MISSION 300
#PoweringAfrica

NATIONAL ENERGY COMPACT
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

UNITY FREEDOM JUSTICE

Preamble

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) has developed this National Energy Compact as part of the Mission 300 Initiative, with support from the World Bank and the African Development Bank. This Compact presents a strategic framework to accelerate access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy, targeting 78% national electricity access by 2030 while enabling inclusive economic growth and social transformation.

Today, only 36% of the population has access to electricity. Clean cooking access is even more critically limited, at just 1.5%. The Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP) 2024–2030 identifies five strategic "game changers" to transition Sierra Leone to a resilient, inclusive, green middle-income economy by 2039. While the MTNDP identifies the 'Feed Salone' initiative as the flagship program to combat food insecurity, reliable and affordable energy access is recognized as a foundational enabler for agricultural transformation, industrialization, and improved service delivery.

This Compact outlines a coordinated, results-driven roadmap to transform the energy sector through expanded generation (with a focus on renewables), modernization of the transmission and distribution network, promotion of clean cooking solutions, and a stronger enabling environment for private investment and governance reform. The Compact is guided by the core principles of inclusive and sustainable growth that is predicated on pro-poor initiatives that dismantle access barriers to electricity for marginalized groups, especially female headed households. With an estimated investment requirement of USD 2.2 billion, it is structured around five strategic pillars:

1. **Pillar 1:** Expand generation and invest in competitive, reliable infrastructure
2. **Pillar 2:** Leverage regional integration to reduce supply costs and enhance energy security
3. **Pillar 3:** Promote decentralized renewable energy (DRE) and clean cooking solutions
4. **Pillar 4:** Incentivize private sector participation and de-risk investments
5. **Pillar 5:** Strengthen the financial viability and governance of utilities

Acronyms

ATM	Automated Teller Machines
CCDU	Clean Cooking Delivery Unit
CLSG	Cote d'Ivoire-Liberia-Sierra Leone-Guinea
DPO	Development Policy Operation
DRE	Decentralized Renewable Energy
EDSA	Electricity and Distribution Supply Authority
EGTC	Electricity Generation and Transmission Company
ERERA	ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority
EWRC	Electricity and Water Regulatory Commission
GNI	Gross National Income
GOSL	Government of Sierra Leone
ICS	Improved Cookstove
IPP	Independent Power Producer
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MG	Mini Grid
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MTNDP	Medium Term National Development Plan
MYTO	Multi-Year Tariff Order
NPA	National Power Authority
OM&M	Operation, Maintenance and Management
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
RBF	Results Based Financing
RESPITE	Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention Project
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
WAPP	West African Power Pool

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Declaration of Commitment

The Republic of Sierra Leone is committed to securing reliable, low cost and lower carbon electricity for its people to drive economic growth and create jobs. To achieve this, the Government has set the following targets between 2025 and 2030:

- **Increase access to energy** from 36% to 78% of the population by connecting at least 720,000 households through on-grid and off-grid solutions.
- **Expand share of renewable energy** from 46% to 52%.
- **Accelerate access to clean cooking solutions** from 1.5% to 25% of the population by scaling LPG and bioethanol usage, encouraging local production of clean cooking inputs such as (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) LPG canisters and delivering 1 million improved cooking stoves (ICS).
- **Create an enabling environment** to attract an additional USD 1.4 billion in private sector investment to expand the energy infrastructure and to increase generation capacity and distributed renewable energy to ensure energy security.

Sierra Leone's Compact will serve as the main strategic document of the energy sector aligning previous strategies and planning documents under a unified vision of critical reforms and priority infrastructure projects that the Government will champion to increase energy access. The Compact is expected to accelerate Sierra Leone's attainment of SDG 7 by increasing access to energy from its current level of 36% to 78% by 2030. This will be achieved through a catalytic partnership approach aimed at mobilizing funding across partners committed to unlocking sub-Saharan Africa's growth through energy access.

In line with its Medium-Term National Development Plan that sets the roadmap to achieve middle income status by 2040, there is a need for significant scaling of generation capacity and transmission and distribution infrastructure to meet current and growing demand for energy by households, firms and social institutions. Access to energy is critical to unlocking other growth sectors that are major contributors of jobs to the economy including agriculture, services and mining.

I. REHABILITATE AND EXPAND ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical to Sierra Leone's energy infrastructure expansion is enhancing the planning capacity of the Ministry of Energy and the Utilities. The Government of Sierra Leone intends to expand and capacitate its Planning Directorate in the Ministry of Energy to lead the development and updating of the Integrated Resource Plan that will capture generation, transmission and distribution investments that align with the country's development objectives of increasing agricultural productivity and mining beneficiation as the leading growth sectors. Furthermore, the sanitization of the generation pipeline creates the opportunity to more effectively implement the already developed Independent Power Producer (IPP) Framework and other tools to support the procurement of generation within established cost structures to ensure the financial viability of the sector.

II. LEVERAGE BENEFITS OF INCREASED REGIONAL INTEGRATION

While recognizing the limited availability and relatively high cost of electricity supply, the Government of Sierra Leone seeks to optimize regional off-take from the Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea (CLSG) transmission inter-connector and the wider West Africa Power Pool. To increase imports in the short-term, Sierra Leone is in advanced stages of harmonizing its grid code with the regional grid code and is participating in establishing a common transmission tariff in the region to make the cost of power trade more competitive and create a more balanced market system. Access to regional energy supply offers lower cost and lower emission generation which is intrinsic to Sierra Leone's strategy to securing the financial viability of the sector. Regional energy supply can lower the overall cost of generation and meet the growing demand of large consumers such as the mining sector where demand is expected to increase to 500 MW by 2030.

Against this backdrop, Sierra Leone is also laying the foundation to become an exporter of energy in the

long-term. To this end, GoSL will establish a framework for internal and cross-border trade to meet the market requirements to competitively participate in the regional power market.

III. EMBRACE DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE ENERGY AND CLEAN COOKING

The Government of Sierra Leone commits to establishing a Rural Electrification Agency that will steward the roll-out of off-grid energy solutions to at least 560,000 households by 2030. While Sierra Leone anticipates grid connection for at least 70% of the population in the long-term, off-grid connections building on the 104 successfully implemented solar mini-grids and over 150,000 stand-alone solar systems provide an opportunity to quickly scale access in rural and hard to reach communities. To create an enabling environment to increase private sector participation, GoSL has ratified the updated the mini-grid regulation that will address barriers to sustainability such as the tariff structure.

Additionally, an update of the National Energy Policy that integrates the renewable energy and energy efficiency policies will allow for better policy coherence that aligns the sector's vision with Sierra Leone's electrification strategy. To complement the review and update of the policy is the development and implementation of strategies to create a conducive tax and subsidy eco-system to incentivize private sector participation.

Sierra Leone's Compact also prioritizes increasing access to clean cooking with a focus on scaling LPG and bio-ethanol solutions. Through the private sector pillar that seeks to promote innovative financial instruments to scale access, the Compact will explore opportunities to anchor clean cooking expansion within climate finance opportunities by creating a framework to support local private sector to access these financial instruments. These interventions include the establishment of a standards framework to be championed by the Standards Bureau and a subsidy strategy to ensure affordability which will be incorporated into the soon to be adopted Clean Cooking Strategy. Its implementation will be led by the Clean Cooking Delivery Unit (CCDU) with support from the Clean Cooking Alliance in the Office of the President.

IV. INCENTIVIZE PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION TO UNLOCK ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Sierra Leone's energy sector reform, initiated with the unbundling of the National Power Authority (NPA) in 2011, laid the foundation for private sector engagement. However, sustained investment has been limited due to high sector risks, inadequate guarantees, and foreign exchange constraints. To unlock private sector participation across the entire energy value chain, Government of Sierra Leone is committed to:

- Implementing a transparent procurement framework for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to reduce unsolicited proposals and improve competition.
- Promote blended finance models and Results-Based Financing (RBF) to leverage concessional finance and crowd in private capital for off-grid solutions and grid extension.
- Support the deployment of risk mitigation instruments such as political risk insurance (e.g., via ATIDI or MIGA), partial risk guarantees, credit enhancements, and first-loss facilities.

V. IMPROVE THE FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF THE UTILITIES

Central to improving the financial viability of the energy sector is improving the financial and operational performance of the main distributor, Electricity and Distribution Supply Authority (EDSA). The Government of Sierra Leone is in the process of securing a private sector Operation, Maintenance and Management (OM&M) concessionaire for EDSA to reduce losses, increase revenue and improve operational performance. To prepare for the private sector intervention, efforts are ongoing to support the utility to address the major loss drivers- metering and revenue collection by developing a new meter policy and standard operating procedures (SOPs) and establishing audit teams and technology inputs to identify losses, correct and recover revenue.

These interventions will be accompanied with reforms to increase financial transparency in the sector including more regular audits of the utility and the establishment of a sector-wide collections account to be administered by an Independent Agent. Additionally, the Regulator-Electricity and Water Regulatory Commission (EWRC) will as part of its

tariff framework develop a Multi-Year Tariff Order by 2025 to rationalize the sector's financial outlook by establishing a roadmap towards the adoption of a cost-reflective tariff and the required subsidy trajectory to facilitate private sector participation. The regulator will be strengthened through capacity building to undertake core functions including tariff setting and sector performance monitoring. Furthermore, the EWRC's structure will be assessed to identify opportunities to strengthen both its independence and financial capacity to more effectively play its role especially with the increasing participation of private sector in Sierra Leone's energy market.

Government also remains committed to improving the performance of the Electricity and Generation Transmission Company (EGTC) to manage and operate government owned generation assets. While Sierra Leone seeks to ensure competitive cost of power through IPP and regional supply, energy security remains a serious and strategic consideration in the energy sector to ensure the consistent and reliable supply of energy.

