



Liberia Energy Policies and Ongoing Energy Projects

Republic of Liberia | Energy Sector | August 2026

Presentation Structure

Part I — Liberia National Energy Policies

1. National Energy Policy & sector reforms
2. Electricity Law of Liberia (2015)
3. Renewable energy & climate commitments
4. Net Metering policy, DRE, and clean cooking policy
5. Rural Energy Strategy & Master Plan
6. National Energy Compact/ Mission 300

Part II — Ongoing & Pipeline Projects

1. Mount Coffee solar + BESS
2. Mount Coffee hydropower expansion
3. Utility-scale Solar IPP programmed
4. Grid, CLSG, mini-grid and access investments

1. Liberia's Energy Policy Framework

National Energy Policy (NEP 2009): provides the overarching framework for electricity, renewable energy, energy access and sector development.

Government is updating the NEP and strengthening sector coordination, tariff transparency, utility performance and renewable-energy investment frameworks.

Core policy direction: expand reliable and affordable electricity while reducing dependence on costly thermal generation and imports.

Renewable resources: hydropower, solar, biomass and other distributed solutions—are central to long-term energy security.

Net metering is being developed to enable consumer-owned renewable generation, especially solar PV, to export excess electricity to the grid.

The 2015 Electricity laws of Liberia: ensure universal access to modern energy services. This includes the liberalization of the electricity sector, separation of policy, regulation, and operation.

Rural Energy Strategy and Master Plan: this policy meant to ensure enhanced energy access with equity, sustainable development, and optimal use of indigenous and renewable resources. It aims to set clear targets, identify least cost projects and technologies, and propose concrete investment for funding and implantation.

2. National Energy Compact / Mission 300

75%

National electricity access target by 2030.

75%

Target share of renewable energy in the generation mix/capacity direction.

100,000

Households targeted for new electricity connections annually.

US\$70m

Private capital mobilization target for utility-scale renewable investment.

Priorities: generation and network expansion; regional integration; distributed renewable energy; clean cooking; private-sector participation; and utility financial viability.

Grid and off-grid solutions are both required because Liberia's population is dispersed across many settlements.

CLSG regional interconnection is treated as an important platform for reliability and regional power trade.

3. Renewable Energy, Climate & Access Policy

Renewable-energy expansion: increase solar PV, rehabilitate/expand hydropower and integrate battery storage.

Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE): solar home systems, mini-grids and other off-grid technologies for underserved communities.

Clean cooking: establish a national strategy and baseline, with targeted expansion of cleaner cooking solutions.

Climate alignment: renewable energy and energy-efficiency measures support Liberia's climate commitments and emissions-reduction objectives.

Private-sector participation: improve the enabling environment for IPPs, PPAs, competitive procurement and investment.

Policy Message — What Liberia Is Trying to Achieve

Access

Expand grid connections and deploy DRE/mini-grids in remote communities.

Reliability

Combine hydro, solar, BESS, transmission and regional imports/exports.

Investment

Strengthen LEC, regulation, procurement and IPP frameworks to mobilize private capital.

4. Ongoing Energy Projects — Snapshot

Mount Coffee Solar PV + BESS: 20 MWp / 16 MWh(ac) solar PV project; current project documentation also provides for battery storage and grid connection.

Mount Coffee Hydropower Expansion: additional 42 MW planned through new turbines and associated civil/electromechanical works.

Utility-scale Solar IPP programme: 200 MW development initiative, with planned evacuation toward Buchanan and Seyikipa/Nimba County through the CLSG substations.

Regional DARES / distributed renewable energy: new financing for solar home systems, mini-grids and off-grid solutions in underserved communities.

Grid and access investments: transmission/distribution expansion, CLSG integration, connections and utility modernization.

Transmission Line: a total of 319km length of transmission line (2025)

5. Mount Coffee Solar + Battery Storage

20 MWp / 16 MWac

Solar PV project is undertaken by the World Bank. Additional 10MWp to be expected

Battery Storage

Projected BESS just got initiated and is associated grid connection works.

Mount Coffee

Located Mount Coffee, Harrisburg Montserrado County.

2026

Commissioning targeted in the 2026 implementation schedule.

Strategic role: diversify the generation mix and complement hydropower, particularly during periods when hydro output is constrained.

Solar-hydro coordination and storage can improve dispatch flexibility and reduce reliance on expensive thermal generation.

The broader programme is also intended to strengthen grid-connected renewable energy capacity and regional integration.

6. Mount Coffee Hydropower Expansion

+42 MW

Additional hydropower capacity planned.

4 New Turbines

Current implementation documentation describes procurement of two additional turbines.

2028

Expected commissioning target schedule.

Why it matters: Mount Coffee is Liberia's main renewable generation asset and is critical to system stability.

Expansion can increase domestic renewable supply and reduce dependence on HFO generation and costly imports during constrained periods.

Dam-safety enhancement and operational-capacity building are included alongside the generation expansion.

7. Utility-Scale Solar IPP Programme

200 MW

Solar IPP initiative under preparation, supported by a transaction/technical advisory work.

Buchanan

100 MW planned for evacuation through the Buchanan CLSG substation.

Nimba

100 MW planned for evacuation toward the Seyikipa through the CLSG substation.

IPP

Private-sector delivery model.

Purpose: add significant daytime renewable generation, diversify supply and support industrial and regional demand.

Current policy emphasis includes competitive procurement, bankable PPAs, grid due diligence and appropriate land arrangements.

The programme is a major opportunity to demonstrate how Liberia can use IPPs to accelerate utility-scale renewable deployment.

8. Access, Mini-Grids & Regional Grid Investments

Regional DARES: World Bank financing approved in 2026 to accelerate distributed renewable energy access, including solar home systems and mini-grids.

Grid expansion and optimization: investments are needed to reduce technical/commercial losses, improve reliability and connect new generation.

CLSG integration: regional interconnection provides an important source of power and a platform for regional electricity trade.

Rural electrification: DRE and mini-grids are particularly important for remote settlements where grid extension is costly.

Utility reform: financial sustainability and improved operational performance of LEC are essential for long-term sector investment.

Key Takeaways

Policy

Liberia's energy agenda prioritizes access, reliability, renewable energy, regional integration, private investment and utility reform.

Projects

Solar, BESS, hydropower expansion, IPPs, mini-grids and grid investments are moving the policy agenda into implementation.

2030 Direction

The central ambition is a more reliable, affordable and sustainable power system, with 75% electricity access and a 75% renewable-energy target.

Thank you