



Lesotho: Renewable Energy Policy

2013

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ACRONYMS AND UNITS

\$	United States Dollar
AAP	Africa Adaptation Programme
ACE	Africa Clean Energy
AEPC	Alternate Energy Promotion Centre
AfDB	African Development Bank
ATS	Appropriate Technology Services
BBCDC	Bethel Business and Community Development Centre
BRE	Bureau of Renewable Energy
CARE	Clean Alternatives for Rural Energisation
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CET	Common External Tariffs
CFLs	Compact Fluorescent Lamps
CNREC	China National Renewable Energy Centre
CRED	Centre for Renewable Energy Development
DFA	Distribution Feeder Automation
DfID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DOE	Department of Energy
DRWS	Department of Rural Water Supply
DSQA	Department of Standards and Quality Assurance
EEP	Energy and Environment Programme
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GNI	Gross National Income
GoJ	Government of Japan
GoL	Government of Lesotho
GWh	Gigawatt-hours
HDI	Human Development Index
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEC	International Electro-technical Commission
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ITC	Investment Tax Credits
KVA	Kilo-Volt-Ampere
kWh	Kilo-Watt-hours
LCOE	Levelised Cost of Electricity
LEA	Lesotho Electricity Authority
LEC	Lesotho Electricity Company
LesREP	Lesotho Renewable Energy Policy
LMS	Lesotho Meteorological Services
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LREBRE	Lesotho Renewable Energy Based Rural Electrification Project
LSES	Lesotho Solar Energy Society
LV	Low Voltage
M	Malotti
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
m/s	Meters per second
mboe/d	Thousand Barrels of Oil Equivalent per day

MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MEMWA	Ministry of Energy Meteorology and Water Affairs
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Sources of Energy
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MSME	Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises
MTICM	Ministry of Trade & Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing
MW	Mega-Watt
NEA	National Energy Administration
NSB	National Standards Body
NTAL	National Testing and Analysis Laboratory
NUL	National University of Lesotho
PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle
PJ	Peta-Joules
PPP	Public-Private-Partnerships
PPPPP	Pro-Poor Public Private Partnerships
PTC	Production Tax Credits
REU	Rural Electrification Unit
RPO	Renewable Portfolio Options
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standards
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SANS	South African National Standards
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SHS	Solar Home Systems
SMES	Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage
STG	Solar Turbines Group
SWARE	Single Window Agency for Renewable Energy
SWHS	Solar Water Heating Systems
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TED	Technologies for Economic Development
TREC	Tradable Renewable Energy Certificate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
V2G	Vehicle to Grid
VAT	Value Added Tax
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Kingdom of Lesotho is located in Southern Africa situated between 28°S and 31°S latitude and 27°E and 30°E longitude¹. Lesotho is a land-locked country surrounded by South Africa and occupying 30,355 square kilo meters. 74% of the country is covered by mountains and foothills resulting in the economic activities being limited to the remaining low lands and the Senqu river valley². The mountainous regions are predominantly used for grazing, mining and water resource development. The total primary energy supply for Lesotho is 37.2 PJ and the country's energy mix is dominated by traditional biomass with a share of 66%. The share of renewable energy in the total primary energy supply is 33.4 PJ or 89.7% with biomass and hydro power contributing to this large share³. Modern forms of energy such as petro-products, coal, electricity and gas constitute the remaining 34%⁴. The country also imports large quantities of kerosene, diesel, firewood and charcoal which are used for household energy services.
- 1.2 The Government of Lesotho believes that renewable energy could play an increased role in the country's energy mix augmenting the hydro power generation and providing energy solutions in rural Lesotho where 74% people live without access to modern forms of energy. However the efforts to develop the renewable energy sources in Lesotho have so far been constrained by the absence of a policy framework promoting renewable energy. Lesotho has good renewable energy resources; the hydro power potential in the country is estimated at 14,000 MW⁵. Lesotho also has good solar energy resources with over 300 sunny days in a year with annual average insolation levels of 5.25 – 5.53 kWh/m²/year⁶. The country also has good wind energy resources with measured annual average wind speeds of 3.7 to 4.7 m/s/year at 10 m heights⁷. Renewable energy sources have the potential to play an increased role in the country increasing the energy access rate and displacing imported fuels. The Lesotho Renewable Energy Policy (LesREP) presented here is expected to significantly increase the use of renewable energy in the country.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the Lesotho: Renewable Energy Policy are:
- Enhance the energy security of Lesotho by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and imported electricity;
 - Enhance the access to modern energy for rural and decentralised areas of Lesotho;