Call for Partnerships

The Government of Sierra Leone is committed to energy transformation that is predicated on inclusivity and sustainability. Access to energy is a game changer that can unlock growth across Sierra Leone's economy. The government calls on development partners, philanthropists, and private sector to support Sierra Leone to accelerate access to energy for 78% of its people by 2030. At this critical juncture on the road to energy transformation, it is essential that efforts to increase access to energy are also socially responsible, climate resilient and informed by the aspiration of shared prosperity for all Sierra Leoneans.

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High Level Targets and Action Plan

➢ High Level Targets

INDICATOR	BASELINE 2025	TARGET 2030	DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR BASELINE	DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR TARGET
1. Increase Electricity Connectivity Rate	6% (p.a) (2018-2025)	20% (p.a) (2025-2030)	N/A	N/A
1a. Electricity Access Rate	36%	78%	15% off grid 21% On grid	50 % off grid 28 % On grid
2. Increase Access to Clean Cooking	1.5%	25%	0 %Bioethanol 0 %Electricity 27.5 % Charcoal – Traditional 0 % Charcoal –Improved 71.6 % Firewood – Open fire 0 % Fire – Improved 0.9 % LPG	2.0 %Bioethanol 0.5 %Electricity 12.5 %Charcoal – Traditional 10 %Charcoal –Improved 40 %Firewood – Open fire 25% Fire – Improved 10 %LPG
3. Increase Share of Renewable Energy	46%	52%	19% Solar 5% Biomass 22% Hydro	34% solar 17% hydro 1% Biomass
3a. Installed Generation	271MW	1.12 GW	52 MW solar 60 MW hydro 15 MW Biomass	392 MW solar 194 MW hydro 15 MW Biomass
4. Amount of Private Capital Mobilized	USD 615 million	USD 1.4 billion	N/A	N/A

➢ Funding Needs from the Public and Private Sectors by 2030 (USD Million)

	Generation	Transmission	On-grid Distribution	Off-grid Last Mile Access	Clean Cooking	Institutional Strengthening/ Capacity Building	Total
Public	25	300	300	160	10	40	835
Private	955	150	50	165	90		1,410
Total	980	450	350	325	100	40	2,245

➢ Action Plan

PILLAR	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2025)	ACTION PLAN AND TARGET YEAR
I. STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE	Planning Unit in Ministry of Energy (MOE) strengthened	Yes	➢ Review the organogram of the Ministry of Energy's planning unit and identify critical functional areas to improve its output (September 2025) ➢ Approval of the new organogram by the Energy Governance and Coordination Group (EGCG) (September 2025) ➢ Operationalize the Planning Unit (January 2026)
	Transmission and Distribution Investment Plan Developed	No	➢ MOE Planning Unit to draft Transmission and Distribution Investment Plan to be aligned with the Integrated Resource Plan (December 2026) ➢ Investment Plan endorsed by the Sector Steering Committee (December 2026) ➢ Investment Plan approved by Cabinet (February 2027)
	Sierra Leone's Integrated Resource Plan Updated	Yes	➢ Procure/maintain an open source/licensed planning software for the Planning Unit at MOE (Jan 2026) ➢ MOE Planning Unit to review Sierra Leone's Integrated Resource Plan (2021-2040) and update (April 2026) ➢ Energy Sector Steering Committee to endorse the updated IRP (May 2026) ➢ Secure Cabinet approval of IRP (May 2026)
II. STRENGTHEN REGIONAL INTEGRATION	CLSG power off-take increased	Yes	<u>Accessing New Generation Supply and Remaining Current on Obligations</u> ➢ Secure technical assistance to facilitate negotiations with regional power producers for increased energy off-take (September 2025) ➢ Negotiate and sign new Power Purchase Agreements with Regional suppliers (April 2026) <u>Eliminating Arrears to Current Suppliers</u> ➢ Negotiate new payment terms under CLSG framework to settle outstanding debt (December 2025) ➢ Develop a plan in collaboration with Partners to eliminate arrears utilizing financing tools such as the World Bank Development Policy Operation (DPO) (December 2025) <u>Infrastructure Expansion</u> ➢ Resources secured to construct the Northern Transmission Corridor and Southern Transmission Corridor which will inter-connect with CLSG and terminate at a new Sub-station in Newton, increasing power through-put to the main load center in Freetown and for productive use in the South and North of the Country (Dec 2026).

PILLAR	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2025)	ACTION PLAN AND TARGET YEAR
	Harmonized transmission pricing to facilitate regional power trade adopted and enforced		The Economic Community of West African States' Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) has approved the regional grid code and will soon issue the directive to formally adopt it. ➢ Participate in consultation with relevant stakeholders (West Africa Power Pool (WAPP), MoE, EWRC, EDSA EGTC, and other regulators) to develop a cost-reflective model for regional power trade that supports fair competition and includes renewable energy sources (January 2026) ➢ EWRC to facilitate the implementation of harmonized national tariff aligned with regional transmission pricing as recommended by WAPP and ERERA frameworks (January 2026)
	Sierra Leone Grid Code harmonized with the regional grid code	Yes	➢ Align Sierra Leone's Grid Code with the WAPP Regional Grid Code incorporating relevant technical standards (December 2025) ➢ Adoption of the Grid Code by the Energy Sector Steering Committee (January 2026) ➢ Publish the grid code on the EWRC website (February 2026)
	Framework for internal and cross-border bulk power procurement, sales, and market management developed	No	➢ Develop framework (December 2028) ➢ Secure Cabinet approval (January 2029)
III. LAST MILE ACCESS	Sierra Leone Energy Transition and Green Growth Investment Plan adopted	Yes	➢ Secure cabinet approval of the Plan (September 2025)
	Sierra Leone Energy Policy updated	Yes	➢ MOE to undertake the policy update and consolidate with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Policies to ensure a more integrated approach to the provision of energy for on-grid, off-grid, clean cooking initiatives and others towards achieving a net-zero carbon footprint as envisioned in the Energy Transition Plan (January 2026 ➢ Secure cabinet approval of the updated Policy (March 2026)
	Sierra Leone Solar Mini Grid (MG) Regulation update 2019 adopted	Yes (2019 Regulations in place but require updates for new market dynamics)	➢ MG Regulation laid in Parliament and approved (September 2025) ➢ Adopt the Multi-year Tariff framework that covers mini grids to enhance the implementation of the MG Regulations (September, 2025)
	Duty exemption strategy for solar and off-grid technology developed and implemented	No	➢ Develop duty exemption strategy and align to relevant policies and guidelines (January 2026) ➢ Secure Cabinet approval of the strategy (April 2026) ➢ Secure Parliamentary approval through the corresponding Finance Act (December 2026)
	Monitoring & Evaluation program adopted to track the multi-tier framework for access to electricity and clean cooking	No	➢ Adopt a **Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) program** to systematically track progress in achieving universal access to electricity and clean cooking, using the **Multi-Tier Framework (MTF)** as a benchmark (January 2026)

PILLAR	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2025)	ACTION PLAN AND TARGET YEAR
	National Clean Cooking Strategy adopted and implemented	No	➢ The government adopts a **National Clean Cooking Strategy** to enhance access to sustainable and affordable cooking solutions (September 2025) ➢ CCDU operational in Ministry of Energy to implement the strategy and action plan (April 2026) ➢ CCDU to establish standards in collaboration with Standards Bureau and popularize standards to meet clean cooking benchmarks (September 2026) ➢ Develop and commence implementation of subsidy strategy to accelerate clean cooking and address affordability barriers (January 2026)
	Sierra Leone Rural Electrification Agency established	No	➢ MOE to draft Bill establishing the Rural Electrification Agency (REA). It will function as an autonomous entity under the Ministry of Energy to drive rural electrification efforts, ensuring sustainable energy access for underserved communities (April 2026) ➢ Secure Cabinet Approval of Bill (December 2026) ➢ Secure Parliamentary ratification of Bill (March 2027)
	Last mile electricity connection Policy Developed and implemented	No	➢ MOE to develop a connection policy to guide last mile connections (grid, mini-grids and standalone systems) in rural areas including the subsidy strategy to make connections affordable for the poorest (April 2026) ➢ Secure Cabinet approval of the Connection Policy (June 2026)
IV. PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION	Sierra Leone's IPP Procurement Framework updated and utilized	IPP framework was developed in 2021	➢ Review and update the IPP framework in line with relevant laws and policies of Sierra Leone (December 2026) ➢ Committee established at MOE to review pipeline of generation projects and identify priority projects (December 2025) ➢ Capacity needs assessment undertaken for MOE and relevant GoSL entities to undertake generation procurements (February 2026) ➢ GoSL to assign/recruit/ secure advisory services to implement the IPP framework (March 2026) ➢ Undertake procurement of new generation projects (March 2027)
	Innovative financial instruments adopted to incentivize private sector participation – Africa Trade and Investment Development Insurance (ATIDI), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	No	➢ Identify Risk Insurance such as ATIDI and MIGA to de-risk generation projects and reduce costs (September 2025) ➢ Submit requisite documents and actions that show evidence that membership criteria have been met (June 2026) ➢ Mobilize resources to meet dues/payments to gain membership where relevant (December 2026)
	Sustainability for solar mini grids enhanced through Results Based Financing	Yes	➢ Implement RBF program to address the sustainability of solar mini-grids (September 2025) ➢ Set up governance structure for the management of the RBF Activity by all the actors involved (March 2026) ➢ Secure funding and set up resource holding and disbursement mechanism (December 2026)

