CHAD COUNTRY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Version: 2

Release Date: 19 Nov 2025

Contents

1.1 Country Assessment Report Template

Country Name	Chad
Introduction	Chad is a landlocked country in Central Africa, covering approximately 1,284,000 km². It is the sixth-largest country in Africa. Chad shares borders with Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the west. The population is around 18.3 million people. Chad remains one of Africa's poorest countries. As of 2025, 45.4% of the population, or 9.5 million people, live in extreme poverty. The economy relies heavily on oil, which accounts for approximately 15% of GDP, contributes 41% of government revenues, and represents 76% of exports. Agriculture accounts for approximately 40% of the GDP and employs a substantial portion of the population, primarily through informal jobs, with 88% of the jobs in this sector. Chad has one of the lowest rates of electricity access in the world. Only about 11% of the population has access to electricity, and this figure drops to less than 2% in rural areas, where most people reside.

1.2 Electrical Generation and Demand

Generation	**Technology**	**Capacity (MW)**
	Wind Hydro Fossil/Thermal Biomass Solar	1 0 190 2 52
	Total	245
Demand	**Sector**	**Demand** (GWh)
	Residential Commercial/Service/Public Sector/ Transport Industrial Primary Activities	98.7 34.7 114 33.8
	Total	282

Chad's electricity sector remains severely underdeveloped, with only 11% of the population having access to electricity in 2024 (2% in rural areas). The country's installed generation capacity of 245 MW serves a population of 18.3 million, resulting in one of the world's lowest per capita electricity consumption rates. Of the 190 MW thermal capacity, only 110 MW is operational due to ageing infrastructure and maintenance issues.

The September 2025 inauguration of the 50 MW Noor Tchad solar plant in Djermaya marks a significant shift from Chad's 98% dependence on oil-based generation. However, transmission constraints limit grid integration to just 12 MW, with the remaining 38 MW idle pending completion of the 25 kV Lamadji transformer.

Chad possesses significant renewable energy potential, with 2,750-3,250 hours of annual sunshine (4-6 kWh/m²/day) and wind speeds of 7-8 m/s in its northern regions. The government's Emergency Electricity Access Plan (PUAE) aims to achieve 53% national electricity access by 2030, with a target of 20% rural access and a 20% share of renewable energy. However, achieving these goals requires substantial infrastructure investment, as the current transmission network cannot accommodate new generation capacity, as evidenced by the integration challenges of the Noor

Tchad plant.

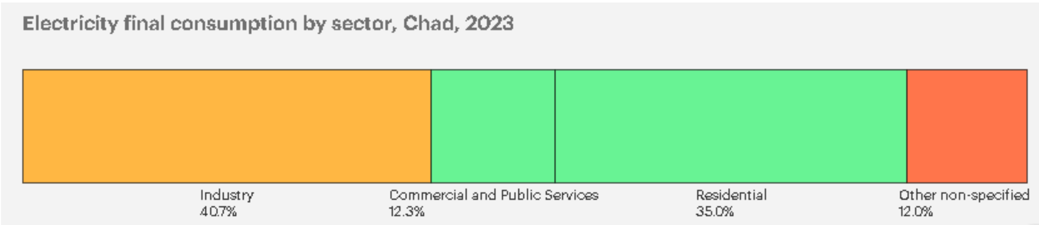

Figure 1:2023 Electricity Consumption data (IEA, 2023)

The country's total electricity demand is 282 GWh annually. This number indicates limited grid coverage and low demand due to poor access. The industrial sector is the largest consumer, using 114.8 GWh, which is 41% of the total. This consumption mainly comes from oil extraction and a small amount of manufacturing in N'Djamena. Domestic households use 98.7 GWh, or 35% of the total, but this accounts for only 11% of the population, which highlights a significant unmet need for residential electricity. Commercial activities consume 34.7 GWh, accounting for 12% of the total, primarily in urban areas. Other uses, including public services and agriculture, consume 33.8 GWh, also 12% of the total.

1.3 Electrical Interconnection and Import/Export

Connected country	**Capacity** (MW)	**Annual import from country** (GWh)	**Annual export tocountry** (GWh)
N/A	0	0	0

Additional information

Chad currently runs as a separate electricity system with no international connections. The country neither imports nor exports electricity. IRENA's 2024 data shows 0 MWh in both imports and exports. The electric grid is minimal, serving only N'Djamena and a few major cities. Frequent outages occur due to outdated infrastructure.

