17 ACTIONS FOR ENSURING MINIGRIDS CATALYZE ELECTRIFICATION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mission 300 Position Paper

According to the World Bank[1], solar minigrids are the most capital efficient solution for bringing first-time electricity to 380 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Bank estimates that 160,000 minigrids – requiring $91 billion – are needed to meet that target. However, at current rates of deployment, only around 12,000 new minigrids serving 46 million people will be built by 2030.

This massive disparity between aspiration and reality requires an intervention of comparable scale to bridge the gap. The launch in 2024 of the Mission 300 ("M300") initiative by the World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB) was a welcome step in the right direction. M300 seeks to provide electricity access to 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030. Put another way: 4 million people per month must be electrified between now and the end of the decade - a monumental task.

In January 2025, as part of the M300 rollout, 12 governments in Sub-Saharan Africa signed M300 National Compacts, and 17 more followed in September. Initial analysis of the Compacts shows a strong desire on the part of many national governments to give minigrids a prominent role in their electrification plans. Of the 29 governments that signed Compacts either in January or September 2025, 20 of them provided an indication of the split between grid connections, minigrids, and standalone solar, with 17% of total connections planned to be delivered by minigrids, for a total of 81 million people. In addition, 8 countries indicated over 70 million people would be connected via off-grid mechanisms, not clarifying if this would be minigrids or standalone solar. If we assume that half of these connections will be via minigrid, the expected contribution from minigrids is 116 million people, equivalent to 23 million connections. This analysis does not include one M300 compact country that did not indicate the technology split. If you add up the electrification aspirations across the compacts of all 29 countries, it equates to over 466 million new people electrified by 2030, which is more than 50% higher than the M300 aspiration.

Based on the above projections, we should put all efforts in place to enable the accelerated delivery of minigrids to power more than 115 million new people. This equates to more than 23 million connections between now and 2030, or effectively more than 380,000 connections per month[2]. At 500 connections per minigrid, this implies ~766 minigrids per month for the next five years, compared with 2024 when fewer than 600 minigrids were delivered across the continent ***for the entire year.***

The overall implication of this is that the industry - from minigrid companies, to finance institutions, to governments, and all the supporting stakeholders - cannot operate under a "business-as-usual" approach. In order to see this political will translated into action within the aggressive timeline of M300, all stakeholders within the minigrid sector need to take a set of decisive and aggressive actions, which we have articulated below. As leaders within the minigrid industry, we commit to doing everything possible to drive this action, but we need support from the remaining stakeholders to achieve the overall aspirations.

Here is a 17-Step Action Plan divided across three pillars of responsibility from capital

1. World Bank Group, Solar Mini Grids Could Sustainably Power 380 million People in Africa by 2030 – if Action is Taken Now (2023)
2. Based on a start date of January 2026 and running through to December 2030. This equates to 5 years, or 60 months.

providers, private sector industry players, and governments. We have not split out the responsibilities of the Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and Philanthropies in the sector, as we believe they should be collaborating with the other partners to deliver the relevant Action Steps.

While we believe all 17 Actions are important for the successful scaling of the minigrid industry, the elements that are most critical in the short term to accelerate immediate growth are: 1) ensuring that a combination of corporate equity and local currency debt are available for minigrid companies to scale their operations, both within current markets, and into new countries, supported by a clear, time-bound capital mobilisation plan from Mission 300 funders; 2) ensuring appropriate standardization of policy and regulations, technical standards, and industry key performance indicators (KPIs); 3) allowing minigrid companies to earn appropriate commercial returns; and 4) perhaps most importantly, for M300 to count connections of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and social institutions – not only households as currently stipulated – which will allow more robust and sustainable energy systems like minigrids to be developed and deployed.

A. Capital mobilization: the right types, quantity and timing

Significant investment and tailored financial instruments, including equity, debt, subsidies and grants, are needed to lower the cost of capital, cost of operations, and cost to consumers. Many of these instruments do not exist today, or they are spread across multiple sources in small pockets (results-based financing is a prime example), resulting in inefficient and slow rates of disbursal. Only by providing the necessary type, quantum, method, and rate of deployment of capital will the minigrid industry be able to evolve at the speed and scale required.