PILLAR	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2025)	ACTION PLAN AND TARGET YEAR
V. UTILITY STRENGTHENING AND FINANCIAL VIABILITY	National Electricity Act 2011 (2018) reviewed and amended	Yes	➢ Conduct a review of the National Electricity Act of 2011 (as amended in 2018) (April 2026) ➢ Secure Cabinet approval and subsequent Parliamentary ratification for the proposed amendment/repeal of the Law (September 2026)
	EWRC's capacity strengthened to undertake core functions	Yes	➢ Capacity, functional and operational assessment undertaken of EWRC (March 2026) ➢ Implementation of capacity building plan (June 2026) ➢ EWRC to adopt the Multi-Year Tariff Order (MYTO) for on-grid(April 2026) ➢ Commence implementation of MYTO for on-grid (2026-2030)
	Sector-wide Collection Accounts established and operationalized	Yes (There is an interim collections Account in place)	➢ Develop an updated sector-wide Collection Account manual (September 2025) ➢ Cabinet approval of CA manual (October 2025) ➢ Procure/Appoint an Independent Agent to administer the Collections Account (October 2025) ➢ Select Collection Account Bank(s) and open and operationalize collection account bank (December 2025) ➢ Monthly on-line publications on the collections account (inflows and out flows) based on agreed protocols with the independent agent (March 2026)
	Sierra Leone Energy Fund established	No	➢ Develop the Legal Framework for the establishment of the fund with the following accompanying documents: (December 2026) governance Structure and Full Implementation Plan developed (December 2026) ➢ Clearly earmark revenue streams for the Fund (December 2026) ➢ Undertake national and international stakeholder consultations for guidance in setting up of the Fund (March 2027) ➢ Draft Policy submitted to Cabinet for Approval (June 2027) ➢ Secure Parliamentary ratification to establish the Fund (December 2027)
	Utility achieved at least 100% Operational Cost Recovery	No	➢ Develop short term Utility Turnaround plan to reduce losses and protect revenue (June 2025)
	Published the audited annual financial statements and annual reports for utilities	No	➢ Publication of annual statement for 2024 within 6 months of the end of the fiscal year (December 2025) ➢ Ensure all subsequent annual statements are published as per agreed timelines (ongoing)
	PPA between EDSA and EGTC revised	Yes	➢ Undertake a comprehensive review of the existing Power Purchase Agreement between EDSA and EGTC and update the tariff (January 2026)

PILLAR	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2025)	ACTION PLAN AND TARGET YEAR
	Electricity Connection Policy and Strategy developed and implemented	No	➢ MOE to develop a electricity connection policy (including the pro-poor subsidy policy) and ensure the development of SOPs for connection, inspection and disconnection (February,2026) ➢ MOE to establish meter standards in collaboration with the Sierra Leone Standards Bureau (February 2026)
	EDSA's Customer Service Improvement Plan developed and infrastructure established	Yes	➢ Review and update EDSA's Customer Service Improvement Plan (June 2026) ➢ Identification of tools and equipment required to strengthen EDSA's customer service (June 2026) ➢ Establish KPIs for customer service performance/response and public education (June 2026)
	OM&M Concessionaire for EDSA procured	No	➢ Complete procurement process for Concession (December 2025) ➢ Implementation of Concession commences (March 2026)

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Country and Sector Overview

Located on the West coast of Africa, Sierra Leone is widely recognized as one of the most stable democracies in the region since the end of its Civil War in 2002.

Sierra Leone has conducted five free and fair national multi-tier elections, two of which resulted in a successful transition of power from one party to another. This burgeoning democracy has been on a steady path of socio-political and economic recovery since 2002. However, the economy experienced significant contractions, including negative growth rates during the Ebola crisis in 2013 and stagnation during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The economy has rebounded and in 2024, nominal GDP is estimated at USD 4.4 billion, with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of USD 560 and an annual GDP growth rate of 3.5%. Sierra Leone has demonstrated remarkable resilience, maintaining an average long-term GDP growth rate of 4% and achieving over **USD 1 billion** in annual exports; driven by the mining sector.

Sierra Leone's Medium Term National Development Plan (2024-2030) identifies five "game changers" that will put Sierra Leone on the path towards achieving inclusive and green middle-income status by 2039. While the MTNDP identifies the 'Feed Salone' initiative as the flagship program to address food insecurity, access to reliable and affordable energy is recognized as a foundational enabler for agricultural transformation, industrialization, and improved service delivery. Moreover, the most recent Economic Update (2024) by the World Bank identified access to electricity in Sierra Leone as a severe constraint to growth.

Modernization of the energy sector in Sierra Leone commenced in earnest when the sector became unbundled in 2011 with the objective of accelerating electricity access across the country. Prior to unbundling, the power sector operated under a single, vertically integrated national utility, NPA. The National Electricity Act of 2011 repealed the previous law and unbundled the NPA into two state-owned enterprises and opened the electricity sector to private sector participation. The newly created entities became operational in 2015.

EGTC is responsible for power generation and transmission at voltage levels above 33 kV; and EDSA oversees the distribution network at lower voltages and is responsible for the sale of electricity to end users. The unbundling process also created EWRC under a separate Act, with the mandate to regulate and monitor water and electricity supply services. The Ministry of Energy oversees the sector by providing sector policy formulation, sector planning, and coordination.

Today, approximately only one-third of Sierra Leone's 8.5 million population have access to grid electricity. About 350,000 (21%) households are connected to the grid and the remaining of the 15% of the population with access, mostly in rural areas are connected to mini-grids and stand-alone solar systems, bringing the national electricity access rate to 36%. Connections are disproportionately low in rural areas. The main grid mostly covers the urban centers of Freetown, Makeni, Magburaka, Kono, Kenema, and Bo, with other centers such as Port Loko, Lungi, and Lunsar being run as isolated grids. Out of the seven district headquarter towns, four (Moyamba, Pujehun, Kailahun and Bonthe) have isolated grids serviced by a combination of thermal and solar energy.

According to Sierra Leone's Electrification Strategy, to achieve universal access, the least cost approach is connecting 70% of the population through the grid and the remaining 30% through off-grid solutions. However, given the current capacity of the infrastructure network and the financial challenges facing the sector, the Compact will focus on accelerating access to electricity through off grid solutions. With a baseline of 36% access, Sierra Leone aims to increase access to 78% by 2030 with 560,000 new household connections through off-grid (400,000 from solar home systems and 160,000 from mini-grids) solutions and 160,000 new household connections on-grid.

While electrification is a key driver of energy access, clean cooking remains a critical yet severely under-addressed component of Sierra Leone's energy transition. The country has some of the lowest access rates to clean cooking fuels and technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa. As of 2024, only 1.5% of the population had access to clean cooking solutions, while over 90% of households relied on traditional biomass—primarily firewood and charcoal—for their daily cooking needs. Sierra Leone plans to increase access to clean cooking sources to 25% of the population by 2030 in a bid to address indoor air pollution leading to death and the lost productivity amongst women especially.

Sierra Leone currently has three main sources of power generation, with the largest share coming from liquid fuels. Overall, Sierra Leone has about 271MW of installed capacity, however available capacity is just over 140 MW. The three main sources of power supply in Sierra Leone are: (i) Bumbuna hydroelectric power plant which is owned by the government; (ii) an IPP - liquid fuel-based generation plant; and (iii) the CLSG regional transmission line with an initial PPA of 10 MW and transmission service agreement of 27 MW. Government of Sierra Leone also signed in 2025 a new PPA with Guinea's Electricity Company for 10MW. There is additional installed generation capacity from solar of about 50MW which includes about 104 mini gird sites producing approximately 5MW. Government also owns about 40 MW of decentralized HFO units, however, only about 10MW is currently operational.

Currently, demand outstrips supply especially in the dry season leading to severe load shedding. while the average cost for power generation is USD 14 cents/kWh, the cost of supply to the end user taking into consideration the high losses of EDSA is about USD 28 cents/kWh whereas the average retail tariff is USD 21 cents/kWh. This dynamic has resulted in increasing arrears owed to IPPs and regional suppliers leaving the sector in a precarious financial situation.

With support from Mission 300, GoSL is seeking to increase renewable energy generation both on-grid and off-grid. Currently, renewables, namely hydroelectric power account for about 46% of the energy mix. The goal is to increase the renewable component of the energy mix to 52% by 2030 with a focus on utility-scale solar, including battery storage and hydroelectric technologies. By increasing renewable energy generation that shifts the energy mix from HFO and other high-polluting and costly energy sources, it is anticipated that the average cost of supply will be reduced to between USD 14 and 16 cents/kWh.

To efficiently and reliably evacuate the increased lower-cost supply, significant investments are required to expand the transmission and distribution network. There is only one single circuit 161 kilovolt line that serves as the main feed from the Bumbuna hydroelectric plant (including imports) to Makeni, Magburaka, and the capital city, Freetown which is the main load center. Its maximum transmission capacity is 65MW, however, peak demand in Freetown alone is about 100MW.

Addressing the power transmission bottlenecks is imperative for Sierra Leone to increase access to affordable power from renewable sources and imports. While the CLSG 225 kilovolt regional transmission interconnection is currently operational, which is the main source for exports/imports, its optimal use is limited by the carrying capacity of the 161kV line to Freetown. There are plans to construct two 225 kV transmission lines – one in the Northern region (the Northern Corridor Transmission Line (NTC)) and a second one in the Southeastern region (the Southern Corridor Transmission Line (STC)). They will both terminate at Newton in the outskirts of the Western region where a national dispatch center will be constructed. Both lines will be connected to the TRANSCO CLSG transmission line, forming a transmission ring around the country. This integration is expected to improve the reliability and efficiency of electricity distribution, particularly in Sierra Leone's major load centers.

Operational inefficiencies of the main utility, EDSA, have further compounded the financial fragility of Sierra Leone's energy sector. EDSA's commercial and technical losses in 2024 were over 50%. High losses, coupled with a high cost of supply and a non-cost reflective tariff, have resulted in growing subsidies to the sector, which peaked at about 1% of the GDP in 2024.

