



ENERLEQ

Africa's national hydrogen strategies and incentives

A country-by-country comparison, 2026 edition

EDITION

2026.1

PUBLISHED

October 2026

DATA CUT-OFF

7 October 2026

LICENCE

Sample

PAGES

Sample of 20

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report compares what African governments have put in writing about hydrogen: the national strategies, roadmaps and policies and the targets they state; the laws, incentives and project regimes in force; the agreements and certification arrangements aimed at export; and what has changed since 2024. It is written for strategy, policy and business development teams at equipment manufacturers, governments, EPC contractors, developers and corporates.

CONTENTS

In this report

Executive summary	3
1. What has been published	3
Nine national documents	3

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1 National hydrogen documents in Africa, October 2026	4
---	---

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Six findings on strategies and the laws behind them

Eight African countries published a national hydrogen strategy or roadmap between 2021 and 2024, and a ninth has a draft. Two have hydrogen-specific laws in force, one works through a government circular and one has added hydrogen measures to its finance law; the rest rely on general regimes, agreements negotiated project by project, or incentives still announced in a strategy. This edition sorts each country's measures by the instrument behind them.

01 Nine countries have a national hydrogen document; one is a draft.

PtX Hub counted eight African countries with a hydrogen strategy or roadmap in May 2025: Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, South Africa and Tunisia [1]. Nigeria is reported to have validated a draft National Hydrogen Policy on 14 July 2026, to go next to the National Economic Council and the Federal Executive Council [2]. No national document was found for the other 45 countries; Cote d'Ivoire began work on a strategy on 17 September 2026 [3].

CHAPTER 1

1. What has been published

Eight national strategies or roadmaps were published between 2021 and 2024, and a ninth is in draft. They name different uses, give delivery to different kinds of body, and state their targets in units that do not line up.

Nine national documents

Morocco published the first national roadmap in January 2021, and South Africa its Hydrogen Society Roadmap in October 2021 [4][1]. Namibia followed in November 2022, Algeria and Kenya in September 2023, South Africa's Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy in October 2023, Tunisia in May 2024 and Egypt in August 2024 [1]. Two strategies have a recorded approval act. Egypt's Supreme Council of Energy approved its strategy on 27 February 2024; a December 2025 study by the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights reports that the National Council for Green Hydrogen had adopted it in November 2023 [5][6]. South Africa's Cabinet approved the Commercialisation Strategy for implementation on 18 October 2023, stating that it had approved the Hydrogen Society Roadmap in 2021 [7]. Mauritania's position is set by law rather than a strategy, in the Green Hydrogen Code (Law No. 2024-037 of 8 October 2024), alongside a roadmap that targets 12 Mt of green hydrogen a year by 2050 [8][9].

Nigeria's validated draft seeks to position Nigeria as a producer of both blue and green hydrogen [2].

Exhibit 1 National hydrogen documents in Africa, October 2026

COUNTRY	DOCUMENT	YEAR	STATUS	DELIVERY BODY	SRC
Egypt	National Low-Carbon Hydrogen Strategy; Law No. 2 of 2024	2024	Adopted	National Council for Green Hydrogen (Prime Minister)	[5] [10] [11]
Mauritania	Green Hydrogen Code, Law No. 2024-037; roadmap	2024 (law); 2021 (roadmap)	In force	Mauritanian Green Hydrogen Agency (AMHV), created by the Code	[8] [9] [1]
Morocco	Green hydrogen roadmap; Offre Maroc circular no. 03/2024	2021; circular March 2024	Published	MASEN (focal point); steering committee	[4] [12]
South Africa	Hydrogen Society Roadmap; Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy	2021; 2023	Adopted	DSI (Roadmap); dtic's Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Panel, coordinated by IDC (Commercialisation Strategy)	[13] [7] [14]
Namibia	Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy	2022	Published	Ministry of Mines and Energy; Green Industries Council approved 2026	[15] [16]
Algeria	National Hydrogen Development Strategy	2023	Published	Ministry of Energy; authorisation body planned	[17]
Kenya	Green Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap; EPRA guidelines	2023; guidelines 2024	Published	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	[18] [19]
Tunisia	National Strategy for Green Hydrogen and Derivatives	2024	Published	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy; steering committee	[20]
Nigeria	National Hydrogen Policy (draft)	Validated July 2026	Draft	National council proposed in the draft	[2] [21]

