy 2014: This policy is targeted at enabling renewable energy utilisation, energy efficiency, private sector participation in electricity generation and the facilitation of Public-Private Partnerships. Establishment of appropriate institutions to manage the Renewable Energy (RE) sector, Consideration of tax reduction for RE equipment, Investments in and promotion of national production of RE technologies
30	**Mauritius**	Energy Policy 2007	An Outline Energy Policy 2007 for the period of 2007 to 2025: The purpose of the policy is to diversify the country's energy supply, improve energy efficiency, addressing environmental and climate change, and modernize energy infrastructure. This is expected to enhance security of supply and affordability and mitigate environmental concerns. One of the government strategies described as priority strategy is to secure adequate investment by putting in place the proper market conditions for such investment. This will include encouraging the emergence of new producers/suppliers.
31	**Mozambique**	Energy Sector Policy Note 2015	Mozambique Energy Sector Policy Note 2015 was aimed at supporting the Government of Mozambique in determining priorities for policy decisions with the aim of delivering efficiently produced, technically and financially sustainable electricity supply to the Mozambican population. Under this policy note, a national electrification plan was suggested, the need to increase tariffs to cover the cost of operations and maintenance and inflation level increase to ensure a positive net profit for investors.

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32	**Namibia**	National Energy Policy 2017	The purpose of the Namibia's National Energy Policy 2017 is to spell out the Government's intent, direction and undertakings regarding the development and future of the Namibian energy sector with an overall goal of ensuring the security of all relevant supplies to the country; to create cost effective, affordable, reliable and equitable access to energy for all Namibians; to promote the efficient use of all forms of energy; and to incentivise the discovery, development and productive use of the country's diverse energy resources.
33	**Republic de' Niger**	Statement for Energy Policy 2004	The 2004 Energy Policy Statement aims to enhance renewable energy while protecting the environment.
34	**Nigeria**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Being a requirement by Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP-UNFCCC), the Federal Republic of Nigeria submitted its NDC in June 2022. Nigeria is committed to reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 20% unconditionally ad 45% with international support by 2030. The country also developed the Sectoral action Plan (SAP) for the implementation of the NDC in key priority sectors including energy, oil and gas, agriculture and land use, power, and transport.
		National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP, 2015-2030)	The policy strategy of the NEEAP include Increasing share of green electricity by 1% every year on Year-To-Date (YTB) basis compared to 2012 level, establishing necessary guidelines and regulation on energy efficiency, conservation, consumption, technology, fuel mix, information gathering, etc, ensuring reduction of electricity generation, transmission and distribution losses from the current level of 15-40% to less than 10% by 2020, to enhance energy security and self-reliance.

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35	**Rwanda**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contribution seeks to contribute to the ambitious goal of limiting temperature rise to 2oc with efforts to reach 1.5oc agreed under the Paris Agreement. This is to span over the period 2015-2030.
		Rwanda Energy Policy 2015	The Policy highlights measures that need to be undertaken to promote energy efficiency through a combination of approaches such as regulations, new codes and standards, introduction of economic incentives such as subsidies for installation of solar water heaters, industrial end-users undertaking energy efficiency audits, barrier removal programmes such as examining systemic disincentives or reducing split incentives for energy-efficient technologies in buildings and pursuit of bulk procurement strategies such as the importation of light-emitting diode (LED) lamps.
		Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II	During the elaboration of the EDPRS II, the Government of Rwanda took a clear policy decision to diversify the sources of electricity from traditional dominant grid to include off-grid connections. Subsequently, Households far away from the planned national grid coverage have been encouraged to use alternatively cheaper connections such as Mini-grids and Solar Photovoltaics (PVs) to reduce the cost of access to electricity whilst relieving constraints on historical government subsidies. As of end of the year 2022, the cumulative connectivity rate was 77% of Rwandan households including 51.1% connected to the national grid and 25.8% accessing through off-grid systems (mainly solar).

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36	**Sao Tome and Principe**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Sao Tome and Principe is committed to the reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 27% through the production of renewables (injecting 50% into the national grid by 2030) in addition to its increased efforts towards ensuring the resilience of most vulnerable communities.
		Renewable Energy Action Plans	Action Plans for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency support the National Vision "Sao Tome and Principe 2030. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Ministry of Public Works, Infrastructure, Natural Resources and Environment are implementing the project "Strategic Program to promote investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency in the energy sector of Sao Tome and Principe". The project receives funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and will be implemented between 2019 and 2023 in close coordination with the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, etc.
		National Energy Efficiency Action Plan Period 2021 – 2030/2050	The government seeks to have programs aimed at implementing an energy model based on economic rationality and on sustainability, though, combining the use of energy from endogenous renewable sources, on the one hand, and reducing the extra costs that burden energy prices, on the other.

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37	**Senegal**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Senegal posits 2025 as the middle point of its mitigation course and 2030 as the end point. The country has both an unconditional and conditional target, depending on international aid. In its unconditional target, the country proposes reductions of 5% and 7% respectively to 2025 and 2030 emissions, while in its conditional targets, the goals are bolder, reaching 23.78% and 25.53% reductions in 2025 and 2030 respectively.
		Plan Senegal Emergent	The plan aims to make Senegal an emerging economy by 2025. Priorities include lowering the cost of generation by reducing dependence on imported liquid fuels and increasing electricity access - particularly in rural areas. The Government aims to achieve universal access by 2025 through a combination of on- and off-grid solutions, though the country's rural concessions program faces significant hurdles.
38	**Seychelles**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	In its recently submitted 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Seychelles pledged to reduce its economy wide absolute GHG emissions by 26.4% and to protect 100% of its mangroves and seagrass ecosystems – both by 2030.
		Seychelles Energy Policy	The Seychelles Energy Policy for 2010-2030 was formally approved by the Cabinet and adopted as official government policy in 2010. It recommends a sustainable development of the energy sector focusing on energy efficiency, renewable energy and reducing the dependence on oil to improve energy security.

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39	**Sierra Leone**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Sierra Leone's commitment is to reduce its domestic GHG emissions of 10% by 2030 as compared to a no-policy scenario of 2015 to 2030, with an intermediary indicative mitigation target of 5% reduction by 2025 against the same baseline. In the longer term, Sierra Leone's mitigation ambition is to cut GHG emission by 25% in 2050 with the inclusion of additional sectors in the successive NDCs with clear and measurable mitigation targets and specific actions.
		Renewable Energy Policy 2016	The Policy goal seeks to increase the share of renewable energy sources in a reliable and sustainable energy supply system. To achieve this aim, the Government is setting as its target 4,703 Ktoe/annum (79.7%) and 8,950 Ktoe/annum (84%) of renewable energy contribution to final energy consumption by 2020 and 2030 respectively, to be produced mainly from biomass, solar, hydro and wind. The renewable energy is to be utilized for power generation and non-electric technologies such as solar water heating and biofuels. Some of the main benefits of the policy will be renewable energy for rural communities, far from the national electricity grid, remote schools and clinics, energy for rural water supply and desalination, and solar passive designed housing and solar water heating for households in urban and rural settings and commercial applications.
40	**Somalia**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Somalia has in its NDC committed to take action and reduce carbon emissions in 2030 by 30%. The NDC outlines different adaptation initiatives to be implemented till 2030 at an estimated cost of US$ 45 billion in key priority sectors including agriculture sector, energy sector, forestry sector, transport sector and waste sector.

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41	**South Africa**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	South Africa has committed to reducing carbon emissions by 17% in 2025 and 32% by 2030. By comparison to the targets contained in South Africa's first NDC submitted in 2015, South Africa's updated mitigation targets in September 2021 represent a very significant progression. The upper end of the target range in 2025 (510 Mt CO2-eq.) has been reduced by 17%, and the upper end of the target range in 2030 (420 Mt CO2-eq.) has been reduced by 32%, and the lower range (350 Mt CO2-eq.) by 12%. The range between upper and lower bounds narrows significantly, from 216 Mt to 112 Mt in 2025 and 70 Mt CO2-eq in 2030.
		Integrated Energy Plan 2015-2030	Integrated Energy Plan: The goal of the IEP is to offer a blueprint for South Africa's future energy environment that will direct future energy infrastructure investments and policy development. The IEP must have a planning horizon of at least 20 years under the National Energy Act. The creation of the IEP is thus a constant process because it must be revised on a regular basis to consider, among other things, changes in the macroeconomic environment, advancements in new technologies, and adjustments in national priorities and imperatives.
		Integrated Resource Plan 2019	Integrated Resource Plan: IRP is South Africa's plan for developing power at the lowest possible cost through 2030. It was initially presented in 2010 with the intention of being updated every two years. Two proposed drafts, nevertheless, from 2013 and 2016, were not accepted. Finally, the IRP 2019 was authorized by the government in October 2019. The country will continue to rely primarily on coal, despite IRP 2019's promotion of a varied energy mix that includes coal, renewables, and nuclear.

S/N	COUNTRY	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS	OBJECTIVE(S)
42	**South Sudan**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	South Sudan in its Second Nationally Determined Contribution of 2021 has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions till 2030 in different sectors: 18% reduction in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector, 705 reduction in deforested areas, 30% reduction in waste, 66% reduction in relation to hotels and restaurants, and 44% reduction in relation to transport.
		National Electricity Sector Policy 2007	The National Electricity Sector Policy: acknowledges the necessity for objective regulatory oversight to be established and maintained in order to inspire investor confidence and draw in private funding for the development of the subsector, particularly the development of hydropower. The policy emphasizes the necessity of establishing a highly capable and impartial regulatory authority.
43	**Sudan**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Sudan's NDC comprises actions planned in the energy sector including the following: (i) integration of renewable energy (wind energy, solar PV energy, solar CSP technology, waste to energy, biomass and geothermal potential, small hydro plants) in the power system to diversify the energy supply sources, ensuring the energy security and saving the environment; (ii) GHG mitigation through energy efficiency and rationalization of electricity consumption; and (iii) electricity thermal generation using natural gas production. The actions planned in the forest sector are as follows (i) afforestation and reforestation to increase the forest cover in the country by 2030; and (ii) promoting a REDD+ program to enhance carbon sequestration and livelihoods. The actions planned in the waste sector are as follows (i) collection, in particular solid waste, to eliminate the hazard represented by the amount of waste left without collection; (ii) adoption of sanitary landfill with treatment facilities, gas collection and capture system will lead to mitigate GHG; and (iii) achievement of the Zero Waste goal through recycling, composting and energy recovery.

S/N	COUNTRY	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS	OBJECTIVE(S)
		Renewable Energy Master Plan 2012	Renewable Energy Master Plan 2012: Sudan is endowed with a variety of energy resources, including biomass, hydro, solar, wind, and geothermal energy. The Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP), created under the UNDP-GEF "Barrier Removal for PV Market Penetration in Semi-Urban Sudan" project, recognizes this and calls for the use of these renewable energy (RE) sources to ensure Sudan's energy security and to improve access to electricity.
44	**Swaziland (Eswatini)**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The enhanced and more ambitious NDC of Eswatini represents a progression beyond the 2015 NDC by adopting an economy wide GHG emissions reduction target of 5% by 2030 compared to the baseline scenario to help achieve a low carbon and climate resilient development. This economy wide emission reduction can increase to 14% with external financing and this translates to 1.04 million tonnes fewer GHG emissions in 2030 compared to a baseline scenario.
		National Energy Policy 2003	National Energy Policy 2003: The Policy's vision emphasizes the significance of having access to and availability of energy to meet the needs of the Swazi nation's growth. The nation's energy resources should be used as effectively as possible while giving environmental issues the deserved respect. The vision emphasizes the significance of sustainability: Swaziland must have a long-term energy strategy that that satisfies immediate demands.