Gender inequality also poses serious sustainability risks to the sector; however, Government has demonstrated commitment to promoting gender equality by passing the landmark Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act in 2022 and other national policies. Government has also signed onto several international and regional treaties and protocols on women's rights. However, social and economic barriers remain. Overall, fewer women than men are heads of households and also tend to be poorer in particular in urban areas where their access to electricity is impeded, with 48.7 percent male-headed households having access electricity as compared to 42.4 percent of female-headed households. Similar trends persist for asset and land ownership and women commonly have only limited or no decision-making powers. Based on the Enterprise Survey, only 18.8 percent of firms had female participation in firm ownership which is lower than the average in Sub-Saharan Africa (29.6 percent) and across all countries (35.7 percent). Women are also

underrepresented in both technical and non-technical roles and the sector is male dominated. Gender actions within ongoing energy sector projects focus on reducing disparity of access for poorer urban households and in particular female-headed households to access electricity which creates opportunities for income generation activities through entrepreneurship. There is an opportunity to address the capacity challenges across the sector by addressing barriers to women entering and staying in jobs.

While the sector has its challenges, it also presents an opportunity for transformation given GoSL's strong commitment to liberalizing the sector for increased private sector participation. Government is leading a robust reform agenda to ensure the financial turn-around of the sector to reduce subsidies and ameliorate the fiscal pressure the sector is placing on the entire economy. To this end, a coordination group has been established with government stakeholders to facilitate strategic decision-making on sector priorities. This Energy Governance and Coordination Group (EGCG) then feeds into a sector Steering Committee that is co-chaired with the Development Partners to deepen partnerships and mobilize resources for the sector. These coordination tools are guided by critical policy documents including the Electrification Strategy, Energy Sector Roadmap and the Energy Transition Investment Plan, with the objective to increase low-cost and low-carbon energy supply, expand evacuation capacity, and improve sector sustainability.

Against this backdrop, investments of about USD 2.2 billion is required across the entire energy value chain to increase access to reliable and affordable energy for households and businesses. Support through the Mission 300 Compact will expand and modernize the transmission and distribution grid, increase renewable energy supply with a focus on solar and hydroelectric options, and improve the operational efficiency of the main distribution utility.

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Current Status, Opportunities and Challenges

PILLAR I
EXPAND GENERATION AND INVEST IN INFRASTRUCTURE AT COMPETITIVE COSTS

The current installed capacity of all plants owned by the Electricity Generation and Transmission Company (EGTC) is low, and a significant proportion of this capacity is not operational. Whilst the aggregate supply of grid power is 140MW, unconstrained demand for household consumption, industrial, and low voltage commercial use is estimated to be around 320MW and projected to grow to 485MW by 2030. Additionally, demand from the mining sector, which is the largest energy growth sub-sector, is projected to rise from current levels of about 200MW to over 500MW in 2030.

As the output from the current generation assets operated by EGTC-the State-owned utility are low; an offshore generation plant operated by an IPP using expensive fossil fuels was deployed in 2018 to provide emergency supply to Freetown. However, available supply including from the largest IPP and regional import is insufficient leading to severe load shedding in the dry season when the highly seasonal main hydroelectric facility drops from producing 50MW to less than 5MW.

Nevertheless, the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) has demonstrated a strong commitment to addressing these supply shortfalls by creating the enabling environment through the enactment of necessary legislations and reforms, to improve the governance and regulatory framework for private participation in the sector. According to Sierra Leone's Integrated Resource Plan (2021-2040), solar and hydro-electric technologies present the least-cost options to meet growing demand of electricity. Demand is projected to double by 2030 and the mining sector will be the key driver of this demand for extraction, processing and exports. To serve the growing demand, significant investments are required to deliver on the pipeline of generation projects. Ongoing generation projects include NANT (108MW), Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention Project (RESPITE) (40 MW), and SCATEC (40MW). By 2030, with a proposed investment pipeline of 1.6 billion USD, installed generation capacity is expected to increase to 1.17 GW.

Reliable power supply is also affected by an aged and limited transmission and distribution network. GoSL seeks to expand the transmission capacity from 802 km to 1,235 km by 2030 which includes investments in the Northern Transmission Corridor and the Southern Transmission Corridor with Optical Ground Wires (OPGW) to facilitate communication with the national dispatch center in a bid to develop a modern and smart grid system. These two lines will be connected to the TRANSCO CLSG transmission line, forming a transmission ring around the country. The proposed $400 million investment to expand the transmission backbone and sub-transmission lines is expected to improve efficiency in the evacuation of power not only for household use but for productive uses, namely in the agriculture and mining sectors. A recent assessment of EDSA's financial performance revealed that of its 350,000 customers, its large customers (1400) accounted for over 40% of its revenue. This suggests that targeting large customers in the mining sector and providing reliable and low emission power could boost EDSA's revenue. To this end, GOSL through the Mission 300 Compact will also seek to mobilize resources to construct a major LNG hub in Sierra Leone to facilitate IPP investment in LNG generation plants to satisfy primarily the mining demand and other productive activities.

To densify and expand connections for households, distribution network investments (network upgrade, metering, transformers, etc.) are also critical to delivering reliable energy to the capital city of Freetown and other key provincial townships. Additionally, other towns close to expanded transmission lines will also benefit from grid power as a lower-cost option to a mini-grid solution. To facilitate access, approximately USD 350 million is required to densify the network in certain areas and expand to meet unserved communities in others. Distribution network expansion and strengthening will focus on increasing access for households and social institutions.

GoSL also recognizes the need to accelerate the digitalization of the electric grid by integrating new technologies in a secure and resilient environment. The electricity network operations will be optimized using smart grid technologies to address reliability challenges and enhance network security.

PILLAR II
LEVERAGE BENEFITS OF INCREASED REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The least-cost energy expansion plan indicates that the growing electricity demand in the country could be met by a mix of utility-based solar, large hydropower and power import through the CLSG transmission network, which is part of the WAPP. Since the completion of the 225kV transmission interconnection infrastructure, as part of the WAPP, Sierra Leone has actively participated in the energy market in the sub-region.

With more lower-cost power made available in the energy market in the sub-region through the government's plan to import about 150MW of additional power from Guinea, Ghana and Senegal in addition to the CLSG arrangements, the country is positioned to access more affordable and reliable electricity, which is essential for meeting domestic demand and supporting economic activities. Imports will increase the availability of power to meet mining, industrial and agricultural demand, while mitigating risks associated with local supply constraints, given the strategic location of the CLSG line to major mines across the country.

It will also contribute to reducing the relative cost of energy given the current high cost of domestic production driven by the over-reliance on HFO. A reduction in cost which is currently being subsidized by the central budget will stimulate economic growth, in addition to improving the financial performance of EDSA by reducing operational costs and increasing revenue through expanding the customer base. Long term financial viability of the energy sector is predicated on leveraging these low-cost opportunities that will translate into affordable power for both households and productive uses.

To increase regional off-take, GoSL will need to address rising arrears to regional power producers by improving utility performance and increasing revenue. Additionally, harmonization is required to meet regional market protocols and grid code standards.

Furthermore, current experience with efforts to increase power purchase from regional producers reveals the need for a framework for internal and cross-border bulk power procurement, sales and market management, given the challenges with negotiating power purchases with countries that require third-party access. Moreover, if Sierra Leone seeks to be a net exporter of power in the future, a framework to structure the domestic market including investments in generation and the accompanying infrastructure to optimize load dispatch to meet both local and external demand is on the critical path.

PILLAR III
EMBRACE DRE FOR AFFORDABLE LAST-MILE ACCESS AND ADOPT CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS

A. Solar Off-Grid and Standalone Home Systems

Sierra Leone has large endowments of renewable energy resources, particularly in solar and hydroelectric power, which remain mostly untapped. The limited generation in the country presents opportunities for investment to create pathways for sustainable economic growth with a low-carbon emission trajectory. The Integrated Resource Plan identifies solar as one of the most cost-effective options for transitioning to clean energy.

The Government has embraced opportunities in this space under its National Electrification Strategy and facilitated the deployment of **104 solar mini-grids operated by private sector actors** across the country. In addition, the Government has provided a favorable tax environment for the deployment of off-grid solar systems, which has led to the deployment of more than **150,000 Tier 1 and Tier 2 solar home systems** in the country.

As a result of these policies, access through solar off-grid solutions accounts for about 15% of the population, mostly concentrated in the rural areas.

In 2024, the Government, in partnership with Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), launched its **Energy Transition and Green Growth Plan** with a commitment to reinforce the deployment of a **range of solar off-grid solutions including mini, micro, pico, and mesh grids with a combined capacity of up to 40 MW by 2030 and 132 MW by 2040** to achieve universal access to energy with a focus on smart mini-grid systems. It is expected that these solutions will provide energy for about **160,000 households**. Additionally, it will serve social institutions and productive uses. The proposed investment cost is **USD 80 million**.

There is currently a pipeline for an additional 100 mini-grids being supported by various Development Partners. Affordability is a key concern, as mini-grid tariffs are typically significantly higher than grid electricity, although consumption patterns differ significantly in the primarily rural areas served. Government of Sierra Leone is in the process of updating the Mini Grid Regulation and adopting the five-year MYTO framework to increase private sector participation by creating a conducive investment environment to scale interventions thereby reducing the major cost drivers of the end user tariff; Return on Capital and O&M costs. In the near term, mechanisms such as Results-Based Financing (RBF) will be used to support private sector scaling up and increase the sustainability of mini grids. Looking ahead, integrating mini-grids into the national grid is the planned long-term strategy to achieve tariff parity and enhance reliability as the main grid expands.

Moreover, the Energy Transition and Green Growth Plan calls for the deployment of standalone solar home systems in more remote rural communities. The Government of Sierra Leone aims to provide an estimated 400,000 households with Tier 1 and Tier 2 access. This ambitions pre-grid electrification plan will require a combined investment of about USD 100 million. In order to increase private sector participation while ensuring the affordability of these standalone systems, a subsidy program will be clearly articulated, with support from donors and public financing. In 2025, the Government launched the Sierra Leone Rural Pre-Electrification Program “Lite Salone”, aiming to provide Tier 1 access to 100% of the rural households of Kambia district through a subsidized energy-as-a-service model.