As a starting point, the sheer quantum of capital is multiple orders of magnitude higher than what is currently being made available to the market. If the market were to try to deliver 23 million connections, assuming a cost range of $1,200-$2000 per connection[3], the total capital requirement is $28-46 billion. Given a debt : equity : subsidy split of 60 : 30 : 10, we are looking at debt needs of $17-28 billion, equity requirements of $8.4-14 billion, and subsidy needs of $2.8-4.6 billion. This ratio assumes a commercially viable market. In order to achieve that, at least the first 24 months (starting in 2026) will require a heavier weighting on subsidy and grant, with a 40 : 30 : 30 split.

It is pertinent that Mission 300 funders publish a clear, time-bound capital plan to clearly state how much concessional and risk capital will be deployed, how this capital will mobilize private equity at scale, and how approval and deployment timelines will be accelerated to reflect the urgency of the target. While the momentum around new mechanisms like the $1 billion Zafiri equity platform[4] and the $500 million DRE Nigeria equity fund[5] are very positive, they are only a small amount of the required capital to be able to deliver the needs.

Furthermore, given that a significant amount of capital for minigrids is invested upfront to

3. Source: Data from AMDA members and other minigrid developers who endorsed this position paper.
4. World Bank group, Tackling Africa's Off-Grid Gap: IFC, AfDB and founding partners appoint Inspired Evolution as Investment Manager for Zafiri (2025)
5. Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority, NSIA, SEforALL, ISA, & Africa50 Unveil US$500 Million DRE Nigeria Fund (2025)

procure PV, batteries and other equipment and that longer periods of time are required (compared to solar home systems) to deploy projects, if we are to achieve M300's 2030 targets, global financiers should be aspiring to frontload capital deployment in 2026-2028. If this does not happen, 2030 targets contained in the Energy Compacts will not be achieved. With the above in mind, we recommend several targeted Action Steps to support the scaling of capital to be able to enable rapid industry growth:

1. **Significantly expand corporate equity and new funding mechanisms to drive more private capital into the sector:** To date, the sector has been largely focused on project equity, in part driven by the subsidy structure of DFIs. Equity investors fund groups of projects at a time, limiting the scale of investment at any point in time, and significantly extending the time required to finance very large numbers of minigrids. While project equity is still important, the sector needs to shift away from only financing the projects themselves, to funding the companies that build the projects. This in turn requires a mindset shift, and a shift in the type of equity players investing. Larger international and local players that provide corporate equity have historically shown limited appetite for minigrid exposure, due to perceptions that returns are insufficient relative to complexity, higher transaction costs and longer development timelines. In addition, many equity investors are not appropriately structured to deploy capital at the ticket sizes, pacing or risk profiles associated with the minigrid industry, further constraining participation. Concessional capital can play a role, elevating returns, while DFIs can play a role in mitigating the risks. In parallel, the use of insurance and other risk transfer mechanisms to cover political risk, currency volatility, demand risk, and extreme weather events should be treated as a core part of the capital toolkit, helping to crowd in commercial capital and improve overall bankability. Beyond these elements, significant work could be done to firmly establish distributed energy investment as a bankable asset class and potentially develop secondary markets to allow for eventual exits. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), other Multilateral Development Bank (MDBs) and Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) and pension funds could play a role in leading greater volumes of investment into equity funds that can invest in developers with potential to scale. Effectively, we need the equivalent of 15-25 Zafiri vehicles to achieve equity needs, but these vehicles need to be much more focused on corporate equity return.

2. **Scale local currency debt facilities to ensure projects are not exposed to global currency risk:** We are seeing multiple institutions introduce local currency debt facilities, including Chapel Hill Denham, FCMB, United Capital Infrastructure Fund and InfraCredit. These types of funds need to be further scaled and replicated across the continent, particularly in countries with floating currencies. DFIs and MDBs can support by assisting in structuring and establishing these funds, and also providing seed capital into these types of funds. Additionally, commercial banks could play a significant role in deploying local currency debt facilities, although the challenge for them is that they do not understand the asset class, and are asking for very high interest rates and collateral. Resolving the corporate equity issue discussed in Action Step #1 would likely help in securing lower interest debt for companies that have been able to raise large volumes of corporate equity. In

addition to the above challenges, the banks do not have the capabilities in their front-line commercial officers, which is another area where DFIs can assist.