S/N	COUNTRY	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS	OBJECTIVE(S)
45	**Tanzania**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Tanzania aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy wide between 10-20% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 138 - 153 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e)- gross emissions, depending on the baseline efficiency improvements, consistent with its sustainable development agenda. The emissions reduction is subject to review after the first Biennial Update Report (BUR).
		Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) 2012	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) 2012: The main goal of this plan is to increase the share of renewable energy sources in Tanzania's energy mix while decreasing the country's reliance on fossil fuels. This will be accomplished by accelerating the large-scale development of renewable energy.
46	**Togo**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	The objective of Togo's first NDC of 2021 was to embark on a low-carbon and climate compatible development pathway and to make its production systems more climate resilient. The country has conditional and unconditional targets, depending on international support. Unconditional NDC: 11.14% emission reduction below business-as-usual (BAU) by 2030 Conditional NDC: 31.14% emission reduction below BAU by 2030
		Energy Policy and Strategy 2021	Energy Policy and Strategy 2021: With a focus on rural electrification, Togo's Energy Policy and Strategy 2012 stresses a diversification of the energy mix. It also promotes private sector involvement, improvements in energy data, and increased energy efficiency.

S/N	COUNTRY	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS	OBJECTIVE(S)
47	**Uganda**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Uganda targets a 22% emission reduction rate by 2030 below the business-as-usual scenario in various sectors including energy, transport, agriculture, and forestry sectors.
		Renewable Energy Policy 2007	National Energy Policy 2019: The overarching goal of the NEP 2019 is to achieve optimal energy resource utilization to meet Zambia's domestic and non-domestic needs at the lowest total economic, financial, social, environmental, and opportunity cost while also making Zambia a net energy exporter.
		National Energy Policy 2003	National Energy Policy 2003: The Policy's vision emphasizes the significance of having access to and availability of energy to meet the needs of the Swazi nation's growth. The nation's energy resources should be used as effectively as possible while giving environmental issues the deserved respect. The vision emphasizes the significance of sustainability: Swaziland must have a long-term energy strategy that that satisfies immediate demands.

48	**Zambia**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Zambia in its 2021 NDC made a conditional pledge of reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 25% (20,000 Gg CO2 eq.) by 2030 against a base year of 2010 under the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario with limited international support or by 47% (38,000 Gg CO2 eq.) with substantial international support. The mitigation actions were focused on three programmes: (1) Sustainable forest management; (2) Sustainable agriculture, and (3) Renewable energy and energy efficiency. Adaptation actions in this NDC are focused on strategic productive systems (agriculture, wildlife, and water), strategic infrastructure and health systems and enhanced capacity building, research, technology transfer and finance for adaptation. The country requires substantial resources to meet the means of implementation of these interventions.
		National Energy Policy 2019	National Energy Policy 2019: The overall objective of the NEP 2019 is to achieve optimal energy resources utilization to meet Zambia's domestic and non-domestic needs at the lowest total economic, financial, social, environmental and opportunity cost and establish Zambia as a net exporter of energy. The Policy promotes: cost reflective tariffs; scaling up clean energy technologies and energy efficiency; establishment of an open and non-discriminatory electricity transmission access regime; and increased access to energy services in urban and rural areas.
		Energy Policy and Strategy 2021	Energy Policy and Strategy 2021: With a focus on rural electrification, Togo's Energy Policy and Strategy 2012 stresses a diversification of the energy mix. It also promotes private sector involvement, improvements in energy data, and increased energy efficiency.

S/N	COUNTRY	LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS	OBJECTIVE(S)
49	**Zimbabwe**	Nationally Determined Contributions (2015-2019)	Zimbabwe has strengthened its mitigation contribution to be a 40% reduction in per capita GHG emissions below the projected business as usual scenario, a significant 7% increase from the 33% reduction in per capita emissions targeted for the Interim NDC. Achieving this increased target will require considerable support from the international community. The 40% per capita emissions reduction target is therefore conditional on such support being forthcoming and provided in a timely manner. Zimbabwe looks forward to working closely with partners to implement this updated NDC and to deliver on its increased
		National Renewable Energy Policy 2019	National Renewable Energy Policy 2019: To provide energy access to all in a sustainable manner by increasing the contribution of renewables in the country's energy mix. The aim is to increase access to clean and affordable energy through addition of installed RE capacity of: One thousand one hundred Mega Watts (1,100 MW) by the year 2025 or sixteen comma five percent (16.5%) of the total generation from RE sources, whichever is higher; and two thousand one hundred Mega Watts (2,100 MW) by the year 2030 or twenty six comma five percent (26.5%) of total generation from RE sources, whichever is higher.

3. Level and Extent of Implementation of identified Policies across Sub-Saharan Africa (Snapshot)

The implementation of energy policies to drive energy access are pivotal to their effectiveness. Policies and regulations that support access to energy provide comfort to investors only in jurisdictions where there is a track record of implementation and follow through of such policies. This section seeks to highlight the level of policy implementation across SSA based on projects that have been implemented or that are ongoing stemming from existing energy policies in place in the respective SSA countries.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
1	**Angola**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Law No. 27/15 on the Basic Law on Electricity of 2015: This Law amends Law No. 14-A/96 of May 31 establishing the Basic Law on Electricity. Amended articles to re-organize the general principles of the Law exercising on the production activities, transport, distribution, and commercialization of electrical energy with the fundamental objectives of national economic development and the welfare of citizens. It promotes the use of renewable energy.	Off-Grid Solar Energy Systems: 600 MW- To improve electrification rates in rural areas, the Angolan Ministry of Energy and Water has embarked on plans to install 30,000 solar systems to generate up to 600 MW of electricity. With completion expected by late 2022, there is still no news of its completion as of date. The project emphasizes the participation of the private sector. It is expected to improve electricity access and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.
2	**Benin**	Climate Change Laws and Policies	Law No 2018/18 Regulating Climate Change Actions: This Law aims at preventing, protecting, and managing the effects of climate change over the people of Benin in the short, medium and long term. The law outlines a framework that takes adaptation measures to protect the air, land, waters, and other natural resources.	New project to strengthen climate resilience of communities in Benin's Ouémé river basin: The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has decided to approve the Ouémé Basin Climate Resilience Initiative (OCRI), a 6-year project from 2022-2028 that aims to increase the climate resilience of local communities while lowering greenhouse gas emissions from forestry and land use. The Initiative will directly assist over a quarter million individuals in Benin.

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3	**Botswana**	Climate Change Laws and Policies	Botswana Climate Change Response Policy aims to mainstream sustainability and climate change into development planning and in so doing, enhance the resilience and capacity to respond to existing and anticipated climate change impacts.	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangelands 2021 - 2030: This project will replant communal grazing grounds, which are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The soil will hold more moisture because of the management and restoration of grazing vegetation. In addition to increasing soil carbon and lowering greenhouse gas emissions, this will make growing cattle more drought resistant.
		Energy Policies and Plans	The National Energy Policy, 2021 advocates for the need to harmonise the country's key policies to promote competitiveness, increase access to regional and global markets and to enable socio-economic development for all Botswana people. The Policy goal is to provide energy security for the country and to improve access to reliable and adequate supply of energy to facilitate a sustainable and low carbon economic development.	100 MW Solar Power Project Approved in Botswana in 2021: Botswana Energy Regulatory Authority cleared way for coal miner Shumba Energy Limited to build 100 MW PV project as the country's '1st' large scale solar plant. Shumba Energy will develop the 100 MW projects in 2 phases of 50 MW each, locating phase I on 300-hectare space. For 50 MW under phase I, the company was in the late stage of development as of May 2021 but no news of its completion has been announced.

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		Energy Policies and Plans	Botswana Energy Master Plan of 2012 sets out various goals for rural electrification involving the use of renewable energy. It promotes the integration of grid and non-grid technologies, develops strategies for removing the barriers of widespread use of renewable energies in Botswana.	The Botswana Power Cooperation Rural Electrification Program 2020: which aims to extend the grid to electrify 105 villages. The program is funded by the Botswana government and Eltel Networks, Sweden. An off-grid project is funded by the Botswana government and GEF. It aims to install Photovoltaic (PV) systems in 368 villages.
4	**Burkina Faso**	Climate Change Laws and Policies	Decree No. 2015-1189/PRESTRANS/PM/MERH/MEF of 22 October 2015 adapting the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (NAP): This Plan intends to reduce the vulnerability to climate change of Burkina Faso and increase its resilience through the integration of the adaptation objective to current future development policies. The Plan stresses that new administrative capacities are needed to respond satisfactorily to the sectorial objectives as listed.	Strengthening Climate Resilience Project for Burkina Faso 2021: Its goal is to enhance the nation's hydro-meteorological, climate, and early warning services and the accessibility of such services to specific sectors and communities; aims to enhance the nation's hydro-meteorological, climatic, and early warning services, in addition to the access of certain sectors and communities to such services.

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5	**Burundi**	Climate Change Laws and Policies	National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change: The goal of the strategy is that by 2027, Burundi should be a country with a forest carbon stock, allowing to increase the national economy and improve the living environment of the populations. ·Burundi's REDD+ National Strategy and Action Plan 2019: The goal of this Strategy is that by 2027, Burundi should be a country with a forest carbon stock, allowing to increase the national economy and improve the living environment of the populations.	Adapting to Climate Change in the Lake Victoria Basin initiative 2021: The project, titled the Adapting to Climate Change in the Lake Victoria Basin Initiative, has collaborated with Burundi's Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock to provide funding and training for farming cooperatives to plant 230,000 trees, including avocado and grevillea, to help prevent soil erosion. The trees do not only take up carbon; they also hold the soil together with their roots and shield it from the tropical sun with their leaves, which slows evaporation and keeps moisture in the ground.
6	**Cameroon**	Energy Strategy and Electrification Plan	Through the National Development Strategy 2020-2030, the Government of Cameroon is committed to electrify remote communities using solar energy and/or mini hydropower plants, by facilitating the mobilisation of national private investors. The Strategy seeks to continue rural electrification programmes through the expansion of interconnected distribution network.	Project To Strengthen and Extend the Electricity Transmission And Distribution Networks 2022: The project seeks to reinforce and expand power transmission and distribution infrastructures to 423 new places with about 335,000 new users, primarily rural residents, and is entirely consistent with the current electrification efforts.

