Committee: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Topic: Promoting the Development of Green Technology in the Sub-Saharan Region

Student Officer: Danai Mastrokosta

Position: Deputy President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Danai Mastrokosta and I am an 11th grader at the American Farm School of Thessaloniki and this year I will be serving as the Deputy President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It is an honour to welcome you all at this year's 9th Deutsche Schule Thessaloniki Model United Nations conference. First of all, I would like to welcome you all! Whether this is your first MUN experience or not, I am genuinely excited to have you here. MUN offers a unique set of skills, such as public speaking, but also debating and negotiation skills. During this conference, you will have the chance to share your passion for diplomacy and international affairs with your fellow delegates, and discuss real life issues. I have no doubt that the days ahead will be a lot of fun and an unforgettable experience!

The topic concerning this study guide is "Promoting the Development of Green Technology in the Sub-Saharan Region". This is an important topic because it integrates the ideas of international collaboration, economic development, and environmental sustainability, all in one. Sub-Saharan Africa is at a turning point as climate change accelerates and the global community seeks pathways toward a greener future. Although there is a lot of potential for renewable energy in this region, there are major barriers to technological growth. This study guide should give you the necessary information on the topic, including key concepts, relevant frameworks, and the position of key stakeholders. However, I highly encourage you to conduct your own research, in order to be prepared. The bibliography at the end may help you, as plenty of sources are provided.

Should you have any questions regarding the topic, or the conference as a whole, please do not hesitate to reach out to me via my email address; dan.mastrok@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

Danai Mastrokosta

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

The development of green technology is one of the most important actions in order to achieve a more sustainable future, as it combines environmental protection and economic growth at the same time. Green technology refers to the innovations and practices that aim to reduce environmental harm, while promoting sustainable and economic development. As a result, green technology is not only an initiative to combat climate change, but also a way to ensure a country's long-term prosperity and stability, as a variety of job opportunities will occur, for the people of this region.

In the Sub-Saharan region, the development of green technology is significantly urgent. Over the past years, this area has experienced a number of challenges, such as limited energy access, energy poverty, lack of infrastructure, and the impact of climate change, further affecting the countries. At the same time, population growth, with the region's population expected to nearly double to around 2.1 billion by 2050 [World Bank][1], and rapid urbanization is increasing pressure on already fragile systems, which are facing issues such as constant armed conflicts, such as those of the Sahel region, and economic instability. As it is well understood, reliance on outdated technologies risks deepening slowing steps toward green development, and therefore actions need to be made.

Nevertheless, Sub-Saharan Africa has great potential, because of its natural resources that can be used for the generation of renewable energy. For example, Africa processes 60% of the global solar resources, still it only holds approximately 1% of global generation capacity. [IEA][2] Some examples of the green energy that can be created include solar energy, wind energy, hydro power, and geothermal energy, along with others. However, this potential remains unutilised, due to the poor infrastructure and investment, as well as the financial issues Sub-Saharan Africa is facing. Although steps towards green development have been made in the past years, numerous obstacles delay implementation of green technologies, as well as funding.

However, many African governments argue that the implementation of green technologies should be an initiative led mainly by the African countries, without the interference of other states. They prefer to have full control over any green projects in the area, as they want to prevent green-colonialism and exploitation of their natural resources. An example is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which produces over 70% of the

[1] Suzuki, Emi. "WDI - World's Population Will Reach Nearly 10 Billion By 2050." *Datatopics.Worldbank.Org*, 8 July 2019, https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/stories/world-population-will-continue-to-grow.html.

[2] IEA. (2022). *World Energy Outlook Special Report Africa Energy Outlook 2022*. https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/220b2862-33a6-47bd-81e9-00e586f4d384/AfricaEnergyOutlook2022.pdf

global cobalt [The Conversation][3], yet the locals receive minimal economic benefit and foreign companies have control over the extractions. By asserting sovereignty, local governments aim to create their own renewable energy, while utilising it for their own needs.

All in all, promoting the development of green technology in Sub-Saharan Africa is necessary for achieving inclusive growth, climate resilience, and sustainable development, while at the same time creating job opportunities for the people of this region. Although the countries of this part of the continent are some of the lowest contributors to climate change, contributing to about 2 to 3% of the global greenhouse gas emission [UNEP][4], they are constantly facing its impact at a disproportionately high rate, with frequent droughts, floods and harsh weather shifts. Addressing this issue is of great importance, and by doing so the nations of Sub-Saharan Africa will be able to utilise their potential in order to create a more green and prosperous future.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Capacity Building

The term, capacity building, refers to "the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world". [UN][5]

Climate Change

Climate change refers to "a long-term change in the average weather patterns" that have shaped Earth's local, regional, and global climates. [NASA][6]

Climate Finance

This term refers to the "financial resources and instruments" used in order to tackle climate change. [UNDP][7]

---

[3] DiCarlo, Jessica, and Raphael Deberdt. "DRC Is the World's Largest Producer of Cobalt – How Control by Local Elites Can Shape the Global Battery Industry." *The Conversation*, 4 Sept. 2024, https://theconversation.com/drc-is-the-worlds-largest-producer-of-cobalt-how-control-by-local-elites-can-shape-the-global-battery-industry-236205.

[4] UN Environment Programme. "Responding to Climate Change." *UNEP - UN Environment Programme*, 23 Oct. 2017, https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/regional-initiatives/responding-climate-change.

[5] United Nations. "Capacity-Building." United Nations, 2025, www.un.org/en/academic-impact/capacity-building.

[6] NASA. "What Is Climate Change?" Science.nasa.gov, NASA, 21 Oct. 2024, science.nasa.gov/climate-change/what-is-climate-change/.

[7] UNDP. "What Is Climate Finance and Why Do We Need More of It?" UNDP Climate Promise, 2 Oct. 2023, climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/what-climate-finance-and-why-do-we-need-more-it.

Climate-Smart Agriculture

Climate-Smart Agriculture can be defined as "an approach for transforming and reorienting agricultural development under the new realities of climate change". [CGIAR][8]

Energy Poverty

The term "energy poverty" refers to the situation "when a household must reduce its energy consumption to a degree that negatively impacts the inhabitants' health and wellbeing". [EC][9]

Green Technology

"The term can be broadly defined as technology that has the potential to significantly improve environmental performance relative to other technologies". [UN][10]

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions denote the release of gases into the atmosphere, both from natural sources and human activities, which trap and re-emit infrared radiation. [IBM][11]

Renewable Energy

This term refers to the energy "obtained from nature and can be leveraged continuously". This energy source can be produced and "gained" without cost and can be replenished infinitely. [CAG][12]

Sustainable Development

This term refers to the development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". [KTH][13]

---

[8] "What Is Climate-Smart Agriculture?" Climate-Smart Agriculture Guide, csaguide.cgiar.org/csa/what-is-climate-smart-agriculture.