Planned Cameroon-Chad Power Interconnection Project (PIRECT)

The Cameroon-Chad interconnection is currently under construction and is expected to be operational by 2027 or 2028. This project marks the first high-voltage interconnector in Central Africa. It will provide Chad with 100 MW of power from Cameroon's Nachtigal Dam, which has a capacity of 420 MW, through 1,556 km of new 225kV transmission lines—1,318 km in Cameroon and 238 km in Chad. The main transmission routes include Ngaoundéré-Maroua in Cameroon to N'Djamena in Chad, as well as Maroua to N'Djamena via Bongor and Guelendeng. Of the total capacity, 40 MW is specifically set aside for the Bongor-N'Djamena route. Contract awards for construction, substations, SCADA, and network extensions were finalized earlier in 2025, and physical works are ongoing, with commissioning projected for 2027-2028. The interconnection is expected to replace around 27% of Chad's diesel- and HFO-fired generation from 2028 to 2035 through imports, lowering electricity costs and improving reliability. Furthermore, 478 localities along the transmission lines, including 69 in Chad, will be electrified as part of the project's rural electrification effort.

1.4 Market Structure

Market Structure Overview

The state mainly controls Chad's electricity market, and it is currently undergoing reforms to gradually open to private investment, especially in renewable energy. The market is governed by the 2019 Electric Energy Sector Law, which ended years of a monopoly held by the Société Nationale d'Électricité du Tchad (SNE). Even with these changes, the market remains largely dependent on fossil fuel generation.

Thermal generation, primarily oil/diesel, is the primary source with solar representing about 21% of the electricity mix in 2024; the share of renewables is targeted to increase to 30% by 2030 as new solar capacity is added.

There is no wholesale electricity market or power pool; electricity is sold primarily under vertically integrated models, with private generators providing power to SNE under power purchase agreements (PPAs).

National market reforms underway seek to expand roles for independent power producers (IPPs) and open provincial infrastructure management to private sector engagement, as encouraged by multilateral lenders and Chad's "Chad Connection 2030" plan.

Market Participants and Structure

1. Generation Sector

After the 2019 reforms, the government now allows private companies to generate power through concession and licensing agreements. The sector includes:

State-owned generation:

The National Electricity Company, Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNE), operates as a vertically integrated monopoly responsible for generation, transmission, distribution, and retail supply throughout the limited areas where electricity is available.

Operating IPPs such as:

- Global South Utilities (GSU) operates the 50 MW Noor Tchad solar plant, which was commissioned in September 2025. However, only 12 MW is fed into the grid.
- InfraCo Africa Consortium is developing a separate 32 MW Djermaya solar IPP under a 25-year PPA.

Planned/Under Development:

- Savannah Energy 500 MW renewable portfolio (300 MW solar, 100 MW wind, 100 MW solar with storage) implementation has been delayed as of 2025.
- Gassi and Lamadji solar plants, funded by the African Development Bank, Green Climate Fund, and European Union. These plants are expected to add about 20% to the national supply once they are operational.

2. Transmission Network Owner/Operator

- As a vertically integrated state-owned utility, SNE owns and operates all of Chad's existing transmission infrastructure.
- The Electricity Law, enacted in 2019, which was an amendment to the Electricity Law of 2016, liberalized the power sector with notional unbundling of generation, transmission, and distribution, to promote private sector participation in both generation and distribution segments. Despite this legal framework, transmission remains entirely under SNE's monopoly control with no functional unbundling implemented.
- Transmission infrastructure is virtually nonexistent across Chad, with SNE production facilities mostly old and decaying, leading to frequent breakdowns and blackouts.
- The Major Transmission Infrastructure Development Project is the Cameroon-Chad Power Interconnection Project (PIRECT).

3. Distribution and Retail

Société Nationale d'Électricité (SNE) - State Monopoly

- SNE enjoys a monopoly on the production, distribution and use of electrical energy in Chad, with one of its objectives being to supply electricity throughout the national territory as a state enterprise. Created by decree number 281/PR/PM of April 5, 2011, SNE is an industrial and commercial state-owned enterprise that produces electricity and distributes it to customers
- SNE operates as the sole retail electricity supplier in areas with grid coverage. Until 2019, there was no retail competition or customer choice mechanism in place.

