ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW 2023

ENERGY.
CLIMATE.
DEVELOPMENT.

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

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Acknowledgements

This Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) 2023 Annual Monitoring Review was produced by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) team at SEforALL: Samantha Pilato, Frederick Elliott Gaved, Darrel Kwong, Francesco Bisleti, Amina Buba-Shagaya, led by Quinn Reifmesser. We are grateful to all the Programme Leads who provided data and evidence as part of the process, as well as our Communications team for production support, namely Jenny Nasser, Robert Magori, Anja Barradas and Neil Claydon. We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the SEforALL General Assembly, Governance Board, Funders' Council and Leadership Council for their strategic guidance throughout the year and to our partners and donors, whose generous contributions and collaborative spirit have enabled us to carry out our mission.

Foreword

We are delighted to present the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) 2023 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR). This publication serves as a complementary, detailed counterpart to our Annual Report and Financial Statements, offering an in-depth reflection on the impact of our initiatives.

The purpose of the AMR is to thoroughly and objectively assess our progress against the objectives outlined in the 2021-2023 Business Plan, marked by Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that guide our programmes towards results, and key learnings along the way that drive us to continuously improve throughout each year. The 2023 AMR marks the final year of this Business Plan's cycle, which represents the first full cycle led by CEO Damilola Ogunbiyi. As we reflect on all our achievements from 2021-2023, it has been a period of significant progress both for our in-country work and for our advocacy efforts; yet there is still much more work ahead to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) by 2030 and net zero by mid-century. Our dedicated efforts have translated into tangible results, reinforcing our commitment to driving sustainable energy access and advancing a just and equitable energy transition.

We are thrilled to observe the significant impact we made in 2023 across 26 Official Development Assistance (ODA)-recipient countries, representing 53 percent of the global population without access to electricity. By the end of 2023, our programmes had successfully facilitated a total of 26,669 new energy access connections, bringing sustainable energy solutions to countless communities and making a substantial contribution towards our broader, longer-term goals in closing the energy access gap.

As we conclude this chapter, we are equally excited to embark on our new 2024-2026 Strategic Plan developed with the valuable input of our many partners. This new phase promises to build on our successes, innovate further and enhance our impact worldwide. We look forward to continuing our journey, with our partners, towards a more sustainable and energy-accessible future for all to live dignified, productive and healthy lives powered by sustainable energy.

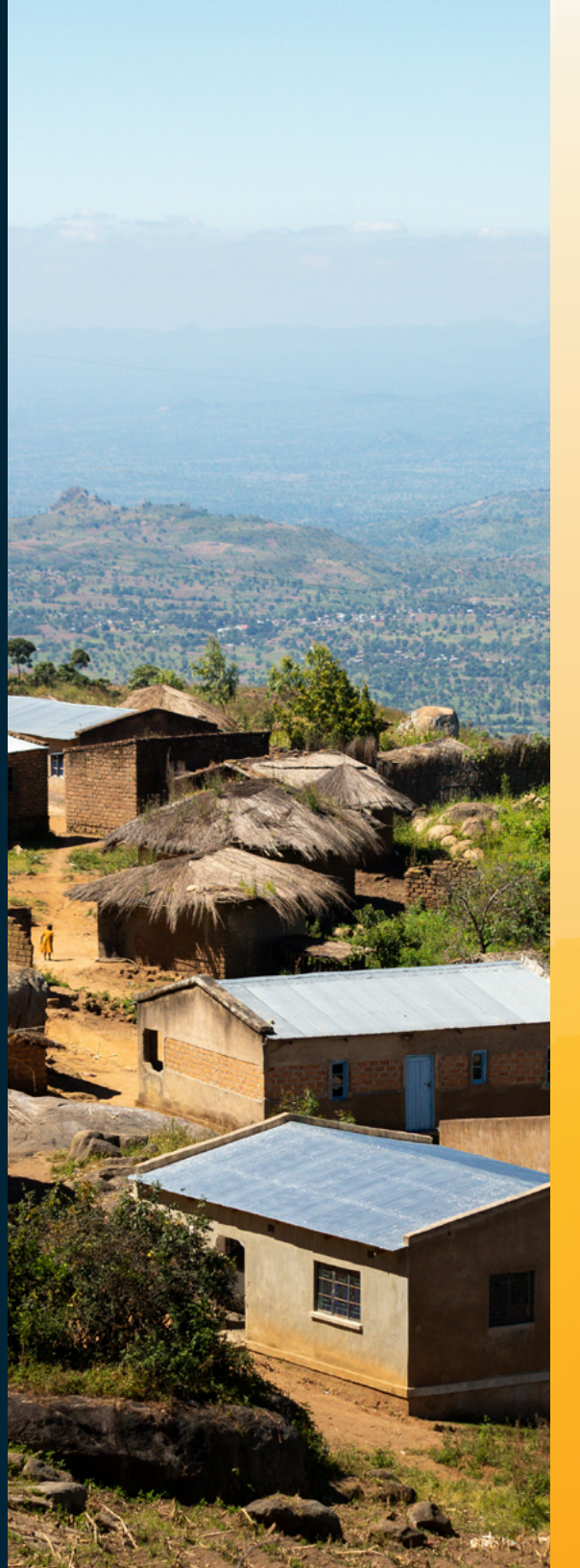
With sincere thanks to our partners, donors, supporters and colleagues, we present this AMR as a testament to our collective efforts and as a foundation for the ambitious goals that lie ahead.

DAMILOLA OGUNBIYI

CEO and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, and Co-Chair of UN-Energy

QUINN REIFMESSER

Head, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning



Executive Summary

The 2023 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) is the final Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) report showing results against our ambitious **2021-2023 Business Plan**. As this Business Plan was initially designed and implemented throughout 2020, guided by the leadership of CEO Damilola Ogunbiyi, we planted the seeds of our ambition not knowing what was ahead. The last three years can be characterized by substantial progress and impact on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) and energy transitions. These results were achieved despite global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, macro-economic and global energy crises, and the associated uncertainties for international financial flows. Throughout, we have remained steadfast in our mission, leveraging partnerships and collaborations to drive transformative change in the global energy landscape. The commitment and resilience of our team and partners have enabled us to be at the forefront of innovations in response to these crises, providing timely support to partner countries. The funding made available by our donors during this time allowed us to make significant progress toward achieving SDG7 – ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, and net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

In 2023, we forged collaborative partnerships spanning governments, private sectors, UN agencies, donor community, civil society organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders to advance scalable and replicable sustainable energy solutions. Our initiatives encompassed mobilizing financial resources and investments for sustainable energy projects, alongside advocating for robust policies and regulations that support energy access and a transition towards a low-carbon economy. We gratefully acknowledge the unwavering support of our partners and funders, whose dedication has been pivotal in advancing our shared vision for a sustainable and prosperous future. For the final year of our 2021-2023 Business Cycle, we are pleased to report that 2023 has been our most impactful year to date, which is strongly connected to the groundwork laid in 2020 and our commitment to our ambition despite challenges encountered. This is due to the strong leadership and impact of our CEO and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) for Sustainable Energy for All, and Co-Chair of UN-Energy, Damilola Ogunbiyi, who we are pleased to report has been reappointed for a second five-year term, to 2030.

Summary Highlights of Key Achievements throughout the 2021-2023 Business Cycle:

The AMR records our achievements, impact, learnings and takeaways each year; a robust list of high-level results for this year alone can be found in Section 2 below. Throughout this document, results are categorized across the thematic areas of the 2021-2023 Business Plan, and further detailed against our Theory of Change (ToC) outcomes in the body of the report. This has been a consistent approach each year and will support further evaluation and impact assessment in years to come. Highlights from the entire 2021-2023 Business Plan appear here in the Executive Summary, along with final key performance indicator (KPI) results at cross-organization and programme levels, as these high-level achievements are a result of all the hard work over the last three years. More detail regarding each achievement can be found in the relevant sections throughout this report.

We supported 31 countries in 2023 in line with our Country Engagement Framework, 26 of which are Official Development Assistance (ODA)-recipient countries. As our country partnerships continue to strengthen each year, these 31 countries represent most of the total country partnerships established throughout the business cycle. The 26 ODA-recipient countries make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7. Collectively, they are home to more than half (53 percent) of the global population without access to electricity and represent 49 percent of the population without access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. Of the 26 countries supported in 2023, 14 are in Africa, seven are in Asia, three are in Latin America and the Caribbean and two are in Oceania.

Combined, these countries have an average renewable energy share of 59 percent as part of their total energy consumption and contribute to 17 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

FIGURE 1 Cross-Organizational KPI Summary

Our Impact

ADVOCACY AND DIPLOMACY

USD 1.3 trillion

in new commitments expressed through Energy Compacts to support the achievement of SDG7, resulting in 129 million people gaining new and improved electricity connections.

USD 347 million

Hosted the SEforALL Global Forum in partnership with the Government of Rwanda in 2022, generating new financial commitments of USD 347 million to accelerate energy access and the clean energy transition.

8 Presidencies

Supported 8 Presidencies of the G20 & COP – Brazil, India, Indonesia, Italy and Saudi Arabia under G20 and Egypt, the UAE and the UK under COP to advance just and equitable energy transitions.

10 Southeast Asian nations

The inclusion of 10 Southeast Asian nations in the Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative's regional industry development plan marked another milestone in regional cooperation.

ENERGY ACCESS AND CLOSING THE GAP

USD 40 million

Raised over USD 40 million in overall funding to bridge the gap for new mini-grid connections and high-capacity stand-alone solar systems, resulting in more than 4,900 connections and impacting ~19,000 people.

4 countries

Developed national Integrated Energy Access Plans (IEPs) to help mobilize resources effectively and efficiently to support electrification and clean cooking access goals in 4 countries: Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria and Rwanda.

USD 100 million

Mobilized USD 100 million of investments in clean cooking for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Malawi and Rwanda.

Advocacy and Diplomacy

USD 1.3 trillion in new commitments expressed through **Energy Compacts** to support the achievement of SDG7. SEforALL, in partnership with UN-Energy, spearheaded the Energy Compacts, enabling the first-time capture of energy-specific voluntary SDG7 commitments, aligned with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The latest **UN Energy Compacts Report** will be launched at UNGA, the 2022 UN Energy Compacts Report can be read **here**.

ENERGY COMPACTS

- **Electricity and clean cooking access have been significantly enhanced through the Energy Compacts proponents, resulting in 129 million people gaining new and improved electricity connections** and 22 million people gaining enhanced access to clean cooking to date.
- The **No New Coal Energy Compact** was launched during the High-level Dialogue on Energy in 2022, with commitments secured to date from Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Montenegro, Panama, Sri Lanka and the UK to not build any new coal power projects.
- **At the SDG Summit in 2023, the Energy Compacts were announced as one of twelve UN development system's High Impact Initiatives**; the **24/7 Carbon Free Energy Compact** and the **Gender and Energy Compact** were highlighted at the SDG Summit, underscoring SEforALL's role in driving substantial global actions toward sustainable energy systems and bridging energy access gaps.
- **SEforALL is co-chair of the Gender and Energy Compact**, along with Energia, GWNET and UNIDO, demonstrating our dedication to gender equality and women's empowerment in the energy sector.

Hosted the **SEforALL Global Forum** in partnership with the Government of Rwanda in 2022, generating new financial commitments of USD 347 million to accelerate energy access and the clean energy transition.

- The Africa Ministerial Roundtable hosted during the Forum resulted in the Kigali Communique, signed onto by 10 countries to define the requirements for a just and equitable energy transition in Africa.

Supported eight Presidencies of the G20 & COP – Brazil, India, Indonesia, Italy and Saudi Arabia under G20 and Egypt, the UAE and the UK under COP to advance just and equitable energy transitions.

- Through support provided to India's G20 Presidency **we helped secure the doubling of energy efficiency in the G20 Leaders Outcome document**: "**Strategic Plan for Advancing Energy Efficiency Across Demand Sectors by 2030**."

At COP26, 27 and 28, we hosted the SDG7 Pavilion, and our support to the UAE COP28 Presidency and overall engagement allowed us to significantly influence the global climate agenda:

- Seven critical changes were integrated into the **global stocktake decision text**, namely in Article.28, 28(b), 28(d), and 29, to drive future climate action as a result of our direct country support at COP. These changes emphasize the need for deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, accelerating the phase-down of unabated coal power, transitioning away from fossil fuels in an equitable manner, and recognizing the role of transitional fuels in ensuring energy security during the transition.
- **Financial commitments totalling USD 3.5 billion were announced with our backing to support initiatives under a just and equitable energy transition,** ensuring resources are mobilized to finance the energy access gap in the Global South.
- **The SEforALL-backed Mission Efficiency Pledge supported momentum to the COP28 Global Pledge on Doubling Energy Efficiency, which combined to inspire over 130 endorsements from the private sector and governments** This initiative builds on the momentum from the India G20 effort, driving specific commitments towards energy efficiency.
- **Our advocacy in sustainable cooling supported the success of the Global Cooling Pledge, signed by over 60 countries, including major players like Brazil and the US.** This collective commitment emphasizes sustainable cooling solutions.
- **The inclusion of 10 Southeast Asian nations* in the Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative's regional industry development plan** marked another milestone in regional cooperation.

* The 10 Southeast Asian nations are Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Energy Access and Closing the Gap

Raised over USD 40 million in overall funding to bridge the gap for new mini-grid connections and high-capacity stand-alone solar systems that support Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Nigeria and Sierra Leone through the **Universal Energy Facility (UEF)**, a results-based financing (RBF) and multi-donor platform managed by SEforALL.

- By the end of 2023, the UEF had achieved more than **4,900 connections (households, businesses, healthcare and educational facilities), impacting ~19,000 people and disbursing USD 5.3 million**, with a funded pipeline of over 25,000 connections. Through these efforts, ~1024t CO2e average tons CO_2 emissions are expected to be avoided or reduced per year from connections verified.
- In 2023, the UEF expanded its mini-grid programme, **signing new grant agreements with seven companies in Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar and Sierra Leone.** It also signed its **first grant agreements with 10 companies in Nigeria under its Stand-alone Solar for Productive Use (SSPU)** programme. Overall, the UEF saw a +500 percent Year on Year (YoY) growth in new connections and 1,100 percent YoY growth in disbursement rate.

With partners, mobilized USD 100 million of investments in clean cooking for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Malawi and Rwanda.

Developed national Integrated Energy Access Plans (IEPs) to help mobilize resources effectively and efficiently to support **electrification and clean cooking access** goals in Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria and Rwanda*.

These plans have translated into practical impact:

- Countries have integrated IEP principles into their strategies; this is seen in Madagascar's updated Energy Policy, Malawi's National eCooking Roadmap and Rwanda's National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan.
- Development partners have utilized data and planning to drive progress in energy access:
  - » The OPEC Fund for International Development is leveraging the Madagascar IEP to secure and implement a USD 36 million clean cooking programme.
  - » Malawi's IEP has been leveraged by GIZ to solarize 93 health facilities; EnDev has designed Demand-Side Subsidies (DSS) pilots around solar home systems and improved cookstoves based on primary data collected in the IEP; the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) leveraged the IEP data while developing the Malawi Distribution Masterplan.
  - » Nigeria's IEP has directly contributed to the World Bank's Nigeria Distributed Energy Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) programme design, a USD 750 million+ technical assistance programme focused on distributed renewables.

* The Madagascar IEP was launched in July 2024; the Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan is expected to launch in 2024, as is currently under review by the Government of Rwanda

Our Impact

ENERGY TRANSITIONS AND CLIMATE

4 Energy Transition and Investment Plans + 1 Energy Transition and Green Growth Plan

Developed 4 Energy Transition and Investment Plans (ETIPs) for Barbados, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria and 1 Energy Transition and Green Growth Plan for Sierra Leone, providing a data-driven pathway for these countries to build energy systems and achieve net-zero emissions.

USD 300 million

Supported partners to mobilize more than USD 300 million for cooling investment, which further leveraged up to an estimated USD 1.4 billion.

1st national Carbon Market Activation Plans

Supported the development of the 1st national Carbon Market Activation Plans (CMAP) in Kenya through the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), with similar efforts underway for Ghana, Nigeria and Rwanda.

INTERSECTION WITH OTHER SDGs

4 countries

Developed Powering Healthcare Assessments and Roadmaps in 4 countries (Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone) to facilitate the electrification of health facilities.

6 hospitals

Powered 6 hospitals in Sierra Leone with solar and battery storage, improving health services across the country for over 8.5 million people.

330 young women and 54 young men

Trained 330 young women and 54 young men in the sustainable energy sector from the Global South who benefitted from career development.

Energy Transitions and Climate

In partnership with each country, developed four Energy Transition and Investment Plans (ETIPs) for **Barbados, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria,** providing a data-driven pathway for these countries to build energy systems that support economic and social development and achieve net-zero emissions, with the Barbados ETIP to be launched in 2024, and similar efforts ongoing in partnership with Sierra Leone.

- **To date, helped mobilize USD 6.09 billion of investments, directly and indirectly,** towards the implementation of Nigeria's ETP.

Supported partners to mobilize more than USD 300 million for cooling investment, which further leveraged up to an estimated USD 1.4 billion.

SEforALL has significantly advanced cooling solutions critical to national development. In Cambodia and Kenya, our initiatives have improved National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs) and enhanced policy and regulatory frameworks. In Madagascar, SEforALL incorporated agricultural and vaccine cold chains into the Integrated Energy Access Plan, under-scoring the critical role of cooling in healthcare and agriculture.

Developing national Carbon Market Activation Plans (CMAPs) through the **Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI)**, with the first CMAP launched in Kenya in 2023, and similar efforts underway for Ghana, Nigeria and Rwanda.

Launched the Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (REMI) with a regional focus on Africa and Southeast Asia, supporting countries such as Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria and Rwanda through commissioning assessments and designing roadmaps to explore the potential of renewable energy manufacturing in these regions.

Intersection with other SDGs

SEforALL developed Powering Healthcare Assessments and Roadmaps in several countries (Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone) to facilitate the electrification of health facilities. Each roadmap is leading to new in-country developments, ranging from implementation (Sierra Leone) to integration in RBF tools (Rwanda) to a 'call to action' for further investments in health infrastructure (Nigeria), with Madagascar's roadmap set to launch in 2024.

- **Powered six hospitals in Sierra Leone with solar and battery storage**, improving health services across the country for over 8.5 million people.

SEforALL trained 330 young women and 54 young men in the sustainable energy sector from the Global South who benefitted from career development.

Building on our achievements and learnings to date, which are detailed throughout this AMR, the **2024-2026 SEforALL Strategic Plan** was launched prioritizing three pillars of work:

- **Global advocacy and knowledge dissemination** for SDG7 and a just and equitable energy transition
- **Scalable solutions and platforms** that develop and provide replicable solutions to address common challenges to regional or global issues
- **Tailored country support** to address country-specific needs for a just and equitable energy transition

Specifically, the new strategic plan aims to build international ambition through energy diplomacy and mobilize global coalitions to finance and deliver a just and equitable energy transition; drive new connections and accelerate private sector deployment of clean energy solutions, including through the continued scale-up of the UEF; and support national action through strategic country-level programmatic support.

> Programmatic and thematic achievements have been aggregated towards our cross-organizational KPIs, surpassing the targets of the 2021-2023 Business Cycle as outlined in the table below.

TABLE 1 Cross-Organizational KPI Scorecard (1/5)

KPI 1	DEFINITION
No. of countries actively supported by SEforALL annually (not cumulative; annual count)	This KPI tracks the annual count of countries that receive support from SEforALL. The support is guided by SEforALL's Country Engagement Framework, which aims to tailor solutions specifically to each country's identified needs and gaps in achieving SDG7.

2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE

In 2023, SEforALL actively supported 31 countries as part of our country engagement framework, 26 of them recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Multiple programmes provided support in 10 countries: namely Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Uganda. It is important to note that this figure represents annual data, not cumulative. Additional information on country-specific support can be found in Figure 1.

THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME	2021 VALUE	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	KPI PROGRESS TRENDS
All	**27** 23 ODA recipients	**18** 16 ODA recipients	20	**31** 26 ODA Recipients (annual total)	+72%	↗

KPI 2	DEFINITION
No. of high-level commitments made publicly to implement actions towards SDG7 through processes and fora established or directly supported by SEforALL's programmes (cumulative)	This KPI tracks the number of high-level commitments publicly made by countries, companies and organizations to advance SDG7, as facilitated by SEforALL's initiatives. These commitments are announced through platforms such as Energy Compacts, the SEforALL Forum and other prominent international events like COP, UNGA or platforms such as Mission Efficiency and the RBF Leadership Group.