[9] European Commission. "Energy Poverty." Energy, 2023, energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/markets-and-consumers/energy-consumers-and-prosumers/energy-poverty_en.

[10] Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and. "Green Technology: Concepts and Main Characteristics." Www.un-Ilibrary.org, 29 Sept. 2023, www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210028295c006.

[11] McGrath, Amanda, and Alexandra Jonker. "Greenhouse Gas Emissions." Ibm.Com, 22 Dec. 2023, https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/greenhouse-gas-emissions.

[12] Asri, Chandra. "Energi Terbarukan: Definisi, Jenis, Manfaat, Dan Contohnya." Chandra-Asri.com, Chandra Asri, 3 Feb. 2025, chandra-asri.com/en/blog/renewable-energy.

[13] "What Is Sustainable Development? | KTH." KTH, 2015, www.kth.se/en/om/miljo-hallbar-utveckling/forskning-miljo-hallbar-utveckling/toolbox-research-f/what-is-sustainable-development-1.1050298.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Importance of Green Technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa

The development of green technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa can have various benefits on the countries that implement their use, while directly boosting human development by improving the wellbeing of the population. First and foremost, through these technologies the impact of climate change can be mitigated, while less pollution will be caused, benefiting not only the environment, but also the public health. Moreover, through green technology installations many job opportunities will be created, bringing an answer to the problem of unemployment, while also reducing poverty. Green technology can also have more economic benefits, as it can reduce long-term costs, since natural resources will continue to exist over the course of time, while fossil fuels are limited. Therefore, the implementation of green energy is essential for countries that want to ensure a sustainable future, and improve human welfare. [CAG][14]

Green technologies can't be defined with only one description, but a commonly accepted definition could be the technologies that have the potential to improve environmental performance more than other technologies would do.[UN][15] These technologies aim to protect the environment, as they are meant not to pollute it, but also use the natural resources that each region may have, in order to use them to create sustainable energy. The main concept of green technology is to use science and technical expertise to reduce the impact of human activities on the environment. In the Sub-Saharan region these technologies have been successful, however in certain cases they are characterised as failures. For instance, in Kenya the Olkaria Geothermal project has successfully created green energy, since it has received funding and has been contented to the national power grid. Still, numerous rural solar mini-grids have failed to fulfill its expectations. These failures have not occurred due to incapable technologies, but due to insufficient financial aid and short-term planning. The purpose of green technology is not just to bring it to the region, but for the local communities to effectively use it, in order to achieve sustainable development.

A region that has been using environmentally friendly practices during the past years is Sub-Saharan Africa, which now stands as one of the lowest contributors to climate change. [Afripoli][16] Historically, countries of the Sub-Saharan region have been using regenerative and

[14] Asri, Chandra. "Apa Itu Green Technology? Manfaat, Adaptasi, Dan Contohnya." *Chandra-Asri.Com*, Chandra Asri, 14 Feb. 2025, https://chandra-asri.com/en/blog/green-technology.
[15] Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and. "Green Technology: Concepts and Main Characteristics." *Www.Un-Ilibrary.Org*, 29 Sept. 2023, https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210028295c006.
[16] Prempeh, Serwah. "Youth Inclusion in Green Technology in Africa: A Policy Landscape Analysis of Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana." *APRI*, 30 Sept. 2025,

circular principles that managed to naturally absorb and process organic waste. Other nature-based methods have been mentioned too, such as using cows in order to ensure the good quality of the soil.[Talk of the Cities][17] During the 2000s, small steps started to be taken, as kerosene and paraffine lamps were replaced by a solar-lantern, as a more healthy and ecological solution.[World Economic Forum][18] Currently, there are green technology initiatives in numerous countries of the Sub-Saharan region, including mini-grids, e-mobility projects, and climate smart agriculture, in nations such as Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya. [Afripoli][19]

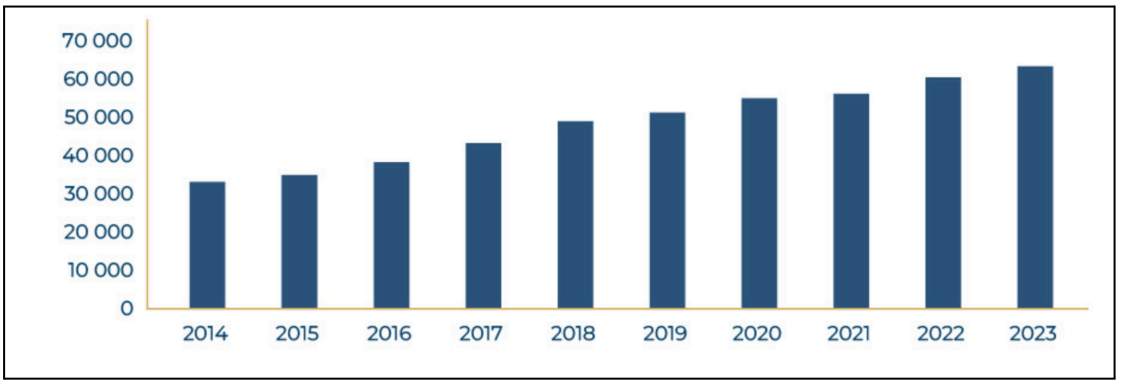


Figure 1: Africa total renewable energy capacities (MW) [SAIIA][20]

The Status-quo

Sub-Saharan Africa is making attempts to ensure a more sustainable future, and although progress has been made, there are still 600 million people who lack access to electricity. This number stands for 80% of the world's unelectrified population. [IEA][21]This resource scarcity persists due to a combination of various factors, including weak internal governance, corruption, local conflicts, hindering development and infrastructure growth.

---

https://afripoli.org/youth-inclusion-in-green-technology-in-africa-a-policy-landscape-analysis-of-nigeria-kenya-and-ghana.

[17] "Taka Ni Mali: African Inspiration for Circular Development – CityTalk." *Iclei.Org*, 3 Dec. 2019, https://talkofthecities.iclei.org/taka-ni-mali-african-inspiration-for-circular-development/.

[18] Neel Tamhane. "Can Developing Countries Take a Shortcut to a Clean Energy Future?" *World Economic Forum*, 7 Jan. 2020, https://www.weforum.org/stories/2020/01/can-emerging-economies-leapfrog-the-energy-transition/.