Private Distribution Companies (Limited Presence)

- Local private companies operate power systems in a few cities, though these represent a minimal portion of the overall distribution network.
- With the unbundling of the electricity sector, companies like ZIZ Energie, a vertically integrated provider of off-grid energy operating in Chad, sell electrical equipment, perform EPC services and operate mini-grids in 5 cities in the country. ZIZ develops, owns and operates MW-scale 'metro-grids' for cities of 35,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in Chad.

4. Regulatory Bodies
   - Autorité de Régulation du Secteur de l'Électricité (ARSE) is the electricity sector regulator established under the 2018 electricity law.
   - Agence de Développement de l'Électrification Rurale (ADERM) handles rural electrification and is in charge of off-grid and mini-grid development.
   - The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy manages sector policy and strategic planning.

Market Operation and Trading Mechanisms

1. Electricity Market Operation
   - The national utility, SNE, operates as the single buyer and is responsible for managing generation, transmission, distribution, and direct sales to end-users.
   - There is no wholesale or competitive electricity market; SNE purchases power from independent producers through bilateral Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), which are individually negotiated for each independent power producer.
   - PPAs in Chad typically involve a contracted offtake between the utility (or, rarely, large commercial user) and an IPP for a specific term, usually including price, quantity, delivery obligations, and performance guarantees. Terms can cover both conventional and renewable supply, with more recent solar projects adopting standardised PPA templates.

2. Trading and Contract Mechanisms
   - PPAs are the primary mechanism for private sector involvement. PPAs specify pricing (per kWh or MWh), delivery schedules, penalties, and force majeure clauses. SNE pay a fixed or indexed tariff, with provisions for escalation, minimum take-or-pay levels, and settlement in hard currency for some projects.
   - Mini-grids and small-scale distributed generation also use standardized PPAs with community cooperatives or anchor clients, but on a much smaller scale.
   - There is no organised power exchange or energy pool. All electricity trading occurs via direct contracts under the oversight of the national regulator, with no spot or balancing market and limited cross-border links.

3. Tariff Structure
   - The government sets tariffs through ARSE, but these do not reflect actual costs. There is cross-subsidization between customer categories, with industrial users partly subsidizing residential consumption.

Market Liberalization

- Generation has been open to competition since the 2018 electricity law reforms. IPPs can enter the market through competitive bidding or direct negotiation. Transmission is a monopoly held by

SNE, and there are no provisions in place for third-party access to the network. In grid-connected areas, SNE also has a monopoly on distribution; however, mini-grids can operate in off-grid areas under the oversight of ADERM. IPPs can sell directly to large consumers after a defined exclusivity period in the SNE delegation contract, but they must pay transmission wheeling charges.

Off-Grid and Mini-Grid Markets

1. Market Size
   - About 89% of the population depends on off-grid solutions or has no access to electricity. There is limited deployment of mini-grids, with fewer than 10 operational systems nationwide. The market for solar home systems is growing, but its expansion is limited by people's ability to afford them.

2. Regulatory Framework
   - ADERM manages off-grid electrification. Mini-grid operators can get licenses to serve specific areas. Tariffs for mini-grids are regulated, allowing operators to recover their costs.

Environmental Attribute Products and Certificate Systems

1. I-REC(E) Standard (Primary System)
   - Chad has been approved as an I-REC country since July 2021, with Energy Peace Partners (EPP) serving as the authorized issuer for both standard I-REC(E) certificates and Peace Renewable Energy Credits (P-RECs). It has issued P-RECs primarily from an off-grid mini-grid solar project owned by ZIZ Energie. Total issuance volumes remain modest, but they are growing.
   - Energy Peace Partners has not faced any regulatory barriers or government opposition to date.
2. Other certificate systems: None
   - No State-Operated Certificate System: Chad does not have a government-run renewable energy certificate registry or tracking system
   - No Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): No mandatory renewable energy purchase obligations for utilities or consumers
   - No Feed-in Tariffs: Not implemented; IPP procurement through competitive tenders only
   - No Carbon Pricing: No domestic carbon tax or emissions trading scheme
   - No Renewable Energy Subsidies: Generation subsidies not provided; tariff-based revenue only
   - No Green Tariff Programs: Retail customers cannot currently opt for premium renewable electricity rates

3. Implications for I-REC:
   - I-REC operates in a clear field with no competing domestic certificate systems
   - No risk of double-counting with other environmental attribute tracking mechanisms
   - Voluntary market only; no compliance obligations driving domestic certificate demand
   - Market development depends on international demand and corporate sustainability commitments

Future Market Development

- The electricity market is likely to change a lot with the launch of the Cameroon interconnection in 2027-2028. This will allow electricity imports for the first time and could lead to more reforms in the sector.

