



Financing Strategies in Renewable Energy Projects Across East African Case Studies: Insights from Guinea

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Abstract

Renewable energy projects in East Africa face unique financing challenges due to varying economic conditions and regulatory frameworks. A comparative analysis was conducted using qualitative data from financial reports, government documents, and interviews with project stakeholders. Statistical models were employed to assess the impact of various financing mechanisms on project viability. The findings indicate that public-private partnerships (PPP) are particularly effective in Guinea, where they resulted in a higher rate of successful renewable energy project implementation compared to other financing strategies such as grants and concessional loans. Public-private partnerships were found to be the most viable financing strategy for renewable energy projects in Guinea, with a success rate of 75% across the case studies analysed. Policy makers should prioritise the development of public-private partnership frameworks to support future renewable energy projects in East Africa. Public-Private Partnerships, Renewable Energy Financing, East Africa, Guinea The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan, Africa, Development Economics, Banking, Hermeneutics, Comparative, Literature

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