[19] Prempeh, Serwah. "Youth Inclusion in Green Technology in Africa: A Policy Landscape Analysis of Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana." *APRI*, 30 Sept. 2025, https://afripoli.org/youth-inclusion-in-green-technology-in-africa-a-policy-landscape-analysis-of-nigeria-kenya-and-ghana.

[20] "Renewable Energy Technologies in the Global South: Insights From Africa." *Saiia*, 6 Nov. 2024, https://saiia.org.za/research/renewable-energy-technologies-in-the-global-south-insights-from-africa/
.

[21] IEA. "Electricity Access Continues to Improve in 2024 - After First Global Setback in Decades – Analysis - IEA." *IEA*, 15 Nov. 2024, https://www.iea.org/commentaries/electricity-access-continues-to-improve-in-2024-after-first-global-setback-in-decades.

This fragility is further worsened from the green colonialism and the unjust labor practices that prioritize natural resources extraction over local industrialization, therefore making the region economically dependent to foreign bodies. For this reason many new green technologies have been implemented. Some of them include, solar mini-grids, circular economies, such as the use of organic waste, geothermal power, climate-smart agriculture with innovations in irrigation systems and drought resistant technologies, and zero-emission alternatives for transportation.[Afripoli][22][ScienceDirect][23] These technologies aim to bring stable electricity access to decentralised communities, while also preserving the environment.

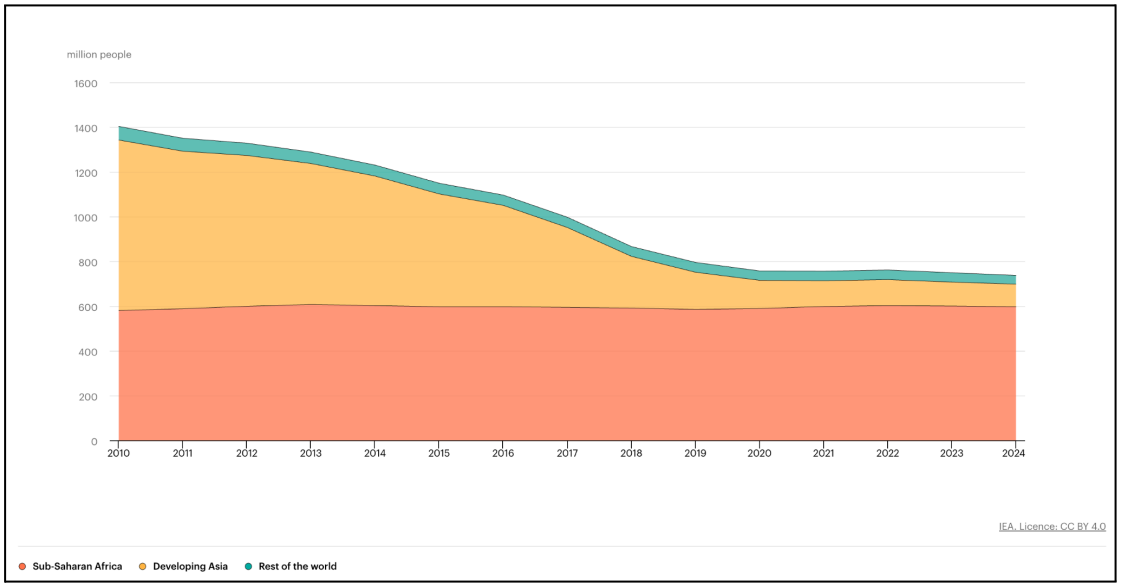


Figure 2: Population without electricity access, 2010-2024 [IEA][24]

Green technology adoption in Sub-Saharan Africa varies due to the different geographical regions, such as climate vulnerabilities, and urban and rural areas differences, since each one of them has a different natural potential that could be utilised for energy generation. However, in order to use the full potential of Africa's natural resources, regional cooperation is necessary. More specifically, recently power pools have been created that aim to aid with the further expansion of green energy in other areas of the continent. An

[22] Prempeh, Serwah. "Youth Inclusion in Green Technology in Africa: A Policy Landscape Analysis of Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana." *APRI*, 30 Sept. 2025, https://afripoli.org/youth-inclusion-in-green-technology-in-africa-a-policy-landscape-analysis-of-nigeria-kenya-and-ghana.

[23] Obi, Joy Nneamaka, et al. "Decentralised Renewable Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Critical Review of Pathways to Equitable and Sustainable Energy Transitions." *Unconventional Resources*, vol. 9, Jan. 2026, p. 100267, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uncres.2025.100267.

[24] IEA. "Electricity Access Continues to Improve in 2024 - After First Global Setback in Decades – Analysis - IEA." *IEA*, 15 Nov. 2024, https://www.iea.org/commentaries/electricity-access-continues-to-improve-in-2024-after-first-global-setback-in-decades.

example of a power pool is the West African Power Pool (WAPP). Furthermore, other organisations that involve state collaboration have been established, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in order to achieve the goal of sustainability in African countries. [Climate Analytics][25]

Remaining Challenges

Despite the huge green technology potential Africa holds, there are still some barriers that hinder progress. One of the major challenges the Sub-Saharan region is facing are the financial obstacles. In many cases, the technological equipment needs to be imported from other countries, and thus need to be paid in currencies such as US dollars, euros, or yen. This makes investments difficult to happen, as they are not profitable for the African communities.[Green Central Banking][26] Additionally, there is inadequate grid infrastructure, meaning that even when technology is funded, the already existing power grids are often outdated and not able to support the new technologies. Therefore, new expenses are caused, as they need to be updated before installing the new technologies. [MDPI][27]

Another issue the Sub-Saharan region is facing is the lack of infrastructure. In this area, there are deficient road and rail networks, making it difficult for green technologies to be effectively distributed to decentralised communities. [WEF][28] Because of this problem, the cost of these equipment often is increased, while sustainable development is significantly delayed. Moreover, there are inadequate power grids, that are not capable of bringing electricity to decentralised communities, while also not able to utilise renewable energy, such as solar or wind power, as they are outdated. [Sesame Solar][29] The reason behind the lack of these resources is the unjust global financial system that imposes prohibitive interest rates, while making countries reliant to foreign debt. Additionally, the international monopolies and the export supply chains, “force” Africa into exporting its raw minerals, rather than focusing on the creation of holistic technological solutions. However, steps are

---

[25] Ramalope, Deborah, et al. *Renewable Energy Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa*. 2022, https://ca1-clm.edcdn.com/assets/renewable_energy_transition_in_sub-saharan_africa.pdf.