1.5 Responsible Government Department

Ministry of Energy and Hydrocarbons (MoE)

- The MoE is the lead authority for the electricity sector, setting policies, overseeing planning, sector reforms, and supervising state-owned energy companies.
- It formulates, implements, and monitors national energy policies (including renewables and

electrification) and acts as the principal entity for engagement with international partners and investors in the electricity market.
- The Ministry directly oversees the National Electricity Company (SNE), the Agency for the Development of Renewable Energy (ADER), and the Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority (ARSE).

National Electricity Company (SNE)
- SNE is responsible for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity at the national level.
- It operates as the main utility, administering day-to-day operations and contracted relations with independent power producers and mini-grid operators.

Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority (ARSE/ARNE)
- ARSE (sometimes referred to as ARNE) is an independent regulator established by the electricity law, tasked with licensing, tariff-setting, market monitoring, and consumer protection within the electricity sector.
- It also approves sector investment plans, supervises private sector participation, and proposes electricity tariffs to government authorities.

Agency for the Development of Renewable Energy (ADER)
- ADER was established to design, coordinate, and promote national renewable energy plans, mapping, and project implementation.
- It facilitates donor engagement, technical studies, and supports both grid-connected and off-grid renewable initiatives.

Ministry of Environment, Water, and Fisheries (MEEP)
- MEEP is the lead institution for environmental regulation, including the approval of social and ecological impact assessments (ESIAs) and issuing environmental permits for energy projects.
- Through technical review committees, MEEP enforces compliance with Chad's Environmental Code and manages permitting for all extensive infrastructure and renewables projects, including those seeking environmental attribute certification.

Oversight of Environmental Attribute Systems (I-REC/P-REC)
- No designated national agency currently serves as the domestic focal point for I-REC(E) or other attribute certificate verification.
- Certification and registration are managed under international standards by project developers, with the MoE and ADER often informed of project status for planning and reporting purposes.

1.6 Existing/Planned Legislation

Existing Legislation
- The main law is Law No. 005/PR/2016 (Electricity Code). This law covers the generation, transmission, distribution, and supply of electricity. It provides a basis for regulating the sector and for private investment. The law was amended in 2019 to liberalise the industry, introducing notional unbundling, i.e., the legal separation of generation, transmission, and distribution entities, to stimulate private-sector participation, especially in generation and distribution.
- Law 36/PR/20, enacted in August 2020, and its implementing decree 1841 created the current system for electricity market operation. It introduces licensing requirements for electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. It also allows private sector involvement through concessions, licenses, or management contracts.
- These laws assign tariff-setting, sector oversight, and project licensing to the Ministry of Energy

and the new sector regulator, the Electricity Sector Regulatory Entity (ARSE).

- The laws offer legal incentives for renewable energy, including tax exemptions. They specifically recognize solar and biomass resources. However, the framework for environmental attributes like I-REC(E), is not clearly defined in the main legislation.
- The legal structure allows for the issuance of environmental attribute products but does not regulate them yet. Chad is starting to see the sale of Peace Renewable Energy Credits (P-RECs), a recognized label on the International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC). These are verified according to international standards and projects, rather than through a national registry or legal system.

Legislation in Development or Review

- There is a current effort to create a specific renewable energy law to regulate the sector. This is part of Chad's national strategy and master plan for expanding renewable energy. The development of regulations or decrees for environmental attributes is mentioned among sector priorities. However, as of the latest information, no such law has been fully enacted.
- Chad is receiving support from international agencies to establish additional legal frameworks. These frameworks aim to enhance investment in renewable energy and increase access to energy. They also reference climate goals that call for a higher share of renewables, in line with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Policy on Environmental Attribute Products

- Currently, no law or regulation prevents or limits the use of certificates like I-REC(E). However, there is some uncertainty since the sector's legal framework does not yet clearly mention or support national markets for environmental attributes.
- Early transactions for environmental attributes, like P-RECs from the Mongo solar project, are acknowledged through the I-REC Standard rather than local laws. Government authorities have allowed these projects, demonstrating their informal support for them.