2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE

In 2023, SEforALL's programmes facilitated 258 new high-level commitments towards implementing actions towards SDG7, bringing the total since 2021 to 563. These commitments include a new Energy Compact from Indonesia, 41 new commitments to the 24/7 Carbon Free Energy Compact from various stakeholders with the aim of driving systemic change and the transition to a fully decarbonized electricity sector, as well as two new commitments to the No New Coal Compact from Netherlands and Vanuatu. The total number of Energy Compacts submitted since 2020 that align with UN-Energy principles is 193, representing financial commitments exceeding USD 1.3 trillion. As of 2023, 70 partners had joined Mission Efficiency in total, representing a commitment to SDG7.3 – Energy Efficiency. Additionally, 126 partners had joined the Global Cooling Pledge, an initiative launched at COP28. Additional results include a government commitment of 1,000 mini-grids to address electrification in rural Zambia, the launch of the Youth Energy Transition Committee, the launch of the Nairobi Declaration at the Africa Climate Summit, the launch of the Global e-Cooking Coalition (GeCCO), and several commitments from the Government of Nigeria to implement actions towards its ETIP.

THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME	2021 VALUE	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	KPI PROGRESS TRENDS
Commitments	**191** (179 Energy Compacts)	**305**[1] (185 Energy Compacts)	168	**563** (cumulative total, of which 193 Energy Compacts line with UN-Energy principles)	+85%	↗

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[1] In 2022, the total number of commitments rose to 305, up from 292. This increase is due to the refined counting of commitments from the Kigali Communique's 10 countries as individual entries, rather than a single commitment. Additionally, newly available data in 2023 have revealed further commitments made in 2022.

TABLE 1 Cross-Organizational KPI Scorecard (2/5)

KPI 3	DEFINITION
No. of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed with SEforALL support to pave an enabling environment for sustainable energy and energy transitions towards SDG7 (cumulative)[2]	This indicator tracks the number of national instruments—including customized country-level plans, NDC enhancements, policies, and regulations — aimed at establishing or enhancing an enabling environment for sustainable energy and energy transitions aligned with SDG7, developed or commissioned through the following pathways: • **Direct:** Products directly developed and launched by SEforALL (e.g., SEforALL's IEPs, ETIPs, PHC Roadmaps). • **Indirect:** Products developed by partners, where specific advisory or development support was provided by SEforALL on approach and methodology (e.g., NCAPs). • **Influenced:** Products developed by partners that incorporate language or concepts developed and advocated by SEforALL. (e.g., Ghana's EV Policy).

2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE

In 2023, 15 additional customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations were developed as a result of SEforALL's support, bringing the total number to 32 since 2020[3] and nearly doubling the number developed since 2022. Of the 15 new additions in 2023, those directly developed by SEforALL are: (1) the Madagascar Integrated Energy Access Planning Tool (IEPT); (2) the Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan; (3) the Ghana Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP); (4) the Kenya ETIP; (5) the Barbados ETIP; (6) the Rwanda Powering Healthcare (PHC) Market Assessment and Roadmap; the Madagascar PHC Market Assessment and Roadmap[4]; (8) the One UN Strategy on Sustainable Energy in Indonesia (direct through SEforALL secondment); (9) the Policy Brief to UNREEEA on DRE Policy and Regulation in Uganda; (10) the Lagos Risk and Issues Report; and (11) the Nigeria ETP-NDC Inception Report. Those developed indirectly are: (12) the Carbon Market Activation Plan (CMAP) in Kenya; and (13) the Electric Bus Rollout Programme in Nigeria. Those influenced by SEforALL are: (14) the Climate Change Amendment Act in Kenya[5]; and (15) Ghana's Electric Vehicle Policy.[6]

THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME	2021 VALUE	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	KPI PROGRESS TRENDS
Policy and Planning (Total)	13	17	26	32 (cumulative total)	+88%	↗
Policy and Planning (Direct)	4	7	N/A: NEW disaggregation lenses[7]	18 (direct)	+157%	↗
Policy and Planning (Indirect)	9	10	N/A: NEW disaggregation lenses	12 (indirect)	+20%	↗
Policy and Planning (Influence)	0	0	N/A: NEW disaggregation lenses	2 (influenced)	N/A	↗

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[2] In 2023, the definition of this KPI was structured to more accurately reflect SEforALL's results. Historical data have been realigned with new disaggregation categories – direct, indirect and influenced.

[3] Customized country-level plans, strategies, etc. from previous years (2020-2022) include Solar Power Niaja Allotment Distribution, National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs) for Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa and Sri Lanka, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) enhancements for Cambodia, Nigeria Energy Transition and Investment Plan, Nigeria Integrated Energy Access Plan, Powering Healthcare Nigeria Roadmap, Access Accelerator Rwanda Implementation Plan, Malawi Integrated Energy Access Plan and Powering Social Infrastructure Sierra Leone Roadmap.

[4] The Madagascar PHC Market Assessment and Roadmap was developed in 2023, with plans to launch in 2024.

[5] As a result of the CMAP in Kenya, a bill was drafted and signed into regulation.

[6] Influenced by the Ghana Energy Transition Investment Plan (ETIP), which provided both the ETIP framework and training, the policy was developed incorporating various components from the ETIP.

[7] Targets for this KPI were only developed in aggregate.

TABLE 1 Cross-Organizational KPI Scorecard (3/5)

KPI 4	DEFINITION
USD billion mobilized towards energy access and/or clean energy transitions, either directly, indirectly, or influenced, as a result of SEforALL's work (cumulative)[8]	This indicator tracks cumulative USD finance that is or will be allocated to the energy sector through the following pathways: • **Directly:** Finance allocated to SEforALL programmes, or assets and activities directly funded by SEforALL programmes. For direct finance to be counted, SEforALL must deploy this finance directly into the sector through our programmes towards activities that drive SDG7 and the just and equitable energy transition. Examples include finance mobilized for the UEF towards direct energy access connections. • **Indirectly:** Finance allocated through separate programmes, companies, financing structures, or organizations outside of SEforALL. For indirect finance to be counted, SEforALL must have played a substantial role in the design and implementation, either through technical assistance or coordination of the intervention, with documented data and evidence supporting this allocation. Examples include funds mobilized for energy projects in the countries where we have commissioned an ETIP, and whereby SEforALL has played a substantial role in the design of the intervention, such as the USD 750 million commitment by the World Bank for the DARES project in Nigeria. • **Influenced:** Finance that SEforALL has helped unlock through sector data, policy and advocacy, or enabling environment support. This excludes finance allocated to SEforALL programmes, directly funded assets or activities, and initiatives in which SEforALL played a substantial role in design, implementation or coordination. Any subsequent renewable energy sector investment in this context would be considered influenced mobilization, with clear data and evidence linking SEforALL's contributions in terms of technical assistance, sector data, policy and advocacy or enabling environment support. Examples include new funding windows opened by partners, such as the World Bank Group International Finance Corporation (IFC), to support progress on mutual priority areas, such as sustainable cooling, whereby SEforALL's data and advocacy provided the rationale for action.

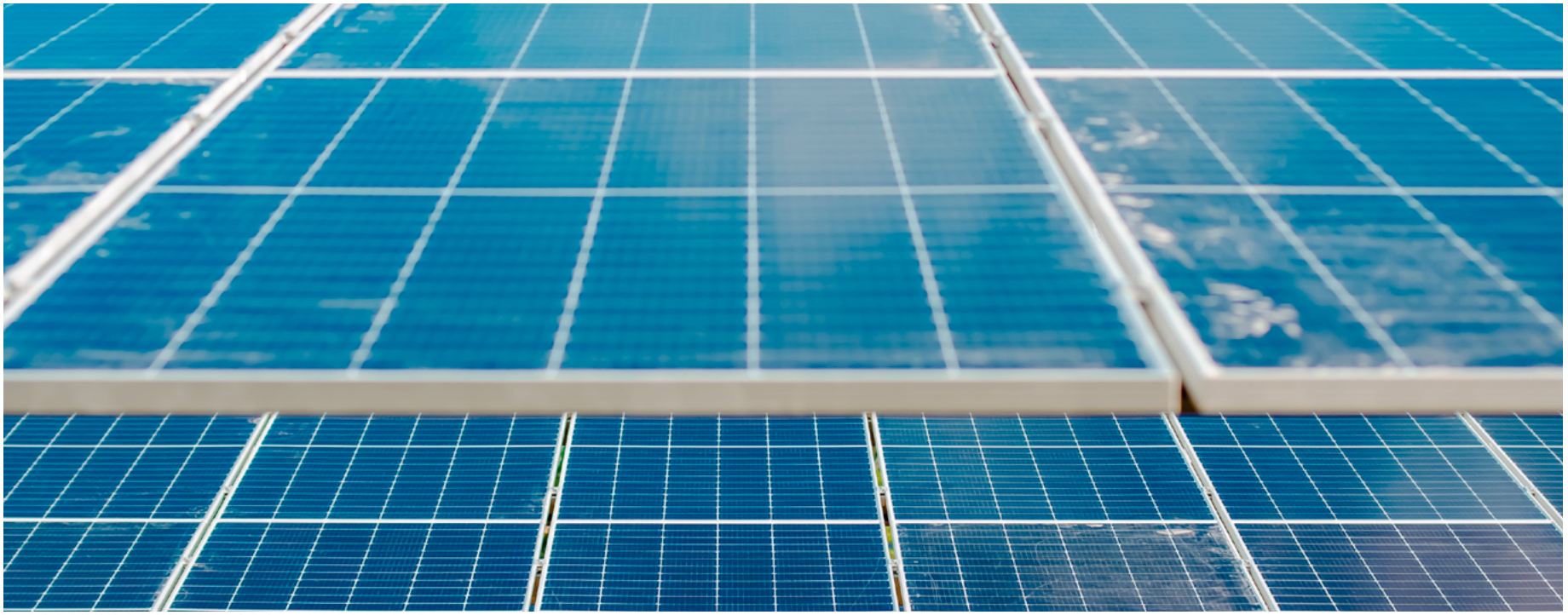
2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE

In 2023, SEforALL's work mobilized an additional USD 2.7 billion towards energy access and/or clean energy transitions, bringing the total since 2020, in the context of the 2021-2023 Business Plan to just over USD 8 billion[9]. Of this, over USD 73.8 million was mobilized directly to improve the speed and scale of delivery of energy connections in Sub-Saharan Africa through subsidies from the UEF, as well as in support of SEforALL's other ongoing projects and initiatives, such as the Nigeria Energy Transition Office (ETO) and Powering Healthcare programme. A total of USD 1.5 billion was mobilized indirectly for projects in Nigeria as a result of the Nigeria ETO's efforts, as well as USD 100 million indirectly for clean cooking activities in the sector. Additionally, SEforALL influenced the mobilization of USD 6.4 billion as a result of data and evidence it provided. Finance influenced includes USD 2 billion for the Presidential Power Initiative (PPI) in Nigeria, USD 2 billion for the Federal Government of Nigeria and Sun Africa LLC implementation framework agreement for the construction of 5,000 MW of solar generation and 2,500 MW of battery energy storage power plants, as well as USD 765 million for other projects related to efforts by both the Nigeria ETO, and Universal Integrated Energy Access Plans. In addition, finance influenced includes nearly USD 28 million for Powering Healthcare, and USD 326 million for Sustainable Cooling. The Cooling for All Evaluation report has identified a further USD 1.4 billion in finance representing programmes for investment in Sustainable Cooling and Clean Energy Transition, which have been influenced by evidence from SEforALL. The total finance mobilized across all three categories for the Nigeria ETO is approximately USD 6.09 billion. See Annex 6 for a detailed definition of this indicator, including definitions of the subcategories 'direct', 'indirect' and 'influenced'.

THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME	2021 VALUE	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	KPI PROGRESS TRENDS
Finance (Total)	1.608 bn	5.37 bn Previously 6.3 bn[10]	0.24 bn	8.08 bn (cumulative total)	+53%	↗
Finance (Direct)	0.008 bn	0.07 bn Previously 3.6 bn[11]	0.1 bn[12]	0.07 bn (direct)	0%	→
Finance (Indirect)	0 bn	1.6 bn	0.14 bn	1.6 bn (indirect)	0%	→
Finance (Influenced – new category)	1.6 bn	3.7 bn	N/A	6.4bn (Influenced, majority of direct finance leveraged re-categorized here)	+73%	↗

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

Footnotes 8-12 next page.



[8] In 2023, this KPI was reworded and redefined to more accurately reflect SEforALL's results. Historical data have been realigned with new disaggregation categories – direct, indirect and influenced. Additionally, 'showcased', 'supporting data', and 'Energy Compacts' categories have been introduced, though they do not contribute to the KPI's total. Some data from previous years have been reclassified into these new categories and thus removed from the table above. See Cross-Organizational KPI definitions in Annex 5 for more information.

[9] In 2022, it was reported that SEforALL mobilized USD 3.6 billion for energy projects in Nigeria. A reassessment in 2023, following changes to this KPI's definition, reclassified this funding as "finance influenced" rather than direct finance. The sum includes a USD 2 billion agreement for solar power and battery storage, USD 1.5 billion from the World Bank for electrification and power sector reforms and around USD 43 million from the US Department of Justice for renewable energy projects.

[10] The 2022 total value reported for this KPI has been revised from USD 6.3 billion to USD 5.3 billion. This adjustment is due to the reclassification of approximately USD 1 billion into the new categories of 'showcased' and 'supporting data', which are no longer included in the total figure. A significant portion of this reduction stems from an announcement at the SDG7 Pavilion during COP27 by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) of a strategic partnership mobilizing up to USD 1 billion, previously classified as 'indirect' and contributing to the total value for this KPI, now classified as 'showcased'.

[11] In 2022, it was initially reported that USD 3.6 billion in direct finance was mobilized by SEforALL for energy projects in Nigeria. Upon detailed analysis and following the redefinition of the associated KPI in 2023, this amount has been reclassified as finance mobilized through the newly defined indirect and influence pathways. The breakdown includes: (i) USD 1.5 billion from the World Bank for the Nigeria Electrification Project (USD 750 million) and the Power Sector Reform Operation (USD 750 million) (indirect); (ii) a USD 2 billion agreement between the Federal Government of Nigeria and Sun Africa LLC for the construction of 7,500 MW of combined solar generation and battery storage capacity (influence); and (iii) an approximate USD 43 million commitment from the US Government's Department of Justice Asset Recovery Program, which supports the resolution of on-grid renewable energy transactions, potentially unlocking USD 1 billion in private investments (influenced finance). These financial engagements are partially informed by the Nigeria Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP), and indirect finance has been facilitated by substantial efforts of SEforALL's Nigeria Energy Transition Office (ETO), thus aligning now more closely with the definitions for indirect finance and finance influenced.

[12] KPI 4: In 2022, the 2023 target for direct finance mobilized was revised downward to USD 100 million (the original target for 2022) from USD 250 million (original target for 2023). This adjustment reflects changes to the contributing UEF targets that were made in agreement with donors due to delays in the programme's implementation caused by extended lead times for raising additional financing.

TABLE 1 Cross-Organizational KPI Scorecard (5/5)

KPI 5	DEFINITION
No. of new or improved energy access connections[13]	This indicator tracks new or improved electricity / clean cooking connections for households, businesses, and institutions through the following pathways: • **Directly:** Connections commissioned by SEforALL programmes, or assets and activities directly funded by SEforALL programmes. • **Indirectly:** Connections commissioned through separate programmes, companies, financing structures, or organizations outside of SEforALL. For indirect connections to be counted, SEforALL must have played a substantial role in the design, implementation, or coordination of the intervention, with documented data and evidence supporting this allocation.

2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE

In 2023, the UEF directly funded an additional 3,562 mini-grid connections across 18 communities in Madagascar, bringing the cumulative total to 4,216 mini-grid connections across 26 communities. In addition to mini-grid connections, the UEF also verified the deployment of 733 stand-alone solar PV systems for productive use in Nigeria under the Stand Alone Solar for Productive Use (SSPU) programme. In total, the UEF has funded 4,949 connections across both the mini-grids and SSPU programmes. Through our Powering Healthcare programme, direct support was provided in the solar electrification of six healthcare centres in Sierra Leone through stand-alone solutions. Additionally, SEforALL provided indirect support to electrify 465 health facilities in Benin, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanzania. As of 2023, our programmes had facilitated a total of 26,669 new energy access connections, either through direct funding or other forms of support. Through the Energy Compact process, 129,000,000 people have gained access to electricity and 22,000,000 people have gained access to clean cooking[14].

THEORY OF CHANGE OUTCOME	2021 VALUE	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	KPI PROGRESS TRENDS
Access and Transitions (Total)	21,050	21,903	15,791	26,669 (cumulative total)	+22%	↗
Access and Transitions (Direct)	0	654	15,791[15]	4,955 (direct)	+658%	↗
Access and Transitions (Indirect)	21,050	21,249	N/A: NEW disaggregation lens	21,714 (indirect)	+2%	↗

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[13] In 2023, this KPI was reworded to accurately reflect SEforALL's results. Previous wording was "No. of verified new energy access connections / installations funded and supported directly and indirectly by SEforALL's programmes (electricity and clean cooking: cumulative)"

[14] UN (2023), Energy Compacts Annual Progress Report, 2023, United Nations, https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/energycompacts-annual-progress-report2023-002.pdf

[15] In 2022, the target for direct connections was revised downward to 15,791 from 2,234,400. This adjustment reflects changes in the contributing UEF targets and a shift in the target-setting approach. The new approach focuses on setting targets based on available funding and makes appropriate assumptions about the timeline for delivering connections, considering the extended lead time for developers to achieve connections and evolving learnings from implementation.

TABLE 2 KPI Status of Programmes, Executive Summary 2023 (1/2) - Click **here** to view more programme details

	#	PROGRAMME[16]	SHARE OF KPIs MET 2022	SHARE OF KPIs MET 2023	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 AVAILABLE BUDGET[17]	2023 NARRATIVE CONTEXT
ENERGY DIPLOMACY & ADVOCACY	1	UN-Energy	60% (3/5 KPIs met)	60%[18] (3/5 KPIs met)	→	90%	200+ Energy Compacts received to date, 193 of those have been found to be in line with UN-Energy principles. 35 national Energy Compacts (50 target) and 217 private sector stakeholders have agreed to single or multi-stakeholder compacts. 20% of high-impact countries (HICs)[19] represented (70% target), 40% of global emissions represented (50% target), 26% of countries identified as major funders (60% target). Despite the overall percentages in share of KPIs met column indicating no aggregate progress since 2022, 3 out of 5 KPIs have met or exceeded their targets. It's important to note that UN-Energy's KPIs did not account for financial commitments to Energy Compacts, a significant performance factor that, while not reflected in this report, is included in the new business plan and MEL Framework as well as overall achievements for 2021-2023.
	2	International Relations and Special Projects	100% (4/4 KPIs met)	75% (3/4 KPIs met)	↘	56%	10 countries supported by this programme specifically (12 target), 11 partners engaged (30 target), 7 country commitments to clean energy transition supported (9 target), 4 special projects. 3/4 targets partially met or exceeded. Although these results reflect a decline in progress, this is aligned with our learnings that once we open new doors with countries through our International Relations programme, further opportunities are identified for collaboration and implementation of our programmes.
	3	Energy Finance	N/A	N/A	N/A	21%	The Energy Finance programme has been on a formal pause since 2023 for strategic re-direction. While the overall programme and associated KPIs are paused, an update of the Energizing Finance Research Series, which was designed and managed by the programme is scheduled for a 2024 release. The update of these data will support relevant data updates across related KPIs in our MEL Framework, namely Electrification and Clean Cooking Finance data.
	4	Campaigns and Events	100% (2/2 KPIs achieved)	100% (2/2 KPIs achieved)	→	43%	21 high-level commitments made publicly to SDG7 (of target 9), 23 mutually developed actions created and committed to (of target 11). Targets exceeded.
ENERGY ACCESS & CLOSING THE GAP	5	Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	33% (1/3 KPIs met)	33% (1/3 KPIs met)	→	48%	5 countries supported (of target 10), 49% improvement on RISE scores[20] 11% (of target 20%), 2 MGP thematic working groups (of target 4). 1 KPI exceeded its target.
	6	Universal Integrated Energy Plans	67% (2/3 KPIs met)	100% (3/3 KPIs met)	↗	60%	4 IEPs developed (of target 4), 10 governments influenced to adopt IEP best practices (of target 2), 14 partners adopting IEP best practices (of target 3). Targets fully met or exceeded.
	7	Universal Energy Facility	25% (1/4 KPIs met)	20% (1/5[21] KPIs met)	↘	40%	USD 44.52 million raised for the UEF since 2020 (of target USD 100 million), USD 5.3 million funds disbursed for the UEF as of 2023 (of target USD 10 million), 4,216 verified mini-grid connections with power flowing (of target 14,291), 733 verified SSPU installed (of target 1,500), and UEF operating in 5 countries (of target 7). Although the UEF's KPI targets were not met, there has been notable progress in their advancement since 2021 and significant increases are expected in years to come built on the pipeline established to date.
	8	Clean Cooking	100% (2/2 KPIs met)	100% (1/1[22] KPIs met)	→	84%	12 countries prioritized clean cooking (of target 10), financial data from the Energizing Finance Research Series, which informs this KPI, were unavailable in 2023 as the report was not produced. Targets where data available were fully met or exceeded.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[16] Please note, this table is an executive summary of all programme KPIs, showing the aggregate progress against all KPIs per programme. Each programme's individual KPIs and KPI definitions are outlined in **Table 19** below.