[26] Kroll, Matthias. “Using New SDRs to Finance the Global Green Energy Transition.” *Green Central Banking*, 28 June 2023, https://greencentralbanking.com/2023/06/28/special-drawing-rights-green-energy-transition/.

[27] Katundu Imasiku, et al. “Potential Financing Mechanisms for Green Hydrogen Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.” *Hydrogen*, vol. 6, no. 3, Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, Aug. 2025, pp. 59–59, https://doi.org/10.3390/hydrogen6030059.

[28] Cano Moncada, Anthony. “Africa Is Harnessing Technology to Leapfrog Towards Growth.” *World Economic Forum*, 23 July 2025, https://www.weforum.org/stories/emerging-technologies/africa-leapfrog-moment-harnessing-technology-green-growth-and-regional-integration-for-global-value-chains/.

[29] “Overcoming Infrastructure Challenges for a Sustainable Green Energy Transition | Sesame Solar.” *Www.Sesame.Solar*, https://www.sesame.solar/blog/overcoming-infrastructure-challenges-for-a-sustainable-green-energy-transition.

taken in order to overcome these barriers to ensure stable green electricity access for all regions of Sub-Saharan Africa.

The region is focussing on finding alternatives for the traditional fossil fuel use, although it is an industry that will bring profit and is a way for resolving the extreme energy poverty of the region. Instead, it supports renewable energy generating through the natural resources of the area. The first step toward progress is to expand the energy grids, in order to ensure that the millions that are still facing energy poverty finally have access to green and stable electricity. This can be achieved through off-grids that will be able to individually power rural areas, despite their distance to the cities. [CLG][30] Another future initiative is to strengthen climate smart agriculture, in order to prevent extreme weather phenomenons. Since this region mainly depends on agriculture, this will not only benefit crop productivity, but also boost the economy. [Connecting Africa][31] Therefore, it is clear that although Sub-Saharan Africa has faced and is still facing challenges, it remains true to the goal of achieving a more sustainable future, by implementing new technologies and following initiatives.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Ethiopia

Ethiopia has built its climate strategy around the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) programme, which aims to minimise greenhouse gas emissions by 69% by the year 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. [Down To Earth][32] The main aspect of this strategy is the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) which is believed to become Africa's largest hydroelectric project. [Down To Earth][33] Ethiopia has also begun exporting electricity to countries such as Sudan, Djibouti, Kenya and Tanzania, while the government has banned the import of fossil-fuel vehicles as part of its decarbonisation policy. [Enerdata][34]

Ghana

[30] Memoona Tawfiq. "Decentralized Energy Systems: A Game-Changer for Africa's Electrification - CLG Global." *CLG Global - Just Another WordPress Site*, 21 May 2025, https://clgglobal.com/decentralized-energy-systems-a-game-changer-for-africas-electrification/.
[31] Matshepo Sehloho. "Four Sustainability Trends to Watch In 2026." *Connecting Africa*, 28 May 2026, https://www.connectingafrica.com/innovation-hub/four-sustainability-trends-to-watch-in-2026.
[32] Teshome, Mekonnen. "Africa's Climate Adaptation: Ethiopia Is Charting a Bold Course to Resilient Green Economy." *Down To Earth*, 30 July 2025, https://www.downtoearth.org.in/africa/africas-climate-adaption-ethiopia-is-charting-a-bold-course-to-resilient-green-economy.
[33] Teshome, Mekonnen. "Africa's Climate Adaptation: Ethiopia Is Charting a Bold Course to Resilient Green Economy." *Down To Earth*, 30 July 2025, https://www.downtoearth.org.in/africa/africas-climate-adaption-ethiopia-is-charting-a-bold-course-to-resilient-green-economy.
[34] "Ethiopia Energy Information | Enerdata." *Www.Enerdata.Net*, https://www.enerdata.net/estore/energy-market/ethiopia/.

Ghana is considered to be one of the developed nations of the Sub-Saharan Africa region, with 86% of its population having stable electricity access by 2020. Nevertheless, the country is facing the impact of climate change through droughts and weather shifts. Due to the lack of water, certain power plants are not able to operate properly, causing damage to the country's electricity supply, and as a result fossil fuel use is being increased. However, there are numerous green energy projects, such as the Green Hydrogen for Decentralised Energy Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa (GH2GH), that aims to bring green technologies to decentralised energy systems in the area. [Hochschule Bochum][35]

Kenya

Kenya is a country with a great green energy potential, due to its variety in natural resources. Because of this, over the past years, the nation is making progress towards a greener future, by supporting the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy (2016-2027) aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by the year 2026. [GIZ][36] Furthermore, the country already generates a part of its energy from renewable sources, such as geothermal energy, wind power, and solar energy. Lastly, Kenya has created e-fuels (electrofuels), which are synthetic fuels produced using renewable electricity, as it plays a crucial role to the energy transitioning of the Sub-Saharan Africa. [Galetech Group][37]

Nigeria

Nigeria is the most populated country of the Sub-Saharan region, with almost 242.2 millions of citizens, and at the same time one of the largest economies of the area. Over the past years, Nigeria was reliant on oil exports, however recently the country has been exploring more sustainable alternatives, in order to transition to a more green economic growth. Although the country is facing various challenges such as natural disasters, including floods and erosion on the coast, steps are taken in order to combat climate change. More specifically, Nigeria is known for its solar mini-grids [Afripoli][38], as well as other initiatives, for instance the Nigeria Energy Transition Plan (ETP). The ETP aims to achieve complete carbon

---

[35] Hochschule Bochum. "GH2GH." *Hochschule-Bochum.De*, 2020, https://www.hochschule-bochum.de/en/sustainable-technologies-lab/gh2gh-en/.

[36] *Kenya Country Study Skills Development for the Green Economy with a Focus on Transport and Agriculture*. 2025, https://www.giz.de/sites/default/files/media/document/2025-11/giz-2025-0121-en-kenya-country-study-skills-development-green-economy-focus-transport-and.pdf.

[37] Galetech Group. "Why Kenya Is Emerging as a Leader in E-Fuels and Green Energy in Africa." *Galetech Group*, 22 Apr. 2026, https://www.galetechgroup.com/post/why-kenya-is-emerging-as-a-leader-in-e-fuels-and-green-energy-in-africa.