B. Clean Cooking Solutions

To facilitate the uptake of clean cooking fuels and technologies, the government, with support from the World Bank, is developing a Clean Cooking Strategy (CCS) and Action Plan which is expected to be approved by cabinet. A Presidential Clean Cooking Delivery Unit has been established with the objective of facilitating alignment across the energy, health, gender, environment, and trade sectors and implementing the CCS and Action Plan. Key proposed initiatives to scale access to clean cooking solutions include:

1. **Deployment of 1 million Improved Cookstoves (ICS):** A nationwide rollout of 1 million clean cookstoves will be implemented, prioritizing rural and peri-urban communities.
2. **Operationalize the Clean Cooking Delivery Unit** to serve as the central body for policy development, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring progress on national clean cooking targets, ensuring a streamlined and results-driven approach.
3. **Establish Bulk LPG Storage in the Northern and Southern Regions:** To support the transition to cleaner cooking fuels, investments will be facilitated for the construction of bulk LPG storage facilities in both the Northern and Southern regions. These facilities will enhance supply chain efficiency, reduce costs, and improve the accessibility of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), particularly in underserved areas. The initiative aims to create a robust infrastructure for LPG distribution, encouraging households and businesses to adopt cleaner energy alternatives.
4. **Scale bioethanol production and use** leveraging a regional approach similar to the LPG strategy.

The GoSL in the short term is focusing on scaling access to ICS by supporting the implementation of programs such as DelAgua that are providing free improved cooking stoves across the country by leveraging carbon financing. Local private sector is also being supported to increase local production of improved stoves in an effort to scale access which will be complemented by a subsidy strategy to increase end-user access through carbon financing and grant instruments. Moreover, through the Standards Bureau, the government is developing testing instruments and protocols to ensure the ICS standards are met which will feed into the multi-tier monitoring and evaluation process to assess the level of access.

The clean cooking market in Sierra Leone is small and highly segmented, resulting in a missed opportunity to leverage gains from economies of scale promoted by an integrated policy framework and infrastructure to provide end to end sustainable services for customers in-country. While the strategy is being developed, there is need to mobilize resources to build the accompanying infrastructure for access to clean cooking energy sources such as ethanol, electricity and LPG.

There are also opportunities to grow a local market in the production of canisters, especially for LPG products which is currently the most widely used clean cooking energy source on the market. Additionally, LPG canisters have been identified as the major cost barrier to accessing clean cooking. To overcome this barrier, direct and/or indirect (tax exemptions) subsidies will need to be provided to scale planned interventions. Distribution of smaller-sized LPG cylinders suitable for low-income earners could contribute to broadening access to and utilization of LPG in Sierra Leone. Furthermore, adoption of Automated Teller Machines (ATM) dispensing machines for liquid biofuels like ethanol plays a crucial role in enabling consumers to buy clean cooking fuels in smaller quantities hence lowering the affordability barrier. To scale the use of bioethanol from casava and sugarcane, Government in collaboration with the private sector will establish mini refineries using cassava and sugarcane feedstock. These interventions will be reinforced through consumer awareness campaigns, stove distribution programs, and policy incentives for ethanol-compatible technologies, ensuring sustainability and private sector engagement. To finance these interventions and other renewable energy priorities, Government has established a Climate Finance team at the Ministry of Energy that will partner with the Private Sector to structure investments in the clean cooking space that can leverage carbon credits and other green financing options to scale interventions.

In line with the draft strategy, the Energy Transition Plan has also set targets to increase the use of clean and modern fuels and technologies to an adoption rate of 25% as an alternative to wood fuel and is aiming for all households to have access to energy-saving cooking solutions by 2030 and reach universal access to modern cooking solutions in urban areas by 2040. Access to LPG, bioethanol and electricity are expected to play a key role in meeting these targets and therefore investments to create the LNG and LPG infrastructure for storage is key to not only meeting our clean cooking objectives but also increasing access more broadly through lower cost and lower emission energy sources. The

adoption of the various clean cooking solutions and the complementary infrastructure investments to attain the targeted adoption rate of 25% of the population will cost USD 100 million.

These initiatives will also be guided by the review and update of several policies and regulations to create an enabling investment climate for private sector participation and complementary public financing. Critical to enhancing the policy eco-system is an update of the Energy Policy that will consolidate the Renewable and Energy Efficiency policies to enable a more integrated approach to both on grid and off grid access.

PILLAR IV
INCENTIVIZE PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION TO UNLOCK ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Since the power sector was reformed and liberalized in 2011, the government has sought to create the enabling environment for private participation in the sector by putting in place the necessary legislative instruments. The electricity law and regulations allow for private participation in generation and currently there are a mixture of IPPs in utility-based solar as well as thermal-based operations in the country. With a strong pipeline of energy projects that are expected to be completed by 2030, the government of Sierra Leone has made progress in establishing a sector wide collection account to increase financial transparency and predictability in the sector. The establishment of the collections account is expected to give IPPs and other private sector players confidence in the sector by putting in place an independent fiscal agent, independent collections bank and a cash waterfall system utilizing a sector-wide budget approach. The Collections Account will also precipitate reforms in the sector to bolster private sector participation by strengthening the Utility's financial performance.

However, private sector investment is also significantly hamstrung by the limited access to risk insurance/guarantees to de-risk projects in the sector. To this end, GoSL is seeking to participate in innovative schemes such as ATIDI and MIGA to de-risk and reduce the cost of projects. Cost of projects in Sierra Leone's context are also increased by the cost of finance related to the availability of forex. Addressing Forex trading constraints will positively impact electricity purchase and sale, further reducing the fiscal burden of guaranteeing and paying energy purchase invoices in dollars and selling to end-users in Leones.

Additionally, in line with the goal of increasing the portion of renewable sources within the energy mix, increased private sector investment in the off-grid and mini-grid space is on the critical path to electrifying rural areas. The overall policy and regulatory framework for private investment in solar mini-grids is being progressively enhanced and the Government has launched several investment mechanisms for the rollout of the next wave of solar mini-grids which is estimated to cost USD 55 million will reduce the cost of mini-grid deployment for the end user.

Increased private sector investment in the energy sector is critical to unlocking the required generation in both on-grid and off-grid solutions to meet growing demand. Government continues to review its laws, policies and regulations to create the enabling environment for private sector investment across the energy value chain. Government is also playing its role to address governance shortfalls and capacity challenges to continue to de-risk the sector while also improving the financial performance of EDSA through a proposed private sector concession to reduce losses.

PILLAR V
WORK TOWARDS FINANCIALLY VIABLE UTILITIES THAT PROVIDE RELIABLE SERVICE

The Sector's financial performance has been marred by the increasing commercial and technical losses and growing arrears of the main distribution Utility. EDSA receives revenues for only four out of every ten units of electricity it purchases. In 2023, EDSA purchased about 684 gigawatt hours (NLe2.1 billion) of electricity from EGTC, IPPs and from imports. However, EDSA was able to bill for only 344.5 gigawatt hours, representing a 50% loss. This situation is due to technical and commercial losses related to theft, non-metering of customers, and other inefficiencies (i.e., sporadic billing cycles). Overall, EDSA is unable to earn revenues on over 60% of its power purchases.

To mitigate EDSA's financial deficits, the government has been providing substantial annual subsidies, thereby exerting significant fiscal pressure on the economy. In 2022, these subsidies escalated to NLe708.3 million (US$39 million),

representing more than 6.5 times the level of 2019 (NLe101.2 million, or USD 11 million). While subsidies were equal to 22% of revenues in 2019, they reached 102% of revenues in 2022 - admittedly a year of particularly high fuel prices. From 2019 to 2022, EDSA's accounts showed that the government provided over USD 100 million in subsidies to EDSA. In 2023, the government allocated USD 38 million (0.6% of GDP) as subsidies for the sector in its annual budget. In 2024, subsidies rose to over USD 40 million (approximately 1% of GDP) by end 2024.

To address the staggering arrears of EDSA, the Government of Sierra Leone is in the process of soliciting a Concessionaire to take over EDSA and turn around its operations with a focus on loss reduction. The Concessionaire is expected to start operations in 2026. To secure the agreement, guarantees and other risk mitigation tools will be required by the private party which Development Partners will be expected to support the government to provide. Once the private Partner is contracted by EDSA, to ensure that the concession is successful, a transition period is proposed in the concession arrangement to allow the Private Partner to gain greater insights into the drivers of loss and to gauge the investment profile for the concession period. During the transition phase, critical investments are needed to implement short term fixes such as mapping of EDSA's customer base to identify loss drivers, meter strategy to improve collection, and address staffing capacity. Government of Sierra Leone estimates at least USD 50 million will be needed between 2025 and 2030 for this transition phase. In the short term, while the procurement process is underway, critical interventions to reduce losses must be concentrated in the commercial operations of EDSA, namely mapping its customer base, deploying already procured 40,000 pre-paid meters, configuring AMI meters on the system to optimize revenue generation that better leverage its Management Information System. Additionally, loss reduction teams need to be better organized and incentivized to more effectively monitor and audit the system to increase revenue generation.

While EDSA's performance is important to sustainably increasing access, reducing the cost of and increasing domestic generation can also contribute to achieving this objective. As such, the government is also prioritizing the further unbundling of the sector and fostering a market relationship between EDSA and EGTC through the review of their Power Purchase agreement, to ensure that EGTC can continue to run its generation assets, including the largest hydro generation in the country. These changes will be codified as part of a proposed review of the Electricity Act, 2011, which will also seek to better delineate private sector participation not only in distribution and generation but in the transmission of electricity.