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7	**Cape Verde**	Climate Change Laws and Policies	The Resolution No. 87/2014 creates a Steering Committee of the project 'Strengthening Capacity of Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in the Water Sector in Cape Verde'.	Cape Verde Successful Water Reuse Pilot Project 2021: Reusing treated water for cereal production could improve Cape Verde's capacity to adapt to climate change. The pilot project illustrates that by employing subsurface drip irrigation (SDI) to prevent water and plant contact, it is possible to safely and profitably reuse water generated by Cape Verde's water treatment plants.
		Energy Policies	The National Energy Policy of 2008 indicates that the government will explore the introduction of nuclear plants for electricity generation and renewable energy sources.	Cape Verde does not possess any nuclear power plants, research reactors, or other nuclear facilities. Cape Verde has previously expressed interest in acquiring floating nuclear power plants for electricity and seawater desalination, but no progress has been reported.
8	**Central Afr8ican Republic (CAR)**	Energy Policies	In its National Energy Policy Paper, 2004, the Government of CAR affirms its commitment to implement the energy resources of the country to facilitate energy access to the rural and urban areas while underscoring the promotion of renewable energies, the introduction of innovative approaches in the use of conventional energies and providing service to remote communities.	Central African Republic: Increasing Electricity Supply and Access and Supporting the Health System 2022: The Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project (PARSE) will expand the availability and accessibility of services for clean electricity. It would encourage the provision of off-grid solar systems for use in administrative buildings, schools, hospitals, and farms. It seeks to enhance access to renewable energy and integrate solar generation, transmission, and upgrade distribution networks. In the cities of Nola, Bouar, Bossembélé, and Bangassou, 20,000 households will be served by five mini-grids with a combined capacity of 10 MW thanks to the installation and support of this project.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
9	**Chad**	Energy Plans and Policies	The National Strategy for the Promotion of New and Renewable Energy in Chad (2018) aims to increase the share of renewables in the country's energy mix to 38% by 2030. The share of renewables in total generation is expected to reach 20% by 2030.	Chad - Djermaya 28 MW Solar PV IPP 2019: A 28MWe solar PV plant and interconnection infrastructure are included in the project, together with its design, funding, construction, operation, and transfer. The facility has step-up transformers, inverters, and PV modules set on single-axis trackers. Two 33/90kV step-up transformers at the Lamadji sub-station, an 18 km aerial double-circuit transmission line, and an 8 MW battery stabilization system make up the interconnection infrastructure. The project will be financed primarily by private investment and is set up as an Independent Power Producer (IPP). By utilizing the inherent solar potential of Chad, there is a chance to increase the country's level of access to electricity.

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10	**Comoros**	Energy Policies	The Energy Sector Policy Note was adopted in 2012. The note highlighted the need for a comprehensive corporate governance reform at MA-MWE; investments in renewable generation; reform of the legal and regulatory framework of the sector; and upgrading of petroleum storage facilities to improve the safety and security of supply.	Comoros - Energy Sector Reform Support Programme 2021: Through better management of the energy sector, the initiative will help to foster circumstances for equitable economic growth that will support the nation's progressive emergence from fragility. Its specific goals are to enhance the organizational structure, the control environment, and the financial performance of the energy industry, particularly the electrical sub-sector, which is plagued with widespread fraudulent activities.
11	**Congo (Brazzaville)**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Law No. 14/003 on Protection of the Nature: the law aims to adapt the DRC legal order of protection of nature to modern principles on biological and genetic resources management and to requirements of international conventions, including among others the Treaty on protection and sustainable management of forestry ecosystems in Central Africa.	COBAM project (Climate Change and Forests in the Congo Basin 2021: The project aimed to develop adaptation strategies at local, national, and regional scales that reduce the vulnerability of forest ecosystem goods and services, forest communities, and forest-dependent sectors to climate change in the Congo Basin. Building on a cross-scale science-policy dialogue process, the project developed adaptation strategies that emphasized forest ecosystems and forest-dependent livelihoods and sectors.

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12	**Djibouti**	Energy Strategy and Electrification Plan	The Long-Term Development Plan of 2014, otherwise known as Vision 2035, makes improving access to energy and energy security a primary strategic focus and it envisages a power sector transition from 100% fossil thermal in 2010 to 100% renewable energy by the year 2035.	10 GW renewable energy and green hydrogen hub 2022: The project promises to help Djibouti create jobs and value-add industries. Located strategically on the Horn of Africa, it will support the development of low-carbon fuels and industrial products for export. The project is in line with Djibouti's Vision 2035 economic plan, which emphasizes closer cooperation with neighbouring regions, including Ethiopia, where there is significant potential for cooperation on green energy, and an opportunity to develop a thriving new commercial hub at the mouth of the Red Sea.
13	**DRC**	Climate Change Laws	The Law No. 14/003 on the Protection of Nature, 2014 aims to adapt the DRC legal order of protection of nature to modern principles on biological and genetic resources management. The Law mandates the government to consider the potential value of forest carbon sequestration services for climate change mitigation.	DRC Improved Forested Landscape Management Project 2022: The project's development goal is to evaluate innovative methods for enhancing local lives and managing forested landscapes, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in certain regions of the territory.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
		Energy Plans and Policies	The Energy Policy Letter, 2009 does not specifically speak to energy access. However, it focuses on encouraging private-sector participation in the energy sector in addition to pragmatic service expansion and regional integration of energy networks.	Electricity Access and Service Expansion Project for Congo, Democratic Republic 2017-2023: is to expand access to electricity in target areas. It is a private sector-based access expansion project. This component will promote private sector participation in access expansion.
		Energy Strategy and Electrification Plan	Rural Electrification Strategy, 2014 was developed to increase private-sector involvement in rural electrification in addition to promoting the appropriate use of renewable energy sources and establishing both centralised and decentralised rural electrification schemes at affordable prices.	Leaving No One Behind: DRC's Rural Electrification Agency Commits to Gender Equality 2022: The investment program has prioritized more than 250 electrification projects in rural and peri-urban areas with the potential to provide electricity for about 15 million people in DRC by 2025.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
14	**Equatorial Guinea**	Energy Policies and Plans	National Action Programme to Combat Deforestation and Land Degradation 2015: aims to achieve the neutrality of land degradation at the national level and as one of the essential programs for the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Programme seeks to tackle deforestation and biological variation, land degradation and the decrease of local biodiversity, while enhancing sustainable food production.	Enhancing Equatorial Guinea's institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry, and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement 2021: This project has been funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), with a total of USD 1 400 138 to support the country in the sustainable management of Equatorial Guinea's forests. The purpose of this project is to strengthen technical and institutional capacities and techniques in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector to respond to the requirement to improve the transparency of the Paris Agreement, aligned with national priorities.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
15	**Eswatini**	Energy Policies and Plans	The National Energy Policy, 2003 Energy policy in Section 5.5 aims to promote energy access for low-income groups in the short, medium, and long term.	Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority (ESERA) issued an intention in 2021 to award three 15 MW Solar PV projects to Globeleq/ Sturdee Energy Southern Africa consortium and ACED after a bidding process that began in 2019.
		Energy Policies and Plans	Kingdom of Eswatini Energy Masterplan, 2034 prioritizes energy planning as key for the achievement of universal electrification, to improve modern energy access and energy efficiency, and to foster technological breakthroughs, all by way of well-informed policy making.	
16	**Eritrea**	Energy Policies and Plans	The Renewable Energy Policy and Development Framework of 2010 plays an important role in achieving electrification targets set by the Government of Eritrea. The target is to produce 50% of electricity by renewable energy.	Eritrea - Dekemhare 25 Mw Solar PV 2022: is a project with a capacity of 25 megawatts (MW) at Village- Hadamu, Dekemhare Subzoba, of the Zoba Debub. The project aims at partly solving the problem of shortage and unreliability of energy in the country and endeavours to expand rural and urban populations' access to electricity.

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17	**Ethiopia**	Energy Policies and Plans	The Ethiopian Energy Policy, 1994 aims to increase the availability of reliable and affordable energy supplies and ensure their use in a rational and sustainable manner to support national development goals. The Policy also seeks to introduce energy conservation and energy saving measures in all sectors of the Ethiopian economy.	Ethiopia Off~Grld Renewable Energy Programme 2022: the objectives of the Electricity Network Reinforcement and Expansion Project are to improve reliability of the electricity network and to increase access to electricity services in Ethiopia.
		Energy Policies and Plans	Energy Strategy and Electrification Plan According to the National Growth and Transformation Plan, the government of Ethiopia aims to achieve universal electrification and is developing large-scale hydroelectric projects to support this goal.	Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam 2022: Ethiopia started generating electricity for the first time from its Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) hydroelectric project on Feb. 20, 2022. The GERD project is Africa's largest hydroelectric project, with a capacity of 5,000 MW.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
18	**Gabon**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Law no 002/2014 on sustainable development: This law establishes the fundamental principles, general objectives, and financial mechanisms to enable sustainable development in Gabon. It further details the role and missions of the National Council for Sustainable Development.	Gabon joined the Climate and Clean Air Coalition in 2020, underlining its commitment to combat air pollution and climate change. Gabon has ratified the Paris Agreement and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, and the government has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50% by 2025. Work underway in Gabon includes measurements of vehicle emissions and actions to reduce the ozone depleting substances. Gabon - Sustainable Management of Critical Wetlands Ecosystems 2020: the objective is to enhance protection of biodiversity in selected forested wetlands through knowledge creation and development of conservation measures for sustainable wetlands management.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
19	**Gambia**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Renewable Energy Act, 2013: This Act establishes the legal, economic, and institutional basis to promote the use of renewable energy resources in the Gambia. Part 11 introduces a Feed in Tariff scheme to accelerate the development of renewable energy resources.	European Investment Bank Project 2018: The project will consist of three components: (1) a grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) power plant with a total installed capacity of 10 MW including an associated battery energy storage Station (BESS), (2) a number of off-grid PV and BESS units for rural health clinics, secondary schools and food manufacturing and storage facilities and (3) power grid reinforcement investments to improve security of supply, reduce technical losses and increase its renewable energy take-up capacity.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
20	**Ghana**	Energy Laws/Regulations	In fulfilment of its responsibility under S. 5 of the Act, the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC) in 2016 published approved Feed-in-Tariff Rates for Electricity Generated from Renewable Energy Sources effective from 1st October 2016.	A grant of $27.39 million to Ghana for the development of renewable energy investments in small grid and net metering was announced on 1 February 2022 by the African Development Fund, the concessional financing window of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Group. As part of the project, 35 small grids will be built, along with freestanding solar photovoltaic systems in 400 schools, 200 units in healthcare facilities, and 100 units for community energy service centers in the Volta Lake area. Additionally, up to 12,000 roof-mounted net-metered solar PV systems for SMEs, private residences, and public buildings would be installed.
21	**Guinea**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Code de l'Environnement du 04 Juillet 2019: This law sets out institutional arrangements, objectives, and principles for the management of the environment in Guinea. Title 6 makes specific provisions regarding climate change. It imposes an obligation on the state to take action to limit climate change and its impacts through the creation of a National Adaptation strategy and the promotion of measures relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency.	The Guinea Power Access Improvement Project 2022: will improve people's living conditions and the productivity of beneficiary companies through access to regular, reliable, and cheaper energy services. In addition to the deployment of electricity infrastructure, the project will support reform initiatives in the electricity subsector and capacity building for its stakeholders. It will also promote the productive use of electricity by providing women's groups with equipment to increase their productivity.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
22	**Guinea Bissau**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Law no. 1/2011: This Law establishes the policy basis on environment of Guinea-Bissau. It defines the legal basis for a sustainable environmental use and management. Environmental measures to protect and improve wellbeing, health, social and cultural development of communities, most notably include those that protect the air and the climate	Launch of the project for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change 2020: This project aims to strengthen the capacities in terms of infrastructure and human resources of the Meteorological Institute and of the sector of hydric resources concerning the collection, treatment and dissemination of data, which will allow not only to start setting up an early warning mechanism for populations, but to obtain and make available reliable data for informed decision making and planning.
10	**Ivory Coast**	Energy Policies and Plans	CI-ENERGIES, the state-owned energy company created a Rural Electrification Master Plan 2014 (Plan Directeur d'Electrification Rurale) to tackle rural electrification with a target of 100% official electrification by 2025.	Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas (PAEMIR) 2022: aims to build out medium-voltage electrical connections and networks in rural areas. The project involves 426 communities with a total estimated population of 259,486 and spans three districts in northern Côte d'Ivoire (Savanes, Woroba, and Zanzan). The project's goal is to raise the percentage of Côte d'Ivoire residents who have access to electricity, particularly in the mentioned districts where access is lower than the country's average, which is currently estimated to be 59.50%.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
11	Kenya	Energy Laws/Regulations	Following the creation of the Feed in Tariff Policy in 2010, Kenya has proceeded to produce revised FiT policies in 2012 and 2015 stemming from gaps identified through implementation. Recently, a Feed in Tariff Policy was created in 2021 to guide the Application and Implementation of the FIT policy. The purpose of the Feed-in-Tariff (FiT) Policy Application and Implementation Guidelines is to provide information on procedures and timelines for the application, assessment, and implementation of grid-connected electricity generation projects under the Feed-in-Tariff Policy on Wind, Biomass, Small Hydro, Geothermal, Biogas and Solar.	Last Mile Connectivity Project 2021: To connect 47% of the population to the national grid, the Kenyan government initiated this project. These are primarily rural, low-income groups, whose access to energy would have a big positive impact on their economic prospects. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company is using its 45,000 distribution transformers across the country to ensure that anyone within 600 meters can gain access to electricity.