[38] Prempeh, Serwah. "Youth Inclusion in Green Technology in Africa: A Policy Landscape Analysis of Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana." *APRI*, 30 Sept. 2025, https://afripoli.org/youth-inclusion-in-green-technology-in-africa-a-policy-landscape-analysis-of-nigeria-kenya-and-ghana.

neutrality by 2060, while also trying to meet the country's energy requirements.[Nigeria's ETP][39]

Rwanda

Rwanda adopted its Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) in 2011, aiming to become a developed state with minimised carbon emissions by 2050. This strategy was revised in 2021 aligning with Rwanda's Vision 2050. [REMA][40] Rwanda has also targeted the reduction of household reliance on biomass fuel for cooking, while aiming to cut it from 79.9% of households in 2018 down to 42% by 2024. [Rwanda in Singapore][41]

Tanzania

Tanzania continues to face a significant electrification gap with national electricity access standing at 33%, while rural access reaches only 17% despite the country's solar resource potential. [DergiPark][42] The government's Rural Energy Agency has promoted off-grid solar home systems and mini-grids in order to tackle this issue. Hydropower still supplies almost 40% of Tanzania's electricity, however the grid is vulnerable to droughts, which has pushed the government to utilise solar, wind and gas as part of its national energy strategy.

African Union (AU)

The African Union (AU) is a continental body of 55 member states, established in 2002, that aims to develop Africa's economic and political integration. AU supports shifting from traditional and pollutant energy methods, to more eco-friendly and green ones. Through various initiatives, such as the African Union Green Innovation Framework (AU-GIF), which aims to guide African states to a more sustainable future [ASRIC][43], the AU tries to tackle issues such as energy poverty, while creating new job opportunities in the green energy industry.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the international development network of the United Nations and was established in November 22 1965, and since then has played an important role on combating issues such as world poverty,

---

[39] *Nigeria Energy Transition Plan*. https://www.energytransition.gov.ng/.
[40] "Rwanda Launches Revised Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy." *Rema.Gov.Rw*, 2023, https://www.rema.gov.rw/updates/news-details/rwanda-launches-revised-green-growth-and-climate-resilience-strategy-1.
[41] "Rwanda Revises Green Growth Strategy." *Rwandainsingapore.Gov.Rw*, 26 Jan. 2022, https://www.rwandainsingapore.gov.rw/info/info-details/rwanda-revises-green-growth-strategy.
[42] Lyanda, Romanus Peter, and Isaka J. Mwakitalima. "Renewable Energy in Tanzania: Advancements in Solar PV Applications - Review." *International Journal of Energy Applications and Technologies*, vol. 11, no. 1, Dec. 2025, pp. 71–85, https://doi.org/10.31593/ijeat.1723343.
[43] Oct. 2019, https://asric.africa/sites/default/files/2024-01/AU-GIF%20%20October%202019.pdf.

inequality and building resilience. Regarding green technology in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa, UNDP promotes sustainable development, and aims to achieve climate resilience, while utilising Africa's green energy potential. The UNDP mainly focuses on expanding energy access to all regions, supporting climate startups, and providing financial aid to communities. [UNDP][44] However, although the UNDP promotes development, many have argued that these programs have harmed African states through "green colonialism", while also trapping countries into debts they are not capable of paying back.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading international environmental authority within the United Nations. It was founded in 1972 in the aftermath of the Stockholm Conference and has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. UNEP's main objectives are to tackle climate change and achieve a more sustainable future. For UNEP, Africa is of great importance, as it is rich in natural resources, such as water, minerals, oil and many more [UNEP][45], making the continent have energy development potential. For this reason, the organisation supports climate-smart agriculture, e-mobility, and solar mini-grids. UNEP has been carrying out research in African regions, in order to examine the benefits of energy transitioning. [UNEP][46] Lastly, the UN Environment Programme supports public and private investment, in order to financially help the region, will it also provides funding for this purpose. [UNEP][47]

BLOCS EXPECTED

Bloc A

Bloc A consists of countries that support that developed countries ought to bear primary responsibility for promoting and developing green technologies, as they are the ones contributing the most on greenhouse gas emissions, while they also possess greater financial and technical resources. This bloc includes countries from the Sub-Saharan region, such as Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana, as well as other developing states, for instance India and Brazil. The main goal of this bloc is to secure financial and technological support for developing countries. They are also trying to prevent green colonialism, while strongly resisting frameworks that might trap developing economies into further debt.

---

[44] *Africa*. (2020). UNDP. https://www.undp.org/energy/africa

[45] UN Environment Programme. "Our Work in Africa." *UNEP - UN Environment Programme*, 25 Oct. 2017, https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/our-work-africa.

[46] United Nations Environment Programme. *Building Inclusive Green Economies in Africa*. United Nations Environment Programme, https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/Building_Inclusive_Green_Economies_In_Africa_UNEP.pdf.

[47] Environment, UN. "The Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF)." *UNEP - UN Environment Programme*, 2024, https://www.unep.org/topics/energy/energy-finance/seed-capital-assistance-facility-scaf.

Bloc B

Bloc B consists of countries that note the importance of green technologies in the region, while also supporting that transition should rely on market-based investment and shared responsibilities. The countries of this bloc are expected to argue that all states must eventually contribute proportionally to climate actions without relying solely on historical exemptions. Furthermore, they emphasize on the importance of private sector investments, as well as public-private partnerships (PPPs) in order to achieve their goal. Some examples of countries that belong in this bloc are the United States, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom. The main goal of this bloc is to promote robust regulatory frameworks that encourage private investment, establish carbon markets, and promote private sector solutions over state fundings.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of Event
31st January, 2015	**African Union Agenda 2063 Sustainable Development Commitment** With the African Union Agenda 2063, African countries aimed to strengthen commitment for sustainable industrialization, regional green energy, and climate-resilient development [AU].
1st December, 2015	**Launch of the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)** The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) was led by African governments and supports the expansion of renewable energy across Africa, while also ensuring that they keep the ownership of their energy transition [AFREC].
12th December, 2015	**Adoption of the Paris Agreement** The Paris Agreement aims to combat climate change stating that countries should reduce their greenhouse gas

	emissions, in order to deal with the global temperature increase. The agreement also encourages member states to provide financial aid to developing nations [UNFCC]. 21st-23th March, 2018

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

United Nations General Assembly RES/70/1 (Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

This foundational resolution officially established in 2015 the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), providing a comprehensive global roadmap that unites environmental health with economic development. For Sub-Saharan Africa, this framework serves as a structural asset by formally legitimizing regional demands for green technologies under SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). This framework is incredibly helpful because it puts Africa's climate and energy needs right at the center of international discussions, making it easier for these countries to request for global support. However, a major operational obstacle is that the resolution operates solely as a non-binding declaration. It fails to include built-in enforcement mechanisms to legally compel wealthy nations from funding these goals. Additionally, the broad nature of the 17 overlapping goals frequently dilutes domestic policy focus, leaving African governments struggling to distribute limited public funds effectively among competing socioeconomic needs. [UN][48]