3. **Drive continued provision of concessional capital and ensure creative application to support equity returns:** Global philanthropies, combined with DFIs and MDBs that have grant capabilities need to continue to drive and support concessional capital deployment. While we would all aspire to ensure the minigrid asset class is fully commercially viable, concessional capital could play the dual role of derisking direct equity investments in minigrid companies, as well as derisking individual minigrid projects or groups of projects, which by extension should impact the affordability of the tariffs. These investments would encourage companies to enter new markets earlier than they might otherwise plan, as well as allow companies to test promising new business models. In addition, concessional capital would still play an important role in more remote locations with fewer potential economically viable connections.

4. **Replicate and repeat results-based financing approaches:** We are starting to see some results-based financing (RBF) approaches being deployed effectively, for example the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP), which delivered 180 minigrids for over 164,000 connections (over 800,000 people with new access) and 1.4 million solar home systems (7 million people new access). We understand the goal is to replicate these facilities through other World Bank programs in different markets. Our plea would be to ensure that the set up and deployment of these programs be as fast as possible. If each RBF facility takes 12-18 months to develop and deploy, it will simply not be possible to achieve M300 targets. We encourage the World Bank and AfDB to replicate and scale the approaches so that RBF facilities can be deployed by mid-2026 in countries that have indicated a prominent role for minigrids.

5. **Support distributed renewable companies in new market entry:** Capital providers can accelerate deployment by providing upstream capital to help minigrid companies with pre-development necessary to enter new countries. Typical results-based mechanisms provide downstream payment after completion of the minigrid. As such, they are very effective at supporting players already present in a market, but provide no support for new business establishment costs in new markets. This incentivizes distributed energy companies to focus on markets where they already have significant volume, rather than expanding to new markets. If the goals of M300 are to be achieved across dozens of African markets concurrently, upfront de-risking capital to support new market entry will be needed to incentivize companies to scale their deployment beyond their core.

B. Industry capacity

As stated above, governments with Energy Compacts under M300 have indicated that minigrids will be responsible for ~25% of new connections under M300, equating to 116 million people, 23 million new connections, or 46,000 new minigrids (at 500 connections per minigrid). Meeting this target from 2026 to 2030 would require 9,200 minigrids per year.

According to AMDA's Benchmarking Africa's Minigrids Report (2024)[6], in the three-year period from 2022 to 2024, 27 minigrid companies reported delivering a combined 116 new minigrids (which generally represent the largest minigrid companies on the continent). This equates to just 39 minigrids per year for the entire sector. The minigrid industry needs to expand its delivery capacity by 235X in order to deliver against the continent's aspirations. Sector leaders are keen to step up and build capacity based on the Action Steps below, however, support from DFIs and other private sector stakeholders will help accelerate this delivery.

6. **Develop aligned technical and performance standards across the sector:** Industry needs to align on a set of technical and performance standards across the sector that all minigrid companies need to achieve. This will deliver a range of benefits: (i) it will ensure the consumer is protected with a certain quality service standard, (ii) it will facilitate decisions by regulators on standards in-country, thus speeding up the process of putting regulations in place and streamlining permitting and approval, and (iii) it will protect the reputation of the industry, so that it will not be damaged by sub-standard installations. These technical standards will need to differ for Level 2 vs. Level 3 vs. Level 4 of the Multi-Tier Framework (MTF). Performance standards, including availability, reliability, utilization, and service continuity, must be measurable and comparable across operators. To be effective, these standards must be operationalized through standardized data collection, reporting, and benchmarking systems, including the digitization of established industry reference points such as AMDA's Benchmarking Africa's Minigrids (BAM) Report. This linkage between standards and data is essential to enable effective regulatory oversight, strengthen investor confidence, and support evidence-based decision making across markets.

7. **Design modularity into deployment approach:** Historically, minigrid companies built minigrids with 5-10x over capacity, resulting in a much more expensive unit price of electricity. Utilization rates of Nigerian minigrids typically sit between 40-60% vs. business model aspirations of 80%[7]. This was driven by incorrect assumptions on take-up rate by customers, amount of energy that would be consumed by customers, and general over optimism on the business model. By adopting a strict, modular approach to development, particularly for panels and inverters, this will allow for lower cost installations, bulk procurement and ability to scale as demand increases. This modularity would also allow for different levels of service (within the MTF) for communities at different stages of development.