Status: adopted where a source shows a government approval act; in force for a law published in the gazette; published where a ministry issued the document and no approval act was found; draft for a validated text awaiting approval. Countries not listed: no national document found in public sources at the cut-off (Chapter 1)

Source: as cited in each row. Enerleq analysis.

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

How this report was made

SCOPE	National hydrogen strategies, roadmaps, policies and hydrogen laws in the 54 African countries, and the incentives and project regimes that apply to hydrogen and its derivatives: tax and customs measures, finance, state equity, land, permitting, zones, local content, water and grid. Export-facing frameworks are covered where an African government or project is a party. Project status and offtake are covered by Enerleq's Africa pipeline report; Middle East export projects by its green ammonia report. General investment and tax regimes appear only where a hydrogen document or a source about hydrogen names them as the route for hydrogen projects.
APPROACH	The national documents and legal texts were read first and cited for what they say; secondary sources (the IEA, the OECD, PtX Hub, law-firm briefings and press) were used for what a document cannot show, such as whether an incentive has taken effect or a timetable has moved. All 54 countries were screened through batched searches and PtX Hub's table of May 2025; a country listed as having no national document is one for which none was found in public sources at the cut-off. An instrument counts as in force only where an act, decree, circular, gazette notice or contract shows it, or a tier 2 source reports that it has taken effect; otherwise it is announced. Targets are reported in the units each document uses and are never converted or summed. Every fact sentence carries a citation to the numbered list; sentences that draw a conclusion from cited facts in the same paragraph are not separately cited.
INTERVIEWS	None were conducted for this edition.
DATA CUT-OFF	7 October 2026. Developments after this date are not reflected.
METHOD	Enerleq uses AI tools to collect and organise sources and to prepare first drafts. Every factual statement is tied to a cited source, every draft is reviewed and edited by the principal, and commentary marked ENERLEQ VIEW is the principal's own.
CONVENTIONS	Status words: adopted (a government approval act is shown), in force (a law or circular published, or a contract signed), published (issued by a ministry, no approval act found), draft, announced. Quantities are as published: tonnes (t, kt, Mt) of hydrogen or hydrogen equivalent, TWh or GW. Currency is as stated by the source. Dates are day, month, year.

Source tiers used in this report

TIER	NAME	INCLUDES
1	Primary	Regulatory filings, permits, official datasets, company disclosures to a regulator, government statements, interviews under consent
2	Official and reputable	IEA, IRENA, development banks and government reports; established trade press with named reporters
3	Company statements	Developer and supplier websites, press releases, investor presentations, conference organisers
4	Secondary	Aggregators, unattributed reports; used only to locate a higher-tier source