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 71/313 (Global Indicator Framework for the SDGs)

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 71/313 established the Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals in 2017. Through this framework, a measure process was used in order to identify the progress of the SDGs. It also enables governments and organizations to supervise sustainable industrialization and technological initiatives. Lastly, through data collection, Sub-Saharan African nations are able to evaluate the effectiveness of green technologies in the region. One of the primary benefits of this system is that it provides a shared and clear way to measure progress, helping African states showcase the amount of lack of technologies they might have, while using hard data. On the other hand, gathering this extremely precise data puts a tremendous administrative and financial load on underfunded national statistical offices throughout Sub-Saharan Africa,

[48] United Nations. “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” *United Nations*, 2015, https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda.

which is a serious systemic issue. Because of this, the area often experiences mapping gaps, which means that localized technological achievements or failures go unreported and are not visible to potential international investors. [UN][49]

The Glasgow Climate Pact

The Glasgow Climate Pact was adopted in 2021 and urges developed countries to provide financial aid for the more vulnerable regions, including Africa. Furthermore, countries aim on reducing emissions in order to effectively deal with the temperature increase. The Glasgow Climate Pact strengthens global partnerships, promoting renewable energy and technological innovation, in order to achieve climate resilience. A significant benefit of this pact is the fact that it officially calls for countries to replace fossil fuels and harmful to the environment tactics, with green alternatives. However, the main weakness of the pact is that it relies on weak, non-committal diplomatic language. The treaty makes it easy for industrialized countries to postpone their financial obligations to Africa without suffering international legal or economic consequences, instead of imposing necessary financial deadlines. [UNFCC][50]

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 78/160: Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development

This resolution was created in 2023 by the United Nations to focus directly on sharing scientific knowledge, building digital skills, and making access to green technologies easier for developing countries. A big advantage of this document is that it pushes for open-access data and international tech partnerships that are specifically designed for regions like Sub-Saharan Africa. This provides local organizations and engineers with a powerful platform to call for less limitations on patents for renewable energy devices. The agreement's drawback is that it is entirely dependent on the goodwill of the private, multinational companies that offer these clean energy technologies. Developed nations lack legal ways of forcing their enterprises to share proprietary software or blueprints with African partners since the UN is unable to force these companies to do so. [UNCTAD][51]

The Nairobi Declaration

The Nairobi Declaration was established by the African leaders, at the Africa Climate Summit 2023 in Kenya. During this event, there was discussion on how to mobilize financing, in order for the nations to adapt to increasingly extreme weather, effectively make use of

[49] United Nations. “SDG Indicators — SDG Indicators.” *Un.org*, 2018, unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/.
[50] UNFCCC. “The Glasgow Climate Pact – Key Outcomes from COP26.” *Unfccc.int*, 2021, unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-glasgow-climate-pact-key-outcomes-from-cop26.
[51] *Unctad*, 21 Dec. 2023, https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/A_res_78_160_en.pdf.

natural resources and develop renewable energy. The Declaration highlights Africa's potential for green energy, while stating that green technologies will not only combat climate change, but also lead the countries to sustainable economic development. The most significant aspect about this statement is that it fundamentally changes people's perceptions of Africa, portraying it as a rich in resources leader in green sectors rather than only a victim of climate change. However, the huge economic differences between the signatory countries present a significant internal barrier. It is still very challenging to arrange the implementation of a supervised, continent-wide green technology policy, as Sub-Saharan African nations differ greatly in their financial resources and regulatory capabilities. [WEF][52]

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)

The Africa Renewable energy Initiative (AREI) is a transformative effort, adopted on December 1st 2015, by African governments. The purpose of this initiative was to increase the green technology use, while utilising the continent's renewable energy potential. This initiative was supervised by the African Union (AU) and was set to achieve additional renewable energy generation capacity by 2020, as well as to generate a minimum of 300 GW (gigawatt) by the year 2030. The AREI worked accordingly with the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and emphasised on the importance of expanding energy access across Africa, as well as fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The most significant advantage of this initiative is the fact that it is entirely Africa-led. However, the project has encountered certain obstacles during its implementation, especially delayed governance approvals and resources distributions, despite this great political unity. The initiative struggled to completely transition from high-level planning to actual grid connection as a result of the delays, which also caused problems to the physical construction of additional renewable energy facilities. [AFREC][53]

The Long-Term Joint EU-AU Research and Innovation Partnership on Renewable Energy (LEAP-RE partnership)

The Long-Term Joint European Union (EU) - African Union (AU) Research and Innovation Partnership on Renewable Energy (The LEAP-RE partnership) is an initiative that was launched on October 1 2020, and its initial five years phase ended on December 31 2025, while having an on-going extension. The LEAP-RE partnership's aim is to achieve technology transfer and knowledge sharing. This program emphasises the importance of

[52] Chido Munyati, and World Economic Forum. "The Nairobi Declaration: This Is How African Nations Want to Fight Climate Change." *World Economic Forum*, 11 Sept. 2023, www.weforum.org/stories/2023/09/africa-climate-nairobi-declaration-taxes/.
[53] "Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) | AFREC." *Au-Afrec.org*, 2025, au-afrec.org/node/788.

capacity building, long term energy partnerships, and the expansion of energy systems, as well as their impact on reaching the goal of energy sufficiency and economic growth. Furthermore, the LEAP-RE partnership provides technical education through the LEAP-RESchools program, within EU and AU institutions. The partnership prioritizes collaboration and joint decisions between the two partners, in order to address climate change through innovation and supply Africa with green energy. By bringing together states to jointly develop regional green technology solutions, we also manage to bridge the gap between research and actual enterprises. However, the complex operational alignment between two separate continental administrations is often a major source of conflict. Managing funds and project timelines between European and African organizations has led to technical delays, which occasionally prevent the adoption of new technologies in important regions. [EU][54]

The Africa-EU Green Energy Initiative (AEGEI)

This initiative, which was introduced in 2021 as an essential element of Europe's Global Gateway strategy, specifically aims to increase access to electricity transmission throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and accelerate the implementation of renewable energy sources. This framework's strong emphasis on developing regional energy infrastructure and supporting the African Single Electricity Market to enable cross-border green power sharing is one of its strongest points. Additionally, it actively offers technical support to improve regulatory conditions, increasing the appeal of local markets to private investors. On the other hand, one of the main obstacles is that the initiative's ambitious goals are largely dependent on raising private commercial financing. Due to exchange rate swings and local regulation updates, private multinational corporations frequently view Sub-Saharan infrastructure as high-risk. As a result, actual private investment flows have been slower than expected, creating a gap between strategic objectives and active finance. [Africa-EU Energy Partnership][55]

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Increase of green financing

Increasing green financing is extremely important as it is one the largest barriers for Sub-Saharan African, in order to effectively develop green technologies. For the region to

[54] CORDIS, cordis.europa.eu. “Expanding and Strengthening Renewable Energy Initiatives in Africa.” *CORDIS | European Commission*, 16 May 2025, https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/458237-expanding-and-strengthening-renewable-energy-initiatives-in-africa.