These initiatives will be coupled with critical sector reforms to improve sector governance and strengthen key institutions such as the regulator. Attracting the level of private sector investment to transform Sierra Leone's energy sector, not only requires a viable utility but an independent and credible regulator that can cultivate an enabling environment and undertake key functions such as tariff setting and performance management to boost investor confidence. GOSL remains committed to tariff reform that will be informed by a roadmap towards achieving a cost-reflective tariff as a key condition to securing the financial viability of the sector. This process is already ongoing through the formulation of the Multi-year Tariff Order framework. To effectively implement the MYTO, EWRC's capacity will be built to effect the tariff. Moreover, critical to EWRC being able to play its role more effectively is a review of its structure and financial capacity in order to ensure its independence. The sector's financial performance hinges on having in place a progressive tariff framework underpinned by principles of transparency that will be facilitated by implementation of the sector-wide collection account and other commitments reflected in our Mission 300 plan.

To address the challenge of poor maintenance of the energy infrastructure and limited public sector investment in the energy sector, the establishment of a Fund is proposed. The Sierra Leone Energy Development Fund (SLEDF) is a sustainable financing mechanism designed to transform the nation's energy sector. The Fund will be capitalized through a combination of sources, including profits from energy sales to mining companies, transmission wheeling charges, meter purchases, government generation plants, and independent power producers. The mandatory contributions from energy sector participants will be used to:

- Modernize and expand electricity infrastructure
- Accelerate renewable energy deployment
- Achieve universal energy access by 2040
- Position Sierra Leone as a regional energy exporter

The establishment of the Fund is also expected to reduce subsidies over time by creating a revolving fund to address infrastructure and reform challenges in the sector, thereby improving the financial outlook of the sector. The Fund coupled with the other proposed actions to improve utility performance and governance is expected to attract additional private sector investment to scale generation supply in order

to accelerate achievement of 78% access to electricity by 2030 in Sierra Leone.

To address capacity needs within the context of promoting inclusivity, a gender audit of the sector will be undertaken to identify opportunities to increase participation of women by addressing the laws, regulations and policies that may inhibit their entrance or promotion within the sector. Moreover, policies such as the proposed meter policy and other tools to increase access will have specific considerations/measures that target access to electricity for female headed households and other marginalized groups.

Digital and Data-Driven Transformation in Energy

Digitalization and data-driven management are no longer optional add-ons to energy sector reform, they are the foundation for modern infrastructure planning, investment prioritization, and operational sustainability. Sierra Leone's Mission 300 Compact explicitly calls for cost-effective, reliable infrastructure and improved financial performance of utilities; these goals cannot be met without embedding technology, data systems, and real-time monitoring into every stage of the electricity value chain.

This section lays out Sierra Leone's vision for integrating digital tools and data systems into energy sector planning, investment, and operations. It describes the transformational activities that will allow the generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure built under Mission 300 to function more efficiently, deliver reliable power to households and businesses, and remain financially viable over time.

➢ National GIS Database of Energy Assets

At present, energy sector planning in Sierra Leone is hampered by fragmented and outdated information on infrastructure assets. Transmission lines, substations, mini-grids, and stand-alone solar systems are often mapped separately by different institutions, and there is no single platform that brings this information together with demand-side data such as population density, location of social facilities, and productive use opportunities. This creates inefficiencies in planning and can result in suboptimal investments that do not maximize social and economic returns. Mission 300 presents an opportunity to correct this by establishing a comprehensive national GIS database that consolidates data from utilities, the Ministry of Energy, private developers, and development partners. This platform will also be linked to Sierra Leone's Integrated Resource Plan and Transmission and Distribution Investment Plan, ensuring that network expansion decisions are continuously updated with the most accurate data. It will also enable targeted electrification efforts, prioritizing schools, health facilities, and female-headed households that currently lack access. Regular updates to the database will ensure that new infrastructure is captured as soon as it is commissioned, supporting dynamic planning and maintenance scheduling. The result will be a data-driven foundation that improves investment prioritization, accelerates project preparation, and increases transparency for citizens and investors alike. By 2030, the GIS database is expected to be the authoritative source of infrastructure data for all sector stakeholders, including investors and development partners, thereby shortening project preparation timelines and improving transparency.

➢ National and Regional Energy IoT Dashboards

System operators today have limited visibility of the real-time status of the grid, generation plants, and power imports. Outages are often detected late, dispatch decisions are based on incomplete data, and load-shedding schedules can be inefficient, resulting in high reliance on expensive emergency generation. By investing in IoT-enabled monitoring systems and national energy dashboards, Mission 300 will transform how electricity is managed in Sierra Leone. Sensors installed at key substations, generation points, and mini-grids will feed continuous data to a central platform, where it can be visualized and analyzed. This will allow operators to see, in real time, how much power is available, where bottlenecks are occurring, and where losses are highest. Integration with Côte d'Ivoire–Liberia–Sierra Leone–Guinea and West Africa Power Pool data streams will make it possible to optimize regional power imports, reducing overall generation costs and reliance on high-cost fossil fuel plants. This is especially important as Sierra Leone moves to harmonize its grid code and adopt a regional transmission pricing model under the ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA) framework, enabling full participation in the West Africa Power Pool. These dashboards will not only support operational decision-making but also provide regulators and policy-makers with up-to-date information on arrears, collections, and subsidy flows. The improved visibility will enhance transparency, strengthen financial discipline, and reduce unplanned outages, therefore directly contributing to the Compact's objective of delivering reliable, affordable power.

➢ Electrification and Digitalization of Public Facilities

Although household connections are central to Sierra Leone's electrification drive, achieving Mission 300's social transformation goals also requires that health centers, schools, and administrative facilities receive reliable power. Many of these facilities today rely on diesel generators or remain completely unelectrified, constraining the delivery of essential services like maternal care, vaccine refrigeration, and digital education. Under the Compact, public facility electrification will be paired with digitalization to ensure continuity and accountability. Each facility connected under the program whether through grid extension or off-grid solar hybrid systems will be equipped with smart meters and remote monitoring devices. These devices will report on electricity availability, voltage quality, and system uptime, allowing Ministries of Health and Education to take rapid action if power is disrupted. Data will also be aggregated into a dashboard that tracks service delivery continuity across the country, ensuring that investments translate into tangible outcomes for citizens. The program will also support digital learning hubs and telemedicine pilots in electrified schools and health centers, linking energy investments directly to improvements in human capital development. By connecting and digitizing public facilities, the Compact will create hubs of reliable service provision that improve health and education outcomes while also supporting local digital learning initiatives and community-level e-services.

➢ Smart Grids, Mini-Grids, and Advanced Metering Infrastructure

Sierra Leone's grid infrastructure remains vulnerable to outages, with fault detection and restoration still largely manual and time-consuming. Technical losses are high, and revenue leakage from unmetered consumption continues to undermine EDSA's financial viability. To address these challenges, Mission 300 will incorporate smart grid technologies as part of the transmission and distribution expansion program. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems and advanced distribution management tools will allow operators to remotely monitor and control power flows, isolate faults, and restore service more quickly. Complementing this will be a nationwide rollout of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), beginning with large industrial and mining customers who represent a significant share of electricity consumption and revenue. Smart meters will provide accurate, tamper-proof readings and enable time-of-use tariffs that encourage efficient energy use. For off-grid systems, a national mini-grid registry will be created, capturing data on location, capacity, uptime, and customer base. Performance data from these systems will support Results-Based Financing mechanisms, ensuring that developers are paid based on verified service delivery. These measures will be critical to preparing the utility for its planned concession in 2026, as improved metering, data integrity, and loss reduction will make the distribution business more attractive to private operators and investors. Together, these digital investments will reduce technical and commercial losses, improve customer satisfaction through fair billing, and create a pathway to integrating mini-grids into the main grid as it expands, thus advancing both Pillar 1 and Pillar 3 objectives.

➢ Energy Efficiency and Digital Monitoring

Current demand growth in Sierra Leone is outpacing available generation, leading to frequent load shedding during the dry season. Much of the demand is also inefficient, with government buildings and public facilities using outdated lighting and cooling systems that consume excess electricity. By introducing digital monitoring systems and energy efficiency programs, the Compact will help reduce waste and stretch available supply. Smart sub-metering in high-consumption buildings will track usage in real time, enabling facility managers to identify inefficiencies and adjust behavior. Data collected will be used to prioritize retrofits such as LED lighting and efficient cooling systems, with savings reported publicly to encourage accountability. This approach will also help shape a national energy efficiency policy and set benchmarks for government facilities, with an eventual goal of rolling out minimum energy performance standards across public buildings. These initiatives will be tied to the Climate Finance team's carbon accounting efforts, positioning Sierra Leone to access international green financing for efficiency investments. By lowering overall demand, these measures will reduce pressure on the grid, cut fiscal subsidies, and contribute to greenhouse gas reduction targets, directly supporting the country's Energy Transition and Green Growth Plan.

➢ Renewable-Powered and Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

Sierra Leone's generation mix remains vulnerable to seasonal variation and fossil fuel price shocks. The country's main hydropower plant produces less than 10 percent of its capacity during the dry season, forcing reliance on expensive heavy fuel oil generation. Expanding solar generation and hybridizing systems with battery storage is therefore critical to delivering reliable, affordable energy year-round. Under Mission 300, utility-scale solar projects will be fast-tracked, and distributed generation solutions will be deployed for critical public facilities. All new infrastructure will be designed

with climate resilience in mind, drawing on risk maps and disaster modelling to site assets away from flood-prone areas and to use construction standards that withstand extreme weather events. Remote monitoring tools, including drones for tower inspection, will be adopted to ensure early detection of vulnerabilities and reduce maintenance costs. These investments will also support Sierra Leone's long-term ambition to become a net exporter of power to the West African regional market by developing surplus renewable capacity beyond domestic needs. These measures will lower the average cost of generation, diversify the energy mix, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions while enhancing the resilience of Sierra Leone's power sector to climate-related shocks.