¹ Taelle, BM, Gopinathan, KK and Mokhuts'oane, L (2007) The potential of renewable energy technologies for rural development in Lesotho, *Renewable Energy* 32, pp 609-622.

² Ministry of Natural Resources, Lesotho Meteorological Services, 2004, *Adaptation to Climate Change Technology Needs in Lesotho : Energy and Land Use Change and Forestry*.

³ International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), 2012, *Renewable Energy Country Profile: Lesotho*

⁴ Sustainable Energy for All (2012): *Rapid Assessment and gap analysis for Lesotho*.

⁵ Sustainable Energy for All (2012): *Rapid Assessment and gap analysis for Lesotho*

⁶ NASA Langley Research Centre

⁷ NASA Langley Research Centre

- Ensure protection of the environment through reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GhG) emissions from energy sector in Lesotho as well as prevent other related environmental damages;

3.0 ENFORCEMENT

- 3.1 This policy will be known as ‘Lesotho: Renewable Energy Policy, 2013’ or ‘ LesREP 2013’
- 3.2 The policy will come into effect from dd/mm/yyyy and will remain in force until superseded or modified by another policy
- 3.3 All renewable energy activities, projects and initiatives henceforth shall be governed by this policy

4.0 RENEWABLE ENERGY

- 4.1 For the purpose of this policy renewable energy is defined as follows:
- Renewable Energy involves conversion and use of renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, hydro, biomass and geothermal for electricity, heat and transportation and other energy services.
- 4.2 Renewable energy sources covered by this policy are:
1. Wind Energy
 2. Solar Energy;
 3. Hydro Energy;
 4. Biomass;
 5. Geothermal Energy
- 4.3 Renewable energy technologies covered by this policy are:
1. Wind Electricity;
 2. Hydro Electric;
 3. Solar Photovoltaics;
 4. Solar Thermal;
 5. Biomass Power;
 6. Biomass Heat;

7. Geothermal Electric;
8. Geothermal Heat;
9. Smart grid Technologies
10. Energy Storage
11. Electric Vehicles (EV) and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs)

5.0 TARGETS

- 5.1 Lesotho shall add additional renewable energy generation capacity of 200 MW by 2030
- 5.2 Lesotho shall achieve 75% household electrification by 2030, primarily through renewable energy

6.0 POLICY MEASURES

Renewable Electricity

- 6.1 All renewable electricity generators will have guaranteed access to the Electricity grid in Lesotho. Renewable Energy Generators of less than 500 kW will have guaranteed access to the distribution network and those above 500 kW will have guaranteed access to the transmission network;
- 6.2 Renewable Electricity Generators of a size of less than 500 kW will be offered a net-metering scheme where the customer will only pay for the net energy consumption. Each kWh of renewable electricity exported to the low voltage network will be treated as 1.13 kWh⁸ to account for the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses of LEC⁹.
- 6.3 Renewable electricity generators above 500 kW would be offered a feed-in-tariff. The price discovery will be through a reverse bidding process by technically qualified bidders. The government will invite bids for specified amounts of renewable energy capacity additions and will have a procedure to assess the technical feasibility of the bids and qualify a minimum of three bidders¹⁰. The technically qualified bidders who offer the lowest feed-in-tariffs would be offered a power purchase contract by the energy utility -LEC.

⁸ Currently LEC has a T&D loss of 12% which means that for e.g. Out of 100 kWh generated at Muela hydro power plan, only 88 kWh is available for consumption.

⁹ LEA would review and publish the T&D losses periodically

¹⁰ In line with international best practices it is suggested that there be at least 3 bidders to ensure competition.