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25	**Lesotho**	Energy Policies and Plans	Lesotho produced a National Strategic Development Plan 2018/19 – 2022/23 which incorporates as priority development areas: the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and private sector-led job creation, strengthening human capital through developing human capabilities in Health, Education, Nutrition and Social Protection; building enabling infrastructure, and strengthening the National Governance and Accountability Systems. The goal of these priority areas is to address the country's main development challenges. The Plan is also said to serve as a framework towards the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Lesotho's Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP) Investment Plan prepared under the UN's SCREP, prioritises certain renewable technologies by enabling the increased adoption of "priority technologies": wind, solar, small hydro power, through the development of commercial on-grid and off-grid renewable energy markets which is anticipated to increase private sector investment in infrastructure and promote increased use of renewable energy.	Lesotho Renewable Energy & Energy Access Project 2020: It includes the Grid Extension to Peri-Urban Parts of Lesotho project seeks to finance the design, material acquisition, and construction work necessary to electrify several industrial and commercial loads in these areas of Lesotho and to link neighbouring residential consumers; aims to support the electrification of areas where electricity supply through mini-grids represents the least-cost option from a country perspective, etc

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26	**Liberia**	Energy Laws/Amendments	The Electricity law of Liberia, 2015: This law establishes the legal and regulatory regime for the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity within Liberia. The law aims to facilitate the implementation of the National Energy Policy by expanding on a sustainable basis the availability of electricity services with the goal of attaining universal services, increase availability of electricity services needed to support economic growth, promote the development of renewable energy resources for electricity generation, maintain a financially viable and sustainable electricity industry.	Liberia Accelerated Electricity Expansion Project (LACEEP) 2022: The LACEEP project is extending power from the Montserrado County city of Paynesville to the cities of Kakata and Wheala. The project is broken up into three lots, which include building a 66/33 kV substation in Kakata, expanding the 66/22 kV substation that already exists in Paynesville, and building distribution lines in towns around both Paynesville and Kakata. 25,000 more users are being added to the national power grid because of the initiative.

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27	**Madagascar**	Energy Policies and Plans	SDG7 Energy Compact of the Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons (MEH) – Madagascar August 2022 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services. Target(s): (I) Sustainable access to modern energy (electricity and lighting) by 70% of households in 2030 compared to 25% in 2021 (ii) equipment in improved cooking stoves by 50% of households in 2030, if in 2015, 4% of households used improved cooking stoves (iii) using fuels of biological origin by 20% of households in 2030. In 2030, 2 500 000 households will be using clean cooking solutions.	**Malile solar PV hybridisation project, Madagascar 2022:** A project to hybridise three large-scale heavy fuel oil (HFO) plants in Madagascar are underway with solar PV thanks to a USD 6m bridge loan from REPP to developer LIDERA Green Power.

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28	**Malawi**	Energy Laws/Regulations	The Draft Regulatory Framework for Mini-Grids 2016, are aimed at providing a structure of organised and regulated development and operation of mini-grids in Malawi in order to ensure sustainability and tangible socio-economic impact of mini-grids and electrification approaches. It further provides for the approval of the Rural Electrification Management Committee (REMAC) or its successor of mini-grids in five ownership categories: Trust or Cooperative community-based ownership; public; private-public partnership ownership; and hybrid ownership. With stipulated requirements for the development and operation of mini grids including design considerations. It fills the gap in previously implemented mini-grid projects which had limited long-term support mechanisms.	Sustain Solar: Switch on for the First EASE Mini-grid 2020 - In Malawi, less than 12% of the population has access to the national grid, which restricts development and economic progress. The project aims to address these issues. Decentralized solar mini-grids provide a dependable, low-carbon supply of electricity in locations unlikely to have a grid connection soon. This mini-grid, which will provide a consistent and low-carbon electricity source to the previously unconnected village of Mthembanji in the Dedza District, which will be the community's first exposure to wired residential electricity and has the potential to have a substantial social and economic impact.

S/N	COUNTRY	IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS	INSTRUMENT OBJECTIVE(S) AND PROVISION(S)	IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT(S)
29	Mali	Energy Policies and Plans	Mali National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PANER) has set ambitious goals for both conventional and off-grid systems. For a connected system, the installed capacity of renewables, including large hydropower plants, is expected to reach 1 416 megawatts (MW) by 2030, which is a nine-fold increase from 2010. For off-grid renewables, installed capacity is expected to increase from 20 MW in 2010 to more than 600 MW by 2030, a 30-fold increase over the period. Ambitious targets have also been set for ethanol and biodiesel.	The €78 million Akuo Kita solar power station project in Mali began supplying electricity to EDF, Mali's energy utility, in early 2020. It is EAIF's first renewable energy project in Mali. Developing a dependable electricity supply is fundamental to building stronger economies, especially in fragile countries like Mali, where 36% of people live below the poverty line.

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30	**Mauritania**	Energy Policies and Plans	National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development 2017-2030 and its Action Plan for 2017-2021 (SNEDD) The 2030 objective of this strategy is to preserve the environment while enabling sustainable development. An action plan is integrated to the document. It seeks to 1) Value natural resources in a sustainable and CC-resilient way for the benefit of the poor, and 2) Promote the environmentally sound use of ecosystem services and natural resources. The strategy is based on the following strategic actions: • Integrated environmental governance adapted to the challenges • Integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and terrestrial biodiversity ('green' environment) • Sustainable management of the marine and coastal environment ('blue' environment) • Strengthening the prevention and management of pollution and anthropogenic threats ('grey' environment).	AMAN – Green Hydrogen in 2022 Set to be one of Africa's biggest green hydrogen projects, CWP Global's $40 billion, 30 GW AMAN development will be located in the Dakhlet Nouadhibou and Inchiri areas of Mauritania's northern region. Its 18 GW of wind and 12 GW of solar will power electrolysis inland, generating 10 million tons of green ammonia per annum. The 2022 project was launched with a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CWP and the Mauritanian government and further ratified by a framework agreement. It is expected to reduce national unemployment by one third by 2035, boosting the country's GDP by 50-60% within a similar frame of time.

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31	**Mauritius**	Energy Policies and Plans	Energy Policy, 2007-2025 The vision of the Government of Mauritius is to achieve the self-sufficiency in energy supply in the long term, where individual houses would have the possibility and capacity to fully tap renewable resources such as wind, solar, biogas in a decentralized system, which would allow energy supply to continue to be affordable to all citizens. Hence, the key objectives of the Mauritian energy policy are to: • Limit the vulnerability of Mauritius to imported fossil fuels and their volatile prices • Promote economic growth and job creation • Democratize energy supply • Secure affordable energy to consumers • Ensure the financial sustainability of the Utility	In Mauritius, GreenYellow Indian Ocean, the subsidiary of the French company GreenYellow, has signed an agreement with the Central Electricity Board (CEB). The agreement covers the construction of a 13.86 MW solar photovoltaic power plant in Arsenal in 2023. A new solar photovoltaic plant will be built in Mauritius. The solar park will be built in Arsenal, a town in the north of the island. The facility will have a capacity of 13.86 MWp, making it one of the largest installations of its kind on the island.

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32	**Mozambique**	Energy Laws and Regulations	Decree No. 60/2021 (Regulation of Licenses for Electrical Facilities) The purpose of the regulation is to simplify the procedures applicable to licensing of electrical facilities, ensuring greater speed and lower cost	Mozambique Renewable Energy Integration Program (MREP) 2022: The Board of Directors of the African Development Bank (AfDB) have approved a grant of a grant of $2.5 million to the Mozambican government to develop renewable energy resources in 2022. The grant, from the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA), administered by the Bank, will be used to implement the Mozambique Renewable Energy Integration Program (MREP) 2022. "Given that Mozambique is one of the most highly climate-vulnerable countries in the world, the project will help build a more sustainable and resilient power generation infrastructure."
			Electricity Law, 2022 The Act Seeks to reform/adapt the legal framework to the current challenges in the sector and create a diversified economic matrix, to a growing number of interest private investors and to advance the country's goal of universal access to power.	

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33	**Namibia**	Energy Policies and Plans	National Energy Policy, 2017 The National Renewable Energy Policy is intended to be a living document that will continue to guide Namibia's government for an indefinite period of time: • Become Energy-Secure by Leveraging its Renewable Resources • Optimize the Renewable Energy contribution in the country's electricity mix • A vehicle of Income-Generating Opportunities, and Poverty Eradication through Increased Access to Affordable Energy Services • Ensure Transparency of Regulatory Mechanisms and Governance Related to Renewable Energy • Promote Grid-Connected and Off-Grid Renewable Energy Development	Green Hydrogen Development 2022 In November 2021, Windhoek-based firm, Hyphen Hydrogen Energy, was selected as the preferred bidder for the development of Namibia's first green hydrogen project. Namibia will receive $6.3 million in concessional fees from the developer in 2022 which will be used to help the country deliver its green hydrogen strategy to unlock greater investments within the sector and ensure the increased use of the energy resource for economic development and energy poverty reduction.