1.7 Environmental and Renewable Electricity Legislation

Key Laws and Regulations

- Constitution of Chad (2018) enacts the right to a healthy environment. It instructs the state to prioritize environmental protection and sustainable development.
- Environmental Code (Law No. 014/PR/2001) Serves as the main legal framework for environmental management. It requires environmental impact assessments (EIA) for development projects, pollution control, and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Forestry Code (2003) and Water/Wildlife Protection Laws focus on conserving resources and managing forests, wildlife, and water bodies in a sustainable way.
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (1999) requires all major projects to conduct EIAs, which incorporate environmental safeguards into project approval processes.

Climate Change and Renewable Energy Policy

- National Environmental and Sustainable Development Strategy (2007) offers a framework for integrating environmental and climate priorities into national planning. It highlights the importance of adaptation and public awareness.
- Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021) Sets a target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 19.3% by 2030, primarily through the energy sector, relying on international support.
- Master Plan for the Deployment of Renewable Energies (2018) lays out goals for boosting renewable energy, especially solar, and increasing rural electrification. The goal is to achieve at least 20% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2025.

Renewable Electricity Tracking and Disclosure

- National energy laws, including the Electricity Code and 2020 market reform laws, support the integration and regulation of renewable energy in the national mix. However, these laws do not specifically require or regulate renewable electricity certificates or tracking systems.
- Currently, there are no precise legal requirements for renewable electricity tracking systems or for the public disclosure or verification of renewable electricity use in Chad.
- Projects that involve renewable energy attributes, such as I-RECs or P-RECs, operate with government approval. However, this is not included in national tracking laws or explicit regulatory systems under Chadian law.

National Targets and Timelines

- Renewables share goal is for 20% of national electricity generation to come from renewables by 2025, increasing both grid and off-grid capacities, especially in solar energy.
- Rural Electrification target is to reach 20% rural access by 2025, with support for decentralized renewable energy solutions.
- Emissions aim is to achieve a 19.3% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, as stated in Chad's latest NDC submission to the UNFCCC.

1.8 Existing/Planned Certificate or Support Systems

Existing Certificate and Support Systems

- As of late 2025, Chad does not have a government-run or officially required renewable energy certificate (REC) registry or attribute tracking system.
- Energy Peace Partners is the accredited I-REC (E) issuer in Chad, and P-RECs have already been issued from projects owned by ZIZ Energie.
- Notably, P-RECs generated in Chad have provided social and development benefits along with renewable energy claims. Sales from these credits have funded community projects, like solar street lighting and rural energy access expansion.

Policy Framework and Relevant Regulations

- Regulatory Structure: The national electricity and environmental laws do not restrict or formally enable the use of international registry standards for attribute tracking.
- Support Schemes: The government has provided broad support for renewable energy growth, such as privatization incentives, tariff frameworks, technology-neutral support for both on-grid and off-grid renewables, and encouragement for public-private partnerships.
- Feed-in tariffs and concessional terms exist for certain types of renewable projects, but these do not directly provide environmental attribute products or automate their issuance through a national system.

Restrictions and Plans

- There are no French-language or local regulatory barriers that would limit the use of international certificates, including I-REC(E). National policy documents recognize the future need to standardize and track renewable electricity
- Although master plan documents and energy strategies suggest further policy development for attribute tracking, there are no draft laws or programs in advanced review that would create a national system or significantly limit the current project-level use of certificates.

1.9 Extent of Engagement with Government

- In 2021, Energy Peace Partners was authorised by the I-TRACK foundation to issue I-RECs and P-RECs from Chad. Since then, Energy Peace Partners has issued P-RECs from projects owned by ZIZ Energie, and there has been no government objection or restriction.

1.10 Expected Response from Government

Current Experience with I-REC Issuance
Peace Renewable Energy Credits (P-RECs) have been issued from renewable energy projects in Chad. Energy Peace Partners (EPP), the local issuer, oversees issuance in Chad. No negative feedback or regulatory barriers from government authorities regarding the issuance of I-RECs or P-RECs in Chad have been reported to date.