- 6.4 Renewable electricity generators above 500 kW will also be able to make third-party-sale of electricity to large industrial and commercial electricity consumers and will be subject to a wheeling charge for using the LEC grid network. The generators who are carrying out third-party sales will also be able to bank the electricity for 12 months;
- 6.5 Once the local manufacturing base for renewable energy is established in Lesotho, Bureau of Renewable Energy (BRE) may review and specify locally manufactured content requirements for renewable energy systems so support local renewable energy industry and jobs. These requirements should be made in compliance with the various World Trade Organisation (WTO) rulings on renewable energy and local content requirements.

Renewable Heating and Cooling

- 6.6 Lesotho will ban the use of electric geysers in all existing commercial and industrial facilities that require more than 500 ltrs/day of hot water. Solar Water Heating Systems (SWHS) should be used in commercial and industrial facilities with adequate anti-freezing protection¹¹ and an electric back-up. The commercial and industrial facilities will be eligible for soft loans and accelerated depreciation for these retrofits;
- 6.7 All new buildings which have a hot water requirements of more than 300 ltrs/day including residential, general purpose, commercial and industrial facilities will be required to install SWHS. The building codes and regulations will be amended to mandate SWHS and restrict electric geysers.
- 6.8 Dissemination of efficient biomass cook-stoves and efficient biomass space heating stoves will be encouraged in rural areas through village energy service providers. Loan schemes will be available to end users through the village energy service providers acting as intermediaries.

Off-Grid Renewable Energy

- 6.9 The mode of implementation of village electrification through renewable energy would be changed from a capital subsidy driven product delivery system to an area-based renewable energy service delivery using a PPP model. Government would notify areas where villages will be energised using clean energy. The village energy service providers will operate a technology neutral mini-grid based energy service delivery model augmented by SHS, and thermal energy technologies such as efficient cook-stoves, SWHS, solar dryers and possibly LPG;
- 6.10 The village energy service providers will be chosen through a reverse bidding process based on the electricity supply price where the lowest technically feasible bid would receive the licence to operate the village energy service. Government through REU will contribute management support as well as an incentive from the CARE Fund to compensate for the incremental cost of the basic energy usage in rural households. These enterprises will also be eligible for soft loans with interest subsidised by the Clean Alternatives for Rural Energisation (CARE) Fund;

¹¹ Without using a mechanical dump valve. It is suggested to follow the South African Standard – SANS 1307 or a harmonised Lesotho standard based on SANS 1307.

- 6.11 The public services – schools, clinics, rural water supply and law-enforcement will act as anchor customers to use a significant share of the energy¹² in the villages, paying the full cost of energy. The village energy service provider may also offer other services such as communications, run grocery shops etc, and may offer excess energy to rural commercial and industrial establishments;

Other Renewable Energy

- 6.12 LEC will be encouraged through soft loans with interest subsidised by the CARE fund to make investments in smart grid technologies such as Smart metering, demand response, distribution feeder automation, digital grid monitoring and management, Vehicle-to-grid (V2G) technologies etc. This transformation of the Lesotho grid to a digital network will make it easier for integration of renewable energy technologies into the grid.
- 6.13 LEC will be offered soft loans with interest subsidy to integrate grid-scale energy storage technologies including V2G technologies which allow two-way energy transfer and net metering with EVs and PHEVs;
- 6.14 Lesotho will not implement a biofuel blending mandate considering the limited land resources available for food production in the country¹³.
- 6.15 Electric transportation through EVs and PHEVs will be promoted in Lesotho through lower VAT rates, reduced road tax and attractive off-peak electricity rates for EV/PHEV charging. Strategies will be formulated and implemented to engage fleet operators (trucks, buses, taxis) and government vehicle fleet also to switch to electric / hybrid-electric transportation technologies.

7.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- 7.1 LEA will develop and promulgate the technical and business conditions for grid connected small renewable energy generators less than 500 kW. These will consist of the net-metering regulations, regulations for power conditioning (wave form, power factor, DC injection, islanding protection etc.);
- 7.2 LEA will publish the T&D losses in the Lesotho electricity network on a periodic basis (annual or biennial) based on which the net metering factor will be updated. The 2012 T&D loss figures of 12% will be used in the interim;
- 7.3 LEA will also develop and notify the technical and business conditions for large

¹² Especially during the day-time, off-peak hours when the household energy requirements are low.