8. **Accelerate scale up of Productive Use of Energy and include businesses and social institutions in M300 KPIs:** Productive Use of Energy (PUE) is expected to play a significant role in helping to increase utilization of minigrids, and improve economics by accessing commercial customers. It is positioned as a "silver bullet" for minigrids, however, most operators do not have the internal capabilities to develop these applications, build up the companies to deploy them, and provide the financing to these companies. We commit to collaborating with PUE companies that emerge, but significant effort is needed from the DFIs /

6. Africa Minigrid Developers Association, Benchmarking Africas Minigrids Report (2024, p.23)
7. Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet and The Rockefeller Foundation, Powering People and Planet, Annual Impact Report (2023); Rocky Mountain Institute, Scaling Utility-Enabled Distributed Energy Resources in Nigeria (2024)

philanthropies to move from pilot testing to actually scaling up commercially viable PUE business models and companies. In addition, to further encourage the scaling of PUE connections, M300 should count these connections in their overall tracking, and the World Bank should encourage signatories to the Energy Compacts to support SME connections on par with households. As currently designed, M300 only counts household connections. Scaling PUE connections now improves the economics of these businesses, which improves overall commercial viability of minigrids. All of these aspirations should be encouraged.

9. **Drive collaboration between advanced tech / AI companies and minigrid sector:** Not enough minigrid companies are taking advantage of the data and advanced tech capabilities that could be deployed. AI in particular is critical in increasing operational efficiency and driving automation, which will allow both greater speed and scale. We are only just testing the full potential of what AI can accomplish in support of electrification. With the goal of deploying "Tech for Good", we would seek collaboration with tech companies across a range of highly value adding applications: (i) AI models to support deployment including assessing credit risk of potential communities and customers, demand forecasting, and optimization and automation of operations; (ii) advanced satellite mapping of countries to aid in site selection and site planning; and (iii) mapping of diesel generation across the continent.

10. **Enable rapid capability building of the industry:** Given the required scale of having 50 minigrid companies each delivering >140 minigrids per year, and the pragmatic need for much of the execution to be delivered by local skills, significant effort will be needed to build the capabilities of new companies as they emerge. Several areas of support could help drive this scale up including: (i) targeted capability building initiatives for both technical and economic skills – e.g., through a minigrid academy deployed at scale; and (ii) the ability to significantly raise the professional capabilities of companies that are moving out of start-up phase through deployment of shared resources such as a fractional CFO, or shared legal resources. Early examples already exist, including developer support initiatives under the AfDB SEFA's Africa minigrid acceleration program and AMDA's CFO Placement Program, which could be further supported and scaled through collaboration with DFIs and donors.

C. Broad-based government support

Through M300, a number of countries have clearly indicated a commitment to having minigrids be a core part of their electrification solution. The Energy Compact commitments[8] range from 8,700 connections / 17 minigrids in the small island state of Comoros at the small end, to 8 million connections / 1,600 minigrids in Nigeria and 4 million connections / 800 minigrids in the Democratic Republic of Congo. If the minigrids are tendered out, countries like Nigeria, DRC, etc., will need to be delivering dozens of tenders, potentially as many as a hundred or more. It is critical that everyone understand the sheer scale of what we are collectively driving and the need for aggregation at scale and streamlining.

8. Calculations consistently assume each connection supplies a household with 5 individuals, and that your average minigrid has 500 connections.

In any large-scale deployment, industry looks to government for regulatory reliability and certainty, appropriate incentives, and swift decision making. Given the goal to deploy minigrids across several dozen countries, we also request consistency in approach, wherever possible. Governments need to move into a role of enabling and supporting the rapid deployment of minigrids — both isolated and inter-connected — through a series of targeted Action Steps. DFIs should play a core role in supporting each of these elements as swiftly as possible, through a combination of technical assistance, provision of concessional capital, and support through Political Risk Insurance (PRI) style guarantee instruments:

11. **Rapid finalization of minigrid regulations in all markets:** Neither minigrid operators, nor their investors, will enter or scale in markets until the regulatory environment is clear. We urge governments, supported by DFIs, to finalize the minigrid regulatory frameworks across all African countries by the end of 2026. The longer this is delayed, the longer our entry into these markets will be delayed. We further encourage governments to adopt early, structured and genuinely consultative engagement processes with the private sector during the development of regulations, and to meaningfully consider and internalize private sector feedback, including through engagement with local and regional industry associations.

    We also strongly encourage adoption of standardized approaches, including the Africa Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR) Minigrid Regulatory Tool, rather than trying to have specific requirements across 55 separate countries. Lastly, once regulations have been promulgated and adopted, we urge governments to not continuously adjust and change them. Stability and reliability in the regulatory environment is just as important as having the right regulations in the first place.