[17] 'Available Budget' indicates the total funds earmarked for each programme in 2023, including carryovers from 2022 and new inflows from 2023 contracts. It is compared to the total budget forecasted to fulfil all activities, outputs and related outcomes for the year, expressed as a percentage of the available budget relative to the forecasted needs. For example, 90 percent budget available indicates ten percent of the overall budget needed to deliver on planned activities, outputs or outcomes was not available. As our 2021-2023 Business Plan KPIs were set with ambition and based on the assumption that programmes would become fully funded, lack of full funding has impacted the achievement of KPI targets.

[18] While our KPI methodology promotes uniformity and transparency in assessment, it is only one factor of overall programme performance and does not fully account for the differences in KPI weightings and the broader strategic impact of our programmes.

[19] High-impact countries (HICs) are defined as countries with large populations without access to electricity. These countries are a priority for stronger actions, while countries with low access rates with very weak improvement, many in Africa, also need to be prioritized.

[20] Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) offer policy makers and investors detailed country- level insights on the policy and regulatory environment for sustainable energy across 111 countries globally. RISE scores are updated every two years, creating data lags; latest available data are from 2021.

[21] Please note, the UEF tracked an additional KPI in 2023 as the programme expanded: No. of verified functional stand-alone solar systems for productive use (SSPU) installed

[22] Please note, the Clean Cooking programme tracked one less KPI in 2023 as data were not available due to the pause in production of the Energizing Finance Research Series: Clean cooking yearly investment in HICs (USD million)

Table 2 KPI Status of Programmes, Executive Summary 2023 (2/2) - Click **here** to view more programme details

	#	PROGRAMME	SHARE OF KPIs MET 2022	SHARE OF KPIs MET 2023	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 AVAILABLE BUDGET	2023 NARRATIVE CONTEXT
ENERGY TRANSITION & CLIMATE	9	Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	80% (4/5 KPIs met)	60% (3/5 KPIs met)	↘	91%	143 stakeholders with high-level efficiency commitments publicly made since 2020, 46 (of target 70) countries developed an energy efficiency strategy, plan or policy since 2020, USD 585 billion in energy efficiency investments annually (of target USD 475), 53 (of target 55) countries supported by SEforALL partners on energy efficiency, and global rate of improvement on energy efficiency decreased to 1.3% (of 3% target). Most targets were either partially met or exceeded.
	10	Sustainable Cooling for All	100% (2/2 KPIs met)	100% (2/2 KPIs met)	↗	62%	SEforALL contributed indirectly to mobilizing USD 326 million investment in cooling by partners since 2020 (of target USD 70 million), and 46 HICs developed a National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) with SEforALL support (of target 21). Targets fully met or exceeded.
INTERSECTION WITH OTHER SDGs	11	Powering Healthcare	75% (3/4 KPIs met)	100% (4/4 KPIs met)	↗	142%	17 key energy stakeholders prioritizing energy in healthcare (of target 14), 80% of health clinic electrification programmes adopting sustainable delivery models (of target 50%), 100% of health clinic electrification programmes adopting holistic and high-quality system designs (of target 100%), and 935 health facilities electrified with direct and indirect support from SEforALL since 2020 (of target 1,000[23]). Most targets were either met/exceeded or partially met.
	12	Women at the Forefront	80% (4/5 KPIs met)	40% (2/5 KPIs met)	↘	78%	26 women's internships supported (of target 75), 248 women's mentorships supported by SEforALL (of target 295), 261 women received technical training (of target 450), 60 women supported by SEforALL to speak at leading industry events (of target 60), 487 total women supported by SEforALL in the energy sector (of target 880). Although many of the Women and Youth at the Forefront's ambitious KPI targets were not met, there has been notable progress in their advancement since 2021.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

KPI performance scoring begins at the individual KPI level within each programme, where annual values are assessed against the associated annual targets, according to the 2023 Narrative Context column above. Scores for each programme are then calculated by determining the percentage of KPIs achieved across the full set of KPIs for each programme. The '2023 Status' column therefore represents the percentage of each programme's KPIs that have been mostly or fully achieved.

KPI performance assessments are specific to each programme and should not be directly compared across programmes due to variations in approach to programme design, which could lead to misleading conclusions if not considered. Detailed KPI assessments are available in the thematic area scorecards in **Annexes 1-4** below.

[23] Please note, the original 2023 target for this KPI was set at 2,000. The target was revised down to 1,000 as the UEF PHC programme had not been developed.

Background & Context

Since its establishment in 2011, Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) has progressed through three phases, leveraging its unique position in the sustainable energy sector to make a significant contribution towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) – ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all – by 2030 and the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change.

SEforALL's history has been categorized internally into three phases, each designated by its CEO at the time. The first phase, referred to as SEforALL 1.0, covers the organization's early years as a UN initiative from 2011 to 2015. The second phase, SEforALL 2.0, covers 2015 to 2020, marking the initial period of SEforALL operating as an independent organization and focusing primarily on advocacy. SEforALL 3.0 began in 2020 with the appointment of our current CEO, Damilola Ogunbiyi, whose leadership strengthened our country engagement, relationship with the UN and impact through our **three-year 2021-2023 Business Plan**. This business plan broadened the organization's focus beyond advocacy to include implementation and customized support through the expansion of country-specific interventions and partnerships. A timeline of our evolution and major achievements throughout these phases can be found in our **10-Year Review**, which was published in 2022, and serves as a good summary of our journey as an organization until that date.

In the final year of our **2021-2023 Business Plan**, SEforALL saw significant results, clearly due, at least in part, to all the groundwork laid during the first years of this business cycle. Unwavering dedication to our strategic goals over the last three years, with refinements to our approach based on learnings, has been noted as a key ingredient to some of the most significant results achieved to date. In 2023, our work continued to focus on four key thematic areas: Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy, Energy Access and Closing the Gap, Energy Transitions and Climate, and the Intersection of SDG7 with other SDGs. In parallel to successful progress made, learnings from the last three years of implementation have strategically guided our **2024-2026 Strategic Plan**.

SEforALL also significantly expanded and deepened its global presence in 2023, building on successes to date with both new programmes being established in innovative and dynamic sectors, and a growing presence on the ground in key countries to support just and equitable energy transitions. In the past year, several new programmes have been established based on new opportunities identified in the sector, with key partnerships built around these emerging focus areas. These include the expansion of Energy Transition Offices (ETOs), Energy Transition and Investment Plans (ETIPs), the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), the Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (REMI), which will be further detailed in the full AMR. The connection between programmes and our thematic areas is shown in **Table 3** below.

TABLE 3 Strategic Focus Areas & Corresponding Programmes

THEMATIC AREA	PROGRAMMES
Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy	• UN-Energy • International Relations & Special Projects • Energy Finance • Campaigns and Events
Energy Access and Closing the Gap	• Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks • Mini-Grids Partnership (previously within Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks) • Universal Integrated Energy Planning • Results-Based Financing / Universal Energy Facility • Clean Cooking
Energy Transition and Climate	• Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development • Sustainable Cooling for All • Nigeria Energy Transition Office • Ghana Energy Transition Office (new programme) • Kenya Energy Transition Office (new programme) • Energy Transition & Investment Plans (new programme) • African Carbon Markets Initiative (new programme) • Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (new programme)
Intersection with other SDGs	• Powering Healthcare • Women and Youth at the Forefront

Context on the Annual Monitoring Review Process and Integrity

The Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) provides a comprehensive assessment of SEforALL's progress in 2023, building upon results and insights gathered over the past three years. It offers a high-level overview of our results towards cross-organizational Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), set in 2021, which serve as our north star of impact across all programmes, and benchmarks for ongoing evaluation and impact assessments. In support of our cross-organizational impact, we transparently and objectively detail overviews of our programme-level related KPIs; results against outcomes will be further detailed in the full AMR to be released September 2024, following the standard template we have used each year. Our programmatic summaries are underpinned by robust internal 2023 Annual Progress Reports, monitored and verified by rigorous KPI Management Tools and further validated by internal Programme Performance Meetings.

Ensuring data accuracy and reliability is paramount, our Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) team conducts thorough review and verification processes across all programmes semi-annually. These quality assurance and control mechanisms validate data integrity, ensuring transparency and accountability in our reporting practices. It is our mandate that nothing is reported externally through the AMR unless it is linked to internally validated evidence captured within these tools and robust processes. We are further committed to commissioning external evaluations throughout our business cycle, and impact assessments in the years to come, as budget allows. Through these additional verification processes, our meticulously documented progress, evidence and data are further validated, while also filling in gaps of impact evidence that can only be captured with time.

CHAPTER ONE

Theory of Change

Theory of Change at a Glance

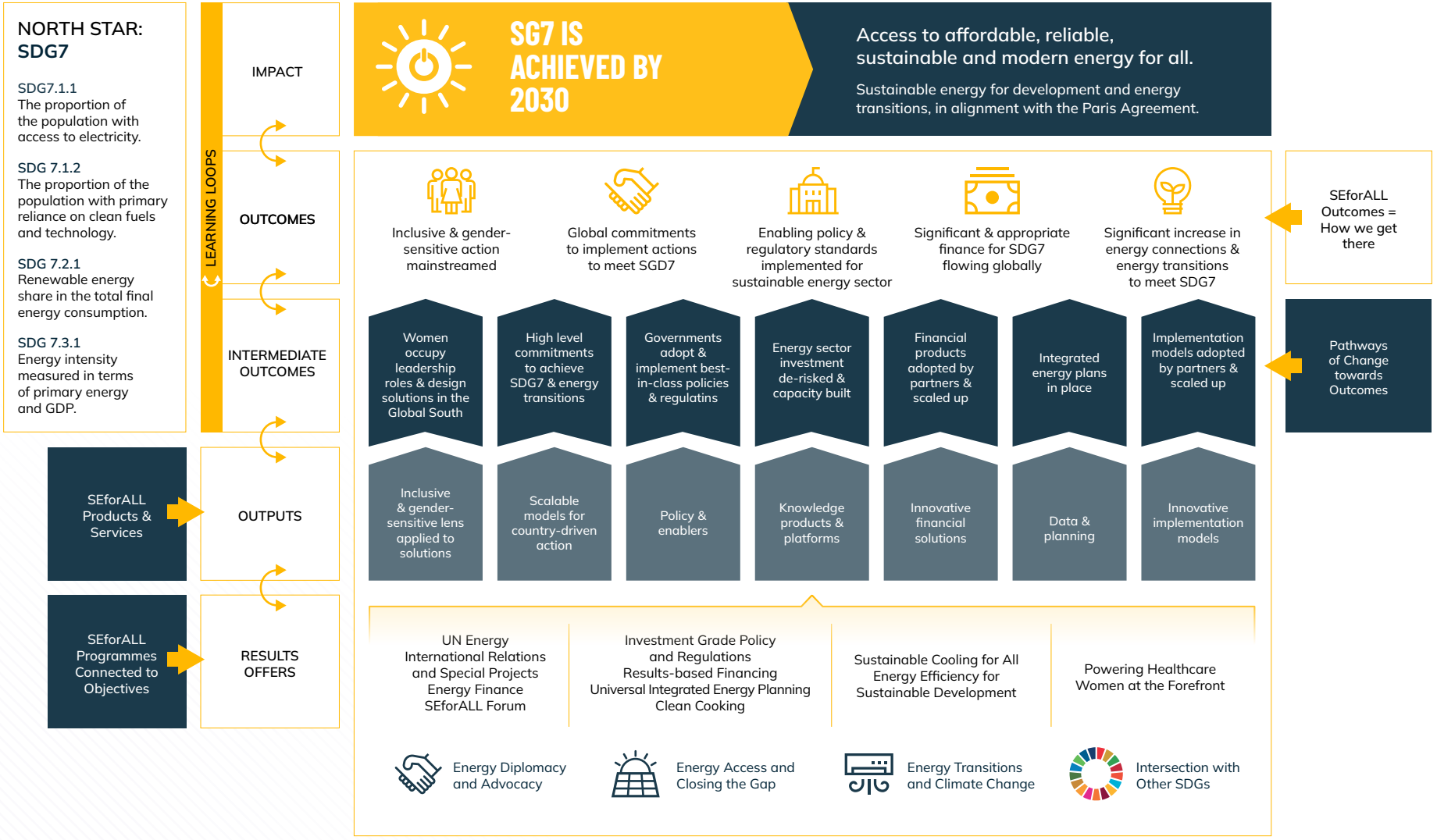
As part of the 2021-2023 Business Planning design phase, our Theory of Change (ToC) was developed by Sustainable Energy for All's (SEforALL's) Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) team, in close collaboration with SEforALL leadership and approved by our Funders' Council and Governing Board. This inclusive approach ensured both top-down and bottom-up perspectives were incorporated and tested. The ToC was integral to the 2021-2023 Business Plan, aligning programme-level outputs and intermediate outcomes with the cross-organizational ToC, and connecting these to overarching outcomes to achieve the results and impact needed towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) – access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. In response to constructive feedback from the Government of Denmark's evaluation of our previous business plan, we have consistently reported against the outcomes outlined in the ToC throughout all three Annual Monitoring Reviews (AMRs) of this business cycle. This consistency will support cumulative and comparative analysis in future evaluations and impact assessments.

Figure 2 below shows the connection between our strategic focus areas, programmes and the five outcomes in **SEforALL's Theory of Change (ToC),** that together illustrate our vision of how our outcomes contribute to global pathways to achieve SDG7[24]. The individual and collective success of these programmes, in partnership with governments, the private sector, financial institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the international donor community, contribute to the changes needed across the energy sector value chain and ecosystem on a country-by-country basis and to achieve impact globally. This impact goes beyond SDG7 and interlinks with the wider SDG targets. More than ever, we recognize how essential SDG7 is to the success of the other SDGs, with energy access catalyzing progress across all sectors and supporting large-scale social, economic and environmental reform and impacts, including improved climate, health, livelihoods, job creation, gender equality and food security.

[24] A detailed narrative of our ToC is available upon request, while an executive version is available in our 2021-2023 Business Plan. We are committed to driving change and accelerating progress toward achieving universal energy access and sustainable energy systems. Our approach emphasizes collaboration and partnership, recognizing that we cannot achieve our goals alone. We aim to create a sustainable energy future that benefits the planet and everyone on it by working with stakeholders across sectors and geographies.

SEforALL's 2021-2023 Institutional Theory of Change

FIGURE 2 Theory of Change



Key Insights from the 2021-2023 Business Cycle and Theory of Change Takeaways informed by our 10-Year Review

During SEforALL's 2021-2023 Business Cycle, we externally commissioned a 10-Year Review with the intention of informing the development of the new 2024-2026 Strategic Plan. This process engaged key stakeholders, including partners, donors and key leadership (current and past) to understand our value proposition through a non-biased third party. The goal was to document our track record over the last 10 years and understand where SEforALL has focused and should focus to add the most value to achieve our shared goals. This was conducted within the framing of our ToC above, then integrated into our new strategy and refined approach to achieving SDG7, and just and equitable energy transitions in the years ahead. These key insights include:

- **SEforALL is uniquely positioned to address current challenges and support a just and equitable energy transition;** we have responded by investing much further into our energy transition portfolio as seen in the programmes added in 2023 and documented in this AMR.
- **Global advocacy remains critical to build commitment across countries and organizations. SEforALL must continue engaging key decision-makers, building awareness and urgency**; we continue to expand our global advocacy through UN-Energy, engagement with G20 and COP Presidencies as well as other global fora, and by leveraging our communications to further focus on advocacy and diplomacy through campaigns and events at the global level, including through our SEforALL Global Forum, informed by impact in-country.
- **Partnership remains a key success factor in maximizing our impact**; building on the strong partnerships throughout the 2021-2023 period, the focus remains on continuing to increase engagement and collaboration with government, the private sector, development and civil society partners.
- **Common challenges can be addressed more efficiently through regional and scalable solutions and platforms;** regional and scalable solutions and platforms are core pillars of our 2024-2026 Strategic Plan, and SEforALL is investing further in developing regional strategies in Africa and Asia.
- **Our 10-Year Review provided recommendations on how SEforALL can further prioritize country partnerships. Based on feedback from stakeholder interviewees in the process and our own reflections, we are concentrating our efforts on priority countries where:** i) we have an invitation from the government; ii) the potential impact is high; iii) we can mobilize funding from the international community.
- **While our 2021-2023 Business Plan was initially programme focused, our strategy over time has evolved to a more holistic approach where our programmes act as a value chain in support of country priorities. We are committed to ensuring our suite of programmes is integrated into a more holistic 'offer of support' to countries** through our 2024-2026 Strategic Plan and associated MEL Framework.
- **We recognize that working with national governments and local actors is essential to understand in-country challenges and opportunities;** we have responded to this knowledge and feedback from partners by increasing our in-country presence and partnerships through Energy Transition Offices (ETOs) and Country Offices.
- **Our in-country activities prioritize building local capacity in our partner countries, creating a long-lasting resource for governments and national economies**. This is being implemented by integrating and utilizing our ETOs to build government capacity, a model we are replicating and tailoring to each country's needs as we expand our ETOs into additional countries. Our goal is to build local capacity to implement Integrated Energy Access Plans (IEPs), Energy Transition and Investment Plans (ETIPs) and related country programmes, guaranteeing long-term success and sustainability.

The Challenge in the Final Decade of Action – Status of the Sector

We are in the final decade to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) by 2030. While global progress has been made, data from The Energy Progress Report 2023 show that the world is still not on track to achieve SDG7 by 2030 and progress is still uneven across different regions, with room for improvements in key areas.

Data from Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2023[25] and further SEforALL analyses reveal:

1. Significant progress has been realized when it comes to access to electricity.

Global access to electricity saw substantial progress from 2010 to 2021. During this period, the world's population with electricity access rose from 84 percent to 91 percent, translating to over 1 billion more people gaining electricity. The number of people without electricity dropped significantly, from 1.1 billion to 675 million, despite population growth. This reduction is largely due to the expansion of distributed renewable energy solutions, with Asia, particularly Central and Southern Asia, experiencing the most significant gains. Bangladesh and India led this improvement in electricity access.

2. At the current pace of electrification, most people without access by 2030 will live in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence, and in rural areas.

Despite the progress made, by 2030, most people without electricity are expected to live in LDCs, conflict-affected areas and rural regions. Although LDCs have made strides in electrification, connecting about 32 million people per year between 2019 and 2021, they are still home to 481 million people without electricity. The gap in access rates between LDCs and the global average remains noticeable, with a disparity between urban and rural areas, 98 percent and 85 percent, respectively. However, rural electrification has been gaining momentum, growing by 33 million people per year. To further bridge this gap, targeted financial and regulatory support is necessary, with a focus on improving reliability and sustainability.

3. Clean cooking efforts are needed in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia.

The target for universal clean cooking access by 2030 is at risk, with 2.3 billion people still relying on polluting fuels. This issue is most dire in Sub-Saharan Africa and in parts of Asia. Sub-Saharan Africa's clean cooking deficit is growing at a rate of nearly 20 million people annually, indicating that access gains aren't keeping pace with population growth. India and China also have significant deficits; 505 million people in India and 296 million in China lack clean cooking access. Both countries have made progress, but the gap remains substantial. To address these disparities, clean cooking must be integrated into broader energy planning efforts, and there should be a focus on expanding access and sustainability in these regions.

[25] IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO. 2023. Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report. World Bank, Washington DC. © World Bank. License: Creative Commons Attribution—Non-commercial 3.0 IGO (CC BY-NC 3.0 IGO). (NB: Data lag by two years). Data used are from the 2023 report as at the time of drafting this report, the 2024 report had not yet been released.

4. The share of renewable energy for heating and transport needs to be accelerated.

Renewable electricity's share in global consumption increased to 28.2 percent in 2020, marking the largest single-year growth since the tracking of SDGs began. However, efforts to increase renewables in heating and transport, which account for more than three-quarters of global energy use, are lagging. Heating, which represents half of global final energy consumption, remains heavily reliant on fossil fuels, with renewables accounting for only 24 percent of energy consumption. The transport sector has the lowest penetration of renewable energy, with just 4 percent in 2020, though biofuels and electric vehicles are contributing to slow growth. A focused effort on promoting renewable energy in these sectors, especially in LDCs, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), is critical to achieving global climate objectives.

5. Energy Efficiency remains a low-hanging fruit.

From 2010 to 2020, energy intensity, a measure of energy use per dollar of GDP, improved by 1.8 percent annually. However, this rate slowed during the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching 0.6 percent in 2020. This decline represents a significant missed opportunity for energy efficiency improvements, which can bring substantial personal and societal benefits. The technology to double energy efficiency by 2030 is available and cost-effective, emphasizing the need for broader policy focus and infrastructure investments. Implementing energy efficiency measures should be a top priority to maximize gains in energy use and sustainability.

6. International public financial flows have decreased and are concentrated in a few countries.

International public financial flows for clean energy in developing countries saw a substantial decline, falling to USD 10.8 billion in 2021, which is 35 percent lower than the 2010-2019 average. This reduction is partly due to economic challenges, high inflation, debt distress and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Financial commitments have become concentrated; 23 countries received 80 percent of all commitments in 2020, and the number of countries receiving such a high percentage was even lower in 2021. To overcome these challenges, investments must increase, with supportive policy environments at the national, regional and international levels to drive clean energy deployment.