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34	**Niger**	Energy Policies and Plans	Economic and Social Development Plan, 2017-2021 To bring sustainable broad-based income and welfare improvements and sustainable expansion of the basic services to the public including access to energy services.	The Republic of Niger's Ministry of Petroleum, Energy, and Renewable Energies issued a tender for the construction of a 50 MW solar plant in 2021. The project was planned to be located in Gourou Banda, in Niger's Niamey area. Assisted by IFC, the project is being developed under the Scaling Solar Initiative of the World Bank. The scope of work comprises the design, installation, financing, construction commissioning, and operation of the project. As of date, the project has not been commissioned.

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35	**Nigeria**	Climate Change Laws	Climate Change Act, 2021 The Act seeks to provide a framework for achieving low GHG emissions and to mainstream climate change actions into national plans and programmes for improved energy access.	Under the Team Europe Initiative (TEI), the European Union (EU) has launched a $1.3 billion Nigerian Green Energy Project in 2022. The project seeks to stimulate a sustainable climate-smart agriculture and renewable energy sector(s) and create jobs for economic growth and help Nigeria's diversification efforts.
		Energy Policies and Plans	The National Energy Policy, 2003 The Energy Policy aims to ensure energy access for Nigerian farmers living in rural areas. It also has an objective to ensure the development of the nation's energy resources, with diversified energy resources option, for the achievement of national energy security and an efficient energy delivery system with an optimal energy resource mix.	
			Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan, 2022 The Energy Transition Plan was launched as a roadmap to tackle the dual crisis of energy poverty and climate change in Nigeria. The Plan serves as a national strategy document for Nigeria's transition to clean energy.	

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36	**Rwanda**	Energy Laws/Regulations	Law N°48/2018 on the environment The Law establishes the obligations of decentralized entities and local communities regarding the protection of the environment while undertaking energy supply, amongst others.	The development objective of the Renewable Energy Fund (REF) Project for Rwanda 2017 is to increase electricity access in Rwanda through off-grid technologies and facilitate private-sector participation in renewable off-grid electrification. The REF project, funded by the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) Trust Fund, is designed as a financial intermediary loan (FIL) to address these constraints. The project uses existing country systems and promotes private sector investments to ensure sustainability of the approach. The Government of Rwanda, as the Borrower, will take the currency risk and on lend (for the line of credit and direct financing component) and transfer (for the technical assistance component) the project funds in local currency (Rwanda franc) to Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD), which will administer the REF.
		Energy Plans and Policies	Rwanda Energy Policy, 2015 The Policy acknowledges that ensuring access to modern, sustainable, and affordable energy services is integral to Rwanda's economic development, poverty eradication and socioeconomic transformation agenda.	
		Energy Plans and Policies	Energy Sector Strategic Plan 2018/19 – 2023/24 The Plan aims to increase household access and productive uses of energy through 100% access to electricity.	

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37	**Sao Tome and Principe**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Decree-Law No. 26/2014 - Legal Regime of the Energy Sector The Law provides a framework for renewable energy utilization in the energy mix and increase to energy access for all.	In furtherance of the determination of the least cost development plan considering the agreed policy goal: to increase "the share of installed capacity of renewable energy projects to be around 50%, by 2030 in São Tomé and in Princípe", the most advanced renewable energy project in 2021, and expected to be operational in 2022 but no recent news has been announced as of date Also, the government of Sao Tome and Príncipe and Portugal-based Cleanwatts have signed a contract in 2022 to develop 1.7 MW of solar in the West African island nation. The project will include three solar installations.

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38	**Senegal**	Energy Laws and Regulations	Renewable Energy Law (No. 2010-21) The law establishes the framework for the sustainable development of renewable energy and facilitating domestic energy production for increased energy access.	The two plants that launched operations in 2021 are located in Kael and Kahone in Western Senegal and have a total capacity of 60MWac. They will provide energy at tariffs of 3.98- and 3.80-Euro cents per kilowatt hour, respectively – one of the lowest prices for electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa – and will help avoid 89,000 tons of CO2 emissions per year.
		Energy Policies and Plans	Energy Sector Development Policy Letter, 2012 The policy seeks to ensure development in energy access for economic development and sustenance.	
39	**Seychelles**	Energy Laws/Amendments	Energy Act, 2012 The Act established the Seychelles Energy Board and provides with respect to renewable energy, energy efficiency and designates the national authority for purposes of the Clean Development Mechanism as defined in Article 12 of Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework	RomanVille Island Project 2018: Two solar projects that will produce one and five megawatts of electricity respectively are expected to be built on the man-made Romain Ville Island close to the main island of Mahe through a $3.4 million grant from the Indian government. The projects have been commissioned in 2021.
		Energy Policies and Plans	Seychelles Energy Policy, 2010-2030 The policy aims to promote energy conservation and increased energy access by promoting renewable energy use in the energy mix.	

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40	**Sierra Leone**	Energy Policies and Plans	Sierra Leone National Energy Strategic Plan, 2009 The Plan gives highest priority to electricity access. Its Objective Two is 'To increase access to modern energy supplies for poverty reduction in off-grid areas'. The Plan also aims to increase access to reliable energy by households and mining companies. Energy Efficiency Policy of Sierra Leone, 2016 The policy aims to increase energy efficiency in Sierra Leone which can contribute to enhancing access to energy for millions in the country.	As part of the Ebola recovery efforts, the Government of Sierra Leone launched the 'President's Recovery Priorities' 2016 — a multi-stakeholder programme that includes a series of initiatives to increase access to energy across the country, while significantly boosting the country's energy generation. One of the projects developed to support the Government's energy access objectives is the Rural Renewable Energy Project 2016-2022. This project aims to strengthen energy infrastructure to provide better services on a day-to-day basis, while also helping rural communities to be better prepared in the event of a future epidemic. The first phase of the 2016-2022 project involved the installation of solar power at 54 community health centres across 12 districts of Sierra Leone – the benefits of which are already being received

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41	**Somalia**	Energy Policies and Plans	**National Climate Change Policy, 2020** The policy statement for Somalia in its Climate Change Policy includes promoting cleaner fossil fuel technologies and access to clean and affordable energy.	Lighting Up Lives in Somalia: The government of Somalia launched a solar power system in 2018 used by the Office of the Prime Minister in the capital Mogadishu. By serving as a demonstration project, the high-profile initiative will promote the use of renewable energy across the African country. The UN Development Agency (UNDP) in 2017, working with the Ministry of Energy and Water and supported by grant funding from OFID, installed 298 solar panels, a 76KVA hybrid solar system, which will allow a saving of 35 percent on fuel consumption (or 120 litres daily) at Villa Somalia.
			Somaliland Energy Policy, 2010 The energy policy aims to increase renewable energy use in the energy mix, to promote electricity access for residents in rural areas.	

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42	**South Africa**	Energy Laws/Amendments	National Energy Act, 2008 Section 5 of the Act promotes energy access by households. One of its objects is also facilitating energy access for improvement of the quality of life of the people of the Republic.	South African Redstone concentrated solar power (CSP) project was initiated in 2019. The project secured financing from leading international and South African financial institutions. It was designed to design, build, operate and maintain a 100 MW capacity concentrated solar power plant. It is expected to close the energy supply gap, reduce dependence on coal, limit carbon emissions, create local jobs, and develop a national solar energy industry.
		Energy Policies and Plans	Energy Policy White Paper, 1998 The White Paper aims to promote renewable energy use and clean energy access for the people of South Africa.	
			National Development Plan, 2030 Aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality through increased energy efficiency and energy access, amongst others.	

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43	**South Sudan**	Energy Policies and Plans	National Environment Policy, 2015-2025 The strategic goal of the National Environment Policy 2015 to 2025 is to ensure the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of the natural resources of South Sudan without compromising the tenets of inter-generational equity.	The largest Peace Renewable Energy Credit (P-REC)2022 purchase will enable the solar electrification of a South Sudan hospital that serves a vulnerable population brimming with internally displaced persons (IDPs) following the country's seven-year civil war that started in 2013.
44	Sudan	Energy Policies and Plans	Long Term Power System Plan (2012-2031) This Plan Prioritizes the development of a least cost electrification plan to enhance electricity access in Sudan.	Solar PV Powered Pumping for Irrigation Project 2021 was commenced under the Desert-to-Power Initiative by the Sudanese government. The main development objective of the proposed project is to help farmers reduce their dependency on imported fossil fuels through the adoption of renewable energy for water supply for irrigation to foster economic and social development by increasing crop production in agricultural areas around the country and promote a peaceful environment for water resources use".
		Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Sudan's new NDC of September 2022 sets out its baseline emissions in a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario and aims to avoid the production of 84 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent (MtCO2e) between 2021 and 2030 versus the BAU scenario.	

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45	**Tanzania**	Energy Policies and Plans	National Energy Policy, 2015 The energy policy objectives are to ensure availability of reliable ad affordable energy supplies and their use in a rational and sustainable manner to support national development goals.	Tanzania has the Julius Nyerere Hydropower project of 2022 underway which is expected to produce 2,100 MW upon its completion in addition to the envisaged Ruhudji and Rumakali hydropower projects anticipated to produce 358MW and 222MW, respectively.
46	**Togo**	Energy Laws/Amendments	**Law on the Promotion of electricity generation from renewable sources, 2018** This law aims at enabling the country to enjoy 50 % of renewable sources in its mix of electricity supply by 2030, in line with its electrification strategy spanning the period 2018 to 2030 (Horizon 2030).	Bboxx EDF signed an €11m deal with OGEF in 2022 to accelerate electrification of an additional 1.5M people in Togo.
		Energy Policies and Plans	**National Electrification Strategy, 2018** Sets the goal of ensuring universal access to electricity by 2030.	

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47	Uganda	Energy Laws and Regulations	National Climate Change Act, 2021 The Act emphasizes equitable access to energy for all through sustainable development and poverty eradication.	Uganda's Rural Electricity Access Project 2015-2023 was commenced to establish, promote the development, strategically manage, and safeguard the rational and sustainable exploitation and utilization of energy and mineral resources. The project will provide electricity from the grid to 58,206 households, 5,320 business centres (commercial centres and industries) and 1,474 public institutions (schools, health centres and administration offices). The project will advance the procurement of connection of materials, ready - boards and energy meters for 20,000 new customers (households, business centres and public institutions) to intensify the connections near the existing grid in already electrified rural areas that do not require grid extension.
		Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Sudan's new NDC of September 2022 sets out its baseline emissions in a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario and aims to avoid the production of 84 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent (MtCO2e) between 2021 and 2030 versus the BAU scenario.	
		Energy Policies and Plans	Uganda Energy Policy, 2002 The Energy Policy is aimed at ensuring widespread access to affordable energy services for improving the living standards of all the people of Uganda.	