12. **Allow minigrid operators to earn an appropriate, commercially viable return:** Ultimately, minigrid companies are commercial businesses. We have investors that are seeking appropriate (and typically not extremely high) commercial returns. As such, when governments ask us to provide tariffs commensurate with heavily subsidized distribution tariffs, we will not be able to scale up in these markets. As governments look to shape the regulatory environment, we suggest five actions that will enable commercial success for minigrid operators:

    - ***Allow minigrids to charge tariffs that are higher than subsidized grid tariffs.*** Unless the government is providing significant subsidies to minigrid operators, the tariff charged to consumers will typically be higher than the tariff charged by grid-based distribution companies. In many cases, the distribution companies themselves are heavily subsidized by government through low cost or free capital, no return expectations, or below cost inputs such as fuel. Governments will often compare an unsubsidized minigrid tariff to a subsidized grid tariff and argue that the grid solution is better for the consumer. In order to provide an appropriate comparison, governments need to strip the subsidy and support from the grid tariff before comparing the price offered by minigrid developers. Short of eliminating the grid tariff, governments need to enable and accept a solution where minigrid tariffs are higher than central grid tariffs,

also recognizing that having power is significantly preferred to not having power, even if it is more expensive than desired.

- ***Governments should not see minigrids as a major revenue source for the central fiscus.*** Tariffs and duties add >7% to the full equipment costs in Nigeria, compared to <1% if a minigrid were being developed in an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) market. If governments can eliminate import duties and various taxes, that would make a significant contribution to commercial viability of the operators themselves. If anything, governments should see private developers as a mechanism to reduce the electrification burden from central finances, since private capital is being mobilized to deliver infrastructure.

- ***Allow minigrid companies to target commercially viable communities.*** There is a tendency for governments to want minigrid operators to deploy minigrids in the smallest and most remote communities. Minigrids are increasingly becoming the optimal solution for last-mile delivery in peri-urban areas through interconnected minigrids, and also in isolated, standalone urban grids (i.e., the metrogrids being deployed in the DRC). Governments should allow and encourage minigrids to be deployed in all of these situations, which will accelerate provision of power to those without access, and improve the overall commercial viability of the minigrid companies themselves.

- ***Allow minigrid companies to deploy multi-technology approaches:*** We see the emergence of broader energy service companies, who are able to use a combination of minigrids, standalone solar and grid extension solutions to electrify communities. We encourage governments not to be too rigid in forcing minigrid deployment across an entire community, but rather allowing the minigrid operators to decide on the best technology for each customer.

13. **Enable speed and scale through concessions and larger tenders:** As with all businesses, minigrid companies have fixed overhead and other Selling, General, Administrative (SG&A) costs for every new country entered. When procurement programs tender out individual minigrids or small lots, the cost burden of these overhead costs makes the minigrids too expensive. By tendering out lots of several dozen minigrids or offering even larger concessions, the SG&A costs can be allocated to a broader set of assets, thus reducing the cost for the end customer. Furthermore, larger lots and concessions enable additional economies of scale from optimized procurement and technical services.

14. **Establish the bureaucracy to drive rapid decision making:** Once regulations are in place, significant collaboration is still needed between government and the private sector. Governments, both national and sub-national, need to build their own capabilities to be able to drive rapid decision making in things like site allocation, permitting approvals, award of subsidies, etc. The DFIs can support in developing and deploying standardized processes, tools and systems to

enable rapid decision making and government execution. DFIs can also support in capability building for the national and sub-national regulators focused on electrification, for the relevant ministries and for cadaster offices associated with minigrid deployment and approvals and regulators.

15. **Appropriately balance electrification aspirations with local content requirements:** Many governments appropriately see large investment programs as opportunities to build domestic industry. While we see M300 as an amazing opportunity to build domestic manufacturing of solar panels, copper cabling, meters, switch gear and more, it is important that local content programs are not implemented in ways that either increase costs (which would be passed on to the consumer) or compromise quality.