Sources

Numbered in order of first citation. T marks the tier. All sources retrieved on 7 October 2026 unless stated.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>[1] PtX Hub (GIZ) (2025-06), African Green Hydrogen Report 2025. https://ptx-hub.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/African-Green-Hydrogen-Report-2025.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence publication, public, quote limit 25 words</p> | <p>[8] Republic of Mauritania, Journal Officiel (copy hosted by FAO FAOLEX) (2024-10-08), Loi n° 2024-037/P.R portant Code de l'Hydrogène Vert (Journal Officiel de la République Islamique de Mauritanie, n° 1568, 30 October 2024). https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mau234682.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence legal text, public</p> | <p>[14] Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC) (2023-10-17), Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy for South Africa, presentation, Background slide. https://www.idc.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/GHCS-Presentation-17Oct23-Public-Submission.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-13. Licence state-owned agency publication, public</p> |
| <p>[2] BusinessDay (Ojochenemi Onje) (2026-07-14), FG validates national hydrogen policy to drive clean energy transition. https://businessday.ng/news/article/fg-validates-national-hydrogen-policy-to-drive-clean-energy-transition. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence news article, quote limit 25 words</p> | <p>[9] Government of Mauritania, presentation to the UNFCCC (2025-05-13), Presentation of Mauritania's hydrogen roadmap and progress (Khroumbaly Lehib). https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20250513_Mauritanie.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence official presentation, public</p> | <p>[15] Ministry of Mines and Energy, Namibia (copy hosted by ENSafrica) (2022-11), Namibia Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Strategy. https://www.ensafrica.com/uploads/newsarticles/0_namibia-gh2-strategy-rev2.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public</p> |
| <p>[3] Africaface (shahd ahmed) (2026-09), La Cote d'Ivoire prepare sa strategie nationale pour l'hydrogene vert. https://africaface.net/fr/la-cote-divoire-prepare-sa-strategie-nationale-pour-lhydrogene-vert. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence news article, quote limit 25 words</p> | <p>[10] Al-Masry Al-Youm (reporting Official Gazette issue 35 bis (b), 6 September 2023) (2023-09-06), Official Gazette publishes the Prime Minister's decision establishing the National Council for Green Hydrogen (Arabic). https://www.almasryalyoum.com/news/details/2976264. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence news article, quote limit 25 words; byline not seen, provisional tier 2; gazette issue cited in text</p> | <p>[16] Market Watch (Namibia) (2026-05-19), Cabinet approves new Green Industries Council. https://www.marketwatch.com.na/mw-main/cabinet-approves-new-green-industries-council-nmh010982-3015-13089. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence news article, quote limit 25 words; byline not seen in the retrieved snippet</p> |
| <p>[4] Ministère de l'Energie, des Mines et de l'Environnement, Maroc (mem.gov.ma) (2021-01), Feuille de route hydrogene vert: vecteur de transition energetique et de croissance durable. https://www.mem.gov.ma/Lists/Lst_rapports/Attachments/36/Feuille%20de%20route%20de%20hydrog%C3%A8ne%20vert.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public</p> | <p>[11] Soliman, Hashish & Partners (2025-02), Issuance of New Law on Incentives for Green Hydrogen Projects (Frederic Soliman, Soliman, Hashish & Partners, via Lexology; Egypt compendium). https://www.shandpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/1-Compendium-for-Soliman-Hashish-Partner-Compendium_digital.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence law-firm briefing, named author; quote limit 25 words</p> | <p>[17] CEREFE (Commissariat aux Energies Renouvelables et à l'Efficacité Energétique), Algeria (2023-09), Stratégie Nationale de Développement de l'Hydrogène en Algérie. https://www.cerefe.gov.dz/storage/433/strategie_nationale_hydrogene_VF_2023.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public</p> |
| <p>[5] State Information Service, Egypt (2024-03-05), National Strategy for Low-Carbon Hydrogen. https://sis.gov.eg/en/media-center/strategies/national-strategy-for-low-carbon-hydrogen. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public</p> | <p>[12] Rabat Invest (Government of Morocco) (2024-03), Circulaire relative a l'Offre Maroc pour l'hydrogene vert (Circulaire-H-vert-Fr.pdf). https://www.rabatinvest.ma/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Circulaire-H-vert-Fr.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public; the 14-page PDF has no machine-readable text, read in full by the coordinator or by eye</p> | <p>[18] Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Kenya (2023-11-15), Green Hydrogen Strategy and Roadmap for Kenya. https://energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/GHS_15_11_2023_COMP.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public (date from file name); strategy launched September 2023)</p> |
| <p>[6] Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR) with the Transnational Institute (TNI), author Mohamed Younes (2025-12), Egypt's Green Hydrogen Policy: Navigating the Trade-off Between Exports and the Domestic Energy Transition. https://www.tni.org/files/2025-12/Green%20Hydrogen%20Egypt.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 3.0 (TNI); cited for facts with attribution</p> | <p>[13] Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC) (2023-10-17), Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Strategy for South Africa, Final Report. https://www.idc.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/GHCS-Full-Report-17Oct23-Public-Submission.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence state-owned agency publication, public</p> | <p>[19] Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), Kenya (2024-05), Kenya's Guidelines on Green Hydrogen and its Derivatives. https://www.epra.go.ke/sites/default/files/Documents/Guidelines-on-Green-Hydrogen-and-its-Derivatives.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public</p> |
| <p>[7] Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), Republic of South Africa (2023-10-18), Cabinet Statement, 18 October 2023. https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/speech_docs/CabStatement18Oct2023.pdf. Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public; commercial reuse needs GCIS permission</p> | | |