[55] Nina. “A New Phase in Africa-EU Energy Collaboration: The Africa-EU Green Energy Initiative.” *Africa-EU Energy Partnership*, 27 July 2021, https://africa-eu-energy-partnership.org/gei/.

achieve that, the creation of a green investment fund is crucial, as many governments have limited national budgets and are not able to afford these types of costs, since they must prioritize health, education and food security. To overcome this barrier, this fund must combine limited public grants with private commercial capital, in order not to risk green investment. By implementing this solution, nations of the region will be able to use the fund in order to carry out projects, such as the creation of infrastructure, or the installation of technologies that make use of natural resources. More specifically, these funds should avoid the high interest rates of the international financial system by providing low-interest loans and credit guaranties to local eco-entrepreneurs. Municipalities will be able to finance large-scale initiatives, such as geothermal research and urban e-mobility vehicles, with the help of this structured funding without getting into unmanageable foreign debt.

Technology transfer

Technology transfer refers to the sharing of technical knowledge, the training of local engineers, and providing aid to local communities, so they can adapt to the new technologies. The Sub-Saharan region holds great green energy potential, as it has a significant number of natural resources that could be used as renewable energy, such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy. However, there is a lack in infrastructure and technical expertise that hold this area back. In order to achieve this transfer, international green technology corporations must construct knowledge-sharing agreements when building local projects. As a result, by implementing this solution, Sub-Saharan Africa will be finally able to fulfill its full potential and make use of green technologies. Furthermore, this information guarantees that communities not only import equipment but also gain the ability to produce new parts locally, modify software based on local weather conditions, and carry out complex maintenance on their own, thus ending the cycle of reliance on foreign technology.

Expand renewable energy infrastructure in decentralised areas

A huge number of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa lack reliable electricity access, while at the same time in many areas extending the national grid is expensive and impractical. Therefore, a possible solution could be investing in decentralised energy systems, in order to cover the needs of rural regions. These systems can include individual solar home systems, mini-grids, as well as battery storages. Through all these means, many people will be able to gain access to reliable electricity, businesses will operate efficiently, and communities will become less dependent on fossil fuels, while utilising their own renewable energy resources. These decentralized networks will power rural healthcare facilities, schools, and agricultural processing hubs through local community-ownership models, offering instant climate resilience and socioeconomic development without having to wait decades for centralized grid connections.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Bibliography

African Union. "Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want." *African Union*, 2015, https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview. Accessed 8 July 2026.

Asri, Chandra. "Apa Itu Green Technology? Manfaat, Adaptasi, Dan Contohnya." *Chandra-Asri.Com*, Chandra Asri, 14 Feb. 2025, https://chandra-asri.com/en/blog/green-technology. Accessed 16 July 2026.

---. "Energi Terbarukan: Definisi, Jenis, Manfaat, Dan Contohnya." *Chandra-Asri.Com*, Chandra Asri, 3 Feb. 2025, https://chandra-asri.com/en/blog/renewable-energy.

Cano Moncada, Anthony. "Africa Is Harnessing Technology to Leapfrog Towards Growth." *World Economic Forum*, 23 July 2025, https://www.weforum.org/stories/emerging-technologies/africa-leapfrog-moment-harnessing-technology-green-growth-and-regional-integration-for-global-value-chains/ . Accessed 16 July 2026.

Chido Munyati, and World Economic Forum. "The Nairobi Declaration: This Is How African Nations Want to Fight Climate Change." *World Economic Forum*, 11 Sept. 2023, https://www.weforum.org/stories/2023/09/africa-climate-nairobi-declaration-taxes/. Accessed 8 July 2026.

CORDIS, cordis.europa.eu. "Expanding and Strengthening Renewable Energy Initiatives in Africa." *CORDIS | European Commission*, 16 May 2025, https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/458237-expanding-and-strengthening-renewable-energy-initiatives-in-africa. Accessed 8 July 2026.

Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and. "Green Technology: Concepts and Main Characteristics." *Www.Un-Ilibrary.Org*, 29 Sept. 2023, https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210028295c006.

Environment, UN. "The Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF)." *UNEP - UN Environment Programme*, 2024, https://www.unep.org/topics/energy/energy-finance/seed-capital-assistance-facility-scaf. Accessed 8 July 2026.

European Commission. "Energy Poverty." *Energy*, 2023, https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/markets-and-consumers/energy-consumers-and-prosumers/energy-poverty_en.

Galetech Group. "Why Kenya Is Emerging as a Leader in E-Fuels and Green Energy in Africa." *Galetech Group*, 22 Apr. 2026, https://www.galetechgroup.com/post/why-kenya-is-emerging-as-a-leader-in-e-fuels-and-green-energy-in-africa. Accessed 16 July 2026.

"Greenhouse Gas Emissions." *Energy-Information.Canada.Ca*, 13 June 2022, https://energy-information.canada.ca/en/subjects/greenhouse-gas-emission.

Hochschule Bochum. "GH2GH." *Hochschule-Bochum.De*, 2020, https://www.hochschule-bochum.de/en/sustainable-technologies-lab/gh2gh-en/. Accessed 8 July 2026.

IEA. "Electricity Access Continues to Improve in 2024 - After First Global Setback in Decades – Analysis - IEA." *IEA*, 15 Nov. 2024, https://www.iea.org/commentaries/electricity-access-continues-to-improve-in-2024-after-first-global-setback-in-decades. Accessed 16 July 2026.

Katundu Imasiku, et al. "Potential Financing Mechanisms for Green Hydrogen Development in Sub-Saharan Africa." *Hydrogen*, vol. 6, no. 3, Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, Aug. 2025, pp. 59–59, https://doi.org/10.3390/hydrogen6030059. Accessed 16 July 2026.

Kroll, Matthias. "Using New SDRs to Finance the Global Green Energy Transition." *Green Central Banking*, 28 June 2023, https://greencentralbanking.com/2023/06/28/special-drawing-rights-green-energy-transition/. Accessed 16 July 2026.

