



# Energy Efficiency in Tanzania

17-21 February 2020  
Brussels, Belgium

**DEVCO**  
Environment  
and Climate  
Week 2020

## Context of Energy Efficiency in Tanzania

- With rapid urbanisation energy demand is expected to increase by 8%/year against a stable supply in the short-term= huge energy deficit
- Modern buildings in Sub-Sahara Africa with tropical climate are replicas of buildings designed for Europe with cold/ temperate climates
- In 2015 Tanzania's National Energy Policy set a goal on EE and Conservation.: to improve EE of energy production, transformation, transmission , transport and energy end-use. The policy recognizes that EE have the potential to reduce capital investment needed to provide additional energy.
- Until recently there was no EE Strategy and targets and Action Plans for achieving the goals (no regulations, standards or incentives relating to EE)

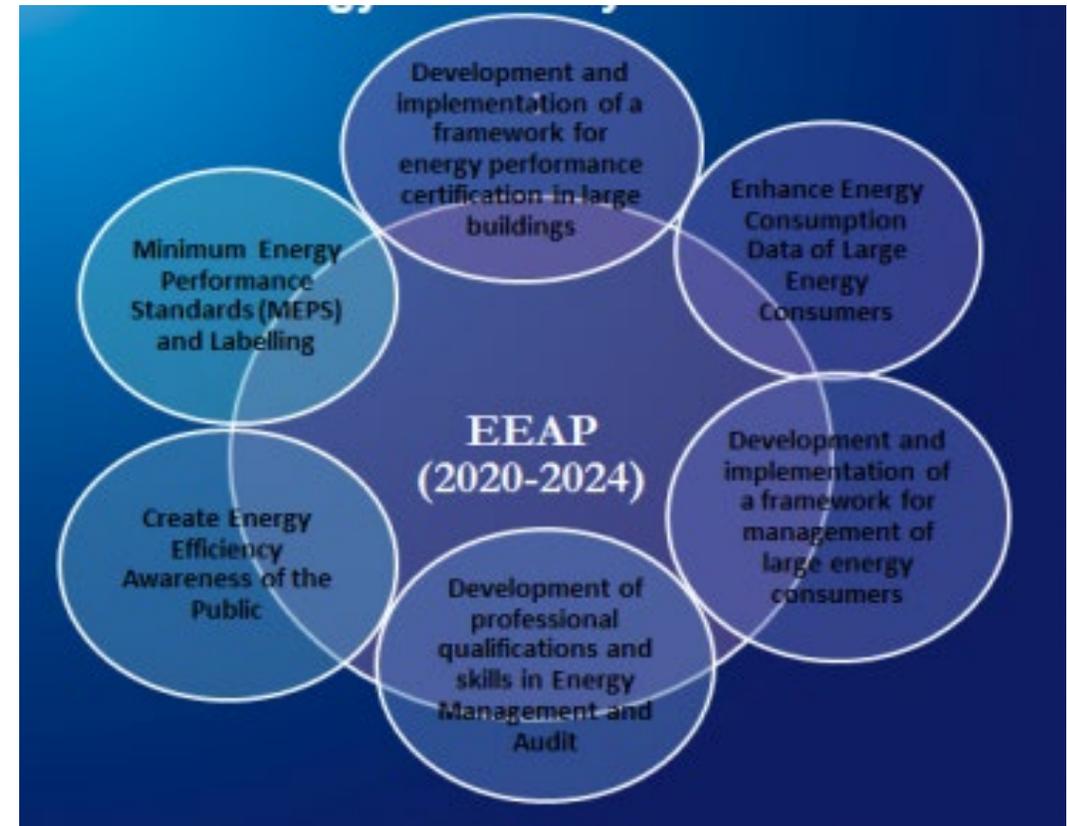
## EU Support to Energy Efficiency in Tanzania

- Formulation of a **roadmap for the realisation of an "Energy Performance in Buildings regulatory framework"**, including an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), along with implementing Methodology
  - ✓ TAF assignment ended July 2017, Assignment contributed to the inclusion of EE in the new building codes in Tanzania
- **Development of a "20-year Tanzania Energy Efficiency Strategy"** to improve EE in charcoal and firewood consumption; industry and public utilities; transport sector; buildings.
  - ✓ TAF assignment ended in August 2019, Draft strategy with MoE for review -delay due to lack of resources/ other priorities.

## EU Support to Energy Efficiency in Tanzania

- **Implementation of the first Energy Efficiency Action Plan (8 MEUR) with 6 focus areas.**
  - ✓ Specific Objective: New framework conditions for EE will result in quantifiable energy savings, promote gender inclusive skills development, job creation and investment in energy efficient infrastructure and clean energy technology

Main Actions:



## CHALLENGES

- Awareness of stakeholders, decision-makers and end-users on the potential gains of EE is low.
- Limited capacity of government counterparts—very few energy managers, energy auditors, etc.
- Competing government priorities - slow feedback from counterparts on reports etc.
- Lack of data/statistics and getting stakeholders to share it

## Opportunities

- EE means using the same amount of energy to provide more services or perform more activities. This means reduced cost and environmental protection.
- TANESCO, the state owned vertically-integrated utility has monopoly on electricity generation, transmission and distribution. It faces inadequate power generation capacity, high production costs, and ageing infrastructure. EE can reduce demand, allow better services to end-consumer and help TANESCO reduce its' financial and technical losses
- In Tanzania EE is an effective component to realise the SDGs
- Opportunities for job creation in new professions, including for women

## LESSONS LEARNT

- Is EE a priority of the government? Are they aware of the potential gains (financial/environment) –Advocacy/ policy dialogue
- Are statistics/data available? Is there a policy framework and regulations in place? Can we support them on this?
- A lot of awareness rising, education and capacity building is needed
- Once you have products in place -push finalisation, launch and wide dissemination



**Thank you!**