7. Expanding access to affordable, clean energy will help achieve other SDGs.

Affordable and reliable energy is essential for achieving several SDGs, including poverty reduction (SDG1), good health and well-being (SDG3), high-quality education (SDG4), gender equality (SDG5), economic growth (SDG8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG9), and climate action (SDG13). Regulatory and policy frameworks should encourage energy technology innovations and support investment in clean energy to deliver broader social and economic benefits. These efforts will foster economic growth, improve health facilities, promote gender equality and contribute to global climate goals.

Introducing SEforALL's 2024-2026 Theory of Change

SEforALL is evolving from our 2021-2023 Theory of Change to a refreshed framework for 2024-2026. This new approach reflects our continued commitment to accelerating sustainable energy access and transitions, building on key learnings from the past while addressing emerging global challenges.

Building on our progress and learnings over the last three years, SEforALL has recently adopted a new Strategic Plan for the 2024-2026 period. Central to this is the role SEforALL plays at the nexus of global energy, climate and development efforts to enable a just and equitable energy transition. SEforALL's mission, as reflected throughout the **2024-2026 Strategic Plan,** is **to enable a just, equitable and sustainable energy transition that ensures every person, everywhere can live a dignified life on a healthy planet**.

The 2024-2026 **Strategic Plan** was developed over a nine-month period in 2023, driven by SEforALL leadership in close consultation with our Governance Board, Funders' Council, staff, donor community, partners and other key stakeholders. In the years ahead, more progress will require increased political and financial commitments to a just and equitable energy transition throughout the international community, a significant increase in capital deployed, scaling of existing technical solutions and increased capacity of governments and workforces. These focus areas will help us to address the following gaps in the sector that are critical to achieve SDG7 by 2030 and net zero by 2050:

- **Insufficient international political will** to drive a just and equitable energy transition in access-deficit countries.
- **Inadequate capital mobilization,** particularly within low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) where clean energy investments must be tripled to USD ~2.5 trillion by 2030 to meet the expected rise in energy demand, and to achieve net-zero targets.
- **Limited scale of existing clean energy technologies and solutions** further hindered by gaps in clean energy investments and limitations to commercial viability.
- **Inadequate national planning coordination and policies**, needed to define just and equitable energy transition targets and guide efforts of public, private, philanthropic and development actors to achieve them.

The 2024-2026 **Strategic Plan** is anchored by three pillars:

PILLAR ONE

Global advocacy for SDG7 and a just and equitable energy transition: Driving political momentum and securing financial commitments to energy access and energy-related climate change solutions through international fora, convening and partnerships with donor governments, philanthropy, developing country governments, the private sector and the UN.

PILLAR TWO

Scalable solutions and platforms to address common challenges to regional or global issues: Developing replicable solutions to unlock financial flows, foster enabling business and policy environments and test implementation models.

PILLAR THREE

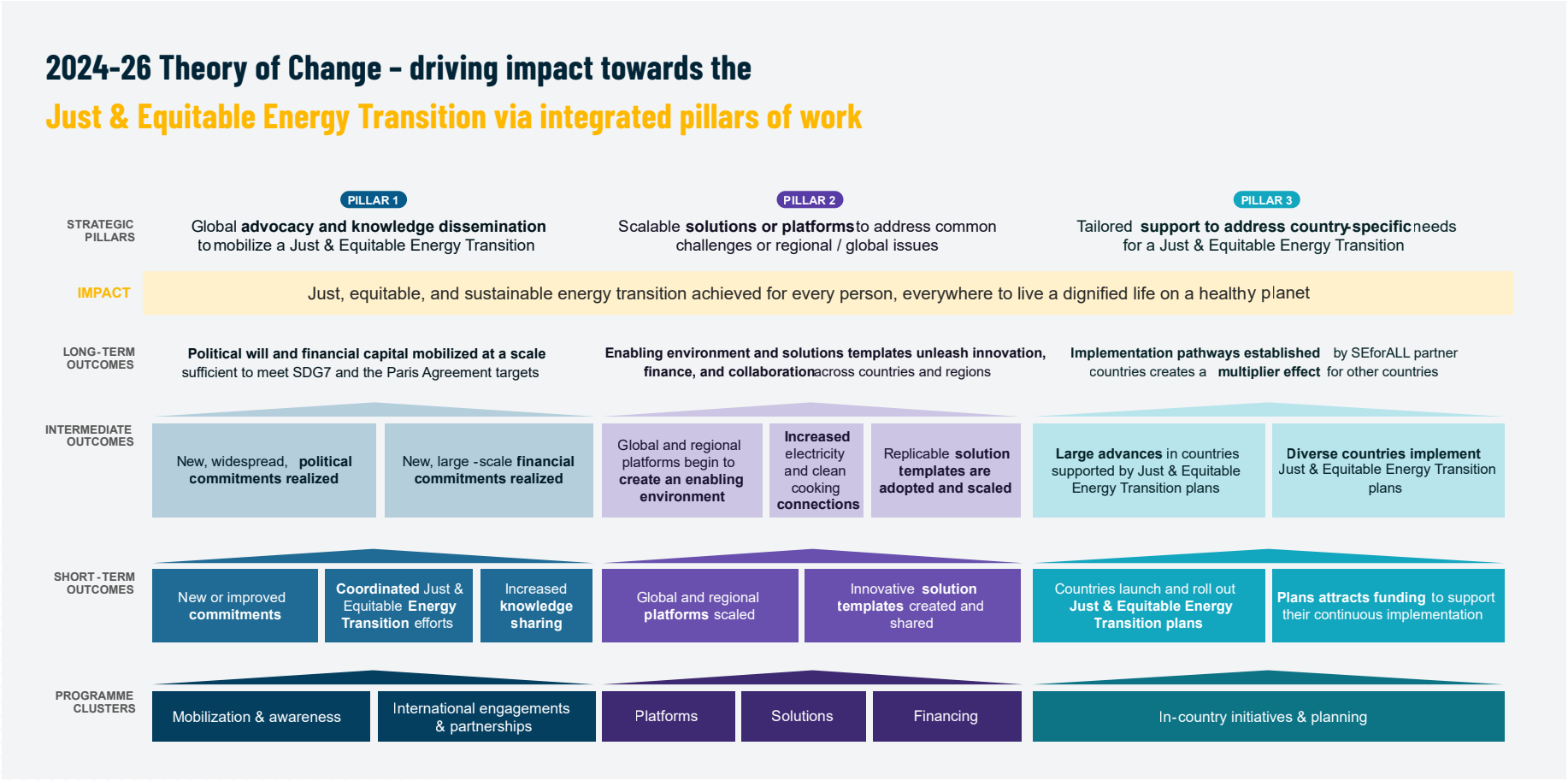
Tailored country support to address country-specific needs for a just and equitable energy transition: Supporting countries with the tools, data, advice and system capacity they need to help develop and implement national roadmaps, plans and policies on just and equitable energy transitions, including a holistic approach across distributed renewables, clean cooking, sustainable cooling and energy efficiency.

Our pillared approach is further supported by **cross-cutting programmatic work**, including the SEforALL Data & Intelligence Unit and People Centred programmes (Gender & Youth and Clean Cooking). All of this is anchored by our dedication to robust MEL to inform course corrections and strategic decisions through timely evidence and data.

These strategic pillars form the core of our renewed Theory of Change (ToC) for 2024-2026, which represents a continuity of much of our 2021-2023 ToC, including cross-organizational impact targets and related historical data.

SEforALL's 2024-2026 Institutional Theory of Change

FIGURE 3 Theory of Change 2024-2026



Throughout the delivery of the 2024-2026 ToC, SEforALL will monitor our progress towards results through a set of five cross-organizational Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), with associated three-year targets, which cascade directly to the programme level, providing a top-down, bottom-up synergy of results and related data. While this mapping was done manually in the 2021-2023 Business Plan, it has been built in from the start of the new business cycle, based on learning from the 2021-2023 MEL Framework.

Through the implementation of our refined ToC and KPIs, SEforALL will deliver impact by:

1. **Building global momentum** for a just and equitable energy transition through **advocacy and diplomacy** with governments, the private sector, civil society and other development partners.
2. **Ending energy poverty** by catalyzing actions that will bring people the energy they need to live dignified and productive lives at home and in their communities.
3. **Fighting climate change** by enabling renewable energy development and improved energy efficiency.
4. **Growing industry and creating jobs locally** by ensuring businesses have access to sufficient and reliable energy to power new and existing operations and promote growth.
5. **Improving health and well-being** by developing projects that improve the power supplies of healthcare facilities sustainably, and by informing efforts to deploy clean cooking and sustainable cooling solutions.
6. **Empowering women and youth** by creating opportunities for them to contribute to global energy access and transition discussions and decisions, providing training and mentorships opportunities that allow them to build careers in the sector.
7. **Growing local capacity** to ensure sustainability of energy access projects and to support the energy transition, ensuring long-term and community-driven success.

Over the next three years, SEforALL will take a tiered approach, providing tailored support in select countries, while efficiently generating the blueprints and momentum for widespread progress towards a just and equitable energy transition that can be adopted by partners to achieve greater impact at the pace needed to meet our ambitious goals.

As in the previous strategy, SEforALL will deliver the overall organizational ToC through a set of programmes, each of which has an individual ToC and set of programmatic results-based KPIs and associated targets.

As we embark on our next strategic cycle, it is important to first assess our past achievements, which will shape our results in the coming years both directly and indirectly. The following section provides a detailed assessment of these accomplishments.

TABLE 4 Cross-Organizational Key Performance Indicators 2024-2026

CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI	DEFINITION	3-YEAR TARGET*
High-level Commitments	# of new or improved high-level commitments or Energy Compacts towards a just and equitable energy transition, made publicly, supported by SEforALL – disaggregated by Gender and Youth	35- high-level commitments
Finance Mobilized	USD mobilized directly, indirectly and influenced towards the just and equitable energy transition	USD 15 billion
Global Public Goods	# of global public goods in the form of replicable solution templates, developed or enhanced with SEforALL support, to solve issues that are common across countries	20 solution templates
	# of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed or enhanced with SEforALL support	35 plans, strategies, etc.
Energy Access Connections	# of new or improved energy access connections (including clean cooking) – as disaggregated by households, businesses, institutions[26]	~51,000 connections
SEforALL Global Footprint	# of countries where SEforALL is active, annually – with SDG7 and net-zero lenses applied	32 countries
	# of regional, thematic, and global platforms (or hubs) where SEforALL is active – disaggregated by # of which SEforALL is leading	45 platforms

* SEforALL's 2024-2026 targets were determined in parallel with the development of the 2024-2026 Strategic Plan. As such, the 2024-2026 Strategic Plan is a forward-looking document that reflects SEforALL's ambition to help achieve SDG7, with the work plan and targets set based on a three-year projection of business-as-usual budget scenario and associated operational capacity. Therefore, in light of potential global or organizational financial constraints, SEforALL will review and adjust its targets to align with prevailing financial realities, and report on the updated targets, if any, in the next Annual Monitoring Review. This approach ensures we remain adaptable, while continuing to pursue our mission to enable a just, equitable and sustainable energy transition that ensures every person, everywhere can live a dignified life on a healthy planet.

[26] As part of SEforALL's Impact Strategy in 2024, the following energy access connections sub-indicators will be measured: (a) GHG emissions reduced or avoided (tCO2e), (b) # of people benefitting from new or improved access to electricity and clean cooking, and (c) # of full-time (or equivalent) jobs supported.

CHAPTER TWO

High-Level Results and In-Country Support

Country Support

Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) supported 31 countries in 2023 iin line with our Country Engagement Framework[27], 26 of which are ODA-recipient countries, and which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7). The charts in **Annex 5** present the individual country profiles against key energy, climate-related and development indicators:

- SDG7.1: Access to energy, clean cooking and cooling
- SDG7.2: Share of renewable energy
- SDG7.3: Energy efficiency rates
- Paris Agreement: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Economy and Development: GDP per capita and Human Development Index (HDI).

Collectively, these 26 countries are **home to more than half (53 percent) of the global population without access to electricity.** They also represent 49 percent of the population without access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, and 52 percent of the population at high risk due to a lack of access to cooling[28].

Countries with the highest energy access deficits tend to have low HDI scores. This suggests a strong link between energy poverty and human development. Lack of access to energy hinders economic growth, education and health outcomes, which are key components of the HDI. Addressing energy poverty is therefore critical for improving human development and reducing inequalities.

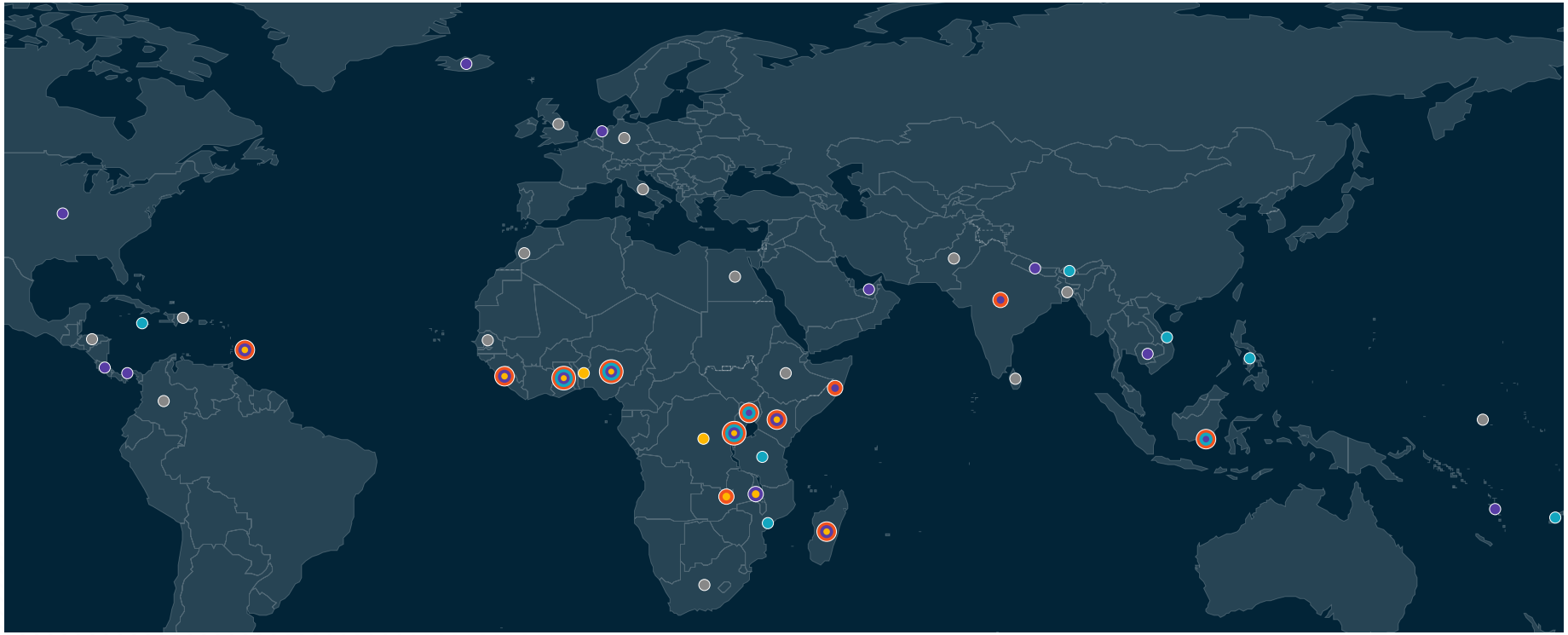
Of the 26 countries supported in 2023, 14 are in Africa, seven are in Asia, three are in Latin America and the Caribbean and two are in Oceania. Combined, **these countries have an average renewable energy share of 59 percent as part of their total energy consumption and contribute to 17 percent of the world's GHG emissions.** The 14 African countries supported have an average renewable energy share of 77 percent as part of their total energy consumption and contribute only four percent of the world's GHG emissions. Despite this, they suffer from the highest energy access deficits. In contrast, the three countries supported in Asia have an average renewable energy share of 46 percent in their total energy consumption[29] and contribute to 13 percent of the world's GHG emissions. Countries supported in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania, have higher access rates compared to Africa (10 percent of the unelectrified population on average), but the lowest renewable energy as a share of total final energy consumption (%) compared to both Asia and Africa (26.8 percent on average).

Finally, countries supported in 2023 account for 13 percent of global energy consumption. In 14 of the 26 countries energy intensity rates are higher than the global average, meaning that over 50 percent of countries supported in 2023 have the potential for energy efficiency improvements.

[27] SEforALL's communications, campaigns and high-level events have extended to an additional 11 countries, bringing the total to 42 countries tracked, of which 35 are ODA recipients. However, support is aligned with the support categories in the Country Engagement Framework categories (Identification and Formulation, Advocacy and Advisory Support, and Implementation Support) in 31 of these countries.

[28] Based on data on cooling access gaps across 77 countries. [29] The renewable energy share includes liquid biofuels, solid biofuels, and biogases.

FIGURE 4 Country Engagement Map



In 2023 SEforALL supported 31 countries in line with our Country Engagement Framework, of which 26 are ODA recipients. A total of 46 countries were supported throughout the 2021-2023 Business Plan Cycle, of which 38 are ODA recipients.

- BANGLADESH
- BARBADOS*
- BENIN
- BHUTAN
- CAMBODIA
- COLOMBIA
- CONGO, DEM. REP.
- COSTA RICA
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- EGYPT, ARAB REP.
- ETHIOPIA
- FIJI
- GERMANY*
- GHANA
- HONDURAS
- ICELAND*
- INDIA
- INDONESIA
- ITALY*
- JAMAICA
- KENYA
- MADAGASCAR
- MALAWI
- MOROCCO
- MOZAMBIQUE
- NAURU
- NEPAL
- NETHERLANDS*
- NIGERIA
- PAKISTAN
- PANAMA
- PHILIPPINES
- RWANDA
- SENEGAL
- SIERRA LEONE
- SOMALIA
- SOUTH AFRICA
- SRI LANKA
- TANZANIA
- UGANDA
- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES*
- UNITED KINGDOM*
- UNITED STATES*
- VANUATU
- VIETNAM
- ZAMBIA

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT · ADVOCACY AND ADVISORY SUPPORT · IDENTIFICATION AND FORMULATION · RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

COUNTRIES SUPPORTED DURING YEARS 2021-2022 WITHIN THIS BUSINESS CYCLE ***NON-ODA COUNTRY**

Our 2023 Progress through Country Partnerships

BARBADOS

- Developed an **Energy Transition & Investment Plan (ETIP)**, to be launched in 2024, specifically assessing the decarbonization pathway of all the energy systems across sectors and aligning with a feasible carbon neutrality goal from the perspective of a Small Island Developing State (SIDS).
- **The Barbados ETIP includes a dedicated section on jobs and capacity building, outlining actions to drive the development of local skills and the empowerment of women and youth** to contribute to the achievement of the net-zero energy transition.

GHANA

- **Developed an Energy Transition & Investment Plan (ETIP),** launched by H.E. President Akufo-Addo in September 2023 with a commitment to net zero by 2060 (the previous target was 2070).
- **Established an Energy Transition Office (ETO)** at the request of the government, to support implementation of the ETIP.
- **Developed an acceleration framework for energy efficiency improvements in Ghana,** including supporting capacity building, increasing awareness and creation of platforms for flow of investment into Energy Efficiency projects.
- **Launched the Africa Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (REMI) with Ghana as a priority country to drive the financial, technical and socio-economic investments** required to build up its local solar PV, battery and electric mobility manufacturing, while leveraging the availability of critical mineral resources.
- **Secured government commitment for developing a Carbon Market Activation Plan (CMAP)** to establish a conducive carbon market policy environment and increase the number of carbon credit projects.

INDIA

- Through support provided to India's G20 Presidency, including through a secondee to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, **we helped secure the doubling of energy efficiency in the G20 New Delhi's Leader Declaration in September**.
- **Supported the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Ministry of Power** to develop a voluntary action plan to achieve doubling energy efficiency by 2030.
- **Supported distribution companies (DISCOMs) and state authorities to increase their share of renewables into the grid** and tap into demand flexibility potential.

Brian Dean, SEforALL's Director of Energy Transition, participates in an energy efficiency seminar at the G20 meetings in Mumbai, India.

INDONESIA

- **Enhanced our collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, with this partnership leading to the development and launch of the innovative One UN Energy Strategy**, which aims to accelerate progress on SDG7 and support a just, equitable and inclusive energy transition in Indonesia by identifying priority areas where the UN is in a unique position to provide high-impact support to the government and people of Indonesia.
- **Contributed to the groundbreaking Just Energy Transition Programme (JETP) by engaging with G7 delegations and UN Indonesia**, enhancing the focus on a just transition within Indonesia's investment plan, and establishing a cross-learning mechanism with South Africa and Vietnam, leading to key recommendations for the UN's climate strategy.
- **Developed a Renewable Energy Manufacturing Roadmap through the REMI,** prioritizing opportunities in solar PV, batteries and electric vehicles in Southeast Asia.
- **Facilitated support of the Indonesia Energy Compact,** a commitment of USD 122 billion to SDG7 and net zero.