[20]	Ministere de l'Industrie, des Mines et de l'Energie, Tunisie (energiemines.gov.tn) (2024-05), Strategie nationale pour le developpement de l'hydrogene vert et ses derives en Tunisie, Synthese. https://www.energiemines.gov.tn/fileadmin/docs-u1/Re%CC%81sume%CC%81_strat%C3%A9gie_Nationale_MIME_Franc%CC%A7ais__V_11-2024_.pdf . Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence government publication, public	T1	[21]	The Guardian Nigeria (2026-07), Cautious optimism as Nigeria validates hydrogen policy for \$200b market. https://guardian.ng/?p=2878521 . Retrieved 2026-10-07. Licence news article, quote limit 25 words; byline not seen, page date not shown (validation held 'yesterday' relative to publication, same workshop as q2-17)	T2
------	---	----	------	--	----

This sample lists 21 of the 60 sources in the full report.

DISCLAIMER AND LICENCE

Terms of use for this report

Licence This copy: Sample

TIER	READERS	PERMITTED USE
Single user	One named reader	Internal reference by that reader. No sharing of the file or its contents beyond fair quotation with attribution.
Team	Up to five named readers in one organisation	Internal circulation among the named readers; excerpts in internal documents with attribution; the data pack included.
Enterprise	One organisation, unlimited internal readers	Internal circulation and use in internal documents; the data pack included. No external publication or resale.

NATURE OF THIS REPORT	This report is market research and industry intelligence published by Enerleq Investments CC for general information. It is not investment, legal, technical or commercial advice, is not tailored to any reader's circumstances, and is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, asset or interest. Readers act on it at their own risk.
SOURCES, ACCURACY AND NAMED ORGANISATIONS	The report is compiled from public and licensed sources, each cited in the text and listed in the methodology section. Statements about named companies and projects are drawn from those sources and from the organisations' own publications; opinion is confined to passages marked ENERLEQ VIEW. Figures are as published by their sources at the data cut-off date. Enerleq does not warrant completeness or accuracy and accepts no liability for loss arising from reliance. Corrections may be requested at contact@enerleq.com and are reviewed within ten working days.
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	Outlooks and stated targets describe possible futures on stated assumptions, including developers' own schedules. They are not forecasts, and actual outcomes will differ.
CORRECTIONS AND EDITIONS	A correction to this edition is issued free to every buyer of the edition. A new edition is a new product; buyers of the previous edition receive a discount for twelve months after purchase.
REFUNDS	A refund is available within fourteen days of purchase if the report has not been downloaded. After download, refunds are given only where the law requires.
GOVERNING LAW	This licence and the report are governed by the laws of South Africa, and the South African courts have jurisdiction over any dispute. Payment is processed by the merchant of record named at checkout, whose terms govern the transaction.
COPYRIGHT	Copyright 2026 Enerleq Investments CC. All rights reserved. The full licence terms are at enerleq.com/reports/licence and prevail over this summary.

Questions about this report?

Enerleq is a specialist hydrogen and fuel cell advisory based in Sandton, South Africa, publishing market intelligence on hydrogen, fuel cells and electrolyzers. For team and enterprise licences, the data pack, or a correction, write to us.

EMAIL	contact@enerleq.com
OFFICE	+27 10 141 0021
WEB	www.enerleq.com
ADDRESS	CubeWS, 205 Rivonia Road Morningside, Sandton 2057, South Africa