Matshepo Sehloho. "Four Sustainability Trends to Watch In 2026." *Connecting Africa*, 28 May 2026, https://www.connectingafrica.com/innovation-hub/four-sustainability-trends-to-watch-in-2026. Accessed 16 July 2026.

Memoona Tawfiq. "Decentralized Energy Systems: A Game-Changer for Africa's Electrification - CLG Global." *CLG Global - Just Another WordPress Site*, 21 May 2025, https://clgglobal.com/decentralized-energy-systems-a-game-changer-for-africas-electrification/. Accessed 16 July 2026.

NASA. "What Is Climate Change?" *Science.Nasa.Gov*, NASA, 21 Oct. 2024, https://science.nasa.gov/climate-change/what-is-climate-change/.

Neel Tamhane. "Can Developing Countries Take a Shortcut to a Clean Energy Future?" *World Economic Forum*, 7 Jan. 2020, https://www.weforum.org/stories/2020/01/can-emerging-economies-leapfrog-the-energy-transition/. Accessed 16 July 2026.

Obi, Joy Nneamaka, et al. "Decentralised Renewable Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Critical Review of Pathways to Equitable and Sustainable Energy Transitions." *Unconventional Resources*, vol. 9, Jan. 2026, p. 100267, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.uncres.2025.100267.

Prempeh, Serwah. "Youth Inclusion in Green Technology in Africa: A Policy Landscape Analysis of Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana." *APRI*, 30 Sept. 2025, https://afripoli.org/youth-inclusion-in-green-technology-in-africa-a-policy-landscape-analysis-of-nigeria-kenya-and-ghana. Accessed 16 July 2026.

Ramalope, Deborah, et al. *Renewable Energy Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa*. 2022, https://ca1-clm.edcdn.com/assets/renewable_energy_transition_in_sub-saharan_africa.pdf. Accessed 16 July 2026.

UN Environment Programme. "Our Work in Africa." *UNEP - UN Environment Programme*, 25 Oct. 2017, https://www.unep.org/regions/africa/our-work-africa. Accessed 8 July 2026.

UNDP. "What Is Climate Finance and Why Do We Need More of It?" *UNDP Climate Promise*, 2 Oct. 2023, https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/what-climate-finance-and-why-do-we-need-more-it.

UNFCCC. "The Glasgow Climate Pact – Key Outcomes from COP26." *Unfccc.Int*, 2021, https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-glasgow-climate-pact-key-outcomes-from-cop26. Accessed 8 July 2026.

---. "The Paris Agreement." *United Nations Climate Change*, 2025, https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement. Accessed 8 July 2026.

United Nations. "Capacity-Building." *United Nations*, 2025, https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/capacity-building.

---. "SDG Indicators — SDG Indicators." *Un.Org*, 2018, https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. Accessed 8 July 2026.

---. "The 17 Sustainable Development Goals." *United Nations*, 2015, https://sdgs.un.org/goals. Accessed 8 July 2026.

---. "The Sustainable Development Goals - United Nations Sustainable Development." *United Nations Sustainable Development*, 12 Aug. 2025, https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-goals/. Accessed 8 July 2026.

United Nations Environment Programme. *Building Inclusive Green Economies in Africa*. United Nations Environment Programme, https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/Building_Inclusive_Green_Economies_In_Africa_UNEP.pdf. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"What Is Climate-Smart Agriculture?" *Climate-Smart Agriculture Guide*, https://csaguide.cgiar.org/csa/what-is-climate-smart-agriculture.

"What Is Sustainable Development? | KTH." *KTH*, 2015, https://www.kth.se/en/om/miljo-hallbar-utveckling/forskning-miljo-hallbar-utveckling/toolbox-research-f/what-is-sustainable-development-1.1050298.

"Advancing of Africa Renewable Energy Initiative." *Unfccc*, 2020, https://unfccc.int/news/advancing-of-africa-renewable-energy-initiative. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) | AFREC." *Au-Afrec.Org*, 2019, https://au-afrec.org/fr/node/788. Accessed 8 July 2026.

African Union Green Recovery Action Plan. 2021, https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/40790-doc-AU_Green_Recovery_Action_Plan_ENGLISH1.pdf. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"Agenda 2063 - Agenda 2063 & SDGs on Energy | AFREC." *Au-Afrec.Org*, 2026, https://au-afrec.org/agenda-2063-agenda-2063-sdgs-energy. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"AREI | Africa Renewable Energy Initiative - Official Website." *Www.Arei.Info*, https://www.arei.info/eng. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"Just Energy Transition Partnership in South Africa." *International Partnerships*, 2021, https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/global-gateway/just-energy-transition-partnership-south-africa-0_en. Accessed 8 July 2026.

Kenya Country Study Skills Development for the Green Economy with a Focus on Transport and Agriculture. 2025, https://www.giz.de/sites/default/files/media/document/2025-11/giz-2025-0121-en-kenya-country-study-skills-development-green-economy-focus-transport-and.pdf. Accessed 16 July 2026.

"Mission 300 I Powering Africa." *Mission 300 : Africa Energy Summit*, 8 Jan. 2025, https://mission300africa.org/. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) | African Union." *Au.Int*, 2020, https://au.int/en/organs/nepad. Accessed 8 July 2026.

Nigeria Energy Transition Plan. https://www.energytransition.gov.ng/. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"Overcoming Infrastructure Challenges for a Sustainable Green Energy Transition | Sesame Solar." *Www.Sesame.Solar*, https://www.sesame.solar/blog/overcoming-infrastructure-challenges-for-a-sustainable-green-energy-transition. Accessed 16 July 2026.

"Taka Ni Mali: African Inspiration for Circular Development – CityTalk." *Iclei.Org*, 3 Dec. 2019, https://talkofthecities.iclei.org/taka-ni-mali-african-inspiration-for-circular-development/. Accessed 16 July 2026.

"The Kyoto Protocol." *Unfccc.Int*, 2022, https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol. Accessed 8 July 2026.

"United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | UNFCCC." *Unfccc.Int*, 2020, https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/united-nations-framework-convention-on-climate-change. Accessed 8 July 2026.

Media Bibliography

"Renewable Energy Technologies in the Global South: Insights From Africa." Saiia, 6 Nov. 2024, https://saiia.org.za/research/renewable-energy-technologies-in-the-global-south-insights-from-africa/

IEA. "Electricity Access Continues to Improve in 2024 - After First Global Setback in Decades – Analysis - IEA." IEA, 15 Nov. 2024, https://www.iea.org/commentaries/electricity-access-continues-to-improve-in-2024-after-first-global-setback-in-decades.