KENYA

- **Developed an Energy Transition & Investment Plan (ETIP),** which lays out pathways for Kenya to develop its energy systems in line with its economic ambitions and net-zero goals by 2050.
- **Established an ETIP Technical Implementing Team to support implementation of the ETIP** at the request of the government.
- **In partnership with IBM, developed and piloted an innovative open-source Smart Planning Tool called Open Building Insights (OBI),** which provides improved data to energy planners and decision-makers. The OBI tool is a cutting-edge cloud-based solution, leveraging the potency of openly accessible spatial data and advanced machine learning techniques. It empowers users with unparalleled insights into millions of building structures. Interacting with this tool will provide users access to a robust suite of features, facilitating informed decision-making and fostering sustainable planning processes in both urban and rural landscapes. The model being developed is energy technology-agnostic, focusing on generating foundational data that provide critical insights on the location and extent of human activities. These insights will help to estimate future energy demand, which is a vital component of energy planning.
- **Supported Government of Kenya to develop and implement the Kenya Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy, Kenya's National Cooling Action Plan and integration of sustainable cooling within the National Climate Change Action Plan** as part of our technical and advisory support to the Government of Kenya to progress national energy efficiency and access to sustainable cooling.
- **Launched the Africa REMI with Kenya as a priority country to drive financial, technical and socio-economic investments required** to build up its local solar PV, battery and electric mobility manufacturing, while leveraging the availability of critical mineral resources.
- Provided technical support to Kenya's Presidency, including through secondees to the Climate Envoy's office, to plan **the Energy Pillar at the inaugural Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi, which helped secure The African Leaders Nairobi Declaration on Climate Change and Call to Action.**
- At the inaugural Africa Climate Summit in Nairobi, we supported African women leaders, including first ladies, **in the signed call to enhance the role of women in energy transition, including through the creation of a Coalition of First Ladies for a Gender-Just Energy Transition in Africa.**

MADAGASCAR

- **Signed new grant agreements under the Universal Energy Facility Mini-Grids programme:** committing USD 7.3 million to four mini-grid developers to construct 30 mini-grids, targeting 12,431 connections, impacting 50,000+ people with new or improved electricity access and powering 1,800+ businesses and institutions[30]. Verified 4,216 new or improved electricity connections, impacting 18,000+ people with household access and powering 580+ businesses and institutions.
  - » Through these efforts, **~614 t CO2e average tons CO_2 emissions are expected to be avoided or reduced per year from connections verified.**
- **Developed a geospatial Integrated Energy Access Planning (IEP)** tool[31], which is an online, publicly available, interactive and user-friendly data visualization platform that equips Madagascar's policymakers and energy practitioners with data and insights to make informed decisions on strategies and operations to advance energy access in the country. Developed in collaboration with the Government of Madagascar and powered by extensive geospatial analytics, the tool provides actionable location intelligence to plan the expansion of least-cost access to electricity, access to clean cooking, and cold chains for the medical and agricultural-fisheries sectors.

- **Began the development of the Powering Healthcare Assessment and Roadmap to provide practical recommendations for advancing health facility electrification** and inform national interventions led by development partners. The Powering Healthcare Assessment and Roadmap was completed in 2024.

NIGERIA

- **Through the Nigeria ETO,** established within the Office of the Vice-President, helped secure to date **USD 6.09 billion, directly and indirectly, in commitments** towards the implementation of the ETIP.
- **Provided technical advisory support to** the Federal Government on the commitment to **deploy 10,000 electric buses**, with a pilot under development for Lagos State.
- **Launched the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) Stand-alone Solar for Productive Use (SSPU) programme,** which has so far:
  - » **Signed grant agreements totalling USD 10 million with 10 companies** to provide productive electricity connections to 3,525 households and small businesses in Nigeria. By December 2023, USD 2.58 million had been successfully disbursed by this initiative.
  - » **Successfully verified the deployment of 733 SSPU systems across Nigeria,** most of them serving commercial customers and replacing fossil fuel generators.

- **Provided substantial support for the design of the World Bank's USD 750 million Nigeria Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) project,** a cohesive and impactful initiative to **accelerate deployment of mini-grid electrification** in the country, including leveraging data from the Integrated Energy Planning tool developed for Nigeria in 2022. This led to a request from the World Bank and Rural Electrification Agency (REA) for a member of SEforALL's ETO to lead the DARES project in Nigeria.
- The team has also requested SEforALL technical assistance in the refinement and institutionalization of the DARES Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, as well as technical assistance to design and institutionalize the REA's Project Management Unit (PMU) MEL Framework.
- **Launched the REMI** with Nigeria as a priority country to advance policy and capacity building, and facilitate investments required to build up manufacturing across renewable energy technologies such as PV, batteries and electric vehicles, while leveraging the availability of critical mineral resources. **Technical Assistance was provided to a Nigerian company to commission its 100 MW solar PV factory in Lagos State** as part of the Africa REMI, facilitating its receipt of an Import Exemption Certificate.

[30] Assuming 85 percent of projected connections are households and 15 percent are businesses and institutions.

[31] The Madagascar IEP was **formally launched on 2 July 2024 at the Sustainable Energy Day** in Antananarivo.

- **Conducted a first-of-its-kind fossil fuel genset footprint mapping and a geospatial data dashboard for Lagos State** to inform genset displacement interventions. The study provides data on fossil fuel genset usage, grid supply and environmental impact, and serves as a blueprint for design and scale-up of energy access initiatives nationwide. Integrating the results into Nigeria's IEP enables stakeholders to examine key impact indicators such as financial implications, carbon emissions reductions, electricity grid access and usage, and generator ownership and usage[32].
- **Secured government commitment and actively engaged in the development of the CMAP** as part of efforts by the African Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI) to provide a roadmap for Nigeria to leverage its carbon market potential.
- **The ETO connected with 215 women in Petti, Central Abuja, raising awareness of the health and environmental impacts of traditional cooking**. The community was educated on cleaner cooking options and the ETO gathered valuable data on fuel usage patterns and adoption barriers for clean cooking technologies.
- **Actively worked to facilitate the JETP process in collaboration with the Nigerian Government.** Engaged with representatives of Indonesia and Vietnam, both beneficiary countries, to understand the process, financing commitments and disbursement status of the JETP.

RWANDA

- **Developed the National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan (NICCP) for Rwanda[33],** a first-of-its kind effort to inform the overall clean cooking technology and fuel mix to guide the government's national clean cooking strategy and rollout, along with informing the National Strategy for Transformation (NST-2) and the Energy Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) through establishing national clean cooking targets and articulating the financial needs to enable implementation.
- **Completed the Powering Healthcare Roadmap for Rwanda**; this aims to provide the government and its development partners with data on the scale of the remaining energy gap in the healthcare sector, options for long-term sustainable models and estimates of investment needed for delivery of continuous and reliable electricity service. SEforALL is in close discussions with the Government of Rwanda to provide further support to implement some of the important recommendations in the report.
- **Completed the Electric Pressure Cookers (EPC) Pilot** study; which assessed the experiences of urban households in Kigali, focused on several key areas: stove and fuel usage, fuel stacking, cooking expenditure, time savings and changes in cooking habits, including variations in the types of dishes prepared. The results indicated that the introduction of EPCs — a novel cooking appliance for nearly all 100 participating households — was, overall, a positive experience. This promising feedback highlights a significant potential for growth in electric cooking (eCooking) adoption among urban and peri-urban populations. Consequently, there is a strong call for enhanced support through awareness campaigns and market stimulation programmes to capitalize on this opportunity and drive broader adoption of eCooking technologies.
- **Implementation of the Productive Use of Energy (PUE) Pilot;** in partnership with the World Bank, SEforALL financed and implemented an assessment on PUE potential followed by the implementation of a PUE pilot project based on the recommendations from the assessment. The results from the pilot study demonstrated significant economic benefits of key PUE technologies, with reported trends across all appliances showing a growth in income.

[32] The study and the geospatial data dashboard, along with all the associated data will be made publicly available following the launch of this study in 2024.

[33] At the time of writing, the NICCP is under review by the Government of Rwanda.

This positive outcome will greatly influence electricity access initiatives and stimulate electricity demand, ensuring the sustainability of electricity access.

  - » Efforts are underway to mobilize additional resources to scale up this pilot project and foster market development for PUE technologies in Rwanda.
  - » The results from this study have led to the World Bank designing a PUE Rwanda results-based financing (RBF) facility (USD 5 million) managed by the Development Bank of Rwanda to accelerate the uptake of PUE technologies by addressing end-user affordability and supply-side financial challenges highlighted in the market assessment.
- **Secured government commitment for developing a CMAP** to establish a conducive carbon market policy environment and increase the number of carbon credit projects.

Beneficiary of a solar water pump as part of the Productive Use of Energy pilot in Rwanda.

SIERRA LEONE

- Provided legal and technical project management support for the **Betmai Hydroelectric Power Plant (BHPP)** project, helping secure **Cabinet approval and Parliamentary Ratification by the Government of Sierra Leone** and marking a major stepping stone to facilitate the financing and development of the project.
- **Published the Powering Social Infrastructure Assessment and Roadmap to provide practical recommendations for advancing health facility and school electrification** and inform national interventions by development partners. The findings revealed that 38 percent of health facilities lacked reliable access to energy. Detailed energy audits of major hospitals were also conducted, following which six of them, located in Bonthe, Freetown, Kabala, Kambia and Masanga, were selected for electrification.
- **Powered six hospitals with solar PV and battery storage, installing over 0.62 MWp**, with 12 additional hospitals and 25 community health centres to be completed in 2025. The electrification of the six hospitals has improved the health services across Sierra Leone for over **8.5 million people, nearly 50 percent of whom are women and children**.

- **Provided the first cohort of 12 STEM trainees with a six-month traineeship that included soft skills and technical hands-on training** through SEforALL's health solar electrification project. The second cohort of 11 STEM trainees is now taking part in their traineeship.
- **Launched the Mini-Grid Tariff Study that identified interventions to further reduce the end-user tariff to address affordability of mini-grid electrification** in the long term. Further technical advisory and capacity building work has followed the delivery of the report.
- Signed new grant agreements through the Universal Energy Facility Mini-Grid programme, **totalling USD 706,000 for seven mini-grids and targeting 1,193 new or improved electricity connections.** Conditional offer letters were also sent to 12 additional sites, targeting 4,590 connections.

Groundbreaking of the Sierra Leone Healthcare Electrification Project in Freetown.

- **Commenced the development of the Energy Transition/Green Growth Plan** working in partnership with the Office of the President through the Chairman, Presidential Initiatives Renewable Energy Climate Change and Food Security (PI-CREF) and the Ministry of Energy (MoE).
- **Established a stronger partnership between the public sector (government) and the private sector (e.g., independent power producers) to expand electricity generation capacity.** This collaboration led to active discussions for policy changes needed to accelerate growth in renewable energy.

TANZANIA

- **Entered a partnership with** the World Food Programme (WFP) to **design and eventually deliver a joint initiative to transition primary schools in Tanzania to eCooking solutions** with the endorsement of and in partnership with the Government of Tanzania.

ZAMBIA

- **At the request of H.E. President Hichilema, provided support to the Presidential 1,000 Mini-grid Initiative**, including developing a first-of-its-kind results-based incentive for mini-grid demand stimulation in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and public institutions. This new Demand Stimulation Incentive was announced during the Zambia Decentralized Renewable Energy (DRE) Days event, held in April 2024. The Initiative takes a two-track approach with Track 1 being the Zambia Energy Demand Stimulation Incentive (ZEDSI) targeted towards pipeline sites with funding secured, and Track 2 being the Mini-grids as Infrastructure Approach, which will set the pace for global electrification programmes such as the WB Ascent.

Results Against SEforALL's 2021-2023 Theory of Change

OUTCOME 1
INCLUSIVE AND GENDER-SENSITIVE ACTION MAINSTREAMED

SEforALL has made gender equality and women's empowerment a key component of our strategy for achieving energy access and sustainable energy transitions. We are committed to leading by example by further improving our own gender strategy to ensure that gender-transformative work is integrated across all aspects of our operations. We recognize that mainstreaming gender throughout our work is an important precondition to scale at speed through solutions that are inclusive of the needs of men, women and youth.

As of 2023, progress toward mainstreaming gender-sensitive action had been made across the following five dimensions:

1.1 Demonstrating solutions for gender mainstreaming in energy planning

We are steadfast in our commitment to **closing the gender gap** in the energy sector by ensuring that gender mainstreaming is an integral component of our planning methodologies.

- In 2023, we demonstrated tangible progress by **embedding gender-sensitive lenses into our energy planning methodology**, including the Madagascar Integrated Energy Access Plan (IEP), and associated clean cooking components, to ensure the energy needs of both women and men are equitably addressed from the design stage and supported by gender-disaggregated data collection methods, such as surveys and interviews.
- **Our leadership and participation in international collaborations guide the sector towards making gender-sensitive decisions and planning.** In 2023 this included SEforALL's role as co-lead of the **Gender and Energy Compact alongside Energia, GWNET and UNIDO**, our participation in **International Gender Champions**, and a sustained focus on setting a global standard for inclusive and equitable energy solutions in the sector through gender mainstreaming.
- **The Chilling Prospects Special: Gender and Access to Cooling report, released in March 2023, shone a spotlight on the gender-based aspects of cooling access,** underscoring the need for equitable solutions. In addition, the Youth Energy Summit in Nairobi hosted the "This Is Cool Youth Challenge," attracting over 200 submissions from 50+ countries, promoting innovative youth-led solutions for sustainable cooling.

1.2 Elevating women's leadership and participation in sustainable energy

By creating platforms where women's voices are amplified, and ensuring energy strategies are informed by gender perspectives, SEforALL is not only advocating for gender equality, but also spurring sectoral innovation and effectiveness. In 2023, SEforALL focused on elevating women's leadership and ensuring gender-responsive energy policies. For example:

- In Nigeria, we brought together female energy professionals and women's groups at the inaugural **Women in Energy Dialogue** in May.
- In Indonesia, SEforALL supported the **integration of gender equality as a key pillar in the development of the One UN Strategy on sustainable energy**, through our secondment of an advisor to the UN Resident Coordinator's office.
- SEforALL's STEM Traineeship programme benefitted 20 participants across Ghana, Kenya and Sierra Leone, with **12 participants actively supporting the installation of solar panels in Sierra Leone's hospitals**.
- **The Women in Clean Cooking (WiCC) Mentorship programme supported 180 women in the clean cooking sector** over the 2021-2023 Business Cycle. The cohort of participants tripled in size from an initial group of 30 in 2021 to 90 in 2023.
- **The Open Africa Power (OAP) programme trained 253 students from 36 African nations**, an encouraging 51 percent of them young women.

1.3 Gender-sensitive action in energy access through UEF gender policies

In 2023, SEforALL led the sector in gender-sensitive action and inclusion through the **Universal Energy Facility** (UEF)[34]. In Madagascar, the UEF gender mandate resulted in **25 percent of grantee companies being either led or owned by women**. Similarly,

[34] Through the requirement for a minimum of 30 percent female staff in supported countries.

OUTCOME 1
INCLUSIVE AND GENDER-SENSITIVE ACTION MAINSTREAMED

initiatives in Nigeria reflect this ethos, with programmes now being designed with objectives and strategies that intentionally include gender considerations.

Through such initiatives, SEforALL demonstrates that gender equality drives innovation, effectiveness and sustainability within the energy sector.

1.4 Improved livelihoods and health impacts for women and children through healthcare electrification

SEforALL's concerted efforts in **improving livelihoods and health impacts for women and children** through healthcare electrification initiatives are yielding transformative results. The integration of these powering healthcare initiatives within SEforALL's broader mission underscores our dedication to driving gender equality and women's empowerment in the energy sector.

- **Our work on powering healthcare facilities that predominantly offer maternal and child health services demonstrates a dedicated alignment with gender-sensitive outcomes**. Through the electrification of six hospitals in Sierra Leone[35], SEforALL is not only investing in sustainable infrastructure, but in the health and futures of women and children. The electrification of these hospitals using solar PV is expected to benefit more than 8.5 million people through enhanced healthcare services.
- **In Madagascar, the Market Assessment and Roadmap for Powering Healthcare Facilities is a significant step towards supporting positive gender outcomes**, as the initiative aims to ensure that healthcare services are reliable and enhance the provision of care that benefits women and girls the most.

1.5 Fostering more inclusivity in the design of a sustainable energy future through youth participation

SEforALL's commitment to youth engagement helps to ensure the voices of young people are heard and heeded in the shaping of energy policies and practices:

- **In Nigeria, the ETO developed an educational booklet titled *ETP for Children: Understanding Climate Change and Energy Transition*** to educate children aged seven and above on climate change and Nigeria's energy transition. The initiative aims to equip young Nigerians with essential knowledge through interactive workshops and resources, fostering their understanding of the country's energy landscape, transition plans and the role of renewable energy in shaping their future.
- **In partnership with TED Countdown, SEforALL launched the SDG7 Youth Ambassador programme**, championing an initial five young leaders from Latin America, SIDS, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. Participants exceeded initial targets by engaging as speakers at over 43 sessions across 15 global and regional events.
- **SEforALL's youth representatives actively engaged in major energy and climate forums, including COP28, enhancing dialogue on energy transitions with their perspectives**. Their leadership in events such as **Youth Solutions Days** and youth-focused side events at the International Vienna Energy and Climate Forum underscores SEforALL's commitment to inclusive and action-oriented dialogue in the energy sector.
- **SEforALL expanded the number of professional development opportunities available to youth through the OAP programme**, which brought 52 top-performing fellows from across Africa to a week of site visits and learnings across Italy, and **Student Energy Career Training (SECT)**, which engaged 17 youths in real-world energy projects.

[35] In March 2023, SEforALL published a Market Assessment and Roadmap for Health Facilities in Sierra Leone, which revealed that 38 percent of health facilities lack reliable access to energy. Detailed energy audits of major hospitals were also conducted, following which six of them, located in Freetown, Kambia, Masanga, Kabala and Bonthe, were selected for electrification.

OUTCOME 2
GLOBAL COMMITMENTS TO IMPLEMENT ACTION TO MEET SDG7

SEforALL's advocacy and diplomacy work is an important aspect of achieving energy access and energy transitions through political and financial commitments that can support connections and change at scale. We provide support to both state and non-state actors to shape commitments and investments geared towards achieving SDG7.

Our work advocating for global commitments to SDG7 has yielded significant progress as evidenced across the following four areas.

2.1 Growing commitments and increasing impact through the Energy Compacts

SEforALL has continued to show leadership in catalyzing global energy commitments through advocacy and diplomacy, notably through the Energy Compacts:

- **USD 1.3 trillion in commitments from both governments and the private sector had been garnered by the Energy Compacts by the end of 2023**, demonstrating the effectiveness of strategic selection and promotion of impactful Compacts[36] (see Figure 5 below).
- **At the 2023 SDG Summit, the Energy Compacts were announced as one of twelve of the UN development system's High Impact Initiatives**; the **24/7 Carbon Free Energy Compact** and the **Gender and Energy Compact** were highlighted at the Summit.

FIGURE 5 Overview of Energy Compact Commitments

	MEMBER STATES	PRIVATE SECTOR
FINANCE AND INVESTMENT (USD)	715 BILLION	581 BILLION
ENHANCED ELECTRICITY ACCESS (people)	418 MILLION	279 MILLION
ENHANCED CLEAN COOKING ACCESS (people)	315 MILLION	14 THOUSAND
CLEAN ENERGY CAPACITY TO BE DEPLOYED (GW)	527 GW	658 GW
ENERGY SAVINGS TO BE ACHIEVED (GWh)	59,753 GWH	-

CATALYTIC PARTNERSHIPS (Leveraged outcomes)

>2.5 BILLION **ENHANCED ENERGY ACCESS** (people)

>1.3 TRILLON **FINANCE AND INVESTMENT** (USD)

Source: Energy Compacts Annual Progress Report 2023, available at https://www.un.org/en/energy-compacts/page/energy-compact-overview

[36] UN (2023), Energy Compacts Annual Progress Report, 2023, United Nations, https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/energycompacts-annual-progress-report2023-002.pdf

OUTCOME 2
GLOBAL COMMITMENTS TO IMPLEMENT ACTION TO MEET SDG7

- **By generating further leadership and investment, these Compacts are set to drive substantial actions**, such as prohibiting new coal power projects, decarbonizing energy systems through the **No New Coal Energy Compact**, and promoting economic growth and job creation.

2.2 Driving sector action towards the energy transition through global fora

SEforALL's engagement in **global energy discussions** underscores our key role in driving forward the international agenda for sustainable energy. **By actively participating in and contributing to significant high-level events such as COP28 (see Box 1 below), the Youth Solutions Days, the Africa Climate Summit, the International Vienna Energy and Climate Forum and the G20 Energy Transitions Ministerial and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)**, SEforALL has leveraged these platforms to present and advocate for a just and equitable energy transition.