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48	**Zambia**	Energy Policies and Plans	National Energy Policy, 2019 It is expected that the NEP 2019 will guide the management and development of the energy sector in the coming years as it is anchored on the Seventh National Development Plan and Zambia's Vision 2030.	The Mozambique-Zambia 400 KV interconnection Project 2016/2017 which is a priority project for the countries and Southern Africa Power pool (SAPP), was commenced to allow mixed energy sources and with the aim of mitigating energy shortage due to draught in the region, to assure security and reliability of supply, including regional and interregional network integration.
49	**Zimbabwe**	Energy Policies and Plans	National Energy Policy, 2012 Section 4.3 of the Energy Policy seeks to create an overall framework for optimal supply and utilization of energy in general and ensure access to modern energy services for the country's socio-economic development.	The Government of Zimbabwe has launched the National Renewable Energy Policy (NREP) 2020 and the Biofuels Policy of Zimbabwe (BPZ) 2020, documents that will guide the investment and production of clean energy alternatives in the country. The policies emanate from the National Energy policy of 2012 and seeks to achieve a 33 percent reduction in greenhouse carbon emissions by 2030

4. Energy Policy Intelligence: Expected Developments and Future Projections based on Implemented Policies

This section draws from the previous sections and highlights the various energy access goals, financing/investment plans, energy access/clean energy ambitions of the respective countries across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), alongside the capacity building initiatives currently being developed and/or in place to drive energy access in the region, whist also highlighting the economic impact of the energy policy implementation across the respective SSA countries.

S/N	COUNTRY	ENERGY ACCESS/AFFORDABILITY GOALS	ENERGY FINANCING/INVESTMENT PLANS	ENERGY ACCESS/CLEAN ENERGY AMBITIONS	CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES	ECONOMIC IMPACT
1	Angola	Angola aims to achieve 60% electrification rate by 2025.	The Government of Angola expects to attract private investments in generation, where there is significant interest in renewables.	The Government of Angola targets that 70% of electricity generated in Angola will come from renewable energies in 2025.	It is expected that the policies will reform operational efficiency, competitiveness and sustainability of the electricity sector.	The renewable energy sector will have a positive effect on the economy with different sectors benefitting.
2	Benin	The objective is to achieve urban and rural electrification rates of 95% and 65% by 2025.	Benin targets promoting private investments in the power sector by creating the enabling market environment for private sector participation by 2025	The renewable energy mix is expected to reach 24.6% in 2025.	Benin will build capacity within energy institutions to undertake own assessments of greenhouse gas and SLCP mitigation.	It is recorded that an implementation of any energy conservation policy in Benin will negatively affect economic growth.
3	Botswana	Botswana seeks to provide energy security for the country and to improve access to reliable and adequate supply of energy and to achieve 100% electrification in 2025.	The Policy in Botswana calls for an increase in private sector development and suggests various available options for financing of infrastructure projects and programs in the energy sector.	Botswana indicates that renewable energy would account for at least 15% of the country's energy mix by 2030, and 50% of renewable energy mix by 2036.	The Implementation Plan of the Energy Policy outlines the support for capacity building in indigenous manufacturing of energy technologies.	Energy is considered one of the main drivers of the economic growth of Botswana as it facilitates productivity in other sectors of the economy.
4	Burkina Faso	The objective is to reach 65% electricity access in the rural areas and 95% in the urban areas by 2030.	Burkina Faso aims to increase the mobilisation of private financing for greater access to electricity.	The renewable energy target for 2030 without biomass is 50% composition of the electric mix.	By targeting the range of stakeholders involved across several layers of activities and stages of its policy development and implementation, Burkina Faso will create the necessary long-term capacity of its regulatory institutions through capacity building workshops	Economic transformation opportunities are acquired when power shortages are mitigated in Burkina Faso.
5	Burundi	Burundi targets to boost electricity access to 30% by 2030.	Burundi through the Ministry of Energy and Mines seeks to carry out a comprehensive review of the legal and regulatory framework to enable private investment in the power sector.	To improve electricity access by 30% by 2030.	Burundi seeks to assess the existing capacity and establish data gathering and management systems to fulfil the requirements of the global tracking framework.	Access to energy will amount to sustainable development and economic growth.

S/N	COUNTRY	ENERGY ACCESS/AFFORDABILITY GOALS	ENERGY FINANCING/INVESTMENT PLANS	ENERGY ACCESS/CLEAN ENERGY AMBITIONS	CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES	ECONOMIC IMPACT
6	Cameroon	The Policy objective of Cameroon is to increase energy access to 98% in 2035 through both grid-connected systems and off-grid solutions.	Cameroon facilitates the mobilisation of national private investors in fostering renewable energy projects.	The Government of Cameroon seeks to electrify remote communities using solar energy anppppd/or mini hydropower plants.	As part of its policy objectives, Cameroon seeks to establish a unit in charge of integrated planning, programs coordination, local content promotion and reporting.	The National economy emerges stronger with the elaboration of a development strategy.
7	Cape Verde	To improve the safety and security of electricity supply.	Cape Verde is in pursuit of innovative solutions for financing of the energy market, which does not constitute direct support or subsidies.	The Government of Cape Verde seeks to achieve a renewable energy penetration rate of 50% in 2030.	Cape Verde seeks to assess all the regulatory, legal, and institutional framework conditions	Despite remarkable progress in expanding energy access and reducing energy intensity in the past 10 years, the power sector in Cape Verde faces challenges.
8	Central African Republic (CAR)	CAR indicates that by 2030, there will be 50% of energy access rate.	Fragility and conflict have stalled growth in the energy sector of CAR in recent years, yet the country is looking for ways that private sector participation can help boost living standards.	80% of the electricity mix in CAR will be produced from renewable energy.	The government aims to build the capacity of stakeholders for climate action transparency and finalize the work plan.	Energy supply will be a major determinant in CAR's economic growth and tackling poverty.
9	Chad	Chad aims to gain 38% electricity access rate by 2023 and 53% by 2030.	Chad has enormous potential in terms of investment opportunities in the renewable energy sector. External funding is sought after.	To have 38% of renewables in the electricity mix by 2030	The government must raise climate change awareness among stakeholders and build capacity at national level.	Chad aims to scale up energy access which will in turn boost economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve living conditions.
10	Comoros	Comoros aims to increase electricity demand by 55% by 2033 and electrification rate at 100% by 2033.	Comoros has a long-term goal of increasing private sector participation in clean energy; from geothermal to hydro, solar and wind.	To produce electricity from geothermal energy, reduce greenhouse gases and increase energy access.	Comoros seeks human capacity building, technology, and financial needs for its implementation.	The development of renewable electricity generation appears to be a crucial prerequisite for ensuring a sustainable future and socio-economic growth in Comoros.

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11	Congo (Brazzaville)	Congo Brazzaville aims to increase the population's electricity access rate, with a view to improving its living conditions.	The government hopes to trigger public and private investment in small and micro hydropower-based mini-grids for rural electrification in Congo-Brazzaville.	To increase the share of renewable electricity in its energy mix by 2025.	The government supports capacity building of government institutions overseeing the effective implementation of forest management and climate change plans.	The energy-sector bottlenecks and power shortages that affect the country will have deep economic impact.
12	Djibouti	Djibouti is projected to increase energy access to 100% through renewable energy sources by 2020, but this feat has not been attained.	To achieve 100% electricity generation by renewables in 2035.	To achieve 100% electricity generation by renewables in 2035.	Djibouti seeks to increase the capacity building of institutions and sectors to improve understanding of climate change impacts and key adaptation measures required.	Energy financing will help Djibouti foster more inclusive economic growth and strengthen regional integration.
13	DRC	The government of DRC seeks an electrification rate of 65% by 2025.	DRC seeks to attract international energy companies, drive investment and private sector participation to maximise energy production.	To reduce greenhouse gases by 17% by 2030.	Capacity building on gender mainstreaming in climate project development	In DRC, economic growth is not fully dependent on electricity. Nevertheless, increased energy access will have a positive impact on the growth of the economy in DRC.
14	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea pursues 50% reduction of greenhouse gases 2050.	Equatorial Guinea pursues private sector and public private partnership investment projects by signing compacts with neighbouring countries.	The government seeks to provide decentralised renewable energy solutions and increase energy access.	Equatorial Guinea promotes analytics and knowledge sharing, capacity building, and improving cross-sectoral coordination among stakeholders.	The policies implemented by Equatorial Guinea will lead to 'electricity for everyone', increased welfare and economic output.
15	Eritrea	The country of Eritrea is set to reach 100% access to electricity in 2030.	Comoros has a long-term goal of increasing private sector participation in clean energy; from geothermal to hydro, solar and wind.	To produce electricity from geothermal energy, reduce greenhouse gases and increase energy access.	Comoros seeks human capacity building, technology, and financial needs for its implementation.	The development of renewable electricity generation appears to be a crucial prerequisite for ensuring a sustainable future and socio-economic growth in Comoros.

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16	Ethiopia	Ethiopia plans to address energy demand by 50% in 2025 and 100% in 2030.	Ethiopia is linked with climate finance, loans and grants, and foreign direct investment.	To develop large-scale hydroelectric projects.	The National Energy Policy seeks to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the energy service providers through capacity building and promoting competition where feasible.	The National Energy Policy projects that economic growth is expected to double with a rate of minimum 11% per month.
17	Gabon	The government of Gabon seeks to increase electricity access in rural by 85% and 100% by 2035.	Gabon seeks Independent Power Producers in promoting private sector investment and finance.	To urgently deploy renewable energy to address climate change and minimise its impacts.	Gabon focuses on both privatisation and Regulatory capacity building.	Unemployment and poverty are major hurdles to be addressed by adapting to climate change and increase in energy access in Gabon.
18	Gambia	The government of Gambia seeks universal electrical access by 2035.	The government of Gambia encourages private sector financing by incentivizing investment policies.	To ensure 100% energy access with renewable energy by 2030.	To foster renewable energy skills, development and training.	In Gambia, only access to electricity and official development assistance are significant in the determination of economic growth. The result reveals that a 10 percent increase in both variables will lead to 12 percent and 1.9 percent increase in the economic growth respectively.
19	Ghana	Long term feed in Tariffs for renewable based generation encourages renewable energy-based investors and fosters electricity access	Fixed Feed in tariffs enhances bankability of projects for the purpose of accessing finance for project development.	10% renewable generation by 2030.	Ghana supports capacity building across the spectrum of needs - from analyzing data & information to better understanding of baseline climate change scenarios.	expected to have a positive impact on the economic condition of the beneficiaries and by extension, the economy.
20	Guinea	Guinea aims for 100% electricity access by 2030.	Guinea has a mission to promote direct talks between the State, the private sector and civil society organizations in order to improve the private investment climate in the power sector.	Guinea has a mission to promote direct talks between the State, the private sector and civil society organizations in order to improve the private investment climate in the power sector.	Guinea, through the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the Agriculture, Forestry And Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, recently benefitted from tailored virtual support to overcome bottlenecks in the sector.	An occurrence of inflation due to the increase in fuel prices has led to exploration of alternative energy sources.