Anticipated Government Position
Based on current experience, the position of the Chadian government and regulatory authorities toward I-REC certification is expected to be either supportive or neutral, for the following reasons:

- Alignment with National Priorities: I-REC and P-REC certification schemes support Chad's renewable energy goals and can help the country demonstrate progress toward climate objectives, all without imposing new financial or administrative burdens on the government.
- Attraction of Private Investment: As voluntary mechanisms, I-RECs and P-RECs enhance project bankability and attract international buyers and investors, supporting broader state objectives to increase private sector participation in Chad's underdeveloped energy sector.
- No Conflict with Existing Policies: I-REC operates as a voluntary, market-based instrument that does not interfere with tariffs, licensing, or the structure of the national electricity market, thus presenting minimal risk of policy conflict.
- International Credibility: I-REC certification provides global recognition of Chad's renewable energy resources and supports its reputation and eligibility for international partnerships, financing, and recognition in climate and impact investment circles.

Potential Future Developments
Should Chad's government adopt mandatory renewable targets, introduce carbon pricing, or establish a national certificate system in the future, coordination with the I-Track Standard Foundation would be crucial to ensure system compatibility and prevent double-counting of renewable attributes. The I-REC(E) framework already includes governance provisions for integrating government schemes, ensuring environmental integrity as national regulatory capacity and ambition increase.

1.11 Proposed Restrictions

Chad currently lacks a detailed regulatory framework for tracking environmental attributes. However, it follows international standards and I-REC rules to ensure ecological integrity. The following country-specific restrictions and limitations should be taken into account:

Eligible Generation Types
Only renewable energy generation qualifies for issuing I-REC and P-REC certificates, as stated in I-REC Standard guidelines, and aligns with Chad's growing solar and renewable project portfolio. There are no national restrictions on specific types of renewable energy. However, fossil-fuel-based systems and hybrid systems that include non-renewables are excluded according to global I-REC principles.

Grid Connectivity and Geographic Scope

Chad's tracking system does not require grid connectivity for issuing certificates. Both grid-tied and off-grid (decentralized) renewable projects can participate, which addresses the country's energy access needs. Distributed, mini-grid, and independent installations are eligible if they have reliable metering and reporting in place.

Double Counting and Double Issuance Provisions

- Under the I-REC(E) Standard, double counting and double issuance of environmental attributes are strictly prohibited. Each MWh can only be issued and claimed once, with each certificate uniquely registered and retired to confirm its use.
- It is essential to ensure that no single unit of renewable generation is registered on multiple systems or claimed by different entities.
- Selling, using, or exporting certificates for compliance with other policies (like future emissions trading schemes or national targets) will require additional checks. It may need host country approval to avoid overlap, especially as Chad develops its climate policy.

Government Approvals and Excluded Participants

Currently, there is no centralized national certificate registry or direct government approval process for I-REC issuance in Chad. However, the government (through ADER or a relevant agency) may introduce new standards, eligibility labels, or registration steps in the future.
No exclusions are based on the type of operator or ownership. Public, private, or community-based initiatives can qualify, as long as they comply with I-REC Standard data validation, reporting, and retirement protocols.

Requirements to Preserve Integrity

All projects must ensure reliable, independent metering of renewable energy generation. They must also follow I-REC procedures for issuing and retiring certificates to guarantee that there is only one environmental attribute claim per MWh.
Project-level audits, documentary verification, and secure retirement on the I-REC platform are necessary.

1.12 Any Other Relevant Information

Demand-Side Market Potential and Strategic Nature

There is increasing demand from commercial, developmental, and public sector buyers for verifiable renewable electricity. This demand helps meet sustainability targets and climate reporting needs. The government plans to privatize the electricity sector and attract foreign investment. This includes allowing independent power producers and private sector players to take management roles. These moves suggest strategic opportunities for expanding attribute-based product offerings, such as I-REC(E) and P-REC mechanisms.

Political Disruptions and Market Risks

Political stability in Chad faces challenges from unrest and ongoing institutional weaknesses. These issues can affect energy sector reforms and investor confidence. Efforts to modernize and liberalize the sector, including accepting private sector participation and following international best practices, have remained strong over the past several years.

Regulatory Risks, Carbon Market Linkages, and Support Systems

Currently, there is no national tradable certificate system that is mandated or regulated, although pilot environmental attribute programs have not faced legal restrictions so far. Experiences from Djermaya Solar and similar projects underscore the need for streamlined approvals, robust reporting channels, and capacity-building within public institutions to mitigate regulatory uncertainty and reduce implementation risks.

1.13 Author			
Complete all fields.			
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DATE	10	11	2025

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