At the **Africa Climate Summit**, SEforALL emphasized the need for robust infrastructural and policy frameworks to harness Africa's renewable energy potential,supporting an event to showcase the role of women in energy transition.

Through support provided to India's G20 Presidency, **we helped secure the doubling of energy efficiency in the G20 Leaders Outcome document.**

Our third year hosting the SDG7 Pavilion at COP saw the most significant impacts to date, as outlined in Box 1 below:

2.3 Building momentum through global and national initiatives

SEforALL's dedication to energizing national and international efforts has been pivotal in driving progress toward SDG7. Through global and national initiatives, SEforALL not only champions the adoption of sustainable energy practices but also ensures these practices are integrated into national and international energy strategies. Through our support for increased coordination and ambition, SEforALL continued to link global momentum to local action in 2023:

- **SEforALL has established itself at the forefront of energy policy innovation in the cooling sector, with our leadership role** providing a significant contribution to the successful launch and adoption of the **Global Cooling Pledge** at COP28.
- **In a world where energy demands consistently rise, SEforALL's advocacy for energy efficiency has become a cornerstone in shaping a sustainable future.** Our efforts to expand the **Mission Efficiency network** and the global **Call to Action** on energy efficiency demonstrate an impactful approach to fostering commitments that drive energy efficiency and renewable energy advancements. On the ground, SEforALL's collaborations with governmental bodies, such as those in **Ghana**, are tangible examples of this advocacy in action.
- **The Global eCooking Coalition (GeCCo)**[37] was **the result of close coordination with partners**.
- In conjunction with the OPEC Fund, UNCDF and UNIDO, among others, SEforALL's efforts in establishing the **Climate Finance and Energy Innovation Hub** solidified our role in catalyzing country action and unlocking finance.

[37] GeCCo is supported by anchor partners GEAPP, Energising Development (EnDev), SEforALL and Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), along with a wider network of partners. The Coalition aims to scale up access to e-Cooking solutions worldwide, reducing the environmental impact of cooking and enhancing quality of life. By 2030, its goal is to enable a significant transition to eCooking solutions in at least 10 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, reaching over 10 percent of households and institutions.

BOX 1

SEforALL at COP28

DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 30 NOVEMBER – 10 DECEMBER 2023

With the support of the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) and other sponsors, we hosted our third **SDG7 Global South Pavilion at COP**, that took place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 10 December, 2023.

The SDG7 Global South Pavilion was the main hub at COP for stakeholders to discuss and showcase how to unite global efforts on sustainable energy, climate and development. SEforALL hosted **55 knowledge sharing sessions** and provided a platform for the **launch of 13 new initiatives or partnerships** dedicated to sustainable energy. We invited **278 speakers**, among whom were four Prime Ministers and Presidents, representing Barbados, Nigeria, Norway and Vietnam, and seven Ministers.

Our participation at COP28 was informed by three key objectives:

Objective 1:

Shape the Global Agenda: Raise awareness and influence the global political agenda on the urgent need for just and equitable energy transitions (JEETs) in the Global South, backed by reform in development finance.

Objective 2:

Mobilize Resources: Mobilize public, philanthropic and private sector resources to finance the energy access gap and accelerate JEETs in the Global South.

Objective 3:

Drive Bolder Action: Push for bolder implementation agendas, scale up proven approaches for JEETs and foster new partnerships between stakeholders across sectors and value chains.

FIGURE 6 H.E. Mia Mottley, Prime Minster of Barbados, speaking at the SDG7

Continued on the next page

BOX 1

With our support at COP28, nine announcements were made at the SDG7 Global South Pavilion and four key actions spotlighted on the main stage (see detailed list below). A **cumulative sum of USD 3.5 billion[38] was committed**, sourced from a mix of public, philanthropic and private sector funds, aimed at closing the energy access gap and propelling JEET efforts in the Global South.

THE **NINE ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE AT THE PAVILION** WERE AS FOLLOWS:

1. UNOPS & SEforALL Africa Energy Transition Partnership (USD 50 million)
2. Acumen Hardest-to-Reach initiative (USD 250 million)
3. Allied Climate Partners investment platform (USD 825 million)
4. Investments committed to SDG7 under the UN-Energy Compacts (USD 1.3 trillion)
5. US Government joining the 24/7 CFE Compact
6. Launch of BESS initiative with GEAPP and 10 First Mover Countries
7. Release of SEforALL's study on how climate finance can help power healthcare facilities with renewable energy
8. The Global Cooling Challenge winners
9. Launch of the Future Energy Outlook Platform

THE **FOUR COP28 UAE PRESIDENTIAL MAIN STAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND SPOTLIGHTED ACTIONS WERE**:

- Investment for the Mission Efficiency Market-place: Tripling Energy Efficiency Investments by 2030 (USD 2.4 billion)
- Launch of the Global Electric Cooking Coalition (GeCCo)
- Launch of the COP28 Global Cooling Pledge with more than 60 countries endorsing actions to tackle cooling emissions, improve energy efficiency and climate-friendly approaches to cooling, and access to cooling for the vulnerable.
- H.E. Bola Tinubu, President of Nigeria, unveiled an innovative programme that will roll out 100 electric buses and support carbon market development in Nigeria

Continued on the next page

[38] This figure omits the total investments committed to SDG7 under the UN Energy Compacts to prevent double counting of data. Additionally, financial commitments from the Global Electric Cooking Coalition (GeCCo) are excluded, as most of these commitments are part of broader financial commitments and energy access programmes that do not solely contribute to e-Cooking.

BOX 1

All 24 countries that SEforALL supported at COP28 are in the Global South (Table 3), with assistance provided to 10 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, eight in Latin America and the Caribbean, three in Asia, two in the Middle East and North Africa, and one in Oceania. The target number of countries supported in preparation for and during COP28 was surpassed by over 200 percent. Moreover, SEforALL directly funded the attendance of one government official each from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. This direct funding significantly enhanced our collaboration and ability to support these governments as it facilitated detailed planning and budgets aligned with COP-related activities and outcomes throughout the year. Subsequently, our impact became evident in intergovernmental negotiations, as seen in **seven revisions to the full global stocktake decision text, particularly in Articles 28, 28(b), 28(d) and 29, changes influenced in bold**:

> *28. Further recognizes the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and **calls on** Parties to contribute to the following global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches:*
>
> *(b) Accelerating efforts towards the **phase-down of unabated coal power**;*
>
> *(d) **Transitioning away from fossil fuels** in energy systems**, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade,** so as to achieve net-zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;*
>
> *29. Recognizes that **transitional fuels** can play a role in **facilitating the energy transition** while ensuring energy security;*

SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY:

Inclusion of "*calls on*" to Art. 28 (count: 1)
Inclusion of "*phase-down of unabated coal power*" to Art. 28 (b) (count: 1)
Inclusion of "*transitioning away from fossil fuels*" and "*in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade*" to Art.28 (d) (count: 2)
Inclusion of "*transition fuels*" and "*facilitating the energy transition*" as well as removal of "*further*" at beginning of sentence in Art.29 (count: 3)

Overall, we demonstrated effective utilization of social media and garnered substantial media coverage for COP28. Our collective social media channels, including **X (formerly Twitter), LinkedIn, Instagram and Facebook, accumulated a remarkable 203K post impressions**. Our accounts collectively attracted 763 new followers, bringing our combined social media following to over 256K. Furthermore, our efforts resulted in **517 media mentions**, with six features in top-tier media outlets[38], with 79 percent of these mentions reflecting positively on the core messages of SEforALL's events.

Table 5 Countries supported by SEforALL at COP28

SPEAKERS AT SDG7 PAVILION			
Argentina	Barbados	Belize	Brazil
Chile	China	Dominican Republic	Egypt
Ghana	India	Indonesia	Kenya
Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritania	Mozambique
Nigeria	Panama	Sierra Leone	Somalia
Togo	UAE	Uruguay	Vanuatu
SUPPORT TO COUNTRY NEGOTIATORS			
Ghana	Kenya	Nigeria	

Figure 7 Summary of SEforALL's Achievements at COP28

55 Knowledge Sharing
Hosted 55 knowledge sharing sessions and launched 13 new iniciatives or partnerships dedicated to sustainable energy.

278 Speakers
Invited 278 speakers, including 4 Prime Ministers and Presidents as well as 7 Ministers

3.5b Financial Commitments
Witnessed $3.5 billion in financial commitments

24 Country Support
Backed 24 global south nations by providing support to speakers at SDG7 Pavilion and country negotiations.

7 Influence
7 influences made to the full global stocktake decision text, particulary in Articles 28, 28(b), 28(d) and 29.

203K Social Media
Accumulated a remarkable 203K post impression on social media. Damilola's X account alone contributed 169K post impressions.

[38] The top-tier media outlets being BBC, CNN, Reuters, Daily Mail, HuffPost and El País.

OUTCOME 3
ENABLING POLICY AND REGULATORY STANDARDS IMPLEMENTED FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECTOR

We recognize that an enabling policy and regulatory environment is critical to de-risking business models and unlocking investment in the energy sector, specifically private sector investment and financing to reach the last mile. In 2023, our contribution to enabling policy and regulatory standards was across two main dimensions:

3.1 Development of replicable solution tools and platforms for planning and related policy and regulatory reforms to support implementation of sustainable solutions

SEforALL aims to produce replicable tools and platforms that have relevance to policymakers at regional and country level, to catalyze and drive faster change and ensure that best practices on enabling policy environments can be widely adopted across the sector.

- **Our Sustainable Energy Policy Hub, formerly the Virtual Knowledge Hub, has emerged as a tool for policymakers.** Utilizing an innovative "decision tree" approach, the Hub has guided 1,449 users through 2,299 sessions, providing crucial insights for developing regulatory frameworks aimed at achieving SDG7.

3.1.1 Universal Integrated Energy Access Planning

Through the development of national Integrated Energy Access Plans (IEPs) to help mobilize resources effectively and efficiently to support **electrification and clean cooking access** goals in Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria and Rwanda[39], **SEforALL's IEP efforts have directly contributed to country-level policy and strategy formation**. Through the provision of in-depth IEP analysis, SEforALL is offering valuable technical knowledge that is being integrated into national energy strategies, guiding governments toward the development and implementation of robust regulatory standards that support sustainable energy growth. These plans have translated into practical impact:

- Countries have integrated IEP principles into their strategies; this is seen in Madagascar's updated Energy Policy, Malawi's National eCooking Roadmap and Rwanda's National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan.
- Development partners have utilized data and planning to drive progress in energy access:
  - » The OPEC Fund for International Development is leveraging the Madagascar IEP to secure and implement a USD 36 million clean cooking programme.
  - » Malawi's IEP has been leveraged by GIZ to solarize 93 health facilities; EnDev has designed Demand-Side Subsidies (DSS) pilots around solar home systems and improved cookstoves based on primary data collected in the IEP; GEAPP leveraged IEP data while developing the Malawi Distribution Masterplan.
  - » Nigeria's IEP has directly contributed to the World Bank's Nigeria DARES programme design, a USD 750 milion+ technical assistance programme focused on distributed renewables.
- **SEforALL's IEP programme has integrated several innovations, including utilization of AI-powered planning tools, incorporating agricultural cold-chains, and creating a Centre of Excellence** that provides capacity building through activities such as a summer school on Modelling Tools for Sustainable Development.
- **A key aspect of SEforALL's approach is capacity building for technical officials at the country level.** By conducting training sessions focused on data management, updated processes and the manipulation of the IEP platform and its underlying data, SEforALL is ensuring that **national stakeholders** have a thorough understanding and the skills needed to maintain the IEP database and tools.

[39] The Madagascar IEP was launched in July 2024; the Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan is expected to launch later in 2024, as it is currently under review by the Government of Rwanda.

OUTCOME 3
ENABLING POLICY AND REGULATORY STANDARDS IMPLEMENTED FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SECTOR

3.1.2 Carbon Market Activation Plans (CMAPs)

Through active involvement in the African Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), SEforALL and our partners are providing critical guidance to countries to optimize the benefits of carbon market participation. SEforALL's approach ensures that carbon financing contributes to the overarching goals of SDG7 and climate action, highlighting our role in supporting just and equitable energy solutions.

The Carbon Market Activation Plans (CMAPS) are a strategic initiative led by SEforALL and partners under the ACMI to rapidly catalyze African carbon markets and leverage their potential for green growth and sustainable energy transitions on the continent. ACMI helps to achieve this by creating benchmarks and enhancing the readiness of African countries in developing policies and regulations for carbon markets. We have developed a process to design plans based on a robust blueprint, with a focus on elevating the value of African carbon credits by ensuring market integrity, quality and competitive pricing.

3.1.3 Policy Guidance on Energy Efficiency

SEforALL's multifaceted approach advocating for energy efficiency — spanning from global leadership in the G20 to tangible policy improvements in individual countries — exemplifies our tailored and influential advocacy for energy practices that are both sustainable and beneficial to the environment.

Through supporting India's **G20 Presidency**, SEforALL helped to secure the doubling of energy efficiency in the G20 Leaders Outcome document. Our work beyond global fora includes directly impacting national energy policies, including in Ghana and Kenya.

3.2 Delivering tailored in-country policy support

In 2023, SEforALL enabled and supported tangible on-the-ground progress in multiple countries to advance national energy policy reforms and updates, to increase access and support a just and equitable energy transition. Section 2 contains a full list of in-country results:

- **In Madagascar, we supported the updated National Energy Policy, leveraging our Integrated Energy Access Planning (IEP) analysis to inform crucial aspects of the energy access components of the policy, including agricultural cold chains.**
- **In Nigeria, SEforALL played a central role in paving the way for the nation's comprehensive energy transformation through the Energy Transition Office (ETO)**, focusing on the development of a rigorous policy framework and active collaboration with key stakeholders. The ETO's work has led to the drafting of key documents, including an inception report, a risk and issues report and policy briefs for various Energy Transition Investment Plan (ETIP) components. One of the focal areas of this transition is the deployment of electric vehicles (EVs) and the enhancement of clean cooking solutions.
- As co-chair of the COP26 Energy Transition Council, SEforALL supported the development of **Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan (ETP)** that provided the government with a credible energy transition pathway to make a commitment to net zero by 2060.
- **In Sierra Leone, SEforALL played a key role in tariff modelling reform, making a significant contribution to the viability and sustainability of the energy sector through the development of equitable tariff models for mini-grids.** Through comprehensive analysis contained in our report **Understanding Mini-Grid Tariffs in Sierra Leone: A Quantitative and Comparative Analysis of Price Drivers**, and the development of a Multi-year Tariff Order (MYTO) tool, SEforALL directly influenced the establishment of fair pricing structures that enhance the viability and scalability of off-grid electricity access in rural areas.
- **The UEF's strategic partnership with GIZ in Benin and Madagascar represents an essential advancement in refining policy frameworks that underpin the sustainable energy sector.** Building in-country partnerships has been central to supporting our work in RBF.

OUTCOME 4
SIGNIFICANT AND APPROPRIATE FINANCE FOR SDG7 FLOWING GLOBALLY

Our contribution, and that of our partners, is to help leaders unlock finance for energy access, energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy transitions. Partnerships are fostered and knowledge is shared to empower leaders to address barriers to financial flows.

Our efforts have led to a substantial increase in finance mobilized towards the achievement of SDG7 and net zero in countries where we operate through direct implementation and indirect advisory support. Our work unlocking appropriate and substantial finance for SDG7 globally has yielded significant progress as evidenced across seven key dimensions:

4.1 Unprecedented financial mobilization through the Energy Compacts

- **Through the Energy Compacts, SEforALL has successfully mobilized over USD 1.3 trillion of financing dedicated to advancing SDG7 and supporting global energy transitions. The 2023 Energy Compacts Progress Report provides a detailed account of these financial commitments**, highlighting the substantial investments planned by countries and the private sector to enhance energy access, improve energy efficiency and expand renewable energy initiatives.

4.2 Catalyzing investment in Sustainable Cooling

- **Approximately USD 326 million was mobilized for sustainable cooling initiatives throughout the 2021-2023 Business Cycle, including finance mobilized data pre-2021.** The emerging focus on **sustainable cooling in global finance**, championed by SEforALL, highlights an essential shift towards recognizing cooling as a vital component of sustainable energy systems. The progress within this reporting period alone was marked by an additional USD 56.4 million towards the total figure, evidencing significant scale in momentum in this critical space.
- **In advancing the Cooling for All Initiative, SEforALL has played a key role in bolstering key stakeholders to leverage additional finance for sustainable cooling.** SEforALL partners that leveraged new finance for access to cooling include the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation (IFC), which opened three new funding windows totalling USD 3.2 million; a UK announcement of an additional USD 25 million of support for the IFC on sustainable cooling announced at COP28, and support of USD 28.2 million announced by the UK for its Sustainable Cooling and Cold Chain Solutions programme, which includes financing for the Cold Chain and Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling and Cold-Chain (ACES).
- **Strategic advisory support to partners and stakeholders in the sector has been instrumental in embedding cooling solutions in significant projects**, such as the Kenya National Cooling Action Plan.

4.3 Energy Efficiency Marketplaces

- **SEforALL's development of the Mission Efficiency marketplace marks a significant advancement in connecting energy efficiency projects with the necessary financial resources**, reinforcing our commitment to promoting energy efficiency worldwide. This innovative platform is designed to facilitate the flow of investments to energy efficiency projects, showcasing SEforALL's proactive approach to enhancing the sector's financial accessibility across multiple countries. Significant strides have been made in, for example, Kenya and Ghana, where increased investments in energy efficiency are already being observed.

4.4 Unlocking renewable energy investments through results-based financing (RBF)

- **Through SEforALL's implementation of the Universal Energy Facility (UEF), over USD 44 million in overall funding, including grants and operational funds,**

OUTCOME 4
SIGNIFICANT AND APPROPRIATE FINANCE FOR SDG7 FLOWING GLOBALLY

has been raised to catalyze energy access through results-based financing (RBF) across Sub-Saharan Africa in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. By implementing grant subsidies and fostering market development, the UEF not only incentivizes but also simplifies the path for private sector investments in renewable energy.

- **Across Sub-Saharan Africa, the UEF enhances market conditions and broadens the investment landscape by offering financial incentives to developers who can demonstrate rapid and tangible results.** This strategy not only stimulates local economies but also propels the renewable energy sector forward by ensuring that investments translate into measurable outcomes.

4.5 Clean Cooking finance initiatives

- **In 2023, partnerships and initiatives were formed to increase the finance available within the sector** through SEforALL's championing of the role clean cooking plays in increasing sustainable energy access:
  - » **SEforALL collaborated with the OPEC Fund and UNIDO to develop a USD 35 million support programme in Madagascar**[40], marking a significant advance in the mobilization of finance for clean cooking solutions.
  - » **Our secondment to the COP28 UAE Presidency's Energy Transition team on Inclusion, Outreach and Partnerships significantly advanced efforts to secure financial commitments for clean cooking initiatives.** Our influence was evident in the launch of the GeCCo, which announced EUR 10 million in funding from the EnDev and GBP 15 million from the UK Government, among other commitments aimed at accelerating global eCooking efforts.

4.6 Carbon markets as a Finance catalyst

- **SEforALL's focused initiatives to energize and expand Africa's high-integrity carbon markets through the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI) represent a strategic effort to demonstrate the viability of additional finance streams for green development, climate action and energy transitions on the continent.** By scaling these markets, SEforALL and our partners aim to catalyze significant investment flows into green projects that are crucial for achieving SDG7 and SDG13.
  - » **Our approach involves showcasing the largely untapped potential of high-integrity carbon markets in Africa.** Last year, as an advocacy tool, ACMI compiled the first-ever pipeline of over 100 Africa-based projects, illustrating the significant socio-economic benefits and potential to retire 93 million tonnes of CO_2e, approximately 31 percent of Africa's total projected capacity.

4.7 Mobilizing finance for the energy transition in Nigeria

- In Nigeria, SEforALL has played an **instrumental role in coordinating partners and building a coalition to prepare the Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) project, that has secured the approval of USD 750 million from the World Bank** and the Federal Government of Nigeria. The project will leverage an additional USD 1 billion in private capital and significant parallel financing from other development partners.
  - » With the project now approved, DARES was set to launch in August 2024. SEforALL's facilitative role through the ETO exemplifies how strategic coordination and coalition-building can unlock pivotal international development finance, thereby bolstering the global commitment to achieving SDG7.

[40] OPEC Fund (2023), OPEC Fund and UNIDO Increase Cooperation to Advance the Clean Energy Transition, OPEC Fund for International Development, https://opecfund.org/media-center/press-releases/2023/opec-fund-and-unido-increase-cooperation-to-advance-the-clean-energy-transition

OUTCOME 5
SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ENERGY CONNECTIONS AND ENERGY TRANSITIONS TO MEET SDG7

We have integrated country action and direct financing of energy connections into our strategy since 2020. This move aims to accelerate the pace of energy access and transitions, as, together with our partners, we drive progress in the final decade of action.