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21	Guinea Bissau	The Guinea Bissau government aims to raise its electrification rate to 80% by 2030	The government of Guinea Bissau will need both public and private funding to achieve electrification targets.	36% of renewable energy mix by 2026.	Capacity building workshop for the rural stakeholders.	The rehabilitation of basic urban infrastructure, especially power and water services, is paramount in the process of underpinning the economic recovery in Guinea Bissau.
22	Ivory Coast	Improve Access to Electrification in Rural Areas with a target of 500 inhabitants by 2019 and the entire country by 2025.	Ivory Coast decision to privatize a portion of its electricity sector will pave a way in its power sector for financing.	42% renewable energy mix by 2030.	Capacity building activities will be organised for Cote d'Ivoire Energies (CI-ENERGIES) staff	An increase in the energy demand and supply by renewables will invariably lead to closing economic gaps.
23	Kenya	Generation of Electricity from Renewable Sources. Tariff values have been revised downwards considering technological advancement.	Kenya through its net metering offers more opportunity for private investment and funding.	No requirement for security or guarantee from Government.	Kenya will invest in institutional capacity building.	Despite the electricity progress, many households still lack electricity, those with connections experience poor quality, while reliability issues stifle economic growth.
24	Lesotho	Energy access in urban areas to reach 78% while rural access rate will increase to 47% by 2030.	Climate Investment Fund(CIF)'s investment in Lesotho is through its Scaling up Renewable Energy Program (SREP). In line with the government's Vision 2020 goals to increase private-sector investments in infrastructure and promote the increased use of renewable energy, the country's SREP investment plan aims to enable the increased adoption of priority technologies — wind, solar, and small hydropower — through developing commercial on-grid and off-grid renewable energy markets.	47% access rate in rural areas is expected to have a proportionate mix of clean energy as off-grid systems are considered more economically visible for immediate energy access in rural areas against grid extension.	Under the "Renewable Energy Potential Maps for Lesotho" project launched in 2018 in fulfilment of the Paris Agreement by the Italian Ministry for the Environment and the Lesotho Ministry of Energy and Meteorology. Human capacity building and technology transfer were carried out to strengthen the local expertise and ability to manage and plan renewable energy sources exploitation.	Enhancing Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth and Private Sector led Job creation and strengthening Human Capital.

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25	Liberia	Plans to reach electricity coverage of at least 70 percent of the population in Monrovia, and 35 percent nationwide by 2025.	In October of 2022, Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa is available in Liberia under which a number of projects have been initiated. To attain Liberia's goal of increased energy access, it is expected that more of such financing products will be made available to investors and customers under country specific business models.	Utilisation of renewable energy in Liberia's electricity mix.	Under the Liberia Renewable Energy Access Project (LIRENAP) funded by Strategic Climate Fund Grant, World bank in Lofa region and nation-wide, Hybrid hydropower and Diesel plant and grid in Lofa, Capacity Building; Market development of stand-alone solar systems.	Increased productivity in sectors of the economy that are dependent on energy.
26	Madagascar	The Government of Madagascar has set a target of reaching 70% electricity access rate by 2030.	In January 2023, Madagascar solar firm secured funding to connect 50,000 households to power supply. More of such funding is expected to emerge in the near future.	A proportionate share of clean energy in the energy mix	Institutional restructuring and capacity building of the organizations attached to the Ministry of Energy.	Increased electricity access rate coupled with the right policies and business models is projected to spur productive use of energy in Madagascar.
27	Malawi	Malawi in its goals to increase electricity access from 18% to 100% and improve energy security and reliability.	Defined licensing requirement is anticipated to make licensing process more predictable and provide certainty for investors	Increase in the proportionate share of renewables in the energy mix in Malawi	Project training needs assessment to address capacity gaps in Malawi's energy sector was undertaken at some point in Malawi. It is expected that the implementation of the assessment findings will lead to capacity building and development for the attainment of Malawi's energy goals.	Advancement of grid-connection of renewable sources of energy increases generated electricity and access to electricity.
28	Mali	The installed capacity of renewables, including large hydropower plants, is expected to reach 1416 megawatts (MW) by 2030.	Climate Investment Fund through - SREP MALI - Investment Plan Scaling Up Renewable Energy, supported Mali with $51 million SREP investment aimed to support policy and institutional strategies, financial and regulatory frameworks, and sustainable investments in renewable energy solutions. This investment fund is expected to contribute towards the advancement of Mali's RE targets through enabling institutional strategies.	Increase in the proportionate share of renewable energy in Mail.	The UNDP NDC Support program project in Mali which ended in Dec 2021 encompassed strengthening the capacity of the National NDC Committee on Climate Change, including the sensitization of the private sector on business opportunities in the NDC. The benefit of this exercise is expected to trickle down to address the energy capacity needs in the sector for the time being. Recipients of the strengthening exercise are also projected to replicate knowledge for a wider reach.	The development of a sustainable economy in Mali by reason of the utilisation of renewables in the energy mix.

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29	Mauritania	To increase rural electrification rates to 40% and achieve universal access in urban areas by 2030. 50% of electricity from renewables by 2030.	The International Finance Corporation (IFC) in January of 2023 announced its plan to expand its funding in green energy projects and the agriculture sector in Mauritania while boosting private sector participation in economic growth and job creation, Makhtar Diop, IFC's Managing Director has confirmed.	Mauritania's energy access and RE utilisation goals coupled with the IFC's green energy fund in Mauritania projects a lustrous future/uptake of RE in Mauritania.	Wind and solar power plants have been installed in many parts of the country thus far.	Mauritania possess data-driven forecasting that can help stakeholders assess the economic implications of the energy transition and provide evidence for policymakers.
30	Mauritius	40% RE by 2030 and 100% RE target by the year 2050.	External Grants coupled with more than co-financing have been crucial in the Government of Mauritius efforts towards meeting its target in time past. Going forward, such grants are expected to continue to be crucial, albeit on a small scale. The development of diverse RE business models is expected to provide a good financing option to residential and C&I customers.	50% of RE by 2030 and 100% RE by 2050 means a definite uptake in RE developments.	The Government of Mauritius' long term energy strategy (2009-2025) involves the establishment of training and capacity building in collaboration with tertiary institutions and development partners in fields of renewable energy. This strategy is expected to lead the development of RE utilisation in Mauritius.	Increased productivity and economic activities.
31	Mozambique	62% energy from renewables by 2030.	This increase must meet a reciprocal increase in financing options for RE. PPP financing model is already being explored in Mozambique's electricity space. More financing opportunities expected under the PPP model.	The target of 62% of RE by 2030 means an increment in renewable energy investment in Namibia within the next 7yrs.	Introduction of procedures and formulas for calculating operating fees and procedures for licensing fosters certainty which could potentially increase investments.	Increased economic activities

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32	Namibia	Environmental sustainability which ties indirectly with utilisation of renewable sources of energy in the country's generation capacity. Namibia to reach the target of 70% renewable energy in terms of annual generated electricity by 2030	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the German development agency, signed a €20 million grant agreement with the state-owned Namibia Power Corporation (NamPower) in 2022. The funding will be used for a large-scale electricity storage project in the Erongo region.	The Namibian Government also aimed to meet its international climate change commitments by harnessing low-carbon energy.	Namibia has in the past developed the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Capacity Building Programme (REEECAP) with support from the Royal Danish Government in fulfilment of the role pledged by the Government of Namibia to promote the use of renewable energy through the establishment of an adequate institutional and planning framework, the development of human resources and public awareness and suitable financing systems. More of such project are to be organised as Namibia advances towards its goal of 70% RE utilisation by 2030.	Acceleration of the country's economic growth.
33	Niger	Electricity access target of 70% by 2030.	World Bank's fund, amongst others have in the past been deployed to support Niger's efforts to achieve a sustained and resilient economic recovery and provide its people with greater access to basic social services. To achieve 70% electricity access by 2030, it is expected that more of such financing will be deployed into Republic of Niger.	In July of 2022, the Ministry of Higher Education and Research of the Republic of Niger, and WASCAL held a workshop in Niger, with the objective to develop a project model within the framework of Renewable Energy, considering the country's priorities in terms of research, education and energy coverage. An offshoot of this workshop is the development of RE projects.	Capacity Building to Strengthen Sustainable Implementation of Renewable Energy Technologies for Rural Energy Access	More deployment of RE technology creating a market for RE equipment trading.
34	Nigeria	Reliable and stable power supply to consumers, especially to industries; and removal of bottlenecks militating against the utilization of the full capacity of the existing electric power plants.	Increase in adequate investment capital, both foreign and domestic, for the development of the electricity industry.	Increased use of renewable energy resources for power supply.	Participation of indigenous engineers and applied research groups in the execution of on-going and future projects right from feasibility studies, with the objective of establishing local capacity in the long term.	Maximum energy capacity utilization by industries for economic sustenance

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35	**Rwanda**	100% access to electricity in all schools, health centres and administrative offices by 2018.	Streamlined and de-risked investment processes for Independent Power Producers	Protection of land arability and mitigation of climate change effects through sustainable environmental conservation.	Strengthening and retaining staff resources and capacity in energy sector to formulate and oversee policies, programs, and projects	Ensured access to modern, sustainable, and affordable energy services for economic sustenance.
36	**Sao Tome and Principe**	50% increase in the share of renewable energy in the energy mix from the current levels of 5%.	Sao Tome and Principe in the past received funding from International Associations such as the International Development Associations. In achieving its projected 50% increase in RE, it is expected that more financing will come from International Agencies and specialised Financing Programmes.	The broad objective of the proposed Programme is to ensure sustainable development of STP's power system and promote green growth by supporting the implementation of the LCDP.	Readiness Support was initiated in Sao Tome and Principe to strengthen the capacities of the Government and private sector to implement an enabling policy and regulatory framework, which will attract climate finance, foreign direct investment (FDI) and private participation in the renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) sector	Increased energy access leading to increased productivity of women and economic activities.
37	**Senegal**	Equitable access for all to electricity.	Increased foreign investments into the Senegalese energy sector.	Mitigating climate change effects through renewable energy use	Increase of local content in the power sector.	Economic growth and development for Senegal by 2030.
38	**Seychelles**	Optimal energy access for all citizens of Seychelles by 2030.	Increased private participation in energy sector projects.	Renewable energy domination of the energy mix by 100%.	Ensured participation of indigenous labour force in the power sector.	Maximum access to electricity for economic sustenance by 2030.
39	**Sierra Leone**	Reliable and affordable power access for residents in urban and rural areas.	Provision of more investment guarantees and protection to increase private participation.	Increase in the use of renewable energy resource in the energy mix.	Under the Capacity Building Programme on Long-Term Energy Planning (Programme) in Sierra Leone, IRENA conducted two 2-week trainings to familiarise the national technical working team with the System Planning Test (SPLAT) model application for Sierra Leone and with developing energy scenarios. More developments such as this is projected to take place as the policy objectives are being realised.	Development of industries and businesses for economic growth.