- **Data–Energy Interoperability Centre**

One of the most significant innovations under the Compact will be the establishment of a Data–Energy Interoperability Centre. At present, data is scattered across multiple agencies, with limited ability to share or analyze it in a coordinated way. This limits the government's capacity to track progress toward national targets, evaluate policy impacts, and identify underperforming assets or programs. The Interoperability Centre will act as the central nervous system of the energy sector, consolidating data from utilities, regulators, private operators, and development partners into a single secure platform. It will be linked to national systems such as the digital ID, the financial management information system, and the social registry, allowing for targeted subsidies and pro-poor connection programs. Role-based dashboards will provide decision-makers at the Presidency, Ministry of Energy, and EWRC with real-time information on generation capacity, network performance, collections, arrears, and investment pipelines. The platform will also expose open APIs for innovators and researchers, fostering a local digital ecosystem that can develop citizen-facing applications such as outage reporting tools and tariff comparison apps. Importantly, the Interoperability Centre will serve as the backbone of the Compact's Delivery and Monitoring Unit, allowing bi-weekly progress updates to be generated automatically and shared with the Energy Sector Steering Committee and the public. By enabling seamless data sharing and transparency, the Interoperability Centre will significantly strengthen governance, improve donor coordination, and build investor confidence.

- **Citizen Engagement and Transparency**

Finally, achieving universal access and financial sustainability requires citizen trust and participation. Many consumers are frustrated by unreliable service and opaque billing practices, leading to low willingness to pay and widespread electricity theft. Mission 300 will harness digital tools to rebuild this social contract. A public-facing dashboard will display progress toward the Compact's 2030 targets, including new household connections, renewable energy share, and reductions in losses. Citizens will be able to report outages or lodge complaints via mobile apps, USSD codes, or messaging platforms and receive timely updates on service restoration. Feedback loops will allow utilities to respond more quickly to issues, improving customer satisfaction and payment compliance. The citizen engagement platform will also support surveys and consultations that inform tariff-setting and connection policies, giving consumers a voice in sector decisions. Public awareness campaigns using data from the dashboards will promote energy efficiency, safe use of electricity, and the importance of timely bill payment. These measures will improve revenue collection, reduce non-technical losses, and strengthen citizen ownership of the energy transformation agenda.

5

Post Compact Activities for Effective Energy Compact Implementation

The development of the Compact was informed by a review of guiding sector documents, namely: the Energy Sector Roadmap, National Electrification Strategy, and Energy Transition and Green Growth Investment Plan.

Critical reforms and policy actions within these foundational documents have been selected for Sierra Leone's M300 Compact, along with key investments in generation, distribution and transmission from Sierra Leone's Integrated Resource Plan. It should be noted that the M300 Compact process has resulted in Sierra Leone's target for electricity access being revised upwards to 78% from 70% by 2030.

The Compact seeks to build on synergies across the guiding sector documents and identify a critical path of reforms that are costed and measurable to secure the investments that the sector requires for transformation. The pillars of the M300 Compact are aligned with the priorities set out in sector documents which includes: expanding generation and strengthening energy infrastructure for reliable supply of lower cost and low emission energy, increasing last mile connections using both on-grid and off-grid solutions and improving the financial viability of the utility.

Local consultations on Sierra Leone's M300 Compact were undertaken across Government of Sierra Leone, Development Partners, Civil Society and Private Sector, where partners demonstrated keen interest in being part of the roll-out of the Compact activities. To orient stakeholders and streamline their support within the Compact priorities, the Compact development Technical Team will lead a stakeholder mapping exercise to further align ongoing development and private financing initiatives across the five pillars and its discrete indicators to support the Compact's implementation. This exercise will support the identification of critical funding and capacity gaps which will inform the scope of the proposed Delivery and Monitoring Unit that will lead the implementation of the Compact.

The implementation Unit will be charged with monitoring the implementation of commitments, development of projects for investments/bankability, and tracking investments across the Compact pillars. While the Unit will be placed under the Presidency, it will work closely with the Ministry of Energy's Planning Unit on the implementation of the Compact.

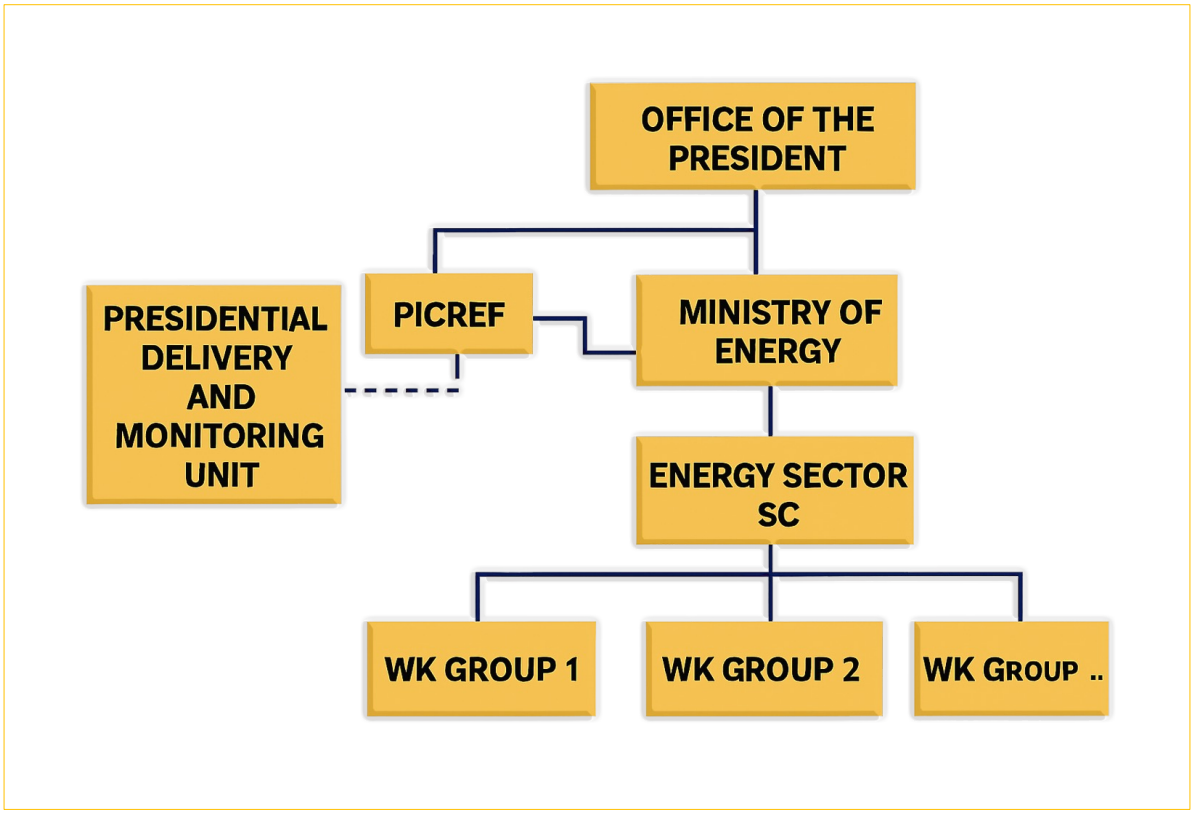
Additionally, the Unit will also feed into the Energy Sector Steering Committee which is chaired by the Minister of Energy and a Development Partner Representative. Work streams of the Compact will be tracked within the framework of the sector roadmap as the "critical path" commitments for sector transformation. While the Steering Committee meets on a quarterly basis, the Compact commitments will be cascaded across the Steering Committee's Working Groups that will meet at least on a bi-weekly basis.

The Compact has been approved by Cabinet to ensure inter-ministerial buy-in and coordination. This high-level endorsement will drive the political will and financial resourcing to support the timely implementation of Compact commitments, while giving Private Sector and other Partners confidence in government's commitment to robust reforms to create the enabling environment to mobilize resources to leverage the energy sector to drive sustainable economic growth.

Citizens will be updated on Compact implementation progress through the Sector's monthly media briefings and consultations with Civil Society and other Public Interest groups. Additionally, the monitoring and evaluation plan will include tools for citizen engagement on implementation progress which will inform annual national consultations to review the Compact Monitoring and Evaluation Plan including the refinement of targets.

Sierra Leone will also take the opportunity to provide updates and investment opportunities to international stakeholders at Energy Forums/Conferences and other international platforms, following the signing of the Compact.

Below is the proposed implementation structure.



ANNEX I
METRIC OF KEY INDICATORS

PILLAR	METRICS/INDICATOR	LATEST DATA (DATE)
Pillar 1: Expand and Modernize Energy Infrastructure at Competitive Costs	Household Demand (Constrained)	59.3 MW (2024)
	Commercial Demand (Constrained)	30MW (2024)
	Large Customers (Constrained)	18.6 MW (2024)
	Mining Demand	148.6 MW (2023)
	Energy produced annually	596056.35 MW/h (2024)
	End User Tariff	USD 21 Cents/ kWh (2024)
	Average Cost of generation	USD 14 Cents/ kWh (2024)
	Transmission network	161 kV, (204 Km) 225 kV, CLSG (530km) 66kV -Bo-Kenema (72Km)
	Distribution Network	Total length of 66kV =55.65 Km Total length of 33kV line =99.4 Km (Freetown-48.4 Km, BO/Kenema -51Km) Total Length 11kV line=776 Km Total Length LV Line =1987 Km
Pillar 2: Strengthen Regional Energy Integration	Energy imported annually	95799.24 MW/h (2024)
	Arrears owed for imports	USD 26 M (2024)
	Average Cost kwh (USD)	14 cents/ kWh
Pillar 3: Scale Up Distributed Renewable Energy and Clean Cooking Solutions	Share of Renewable Energy in Mix	46% (2025)
	Number of mini-grid connections	20,000 (2024)
	Number of clean cooking connections/appliances	150,000 (2024)
	Number of solar home systems (last three years, if possible)	27,400 (2024)
Pillar 4: Facilitate Private Sector Participation	Total investment required to meet 2030 Energy Compact goals/targets: public/private	USD 2,245 Billion
	Total (private) investment needs by 2030 (US$, percentage)	USD 1,40 Billion
Pillar 5: Strengthen utility Viability and Governance	EDSA losses (commercial and technical)	53.2%
	EDSA collection Ratio	0.57 (Postpaid) (2024)
	Total subsidy provided to the sector	NLe 845.5 Million or USD 20,944.39 Million (2023), NLe 913,940.84 Million or USD 40,160.1 Million (2024)
	End User Tariff	USD 21 Cents/ kWh (2024)
	Arrears by Government/public entities	NLe 762,266,13 (2024)
	Number of new on-grid connections	1965 (2024)
	Number of metered customers	345,858 (2025)
	Load Shedding: Average hours per day (including fault durations)	-
	Percentage of women employed in the workforce, in leadership, and in technical positions in the energy sector, to increase by 30%	-