¹³ However if other countries in southern Africa, especially South Africa introduce a biofuel blending mandate, there will be spill over effects to Lesotho. In the event of such a development this policy may be revisited.

renewable energy power plants greater than 500 kW. These would include power evacuation arrangements and cost-sharing, penalties for reactive power consumption etc.

- 7.4 LEA will publish the technical and business conditions for large renewable energy power producers making third-party sale of electricity to commercial and industrial customers. This would include the conditions including the wheeling charges and banking period applicable to third-party sales. It is recommended that the wheeling charges be set at 15%¹⁴ and banking allowed for 12 months in the interim.
- 7.5 LEA will determine the basic energy service for a household in Lesotho and establish a regulatory framework where all electrified households – grid, mini-grid and household electricity systems, will pay a standard rate for a specified quantity of basic energy usage. It is suggested that this be pegged to the household tariff in a city such as Lesotho. The rural renewable energy service providers can charge the full cost tariff above the basic energy usage quantity. The service subsidy for bringing down the cost of rural energy service will be provided by the CARE fund.

8.0 TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 8.1 The Department of Standards and Quality Assurance (DSQA) will establish the national standardisation and quality assurance framework at the earliest and become a member of the IEC.
- 8.2 Lesotho will start using the IEC and ISO standards for assuring the technical performance of renewable energy equipment which is important into the country. Where manufacturers are based in South Africa¹⁵ the relevant SANS standards can be used.
- 8.3 Once an accreditation body is established under the national standardisation and quality assurance framework, the accreditation body will accredit test labs in the countries which are major sources of renewable energy equipment to Lesotho;
- 8.4 Once the standardisation body is established it should harmonise relevant IEC and ISO standards as Lesotho national standards and replace the IEC and ISO standards which are in use. Equipment can then be tested and certified against Lesotho national standards in the countries of origin;
- 8.5 Once a national laboratory for testing and certification is established, Lesotho may require that renewable energy equipment to be imported into the country be tested and certified in the national laboratory in Lesotho, starting with larger projects and initiatives;
- 8.6 Once the Lesotho national standards for renewables and the national laboratory is in place, the government should initiate an effort for encouraging local manufacture of renewable energy equipment starting with low-tech

¹⁴ 12% T&D losses + 3% LEC charges/fee

¹⁵ Particularly for SWHS, Solar PV systems and components.

components¹⁶;

- 8.7 Lesotho will not allow the import of second-hand renewable energy generation systems into the country;
- 8.8 Lesotho will ban the use of incandescent lamps with renewable energy systems, especially village energy service systems. Only energy efficient lamps and preferably LED lighting systems should be used. Lesotho should consider banning the use of fluorescent lamps¹⁷ as and when LED lighting systems of adequate quality and competitive price are available widely in the market.
- 8.9 National University of Lesotho (NUL), Lerotholi Polytechnic and Bethel Business and Community Development Centre (BBCDC) will be supported by the government to strengthen the existing technical training programmes to increase the number of technicians trained and improve the quality of education through accreditation to international technical and vocational training quality frameworks.

9.0 INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK AND FINANCING

- 9.1 Grid-connected renewable energy projects would be offered a feed-in-tariff by Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC). The tariff would be determined through a reverse bidding process and the bidders who offer the lowest, technically feasible feed-in-tariff will be awarded a Power Purchase Agreement by LEC;
- 9.2 All renewable energy systems and equipment will attract a reduced VAT rate of 5%, similar to electricity supplies. As this measure will result in large scale renewable energy market development, this should result in absolute increase in VAT collections;
- 9.3 The Common External Tariffs applicable to renewable energy would be harmonised with the SACU. Renewable energy import duties should be specifically harmonised with South Africa which is the port of entry for equipment destined for Lesotho;
- 9.4 Investments in renewable energy systems, equipment and infrastructure by existing companies (E.g. banking, hospitality, tourism, textiles, garments, mining) in Lesotho will benefit from 100% accelerated depreciation of the investment costs in the financial year in which the investment is made. This benefit will not be available to leasing companies where the owner of the systems/equipment and the user are not the same;
- 9.5 The DOE will change from a capital subsidy incentive to an interest subsidy and a service subsidy. The interest subsidy will be used to buy down the cost of capital

¹⁶ Such as charge regulators, support structures, towers, electronic components etc.