D. Cross-cutting enablers

16. **Implementing mechanisms for transparency and accountability:** Mission 300 sponsors need to track progress in real time against four metrics: 1) volume of capital committed, 2) speed of capital deployment and approvals, 3) efficiency in resolving bottlenecks and 4) impact measured (people and businesses connected, jobs created, etc.). More importantly, Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units (CDMUs) being established at the country level should prioritize coordination with the private sector, with Task Team Leaders (TTLs) – and TTLs' regional leadership – fully committed to supporting and achieving Compact objectives put forth by client governments, while ensuring alignment with the Africa Single Electricity Market (AfSEM), African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Continental Master Plan (CMP). This should be a structured and regular platform for ongoing engagement between minigrid companies, industry associations, governments and M300 sponsors.

17. **Fully engage adjacent industries:** Industries that are directly tied to reliable clean energy supply such as telecoms, agriculture (processing, cold chain and irrigation), electric mobility and data centers should be actively encouraged and incentivized to participate in M300, through such programs as the World Bank's AgriConnect. In doing so, the minigrid industry may draw lessons from these adjacent sectors, where technological innovation fundamentally reshaped service delivery and regulatory frameworks evolved to accommodate a new value proposition rather than constrain it. These energy nexuses are both important to the commercialization of the minigrid industry, but also to achieving broader continental development goals.

In order to fully realize the potential of minigrids in achieving M300, the World Bank and African Development Bank, working in lock step with their client governments, need to clearly and immediately articulate how mobilization of the required types and quantum of capital will be achieved, with the goal of investing the lion's share of that capital, especially equity and subsidy, before the end of 2027. At the same time, they should demonstrate tangible steps to secure government action on standardized regulations and other mechanisms (streamlined approval of large project portfolios, continent-wide bulk procurement, risk insurance, etc.) that allow for GWs, not MWs, of assets to be

initiated (if not commissioned) in the next 24 months.

Industry Leaders' Endorsement and Commitment

We, the undersigned, represent a combined portfolio of 392 minigrid assets, $310 million of invested capital, 172,000 connections, and a pipeline of more than 1GW representing a capital requirement of up to $8.2 billion. We stand ready to do our part, and to work closely with governments, commercial investors, multilateral development banks (MDBs), development finance institutions (DFIs), other sources of blended capital, and governments to achieve our shared commitment to reaching the Mission 300 goals and expanding electricity access to ***all 685 million people*** living in energy poverty today. Only by deploying the above 17 Action Steps will we be able to provide the solutions required to deliver economic growth and job creation to a continent that faces significant challenges with both employment and climate vulnerability.

A4&T, Ayodeji Ademilua, CEO
ANKA, Camille Andre-Bataille, CEO
Ashipa Electric, Olugbenga Ajala, CEO
CEESOLAR Energy Limited, Chibueze Ekeh, CEO
Energicity, Nicole Poindexter, CEO
EtinPower, Prof. Yinka Omorogbe, CEO
Equatorial Power, Riccardo Ridolfi, CEO
First Electric, Daniel Komolafe, CEO
Granville Energy, Tabi T. Tabi, CEO
Havenhill Synergy, Olusegun Odunaiya, CEO
Humanitarian Energy, Desalegn Getaneh Woldemariam, CEO
Husk Power, Manoj Sinha, CEO
Hydrobox, Thomas Poelmans, CEO
Jumeme, Nico Peterschmidt, CEO
Kaboni, Phillip Stovold, CEO
McJones Energy, Jones Ntorinkansah, CEO
Nuru, Jonathan Shaw, CEO
OnePower, Matthew Orosz, CEO
PowerGen, Aaron Cheng, CEO
PowerHut Renewables, Prosper Magali, CEO
Prado Power, Washima Mede, CEO
Renewvia Solar Africa, Trey Jarrard, CEO
Solad Integrated Power Solutions, Yewande Olagbende, CEO
Sosai Renewables, Habiba Ali, CEO
Standard Microgrid, Brian Somers, CEO
Tamarso, Sharmarke Abdulkader, CEO
Tech Power Services, Parfait Onema Lutundula, CEO
WeLight Africa, Romain De Villeneuve, CEO
ZIZ Energie, Ibrahim Zakaria, CEO

Industry Association Endorsement

The Africa Minigrid Developers Association (AMDA) endorses this Action Plan and the views and priorities expressed by the industry leaders referenced above. This Position Paper was developed through extensive consultation with AMDA members and other industry partners. AMDA affirms that the 17 actions reflect a considered, consensus-driven industry perspective and provide a robust foundation for engagement with governments and Mission 300 partners as the sector moves from ambition to large-scale delivery.

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