We are supporting a growing number of direct energy connections through RBF of mini-grids, stand-alone solar, and action-focused interventions. We have also developed knowledge products and provided advisory services to key stakeholders, with a greater focus on supporting countries for energy access and transitions, in particular through the development and adoption of national ETIPs.

Our efforts in securing finance and coordination laid the foundation for more comprehensive projects with partner countries in 2023, setting a strong foundation for greater progress in 2024 and beyond. This is evidenced across four key dimensions:

5.1 Accelerating access to clean energy connections

- **Through the UEF, SEforALL verified 4,949 new or improved energy connections in Madagascar and Nigeria**, impacting more than **19,000 people** by providing them with new or improved access to household electricity and powering over **1,100 businesses and institutions**. A total capacity of **1.7 MW** of solar PV has been installed through the UEF, resulting in the reduction or avoidance of an estimated **1,024 tons of CO2 emissions per year**.[41]
  - » **In Madagascar specifically as a subset of the data above, the UEF verified 3,562 mini-grid connections in 2023, bringing the cumulative total to 4,216.** This expansion has significantly improved electricity access for over 18,000 people and 587 businesses or institutions. A total of 0.73 MW of renewable energy capacity was installed across 26 communities where these connections have been verified, further enhancing the availability of sustainable energy infrastructure in these areas.
- **In Nigeria, the UEF verified its first deployments of stand-alone solar PV systems under the Stand-alone Solar for Productive Use (SSPU) programme. 733 stand-alone solar PV systems for productive use were verified in 2023**. These systems are providing power to over 600 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), facilitating increased income-generating activities and enabling a shift away from polluting energy sources like fossil fuel generators. Notably, 74 percent of customers with stand-alone solar PV systems previously used a fossil fuel generator.
  - » The UEF will now be operational in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Nigeria and Sierra Leone by the end of the business cycle and is set to expand into additional countries in the coming years.
- **The Access Accelerator Rwanda (AAR) programme exemplifies our strategy to bolster government initiatives that directly contribute to increasing sustainable energy access.**
- **Serving as the main Secretariat of the Mini-Grids Partnership (MGP), SEforALL facilitated a strategy refresh and developed a new Three-Year Business Plan for the partnership**, setting the foundation for future growth and the launch of the **State of the Global Mini-Grids Market 2024 Report.** This type of sector coordination and knowledge dissemination is aimed at increasing energy connections over time.

5.2 Sustainable electrification of healthcare facilities

- **Through the Sierra Leone Healthcare Electrification Project, SEforALL installed solar PV and battery systems at six major hospitals in Sierra Leone,** with a combined capacity of over 0.6 MWp. **The electrification of these hospitals is expected to benefit more than 8.5 million people through enhanced healthcare services.**

[41] Estimated using the SEforALL mini-grid emissions tool, utilizsing baseline data reported on previous lighting and non-lighting sources from connections.

OUTCOME 5
SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ENERGY CONNECTIONS AND ENERGY TRANSITIONS TO MEET SDG7

  - **Funded by the UK Government, this initiative stemmed from the findings of the Powering Healthcare Market Assessment & Roadmap, which underscored the pressing demand for clean energy in Sierra Leone's health sector.** The success of the initial phase has led to the inclusion of an additional 12 hospitals and 25 community health centres, funded with an additional GBP 15 million. The total combined installed capacity will be 4.3 MWp by March 2025.
- **Launched in September 2023, the 'Powering Healthcare Hub' produced several crucial global knowledge products**, including the Capital Landscape Study, Climate Finance Study a de-risking instrument to support energy-as-a-service models, and a State of the Market Report with an accompanying database.

5.3 Advancement in sustainable cooling solutions critical for energy transitions

- **Our progress in sustainable cooling solutions, from advocacy towards implementation** and further customized country support has been underscored by initiatives such as:
  - **Support for the development of National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs) for Cambodia and Kenya.**
  - **Incorporation of agricultural and vaccine cold chains in Madagascar's Integrated Energy Access Planning (IEP)** components.
  - Support in Ghana and Kenya to establish Communities of Practice to facilitate the implementation of NCAPs.

5.4 Supporting energy transition pathways in-country

- **In 2023, SEforALL delivered Energy Transition and Investment Plans (ETIPs) for Barbados, Ghana and Kenya and is currently supporting the development of a Green Growth Plan for Sierra Leone.** As SEforALL spearheads initiatives to achieve SDG7, a significant increase in energy connections and the facilitation of energy transitions was central to our efforts in 2023. SEforALL's ETIPs pave the way for net-zero emissions and universal energy access where access is more the focus than transitions overall, such as in Sierra Leone.
- **In Latin America and the Caribbean, strategic advancements were achieved through participation in a workshop in Santiago, Chile, fostering regional collaboration for a sustainable energy transition.** We also made strides in SIDS by engaging with Fiji and other Pacific nations on potential projects, as well as contributing to the **SAMOA Pathway technical review meetings**, ensuring the interests of SIDS in sustainable development were addressed.

CHAPTER THREE

Thematic Area Overview and Programme-Specific KPI Status

Sustainable Energy for All's (SEforALL's) programmes are implemented under a robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, which was established in alignment with the current strategy and **2021-2023 Business Plan**. The 2021-2023 MEL Framework sets a standard for programme-level logical frameworks, Theories of Change (ToCs) and results-oriented Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that align with SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, time-bound) principles, while also aligned to the cross-organizational MEL Framework including ToC and cross-organizational KPIs as reported against in previous chapters. A complete set of this information per programme is available upon request. The 2024-2026 Business Plan is backed by a refined 2024-2026 MEL Framework that has been fine-tuned with innovations from learnings over the last three years.

The following section shows results against KPI targets for all programmes, grouped in the thematic areas the programme belongs to, as per **Table 7** below.

Programmes developed as part of the 2021-2023 Business Plan were designed through a formal consultative process, both internally and externally. These programmes include results-based KPIs, oriented for the first time across the organization towards outcomes and related results, rather than activities. Ambitious targets were also established with the commitment to report progress transparently through the Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) and provide reflection on whether programmes are achieving, exceeding or falling short of their targets. SEforALL is committed to implementing course corrections in response to what we learn through the AMR and MEL processes. As results-based targets are often lagging behind leading indicators, progress towards targets is not always captured in AMR data. To address this, project management-oriented KPIs are also tracked internally to support ongoing monitoring and improved implementation to achieve our targets and objectives.

As we learn more about what works and where improvements can be made, we have made adjustments to the definitions and targets of original KPIs, which are transparently documented throughout this report and summarized in **Annex 6** below.

Table 2 above is the executive summary of progress made by programmes against their KPI targets, concluding the 2021-2023 Business Plan and related MEL Framework cycle. Our approach to presenting these data in summarized format is to quickly facilitate a clear understanding of whether a KPI is partially achieved, or closer to being fully achieved, or whether a KPI has not been achieved. We rate each KPI as follows: less than 49 percent of target value is classified as not achieved, 50–69 percent is partially achieved, 70–89 percent is mostly achieved, 90–100 percent is achieved, and 100 percent or above is overachieved.

The second step is to combine results to determine an aggregate score for each programme that acts as an executive summary to the detail in each thematic area table, where programme detail is presented. The aggregate score is expressed as a percentage that represents the share of the programme's KPIs that were achieved. For example, if a programme has five KPIs and three were achieved, its aggregate score would be 60 percent (3/5=0.6). To make the results visually clear, we use the same colour-coding system for both programme and aggregate scores.

TABLE 7 Strategic Focus Areas & Corresponding Programmes

THEMATIC AREA	PROGRAMMES
Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy	• UN-Energy • International Relations & Special Projects • Energy Finance • Campaigns and Events
Energy Access and Closing the Gap	• Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks • Mini-Grids Partnership (previously within Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks) • Universal Integrated Energy Planning • Results-Based Financing / Universal Energy Facility • Clean Cooking
Energy Transition and Climate	• Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development • Sustainable Cooling for All • Nigeria Energy Transition Office • Ghana Energy Transition Office (new programme) • Kenya Energy Transition Office (new programme) • Energy Transition & Investment Plans (new programme) • African Carbon Markets Initiative (new programme) • Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (new programme)
Intersection with other SDGs	• Powering Healthcare • Women and Youth at the Forefront

Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy Programme Detail

The thematic area of **Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy** includes four main programmes as part of the 2021-2023 Business Plan. The following section presents a KPI scorecard (Table 8) as well as an overview of the major achievements and key takeaways by these programmes. **Click here to access KPI definitions.**

TABLE 8 KPI Scorecard: Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy

KPI	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE
UN ENERGY						
No. of countries agreeing to Energy Compacts	33[42]	50	35	+6.06%	↗	4 governments agreed to Energy Compacts– Indonesia Panama, the US and Vanuatu
No. of companies agreeing to Energy Compacts	179	100	217	+21.2%	↗	38 companies agreed to an individual or a multi-stakeholder compact; the full list can be found online on the UN-Energy Compact registry **https://www.un.org/en/energycompacts/page/registry**
% of high-impact countries (HICs) for access to clean cooking and electrification agreeing to Energy Compacts	18%	70%	20%	+2%	↗	Indonesia agreed to an Energy Compact
% global emissions represented by Energy Compacts	38%	50%	40%	+2%	↗	Countries agreeing to Energy Compacts make up roughly 40% of global emissions
% of countries identified as major funders of energy access (according to Energizing Finance research series) agreeing to Energy Compacts	26%	60%	26%	0%	→	26% of countries agreeing to Energy Compacts were identified as major funders of energy access in the 2021 edition of Energizing Finance, which references 2019 data NB: this KPI is defined using the Energizing Finance research series as part of its methodology. As the last edition of the series was published in 2021, data from that report, dating up to 2019, have been utilized for this year's analysis.
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS						
No. of countries actively engaged by IRSP annually	10	12	10	0%	→	As our country engagement continues to mature, it is worth reviewing this KPI and target numbers. The target is more realistic to capture the number of countries engaged by the entire organization, not just IRSP, and this KPI is being sunset as a lens to look at country engagement in future.
No. of partners actively engaged with IRSP, both programmatically and strategically	21	30	11	-47.6%	↘	11 key partnerships were sustained through the programme in 2023. These included Africa-Europe Foundation, IEA, Latin American Organization of Energy (OLADE), Clean Energy Ministerial, G20 Presidency – India, COP28 Presidency – UAE, Masdar, SSE, Green Grids Initiative and ASEAN Centre for Energy.
No. of country commitments to clean energy transition	6	9	7	+16.7%	↗	7 countries were supported by IE in their clean energy transition throughout the 2021-2023 strategic cycle. These were Barbados, Chile, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria and Sri Lanka.
No. of special projects carried out per year (potential future work areas for SEforALL)	4	3	4	0%	→	2 special projects were carried out in 2023. These were the secondment positions to both the UNRC office in Indonesia and the COP28 Presidency.
ENERGY FINANCE						
No. of stakeholders incl. countries supported by technical and policy advice	20	12	20	0%	→	The Energy Finance programme has been on formal pause since 2023 for strategic re-direction. While the programme overall and associated KPIs are paused, an update of the Energizing Finance research series that was designed and managed by the programme is scheduled for 2024 release. The update of these data will support relevant data updates across related KPIs in our MEL Framework, namely Electrification and Clean Cooking Finance data.
No. of stakeholders that act on recommendations from SEforALL	6	10	6	0%	→	
USD billion committed for energy access in HICs (per annum)	N/A	53.2	N/A	N/A	→	
CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS						
No. of high-level commitments to SDG7 made publicly by countries, companies and organizations during, or as a direct result of, the Forum and other high-level events	9	9	21	+133%	↗	12 new high-level commitments to SDG7 made publicly – 2 at UNGA78, 1 at Africa Climate Summit and 9 at COP28.
No. of mutually developed actions created and committed to during, or as a direct result of, the Forum and other high-level events	13	11	23	+77%	↗	10 new mutually developed actions were designed and committed to in 2023 – 2 at UNGA78, 1 at Africa Climate Summit and 7 at COP28.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[42] The 2022 value has been adjusted from 35 to 33 to reflect a unique list of governments agreeing to Energy Compacts.

Thematic Area Overview

TABLE 9 Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy Programme Objectives

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVES
UN-Energy	UN-Energy is the UN mechanism for inter-agency collaboration in the field of energy. Our UN-Energy programme helps accelerate UN-Energy-led efforts to support UN Member States to achieve the SDGs. We have a dedicated team that works closely with UN-Energy. supporting the CEO in her role as the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) and Co-Chair of UN-Energy.
International Relations and Special Projects (IRSP)	International Relations and Special Projects (IRSP) focuses on diplomacy and advocacy aimed at shaping regional and global agendas and policies by generating momentum on strategic issues, shaping global issues and advising key global partners and processes. IRSP also represents SEforALL at high-level engagements including direct support to their Presidencies (COP, G7 and G20) and catalyzes further political and financial momentum towards SDG7.
Energy Finance	Our Energy Finance programme provides strategic advice on energy finance to policymakers, the finance sector, industry and civil society through the analysis of finance commitments, disbursements and needs in countries with large energy access deficits, primarily through the Energizing Finance research series. However, the Energy Finance programme has been on formal pause since 2023 for strategic redirection. While the programme overall and associated KPIs are paused, an update of the Energizing Finance Research Series that was designed and managed by the programme is scheduled for 2024 release. The update of these data will support relevant data updates across related KPIs in our MEL Framework, namely Electrification and Clean Cooking Finance data.
Campaigns and Events (originally SEforALL Forum)	Campaigns and Events represents a significant component of our global advocacy work. The scope for 2023 covers leveraging marquee events (UNGA, COP28, IVECF) to drive increased ambition and action on SDG7 and delivering corporate communication campaigns (e.g., **This is Cool**).

Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy Programme Key Takeaways

- **Tailored regional and country strategies are critical to our international engagement and ability to attract funding and align activities with local priorities.** This is why SEforALL is prioritizing comprehensive regional analysis and collaboration as part of our 2024-2026 Strategic Plan. By focusing on this, we can better meet the distinct needs of various regions, enhancing our appeal to donors and supporting local energy transitions.
- **Our UN-Energy programme has brought together a diverse group of nations to commit to advancing clean cooking access through Energy Compacts, representing a range of country income groups[43] and regions.**
  - » **Some high-income countries have pledged support through multi-stakeholder partnerships, innovative business models, and carbon credit markets** to help make clean cooking options more accessible and affordable for millions of the world's most vulnerable people.
  - » However, while these commitments are encouraging, many of the s**pecified targets within these compacts are not ambitious enough to meet SDG7.1.2's aim** for universal access to clean cooking by 2030. **This discrepancy indicates a need for greater ambition and more coordinated international efforts to accelerate progress toward this critical goal, which SEforALL is driving.**

[43] For analytical purposes, the World Bank categorizes economies into four income groups: low, lower-middle, upper-middle, and high income. More information about the country classification can be found at **https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/the-world-by-income-and-region.html.**

Energy Access and Closing the Gap Programme Detail

The thematic area of **Energy Access and Closing the Gap** includes four main programmes as part of the 2021-2023 Business Plan. The following section presents a KPI scorecard (Table 10) as well as an overview of the major achievements and key takeaways noted by these programmes. **Click here to access KPI definitions.**

TABLE 10 KPI Scorecard: Energy Access and Closing the Gap (1/2)

KPI	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE
INVESTMENT-GRADE POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS (PRF)						
No. of countries supported by SEforALL to develop customized policy and regulatory pathways towards SDG7, from both a legal framework perspective or national programme design and implementation perspective	4	10	5	+25%	↗	In 2023, five in-country projects were underway: Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia. This target was not reached as: i) the funding allocated to PRF did not match the original ambition; ii) Rwanda doubled in size of typical support, requiring more human resources
% improvement in the relevant RISE sub-indicator for those countries supported with customized policies and regulations	49%[44]	20%	49%	0%	→	No data available in 2023. RISE is updated every two years, this KPI was selected due to the impact projected on the RISE score, with the caveat there is a data lag. This will be revisited in future evaluations when data are available; SEforALL will not be including KPIs that are dependent on external party database updates in future.
No. of MGP thematic working groups established	2	4	2	0%	→	The activities of the Minigrids Partnership (MGP) are guided by the Steering Committee – a group of 15 external partners. It was decided by the Steering Committee not to pursue further working groups until the next strategic phase (2024-2026).
UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING (UIEP)						
No. of IEPs developed in partnership with target countries	2	4	4	+100%	↗	UIEP has met the goal of finalizing two additional Integrated Energy Plans (IEPs) with partner countries, with both the Madagascar IEP and the Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan (NICCP)[45]. In previous years, IEPs were developed for Malawi and Nigeria.
No. of additional countries adopting IEP best practices	3	4	10[46]	+233%	↗	UIEP has contributed to reflections on planning and geospatial data management best practices in Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia.
No. of development partners adopting IEP best practices	5[47]	6	14	+180%	↗	UIEP has exceeded its target of ensuring additional development partners adopt IEP best practices and/or directly are using IEP outputs in 2023, adding 9 additional development partners to this KPI in 2023.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[44] The 2022 value has been adjusted from 43 percent to 49 percent in line with the availability of data on RISE scores in 2023.

[45] While the development of the IEPs took place in 2023, the Madagascar IEP was launched in 2024, and the Rwanda NICCP was undergoing review by the Government of Rwanda at the time of writing.

[46] Unique value is 10. Overall count of support interventions is 15, meaning many countries adopted IEP best practices in more than one intervention.

[47] The 2022 value has been adjusted from four to five as more data and evidence became available in 2023.

Energy Access and Closing the Gap Programme Detail

The thematic area of **Energy Access and Closing the Gap** includes four main programmes as part of the 2021-2023 Business Plan. The following section presents a KPI scorecard (Table 10) as well as an overview of the major achievements and key takeaways noted by these programmes. **Click here to access KPI definitions.**

TABLE 10 KPI Scorecard: Energy Access and Closing the Gap (2/2)

KPI	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE
RESULTS-BASED FINANCING / UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY (RBF/UEF)[48]						
Funds (USD million) raised for UEF	44.5	100	44.5	0%	→	UEF continues to implement a resource mobilization strategy to achieve the $100 million fundraising target. Fundraising has been slower than expected due to a macroeconomic downturn, resulting in reduced available development funding amidst increasing demand, and the necessity to demonstrate disbursements of existing funds in order to unlock new funds.
Funds (USD million) disbursed by UEF as grants to providers	0.387	10	5.3	+1280%	↗	In 2023, performance lagged due to extended lead times for securing financing, equipment procurement, and deployment by developers, leading to project delays. Furthermore, persistent COVID-19 lockdowns and their supply chain impacts over the years further undermined overall target achievement.
No. of verified mini-grid connections with power flowing	654	14,291	4,216	+545%	↗	Verified an additional 3,562 mini-grid connections, bringing the cumulative total to 4,216 (30% of target), marking a nearly 6-fold increase compared to 2022. The 2023 target could have been met if not for regulatory approval delays, tariff volatility and supply chain disruptions over the past 3 years, pushing project commissioning dates beyond 2023.
No. of verified functional stand-alone solar systems for productive use (SSPU) installed	0	1,500	733	N/A	→	733 stand-alone solar PV systems for productive use (SSPU) have been verified in Nigeria under the SSPU programme (49% of target). Below target due to a slower than expected rate of deployment from a few SSPU developers.
No. of verified functional clean cooking solutions deployed	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	→	The clean cooking component of the UEF is being refined and is set to launch in 2024.
No. of markets where the UEF is operating, by country	5	7	5	0%	→	The UEF currently operates in five countries: Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The UEF anticipated expanding into Zambia and an additional country under the clean cooking component. This is now on track for 2024.
CLEAN COOKING						
No. of countries that have prioritized clean cooking as a result of data and evidence provided by SEforALL	6[49]	10	12	+100%	↗	Integrated Energy Access Plans and Energy Transition Plans that help countries prioritize clean cooking are included in these results. Mainstreaming clean cooking into the plans is the most efficient way to ensure clean cooking attracts the attention it necessitates. Ongoing support to the development of the IEPs in Madagascar and Rwanda in 2023 are examples of successfully engaging governments and partners on clean cooking.
Clean cooking yearly investment in HICs (USD million)	100	150	N/A	N/A	→	This KPI was designed to reflect financial data on Clean Cooking from the Energizing Finance research series, which was not commissioned in the reporting year. While these data were not available in 2023, the tide on finance for clean cooking is turning. SEforALL has been instrumental on many fronts in making this change happen. The continued collaboration with the Climate Finance and Energy Innovation Hub and the launch of GeCCo at COP28 have laid the foundation for accelerated funding for the sector in the years to come.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[48] Targets revised in 2022.

[49] The 2022 value has been adjusted from seven to six to represent a unique count of countries prioritizing clean cooking as a result of data and evidence provided by SEforALL.