¹⁷ Considering the environmental challenges arising out of mercury disposal from used lamps

for loans¹⁸ and leases of renewable energy equipment. The interest subsidy will also be available to rural energy service providers who provide services in rural areas using renewable energy min-grids and household systems. An interest subsidy will be able to leverage more than the current leverage by the capital subsidy¹⁹. This approach will also mean full cost recovery;

- 9.6 The Central Bank of Lesotho would issue a lending directive that classifies renewable energy as a priority sector and a certain share of the loan portfolio of banks should be for renewable energy systems and devices. It is suggested to start the priority sector directive with 5% share for renewables in the Bank's loan portfolio;
- 9.7 A clean energy levy, similar to the environmental levy in South Africa for electricity would be charged for electricity sales. A similar levy should also be charged on all fossil fuels used in Lesotho such as petroleum fuels and coal. It is suggested to start the levy at 2 ¢/kWh for electricity²⁰, 2¢/litre for petrol, diesel and kerosene and 2¢/Kg for coal, peat and LPG. These levies will be transferred into a finance facility – Clean Alternatives for Rural Energisation (CARE) Fund. The fund would be administered by a lean and efficient secretariat and managed by an inter-ministerial board. CARE Fund would provide interest subsidies for renewable energy incentives and provide incentives for rural energisation. This fund will be jointly chaired by the MEMWA and MoF and will have representatives from other government ministries, departments and other stakeholders;
- 9.8 The CARE Fund will be designed to ensure the most efficient use of government resources to leverage private investment. The design should also allow for linkages to the international financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC and SE4All initiatives that could support renewable energy.
- 9.9 The CARE Fund will provide a service subsidy for the basic energy usage²¹ quantity defined by LEA serviced by rural renewable energy based mini-grids and household systems. The service subsidy will be applied in a manner that the first x units of renewable electricity supplied and buy down the cost of service to the prevailing household tariff in Maseru, Lesotho. It is suggested to establish the basic energy use as 50 kWh/month/household²² in the interim, till the time LEA carries out a scientific study to establish the basic energy use.
- 9.10 Investments in smart-grids E.g. Smart meters, Distribution Feeder automation (DFA), Demand Response, Vehicle to Grid (V2G), communication systems) and grid-scale energy storage by LEC and any other energy utilities will also be eligible for investment incentives such as 100% accelerated depreciation, interest subsidies, reduced VAT rate of 5% etc.

¹⁸ The interest subsidy will be applied in a manner that the interest charged by banks for renewable energy will be reduced by the subsidy. For egg a loan with an interest rate of 9%/year can be brought down to 6%/year through the subsidy;

¹⁹ Currently 21 M from the government leverages 4 M from private individuals under the LEREBRE project. In the interest subsidy approach 100% of the investment capital is from the private sector and only the interest rate is subsidised. So the leverage is considerably higher.

²⁰ Similar to South Africa;

²¹ Refer to the policy and regulatory section for more information.

²² Estimated as the energy required to do basic cooking and heating and 3 hours of lighting/day for a household.

- 9.11 Purchases of Electric and Hybrid vehicles will attract a reduced VAT of 5%. Any perceived reduction in tax revenues will be offset by the absolute collections and savings to the economy by way reduced petroleum fuel imports. A 50% reduction in the annual registration fee should be given to electric and hybrid vehicles.

