The programme builds towards a just transition from coal/fossil fuels to renewable energy (RE) solutions in Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar by:

- Addressing national policy and regulatory frameworks for a RE transition.
- Facilitating the divestment of African and Asian financial institutions from coal/fossil fuel fired power plants and increasing financial flows to RE, including women-led RE enterprises.

Primary Activities

- Energy policy analysis leading to the generation of compelling cases, recommendations, best practice solutions, and support to governments for effective promotion of RE, and halting construction of coal fired power plants.
- Analytical studies on bottlenecks undermining RE trade, developing financial models to promote trade in RE by small and medium enterprises, and supporting regional bodies to multilaterally implement the common customs Act.
- Advocacy with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Chinese financial institutions for increased investment in the RE sector, divestment from coal/fossil fuels, and provision of RE business opportunities.
Project Progress

Outcome 1
National energy policies and frameworks in Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar

3 studies conducted to elaborate to govt officials and decision makers the value addition of promoting RE at the expense of dirty fossil fuels

A cost benefits analysis of medium and long-term RE pathways was conducted to elaborate the different energy scenarios for fossil fuels (FF) and renewable energy (RE), cost benefit analysis and, energy policy gaps in Kenya.

The study recommends that plans to produce coal power or extract coal in Kenya should be cancelled and reconsidered and second, the government should work together with the private sector to explore opportunities for local manufacturing of RE technologies as well as mapping and research on unexplored RE alternatives. The study report can be found here.
Two studies conducted to analyse the RE alternatives that are available in Madagascar - Feasibility analysis on scaling up renewable energy alternatives to fuelwood for cooking.

**The study on waste as an alternative concluded that:**

(i) Initiatives, although varied in terms of product types (briquette, green charcoal) operate on a small scale (geographically limited, limited types of customers)

(ii) Low production due to inadequate capacities and investments is a big constraint

(iii) Scaling up requires interventions at different levels (regulatory and environmental measures, technical and financial support to potential investors and, awareness creation to promote household uptake).

The study on electricity, although not finished yet, showed that: The electricity access (for households) will improve in the main cities of Madagascar within the next 5 years, a jump of about 10 to 15% and generation costs will be reduced thanks to the introduction of hydroelectricity (Volobe-2025 and Sahofika-2026), solar power plants in the coastal cities and the interconnexion of the grid.

Use of electricity as a cooking fuel is still considered a luxury, users estimated at 2.5% in the main city) and there is also the issue of load shedding that is caused by the fuel unavailability and technical issues at the hydroelectric power plant.

**Conducted a Feasibility assessment and scenarios development on fossil fuel exploration.**

- The results of the study demonstrated that only oil deposits from Tsimiroro (which is exploited by Madagascar Oil) can be profitably extracted according to the current global economic trends and local climate change scenarios.

- However, the oil deposit is so small in volume that the totality of the reserve would provide the fuel needed for Madagascar electricity generation for just one year.

- The report recommended that RE alternatives must be considered to fill energy gaps in Madagascar.

- This report provided the rationale for the next step - assessing the feasibility of the development of a solar battery manufacturing industry in Madagascar.
Conducted a study on Gaps on national energy policies and regulatory frameworks.

Collectively about 14 CSO were involved in the development of the studies as well as gap analysis.

WWF and partners developed national engagement and advocacy plans and also provided input to the national energy strategy that was being developed by the Ministry of Energy.

Developed 3 policy briefs to improve the RE situation in Tanzania - a) Need for comprehensive RE policy and regulatory framework, b) Need for financing mechanisms in RE investments, and c) Ensure electricity tariff for RE projects are affordable.

Supported the National Treasury to review the third generation County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2028) guidelines. The input resulted in the creation of a dedicated chapter for RE as an enabler for economic development. The guideline also emphasized that respective budget allocations must be done to fast track RE transition.

WWF is supporting the MEDD and MEH to develop a monitoring system that will define the routing of data from regional to national level.

Build capacity of ECSOs on evidence based policy advocacy and to media house editors on how to effectively report renewable energy transition in Tanzania. Both training focused on access to information for engaging decision makers and creating awareness on RE to the general public.

Granted institutional/organisational support to 12 CSOs.
Outcome 2
Transboundary protocols at Regional Economic Commissions (EAC and SADC)

- Completed a virtual regional renewable energy baseline study validation, to be used by the various stakeholders to identify entry points to accelerate uptake of renewable energy at the region level.
- 6 umbrella CSOs (umbrella associations of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) engaged in dialogue process with the East African Community around possible solutions to challenges surrounding certification and accreditation of training authorities across member states.
- Dialogues are building towards easing free movement of labour within the RE sector to ease technical skills transfer within the region. They are also leading to harmonization of solar PV standards across the region, harmonization of national RE data formats to enable ease of comparison, uniformity between member states and enforcement of common customs Act.
- Capacity building sessions held for Kenya Oil and Gas Network members on climate impacts of oil and gas and how finance from Oil and gas sector can be divested to finance green energy; and with EAREF members and other regional eCSOs on the importance and bottlenecks that undermine transboundary trade of renewable energy products.
- 25 eCSOs from different African countries trained in effective transition from fossil fuels to RE in collaboration with World Resources Institute.
- 90 regional Microfinance institutions trained on the development and deployment of RE financial instruments for SMEs and households.
- Draft tool kit to guide MFIs to efficiently roll out financial instruments developed.
- Linked Microfinance institutions to Nithio to support linkages to capital and financing targeted for RE financial product development as well as investment readiness. Initial results from the ground indicate that already Rafiki Microfinance and TELL-CO are in discussions to start rolling out solar PV product financing to RE businesses in Kenya.
- Conducted 2 high level international investment forums for mobilizing RE investment from China. The forum initiated linkages between China and Africa to increase RE investments. Governments of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Madagascar were invited to present their national RE opportunities at the forum attended by over 1000 participants.
- Convened a continental forum in Durban, South Africa where 35 CSOs were trained and encouraged to step up the Policy advocacy engagements with their respective Governments on Renewable energy issues. This was organised in collaboration with PACJA and Africa Coal Network.
Lessons

- Broadening the scope of Outcome 3 beyond coal to wider aspects of fossil fuels has made it easy to engage the African governments. This is due to 2 reasons namely - African countries are very determined to try and tap any benefits for their oil and gas reserves and second. China in 2022 announced that they will no longer fund new coal plants projects outside China. Since the announcement, China’s government agencies, financial institutions and power plant developers have been receptive to work on RE opportunities in Africa. This has by default allowed Governments to look at other alternatives outside coal/fossil fuels.

- A balanced approach between country and regional work is important to move Energy transition forward. Although commonalities exist at the regional level especially on issues surrounding harmonization of trade policies, free movement of RE products and related finance and personnel etc, it is still important to align national energy ambitions through peer to peer learning of officials from member states.

- Working with EAC and SADC requires patience and larger budgets in order to cater for bureaucracy that is needed for member states to endorse multilateral protocols.

- Work at the regional and continental level requires collaboration with like-minded eCSO who can share networks and financial resources for managing the bureaucracy mentioned above.