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40	**Somalia**	Increase in energy access and consumer ability to pay.	Eased licensing and permit-acquisition procedures in the energy sector.	Mitigation of climate change effects and health hazards.	Use of local content in energy projects.	The erasure of licensing and permit-acquisition procedures in the energy sector is projected to be incentivise economic investment in the sector.
41	**South Africa**	100% electricity access for all households by 2030.	Increased foreign investments into the energy sector.	Promotion of renewable energy use in the energy mix.	Education for South Africans in policy creation and implementation.	Ensured access to modern, sustainable, and affordable energy services for economic sustenance.
42	**South Sudan**	Energy Access	The magnitude of the funding requirements in the near-term as well as for the medium and longer-term is likely to exceed the current funding capacities of the Government and donor community. The Government will have to target the private sector for investment in the development of the major projects. In the short-term, the program proposes Private Sector Participation (PSP) in the development of the diesel power plants and Fula SHP	Based on the strategic goal of the National Environment Policy 2015 to 2025 (to ensure the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of the natural resources of South Sudan without compromising the tenets of inter-generational equity),	Improving Human and Institutional Capacities to Support NAP Process. Establish technical capacity development program on climate change adaptation for national and subnational stakeholders.	Increased economic activities/job creation and revenue generation spurred by increased energy access.
43	**Sudan**	Universal Energy Access by 2031	The sectors being targeted for mitigation include energy, forestry, and waste, at an estimated cost of $4.4 billion. It is aiming for renewable energy to constitute 20% of the power system by 2030. This will see an increment in RE financing measures	Utility Scale grid connected solar and wind power plants and stand-alone and mini grid covering residential, agricultural and industrial sectors.	World Bank injected US$ 20 million towards supporting the Government of Sudan's efforts to build capacity, project implementation and provide technical assistance. This act is expected to spur increased capacity for RE technology	Increased economic activities linked to the energy Sector in Sudan.

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44	**Swaziland**	Increased energy access for residents in urban and rural areas.	Increase in private investments in the energy sector.	Mitigation of climate change effects and increased protection for the environment.	Institutionalized processes for integration of indigenes into energy projects implementation.	Ensured access to modern, sustainable, and affordable energy services for economic sustenance.
45	**Tanzania**	Equal access to electricity for Tanzanians by 2030.	De-risked investment processes for private participants in the power market.	100% renewable energy domination of the energy mix by 2030.	One of the objectives of the 2015 policy is to establish a threshold for local participation in each stage of the energy value chain. Establishing such threshold and achieving its aim will invariably involve making the necessary manpower and expertise available in Tanzania. This will necessitate capacity building	Increased Job opportunities and Gross GDP.
46	**Togo**	Universal access to electricity by 2030	Increase in financing products and credit facilitIes to aid increase in energy and energy efficiency for universal energy access.	Addition of renewable energy capacity to the energy mix.	It is expected that to attain universal energy access, the development of new electricity systems will necessitate additional manpower, thus the need for capacity building.	Increased energy consumption leading to increased contribution of energy to the country' GDP
47	**Uganda**	Provision of reliable and affordable power supply for households and businesses.	Eased process for Independent Power Producer involvements in the energy sector.	100% renewable energy domination of the energy mix by 2030.	Increased use of local content in energy sector.	Ensured macro-economic stability for Uganda.
48	**Zambia**	75% electricity access by 2025 and 100% electricity access by 2030.	Less government control and more liberalization for the sector, promoting private participation.	Increased renewable energy use in the energy mix.	The formulation of the energy policy is expected to yield increased access to modern energy, particularly in rural areas through various energy options.	The overarching impact is economic development
49	**Zimbabwe**	100% electricity access for the people of Zimbabwe.	More government assistance to private investors in the energy sector.	Increased use of renewable energy resources including hydropower, solar and wind in energy supply.	Increased use of local content in promoting energy access.	Social and economic development through reduced poverty, job creation, and economic competition.

5. Best Practice Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to facilitae energy access in the respective countries across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA):

Accelerate the advancement of knowledge exchange, capacity-building, partnership-building, and innovation.

Support enterprises with innovative, cost-effective, and scalable energy access business models to allow for accelerated delivery delivery of clean cooking and electricity solutions to housholds, businesses and communities.

Align energy policy and investment with energy transition pathways that accomplish access to electricity by 2030.

Prioritize and coordinate political commitments and financing to accelerate access to clean cooking building synergies with electrification efforts.

Energy-access planning must be fully integrated with broader development priorities to achieve unprecedented synergies and opportunities

Improve the availability and quality of verifiable energy information and data pertinent to national, subnational, and local contexts.

6. Tracking Policy Implementation: Indicators

Policy monitoring is a process by which stakeholders follow and assess policies to ensure they are developed, endorsed, enacted, and implemented as intended. Policy monitoring involves (1) appraising the policy environment, (2) gauging the level and quality of stakeholder engagement, (3) documenting the progress of policy development and the legislative endorsement of policy, (4) putting policies into practice through financing and implementation planning, and (5) evaluating outcomes of implementation. This will result in a more nuanced understanding of what it takes to put various innovations into practice, the kinds of implementation strategies that are most helpful at various stages of implementation, and the ways in which implementation strategies must be applied in an adaptive manner over the course of an initiative.

Sub Saharan Africa can therefore be applauded for the plethora of laws and policies enacted to achieve energy access but such instruments must be tracked, monitored and filtered through the implementation stages in order to ascertain the level of progress made in executing the policies. Tracking energy access policy (ies) implementation can be achieved based on a set of indicators and parameters which will be considered in the section below.

6.1 Official Electrification Plan

Each country must have an official comprehensive electrification strategy or plan in place that provides the framework for energy access progression. This will be the starting point for policy implementation studies. Hence, such electrification strategy must have been formulated by the concerned parastatals of these states comprising of the lead institution of energy in the territory; the national government institutions involved in electricity; private electricity suppliers; and relevant independent entities contributing their quota as policy makers in the electricity industry of the territory. These policies should be adopted and implemented by the above-mentioned parastatals. It will also be necessary to determine if the said electrification plan was developed based on demand assessment, if there were any public consultations made while developing the plan, and whether there is a provision in the plan mandating its periodical review. The electrification plan and its updates should be made publicly available and have a clearly stated electricity access target.

6.2 Scope of Official Electrification Plan

The electrification strategy or plan of the country under focus must be comprehensive: this means the plan must cover all areas of energy access, both on-grid and off-grid energy access. The plan's service level target i.e., number of guaranteed hours of power availability will be factored; also, it is suggested that the electrification plan should promote productive uses of energy in agricultural, commercial, health-related, educational, and industrial activities. Other important parameters the electrification plan should cover include the need for increased renewable energy use in the energy mix, electricity access provision for female-headed households, electricity access for underserved areas, national content and capacity building, investment attraction, incentives for private participation, investment guarantees, and opportunities for private participation in the power sector, etc.

6.3 Framework for On-Grid Electrification

The electrification strategy should have a framework for on-grid electrification which provides directives on promoting energy access through grid-connected electrification. The questions that arise in this aspect of the plan will include whether grid electrification is dominated by fossil fuels or renewable energy resources, whether consumer ability to pay has been considered, and if infrastructure in the sector can support increased energy access.

Also, does the government have a dedicated funding line or budget for electrification e.g., funded national program, budget item, rural electrification funds to finance grid extension? Are there capital subsidies paid to the utilities to provide distribution systems to rural areas/villages? Are there consumer financing mechanisms i.e., utility loans, on bill financing, micro-loans etc. and/or direct subsidies available to support the payment of connection fees by consumers? Does the plan specify standards of performance on grid-reliability e.g., number of guaranteed hours per day, duration of the electricity, frequency of outages, etc.? Is there a periodic reporting system in place to ensure standards compliance? Answering these questions will help to track the level of progress made based on the plans vi-a-vis set objectives.

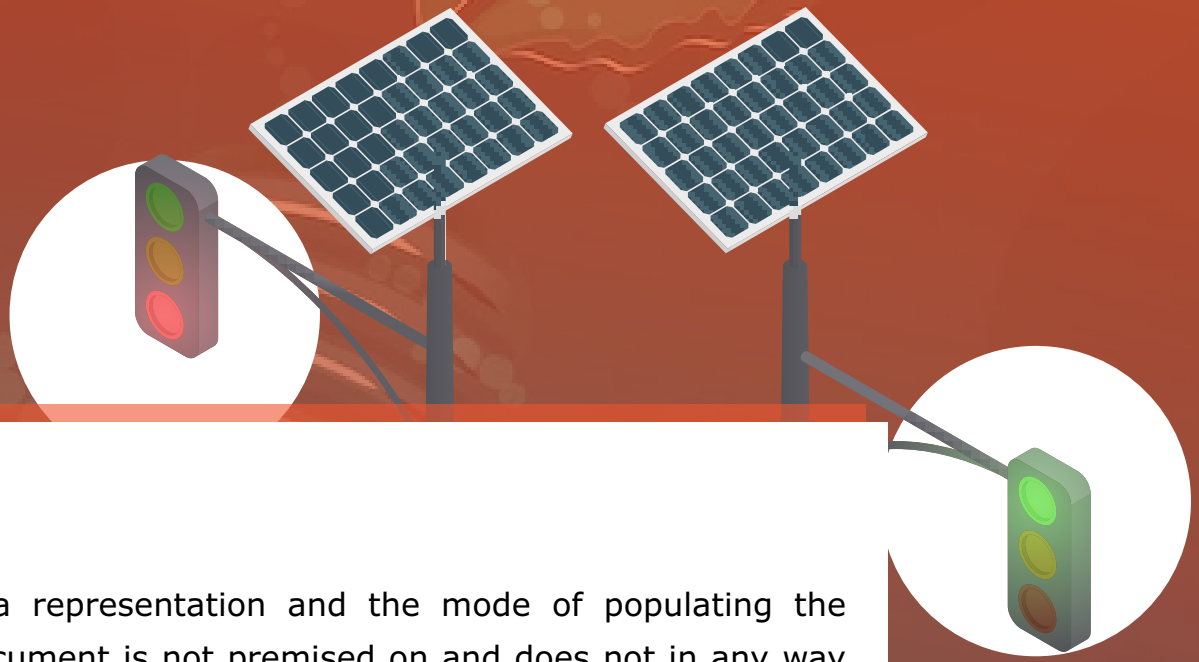
6.4 Framework for Off-Grid Electrification: mini-grid & stand-alone systems

The electrification plan should speak to off-grid electrification which will include the use of mini-grids and solar home systems or solar photovoltaic systems to provide electricity to those in rural areas, unserved and underserved settlements; the financial models available, along with necessary documentation required for stakeholders. The provision of this indicator will assist in demystifying bureaucratic processes, and provide clear-cut steps for many corporate bodies and stakeholders involved in enhancing off-grid electrification

A. Policy Indicators Table

An indicator table specifies basic parameters for tracking energy access policy implementation at a glance. It places emphasis on important factors to be considered in the different sections of an electrification plan. This emphasis will assist policy makers and stakeholders to decipher each action expected to be borne in mind within the process of implementing the electrification plan, to achieve energy access in the long run.

S/N	INDICATORS	EMPHASIS
1	**Official Electrification Plan**	• Comprehensive electrification strategy • Public consultations on the electrification strategy development plan
2	**Scope of official Electrification Plan**	• Comprehensive plan • Service level target
3	**Framework for On-Grid Electrification**	• Directives for grid-connected electrification • Funding mechanisms • Standards specifications • Funding mechanisms
4	**Framework for Off-Grid Electrification: mini-grid & stand-alone systems**	• Off-grid electrification



DISCLAIMER

The devised method of data representation and the mode of populating the information in this Toolkit document is not premised on and does not in any way imply the opinion of International Organizations, Ministries, Governmental Bodies and Regulatory Entities of SSA countries, relating to the legal status of the country, the territory, boundary, or delimitation of the country's frontiers.

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