10.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- 10.1 The current renewable energy unit within the MEMWB will be upgraded to a Bureau of Renewable Energy (BRE) headed by a deputy director. The staff strength of the bureau should be increased to have staff with expertise of technologies, financing, implementation and policy. Possibility of external advisory support to the BRE during the initial stages could be sought from UNDP and other development agencies;
- 10.2 Following the successful model of a One-Stop Shop (OSS) for facilitating business investments in Lesotho by the Department of Trade, BRE would establish a Single-Window Agency for Renewable Energy (SWARE). This should be modelled along the lines of the OSS where any private sector investor in the renewable energy should be able to get support regarding policies, regulation, licencing, financing etc.
- 10.3 The role of LEA relating to renewable energy will be strengthened with staff who have the competence to develop regulations relating to on-grid and off-grid renewable electricity generation;
- 10.4 The capabilities in collection and analysis of renewable resource data at LMS will be strengthened so that LMS could publish the compendium of renewable energy resources in Lesotho;
- 10.5 LEC would establish a position at a senior level - Director/Manager who would be responsible for renewable energy generation and will coordinate with on-grid and off-grid renewable energy power producers;
- 10.6 The DSQA will have one or more engineers with expertise on renewable energy who will help in harmonizing international renewable energy standards to Lesotho national standards and also co-ordinate testing, certification and accreditation issues with the National Laboratory when established;
- 10.7 Other relevant ministries and agencies which use renewable energy and which have an influence on renewable energy policies would designate a focal point for renewable energy which will be the contact point for information and data exchange for BRE;

11.0 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

- 11.1 The DOE will take the lead in acquiring and disseminating information on renewable energy in Lesotho. DOE would establish a renewable energy portal which will contain updated information on renewable energy resource, policies

and regulation and markets. DOE would also publish an annual report outlining the achievements in renewable energy in Lesotho and should also update the quarterly achievements on the website/portal. To provide data for the annual report DOE will require that all the private sector manufacturers and developers as well as other government ministries and departments provide information on their renewable energy activities and achievements periodically. DOE will establish a format and guidance for this purpose. It will also publish in coordination with LEA a publication on 'Renewable Energy Policies and Regulation in Lesotho' aimed at the private sector, public sector researchers and general public. It will also publish in collaboration with LMS a compendium 'Renewable Energy Resources in Lesotho' which will analyse and infer on the wind and solar energy resource assessments and will also provide information on hydro and biomass (and possibly geothermal) resources. DOE will also publish in collaboration with DSQA a list of technical standards which are applicable to renewable energy systems and components which are imported into Lesotho. As and when the local standardisation and quality control framework is established, this publication will be updated to include the testing and certification requirements. The Policy & Regulation, standards and energy resources publications will be updated and new editions published as and when significant new information is available and the annual report will be published every year. Electronic versions of all these publications will be available on the renewable energy portal also;

- 11.2 LEA in collaboration with DOE will publish the 'Renewable Energy Policies and Regulation in Lesotho' and will update the document as changes are made to the regulatory and policy framework. This document will be made available on the LEA website as well;
- 11.3 LMS will analyse the wind and solar energy meteorological data and will provide resource information on the sites being monitored. In addition LMS will enter into data sharing agreements with private sector renewable energy developers who will share the collected data with LMS. These data sharing agreements will confirm to the relevant resolutions of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and will safeguard the proprietary nature²³ of the data collected by private sector investors.
- 11.4 Private sector organisations, renewable energy project developers and other government ministries, departments and parastatal organisations active in renewable energy will provide periodic information on their renewable energy achievements and installations to DOE;
- 11.5 Renewable energy project developers who will do resource assessments at a prospective site will share the renewable energy data with LMS under a data sharing agreement with safeguards the proprietary nature of the data.

12.0 OTHER PROVISIONS

- 12.1 BRE shall develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework for renewable energy programmes. BRE will also undertake evaluations and impact

²³ The common practice in renewable energy projects globally is that the micro-siting assessments which are carried out by a developer in a specific site using own resources remain their property.

assessments of the implementation of this policy at regular intervals

- 12.2 The Government of Lesotho may amend this policy as needed and when required. However the these amendments will not be applicable retrospectively to agreements which are already in effect.
- 12.3 Deviations from the policy guidelines and measures contained herein shall be treated as default and the Government of Lesotho will initiate appropriate legal procedures.
- 12.4 In the event of conflict or lack of clarity of interpretation, Department of Energy shall on behalf of Government of Lesotho be the authority to interpret various provisions of this policy.

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