ANNEX II
ONGOING ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	PROJECT NAME	TIMELINE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING (INCL. PRIVATE SECTOR COMPONENT)	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING	RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED
1.	**Millennium Challenge Corporation**	Energy Compact	2024 – 2032	1. Transmission Backbone Project- Dispatch Center Activity, Transmission Backbone Activity, EGTC Capacity Building Activity- Dispatch Center Activity, 2. Distribution and Access Project- Refurbishment Activity, Access Activity, EDSA Capacity Building Activity 3. Power Sector Reform Project - Financial Sustainability Activity, Policy & Planning Activity, Cross-Cutting Capacity Activity, MIIA Activity	Total Cost: USD 494,869,000 GoSL Contribution: USD 14,200,000 Sponsor Contribution: USD 480,669,000	-	-	-
2.	**World Bank**	Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access Project (ESLEAP), Implementing Agency/Agencies: Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority (EDSA)	2021.- 2025	Component 1: Electrification of towns and communities through grid extension Component 2: Electrification through mini-grids and stand-alone solar systems Component 3: Human capital development and project implementation support Finance Emergency support to the Electricity Sector, to improve EDSA's operations and finance urgent and improving the utility's commercial performance Finance urgently needed Technical Assistance to support corporate governance improvement in EDSA including transaction advisory services for private sector partnership	World Bank: USD 50M Japan Policy and Human Resources Development Fund: USD 2.7M World Bank Additional financing: 13M	478,000 people	-	4MW
3.	**World Bank**	Regional Emergency Solar Power Intervention Project (RESPITE)	2024- 2026	Construction 52 MWp (40 MW) Solar at 2 sites - 10MW Newton and 30MW Lungi	USD 75M	-	-	40 MW

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	PROJECT NAME	TIMELINE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING (INCL. PRIVATE SECTOR COMPONENT)	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING	RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED
4.	FCDO/AfDB	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Bo-Kenema Transmission & Distribution 33kV Network	2019 - 2025	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Bo-Kenema Transmission & Distribution 33kV Network. To rehabilitate and expand the transmission and distribution network in Bo and Kenema. To improve and expand the quality of the electricity in and to Bo and Kenema-Lot 1- Design, Supply, Installation, and Commissioning of two (2) primary substations and rehabilitation of two (2) city centers 33/11kV substations Design, Supply, Installation, and Commissioning of one (1) 33kV Overhead Transmission Line between Bo and Kenema and rehabilitation of 11kV and 0.4 kV distribution network	USD 40M	-	--	-
5.	Indian Exim Bank	Construction of 225 kV Double Circuit (209 km), line , 66 kV Multi Circuit (3.5km) & Double Circuit (45 Km) and , 33 kV Single Circuit (11Km) Transmission Lines and associated Substations	2019 – 2026	Construction of 225 kV Double Circuit (209 km), line, 66 kV Multi Circuit (3.5km) & Double Circuit (45 Km) and, 33 kV Single Circuit (11Km) Transmission Lines and associated Substations: Package-I: Transmission Lines: (a) 225kV Double Circuit Transmission Lines from proposed Bumbuna WAPP/CLSG. Substation to switchyard of Bumbuna Extension HEP (proposed). (b) 225kV Double Circuit Transmission Lines from proposed Fadugu WAPP Substation –Yiben MOE substation - Port Loko substation - Waterloo substation (approximately 203km) (c) 225kV transmission line from Yiben HEP switchyard (Switchyard to be constructed by HEP developer) to Yiben MOE substation (approximately 4km) (d) 66 kV Multi Circuit Transmission Line (approx. 3.5 km) from Waterloo substation passing through densely populated area in Waterloo and bifurcate further as under: (i) 66kV Double Circuit Transmission Line towards Sussex (approx. 39.5 km) (ii) 66kV Double Circuit Transmission Line towards Hastings (approx. 5.5 km) (e) 33kV single circuit sub-transmission line from new Hastings substation to existing Wellington substation Package-II: Substations (a) 225/33kV Yiben MOE Substation (b) 225/33kV Port Loko Substation (c) 225/66/33/11kV Waterloo Substation (d) 66/33kV Substation at Sussex (e) 66/33kV Hastings Substation.	Total Cost: USD 91 M INDIA EXIM LOAN USD $74 M GoSL Contribution: USD17 M	-	-	-

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	PROJECT NAME	TIMELINE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING (INCL. PRIVATE SECTOR COMPONENT)	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING	RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED
6.	**World Bank**	Energy Sector Utility Reform Project (ESURP), Transaction Advisory Services for Private Sector Participation in EDSA	2023-2025	Support Government to procure a Concessionaire for EDSA	USD 0.5 M	-	-	-
7.	**World Bank**	Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access Project (ESLEAP)Energy Sector Feasibility Studies	2024-2025	Consultant services to conduct conversion studies of each plant and deliver a report on the following: -The status of the GoSL power systems -The viability and requirements to fully refurbish the Generators and associated Equipment. -The viability and requirements to fully convert them to full or partial gas capability. -Provide a solar array to reduce further fuel consumption. -Understand the viability of partial commercialization.	USD 0.75 M	-	-	-
8.	**World Bank**	Energy Sector Utility Reform Project (ESURP)	2014-2025	Electricity Supply Utility Resource Planning (ESURP) – Improvement of commercial performance of EDSA and improvement of electricity supply in the Western Area. Project consists of 3 Components: - 1. EDSA's Capacity Enhancement and Performance Improvement through the implementation of the Performance –based Contractor for Utility Operations and Management. The Management Contractors K&A 2. Improvement of Electricity Supply in Urban Areas which involves the rehabilitation and upgrade of EDSA distribution network 3. Sector Planning Assistance, Project Implementation Support and Monitoring and Evaluation	USD 40 M	625,000 people	-	-
9.	World Bank	Energy Sector Utility Reform Project (ESURP)	2014-2025	Improvement of commercial performance of EDSA and improvement of electricity supply in Western Area. This project is fully aligned with the parent project, would contribute to the project objectives through enhancing the impact of the parent project by (a) further strengthening the commercial	USD 50 M	(See Above)	-	-

ITEM	DEVELOPMENT PARTNER	PROJECT NAME	TIMELINE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING (INCL. PRIVATE SECTOR COMPONENT)	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING	RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED
				management of EDSA and enhancing EDSA's management and staff capacity under Component 1; (b) scaling up the investment activities of Component 2 to increase the capacity, efficiency, and reliability of the distribution network and connect new residential, commercial, and industrial users in Freetown; and (c) continuing to build the capacity and develop human capital for the MoE and other agencies for sector planning and policy formulation Component 1. Distribution utility capacity enhancement and performance improvement Component 2. Improvement of electricity supply in urban areas Component 3. Sector planning assistance, project implementation support, and monitoring and evaluation				
10	**European Union**	Transformational Energy Access to Sierra Leone	2023-2029	Project includes both investment support (mini grids) and technical assistance / capacity building components with following objectives: - To build generation and distribution infrastructure for sustainable, reliable and affordable energy and improve access to it (green mini-grids) - To promote the use of renewable energies, technologies and digitalization - To strengthen governance and financing of the renewable energy sector	(incl. Private Sector Component): European Union Grant 50 MLN EUR, BMZ: 0.5 MLN EUR	180,000		6MW

ANNEX III
ONGOING PROJECTS FINANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

PROJECT NAME	TIMELINE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDING (INCL. PRIVATE SECTOR COMPONENT)	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING	RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLED
District Headquarter 7 Towns Electrification Project	2021 - Ongoing	Design, Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Cummins Diesel Generator sets for the 7 Towns Electrification project. Distribution of Goods and Materials to EPC Contractors: Kabala, Pujehun, Bonthe, Mattru Jong, Kambia, Kailahun, Moyamba	USD 12.3 M	1Million people	-	7MW
District Headquarter 7 Towns Electrification Project	2021- Ongoing	Design, Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Transmission Distribution Networks. Installation and Commissioning of T&D materials for 7 district headquarter towns. Installations of T&D will be carried out as follows: Kabala, Pujehun, Bonthe, Mattru Jong, Kambia, Kailahun, Moyamba	USD 30.7 M	Same as above	-	Same as above

ANNEX IV
PRIORITY PROJECTS

NAME OF PROJECT	ESTIMATED COST IN MILLION -USD	NOTES
50 MW Bumbuna I Upgrade	65	Funding secured
12 MW Dodo Dam Rehabilitation	25	Pre–feasibility completed
100 MW Decentralized Power Supply	60	Procurement process ongoing
120 MW Bekongor Dam	550	Developer in place
Northern Transmission Corridor	100	Feasibility completed and initial funds secured
Southern Transmission Corridor	250	Funding secure-MCC Compact
Connecting the Mines	60	Funding secured for feasibility studies
Dispatch Center	25	Funding secured-MCC Compact
Solar standalone systems	100	
200 + Mini Grids	80	

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