Thematic Area Overview

TABLE 11 Energy Access and Closing the Gap Programme Objectives

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVES
Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks (PRF)	Our Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks (PRF) programme supports governments to design, adapt and adopt effective and enabling policy and regulatory frameworks, while establishing partnerships with longer-term assistance providers to support implementation.
Mini-Grids Partnership (MGP) (previously within Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks)	The Mini-Grids Partnership's goal is to reduce the barriers in the mini-grid sector and thereby create a more mature and thriving clean energy mini-grids sector. To help achieve its goal, the MGP's strategic objectives were defined to: • Champion the sector and help shape policy for public and private sector mini-grid development • Coordinate sector knowledge and action • Broker partnerships • Support finance and de-risking mechanisms, business models and opportunities • Promote international standards and quality assurance frameworks
Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP)	Our Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP) programme advocates for and supports the development of national Integrated Energy Access Plans (IEPs). An IEP is a 'power tool' that helps direct resources effectively and efficiently to where they are needed the most. These plans clearly define a country's goals for electrification and clean cooking access and how partners can help them reach these goals.
Universal Energy Facility (UEF) (previously Results-Based Financing)	Our Universal Energy Facility (UEF) is a multi-donor results-based finance (RBF) facility established to significantly speed up and scale up energy access across Sub-Saharan Africa, in line with SDG7 and the Paris Agreement. The UEF provides incentive payments to eligible organizations deploying energy solutions and providing verified end-user electricity connections (including mini-grids and stand-alone solar systems) and clean cooking solutions based on pre-determined standards.
Clean Cooking	Our Clean Cooking programme focuses on filling missing links within the sector, including the need to raise ambition and help governments recognize the co-benefits of clean cooking access, and providing data to drive planning and investment in scalable solutions.

Energy Access and Closing the Gap Programme Key Takeaways

- A lack of access to finance, tariff volatility, country-level macro-economic fluctuations, and supply chain disruptions were key challenges faced by RBF-funded developers in 2023.
  - » In response, SEforALL remained flexible and implemented operational changes, including a partial payment structure, to help overcome these obstacles.

- **There is a need to enhance RBF mechanisms by providing or leveraging additional support, including technical assistance to regulators and developers to create the right mix of conditions for scale.** RBF mechanisms, such as the UEF, are making incremental strides in accelerating access to energy by increasing project bankability and making energy more accessible and affordable for underserved communities. However, access to finance and an enabling policy environment are key preconditions for RBFs to flourish. Moreover, achieving scale requires increased financial support for these mechanisms to de-risk private sector participation at the scale required to achieve universal access.
  - » In 2023, SEforALL enhanced its focus to start providing technical assistance to developers and regulators to build capacity and help ensure regulatory processes run smoothly.

- **In countries where SEforALL initially had limited institutional knowledge, such as Madagascar, a lack of precise geospatial data on grid infrastructure and fragmented information on clean cooking behaviours, fuels and technologies complicated the initial planning stages.** These issues were exacerbated by the absence of a local technical presence and limited availability of consultants in-country, creating hurdles in developing a context-appropriate methodology for clean cooking analysis.
  - » To overcome these challenges and enhance decision-making, SEforALL has brought in more local capacity globally and developed an Intelligence Unit that analyzes and disseminates real-time best practices and data across the organization and the sector at large.

- **The MGP encountered several challenges in 2023, including donor coordination gaps and a lack of proven commercial business models.** While donor coordination seems efficient in theory, the reality across many countries is less cohesive, leading to overlaps and inefficiencies. Additionally, mini-grids face fundamental operational issues in remote and low-income markets, where **unreliable income streams and high maintenance costs** make it difficult to operate on a commercial basis without robust support and de-risking mechanisms. This challenge is compounded by limited access to affordable long-term finance; private banks and venture capitalists view mini-grids as high-risk investments due to the sector's limited experience.
  - » The MGP aims to bring these barriers to the forefront of conversations within the partnership to shape solutions together.

- **Collaboration amongst the private sector mini-grid developers in countries where we work is crucial for gaining insights into sector governance and leveraging data for better decision-making.** However, accessing the necessary data from these private sector entities is an ongoing challenge. This challenge is often underestimated; the sensitivity of the data is frequently overlooked, leading to reluctance among developers to share valuable information. Given this, our stakeholder engagement strategies must be sensitive to the needs of private entities to ensure certain data are not freely accessible.

Energy Transition and Climate Programme Detail

The thematic area of **Energy Transition and Climate** includes two main programmes as part of the Business Plan. In 2022, an additional programme, the Nigeria Energy Transition Office, was added. The following section presents a KPI scorecard (Table 12) as well as an overview of the major achievements and key takeaways by these programmes. **Click here to access KPI definitions.**

TABLE 12 KPI Scorecard: Energy Transition and Climate (1/2)

KPI	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE
ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
No. of countries or organizations with new high-level energy efficiency commitments made publicly	88	95	143	+62.5%	↗	As of December 2023, 195 Parties to the Paris Agreement had submitted new or updated NDCs. While most or all submitted NDCs mention energy efficiency, higher ambition in energy efficiency targets and actions is necessary to deliver on the Paris Agreement.
No. of countries that have developed a comprehensive energy efficiency strategy, plan or policy supportive of energy efficiency	44[50]	70	46	+4.54%	↗	SEforALL's work to influence progress towards this target has continued with 1) country support in Ghana and Kenya, and 2) Mission Efficiency.
USD billion new investment in energy efficiency annually	545[51]	475	585	+7.34%	↗	Investment in energy efficiency is estimated at over USD 585 billion in 2023 according to the most recently published International Energy Agency (IEA) data. However, to achieve the IEA Net-Zero Emissions Scenario, investments would need to triple every year until the end of this decade.
No. of countries with national or sub-national support from multiple SEforALL partner energy efficiency initiatives	53	55	53	0%	→	Mission Efficiency expanded support in ODA-eligible countries, starting with Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria. Energy Efficiency Accelerators scaled up their support through Zero Carbon Buildings Accelerator and District Energy in Cities.
% rate of improvement in energy efficiency	2.0%	3%	1.3%	-0.7%	↘	Annual primary energy intensity improvement in 2022 was 2% and 1.3% in 2023. The IEA Net-Zero Scenario requires doubling the rate achieved in 2022, averaging 4.1% to 2030.
SUSTAINABLE COOLING FOR ALL						
USD million investment raised by partners to deliver sustainable cooling solutions and incentives	269.6[52]	140	326.03	+21%	↗	USD 326 million mobilized to support access to cooling initiatives tracked by the programme increased to USD 326 million at the end of Q4, 2023, owing to financial commitments made by the UK to the International Finance Corporation, including a USD 25 million commitment at COP28.
No. of Access to Cooling high-impact countries (HICs)[53] with access to cooling in their National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as a result of SEforALL's support directly and indirectly	25[54]	27	30	+20%	↗	Since 2019, the programme has tracked 30 HICs that have included access to cooling in their NCAPs or NDCs as a result of SEforALL's support. This support has been either direct (8 countries) or indirect (22 countries), as verified by SEforALL.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[50] The 2022 value has been adjusted from 43 to 44 as more data and evidence became available in 2023.

[51] The 2022 value has been adjusted from 500 to 545 as more data and evidence became available in 2023.

[52] The 2022 value has been adjusted from 253.9 to 269.6 as more data and evidence became available in 2023.

[53] High-impact countries (HICs) in the context of Sustainable Cooling are defined as countries at risk due to lack of cooling services to meet their needs for thermal comfort and safety, food security and health services in 2030.

[54] The 2022 value has been adjusted from 11 to 25 as more data and evidence became available in 2023.

Energy Transition and Climate Programme Detail

The thematic area of **Energy Transition and Climate** includes two main programmes as part of the Business Plan. In 2022, an additional programme, the Nigeria Energy Transition Office, was added. The following section presents a KPI scorecard (Table 12) as well as an overview of the major achievements and key takeaways by these programmes. **Click here to access KPI definitions.**

TABLE 12 KPI Scorecard: Energy Transition and Climate (2/2)

KPI	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE
NIGERIA ENERGY TRANSITION OFFICE (ETO)						
Funding commitments secured for ETP implementation (USD)	3.5bn	10bn	6.09bn	+74%	↗	This KPI is comprised of commitments from several energy transition stakeholders including the World Bank Group's Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-Up Project (DARES), Federal Government / Sun Africa Framework Agreement, NSIA / Vitol Carbon Vista, NSIA/IFC Renewables Investment Platform for Limitless Energy.
No. of stakeholder engagements to promote ETIP visibility (e.g. private sector roundtable, civil society engagement, public sector and labor groups)	5	10	23	+360%	↗	The ETO organized 23 stakeholder sessions, ranging from digital spaces reaching thousands of Nigerians on social media to physical interactions with key stakeholders and groups relevant to Nigeria's energy transition.
Number of ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) supported towards incorporating ETIP sectoral plans into roadmaps, guidelines, policies, and regulations	3	4	10	+233%	↗	The ETO has supported the Presidency, Lagos, Kano and Enugu States, and relevant government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) to emphasize their commitments to achieve SDG7 targets as captured in the overarching goals of the ETIP.
ETP net-zero commitment is aligned with Nigeria's NDC	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	→	Energy Transition Plan (ETP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) alignment exercise has been concluded. An ETP-NDC alignment report has been drafted and validated by key stakeholders. The finalized NDC report awaits ratification by the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC). The NDC 3.0, scheduled for 2025 should incorporate the aligned plans.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

Thematic Area Overview

TABLE 13 Energy Transition and Climate Programme Objectives[55]

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVES
Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	Together with our **Mission Efficiency** partners, our Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development programme supports global progress on energy efficiency by pushing for greater commitments and strengthening the enabling environment for investment in energy efficiency infrastructure and projects.
Sustainable Cooling for All	Our Cooling for All programme advocates for greater action on sustainable cooling and develops evidence, partnerships, policy and tools to make that action possible. This involves generating the evidence, partnerships, policy and business solutions necessary to deliver a faster response to the critical sustainable development challenge of providing sustainable cooling for all, and to reduce the energy demand needed to achieve that commitment.
Energy Transition & Investment Planning (ETIP) (new programme)	Transitioning to sustainable energy and aligning with climate action requires thoughtful planning and working together. SEforALL helps developing countries and emerging economies to create customized roadmaps to meet their energy, climate and development goals. Through an extensive country demand-led process using analytics, engagement and capacity building, we assist countries in mapping out clean, equitable and financially sound energy pathways matched to national contexts and priorities.
Nigeria Energy Transition Office (ETO) (new programme)	The Nigeria ETO is part of our activities in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP). The office functions as the secretariat for the Energy Transition Implementation Working Group providing support to the Nigerian Government in conducting and coordinating actions connected to Energy Transition Planning (ETP). The office also provides technical assistance and capacity development targeted at accelerating Nigeria's Energy Transition to achieve net zero by 2060. Thus, it undertakes activities that facilitate collaboration between the public and private sectors to secure both foreign and domestic investments necessary to realize the projects identified in the ETP.
Ghana Energy Transition Office (ETO) (new programme)	The Ghana ETO supports our collaboration with the Government of Ghana and key partners to drive the country's Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP), which is the nature of the establishment of all our ETOs. This office provides strategic staffing support to the Ministry of Energy, helping to deliver on the objectives of the Ghana ETIP and facilitate a comprehensive package of financial and technical support for its successful implementation.
Kenya Energy Transition Office (ETO) (new programme)	The Kenya ETO is a key component of our partnership with the Government of Kenya, providing targeted support to advance the country's ETIP. Through this office, we offer staffing and technical assistance to the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, enabling the implementation of the ETIP and helping to secure the necessary financial and technical resources for its success.
African Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI) (new programme)	ACMI catalyzes climate finance flows into just and equitable energy transition activities. The programme intends to rapidly grow the value and volume of African carbon credits, retiring 300 megatons of CO2e per annum by 2030, at a value of USD 6 billion per year – a 14X growth in volume and 4X increase in price compared with 2021.
Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (REMI) (new programme)	As part of SEforALL's ongoing focus on advancing South-South collaboration and knowledge transfer, REMI scales the production of sustainable energy in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) by building enabling policy environments, cultivating a skilled workforce, incubating domestic manufacturers and attracting mature manufacturers.

[55] New programmes do not have KPI management tools or targets for the 2021-2023 Business Cycle and have been integrated into the 2024-2026 MEL Framework.

Energy Transition and Climate Programme Key Takeaways

- **Carbon markets at large have been plagued with negative criticism, with scepticism around markets' effectiveness due to concerns about greenwashing** and the benefits of their implementation. To address this, ACMI's strategy now focuses on driving higher integrity markets to unlock the benefits for Africa via stronger capacity building and strategic partnerships with integrity-setting organizations, such as ICVCM, VCMI, UNDP and AfDB.
- **Renewable energy manufacturing faced obstacles in accessing finance for scaling manufacturing capacity.** High taxes, foreign exchange costs and a lack of local equipment suppliers create barriers to entry. Additionally, limited technical knowledge and talent, coupled with challenges in meeting environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards, add complexity to the sector's development.
- SEforALL's in-country support also faced a range of challenges requiring mitigation actions.
  - » In Ghana, stakeholder engagement challenges led to a shift in approval process and approach to ensuring the Ghana ETIP became part of the country's Low Emissions Development Strategy.
  - » In Kenya, a major obstacle for our Energy Efficiency support was shifting priorities due to the inflationary crisis. This economic challenge caused a shift in government focus, making it more difficult to keep energy efficiency at the forefront of national discussions.
- The political transition in Nigeria brought challenges, alongside a need for more innovative and sustainable financing solutions and strengthening of the regulatory and policy environment. Future planning includes strategies to explore and attract local financing, public and private investments, and international climate finance.
- **Challenges within the broader ETIPs included fragmented data collection and validation, with available data often incomplete or outdated.** This made it difficult to maximize the quality and impact of the ETIP, and short implementation phases led to further delays in obtaining data from government stakeholders.

Intersection with other SDGs Programme Detail

The thematic area of **Intersection with other SDGs** includes two main programmes as part of the 2021-2023 Business Plan. The following section presents a KPI scorecard (Table 14) as well as an overview of the major achievements and key takeaways by these programmes. **Click here to access KPI definitions.**

TABLE 14 KPI Scorecard: Intersection with other SDGs (1/2)

KPI	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE
POWERING HEALTHCARE						
No. of key energy and health stakeholders prioritizing energy considerations in healthcare (based on a list of 20 pre-defined key stakeholders)	14	14	17	+21%	↗	This number further increased in 2023 as several additional stakeholders have now made a significant contribution to the health facility electrification sector (e.g., IKEA Foundation's grant to SELCO Foundation and the European Commission's DESIREE project).
% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting innovative/sustainable delivery models (based on a review of 10 of the largest and most recent health facility electrification interventions)	60%	50%	80%	+20%	↗	Certain large-scale projects progressed either in the proposal development stage (e.g. World Bank's ASCENT programme) or started with the implementation stage (e.g. SELCO Foundation's 25,000 project in India), and are adopting innovative/sustainable delivery models.
% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting holistic and high-quality system designs (based on a review of 10 of the largest and most recent health facility electrification interventions)	90%	100%	100%	+10%	↗	This highlights the fact that the sector has seen a remarkable improvement in stepping away from smaller Solar Home System-type solutions to larger facility-wide electrification projects, including from organizations that previously prioritized service-specific solutions (e.g. UNICEF, GAVI).
No. of health facilities electrified with SEforALL's support[56]	464	1000[57]	935	+102%	↗	This indicator fell just short of the target as the available funding throughout the 3-year cycle did not focus on deployment of power solutions to health facilities. The other part of the target – a UEF programme to deploy power solutions to 1,000 health facilities – was not reached due to UEF delays and prioritization of mini-grids and SSPU in deployment.

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[56] Please note, this KPI was revised in 2023, as the UEF PHC window had not been developed. Previous wording was "No. of health facilities electrified with SEforALL's support (includes 1,000 health facilities through country advisory, and 1,000 through proposed UEF programme.)"

[57] Please note, the original 2023 target for this KPI was set at 2,000. The target was revised down to 1,000 as the proposed UEF PHC programme had not been developed.

Intersection with other SDGs Programme Detail

The thematic area of **Intersection with other SDGs** includes two main programmes as part of the 2021-2023 Business Plan. The following section presents a KPI scorecard (Table 14) as well as an overview of the major achievements and key takeaways by these programmes. **Click here to access KPI definitions.**

TABLE 14 KPI Scorecard: Intersection with other SDGs (2/2)

KPI	2022 VALUE	2023 TARGET	2023 VALUE	% CHANGE FROM 2022	OVERALL KPI PROGRESS TRENDS	2023 NARRATIVE UPDATE
WOMEN AND YOUTH AT THE FOREFRONT[58]						
No. of women's internships / work shadowing placements supported by SEforALL	0	75	26	N/A[59]	→	6 women took part in the Open Africa Power (OAP) programme in 2023, while 20 young women from Ghana, Kenya and Sierra Leone participated in STEM Traineeship programmes. The number of opportunities was provided based on programme demand and hosting capacity.
No. of women's mentorships supported by SEforALL	105	295	248	+136%	↗	90 from Women in Clean Cooking, 52 from OAP and 2 from the Youth Ambassadors programme. Mentorship support provided to young women across the various programmes is on a voluntary basis. As such, this component has been largely dependent on the willingness, capacity and availability of suitable mentors. 2 young men from the SDG 7 Global Youth Ambassadors programme and 12 young men under the OAP programme also benefited from mentorship support.
No. of women who have received technical training	183	450	261	+42.6%	↗	Technical training for young women occurs through three primary programmes (OAP, STEM and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics Summer School), limiting the number of supported participants based on available resources and programme scale. 51 young men received technical training under the OAP programme.
No. of women supported by SEforALL to speak at leading industry events	24	60	60	+150%	↗	In 2023, we saw a strong commitment from both SEforALL and partner organizations towards enhancing the representation and participation of young women in global sustainable energy thought leadership spaces. 3 young men under the SDG7 Global Youth Ambassador programme were supported to speak at leading industry events.
No. of women supported by SEforALL in the sustainable energy sector[60]	312	880	487	+56%	↗	When compared to 2022, this suggests a progressive trend with regards to the work of the Gender & Youth programme to strengthen gender equality in the sustainable energy sector through a holistic approach and delivery of transformative initiatives across the globe. Most women supported were young women from the Global South. 54 young men were also supported by SEforALL in the sustainable energy sector (51 from OAP) and (3 from SDG7 Global Youth Ambassadors Programme).

N/A <49% (Not achieved) 50-69% (Partially achieved) 70-89% (Mostly achieved) 90-100% (Achieved) >100% (Overachieved)

[58] This programme was renamed in 2022 from "Women at the Forefront" to "Women and Youth at the Forefront". While youth-specific KPIs were not tracked in 2023, SEforALL integrated several youth-focused initiatives throughout our workplan.

[59] Percentage change for this KPI cannot be calculated because SEforALL did not facilitate any internships in 2022.

[60] This KPI measures the unique total of women who participated in any of the Women at the Forefront initiatives, counting each woman only once, as some women engaged in multiple initiatives

Thematic Area Overview

TABLE 15 Intersection with other SDGs Programme Objectives

PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVES
Powering Healthcare	Our Powering Healthcare programme equips governments and development partners with the evidence and solutions needed to achieve universal, sustainable electrification of health facilities by 2030. The programme aims to inspire stronger commitments and national projects, increase public and private investments and improve sustainability of interventions.
Women and Youth at the Forefront (previously Women at the Forefront)	Our Women and Youth at the Forefront programme focuses on key areas for advancing the inclusion of women and youth in the energy transition. This involves gender and youth mainstreaming, professional development, advocacy, and data and evidence.

Intersection with other SDGs Programme Key Takeaways

- The Sierra Leone hospital electrification project encountered several significant challenges that caused delays in its implementation timeline; however, the intended results were achieved regardless.
  - » Firstly, the **delay in manufacturing of the Energy Storage System (ESS) with lithium battery technology** posed a major obstacle. This delay stemmed from a global shortfall in lithium procurement, reflecting broader supply chain disruptions.
  - » Additionally, the national elections in Sierra Leone impacted the project in multiple ways. As the **elections approached**, groundwork slowed in anticipation of potential unrest, and government officers became less accessible, leading to delays in clearing containers necessary for the project's progress.
  - » Furthermore, **adverse weather conditions**, particularly heavy rains, hampered construction activities;, these challenges were mitigated, and the project remained on track.
  - » Although the project suffered delays caused by external factors during its implementation, it carried out all its activities within the budget provided, and outputs aligned with the project plan.

CHAPTER FOUR

Cross-Organizational Learnings

Sectoral Learnings

Our sectoral learnings from 2023 highlight diverse challenges and opportunities in the just and equitable energy transition. They underscore the need for advocacy for comprehensive and scalable strategies across policy, investment and regulatory domains to foster urgent action for a sustainable and inclusive global energy sector.

- **Continued advocacy is needed** to underscore the social, economic and environmental benefits of access to sustainable energy, and the intersection of energy access across all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This advocacy is crucial to ensure that stakeholders prioritize and integrate SDG7 in the planning and implementation of large-scale global initiatives, such as the Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency pledge launched at COP28.
- **Investment in energy efficiency is imperative to achieving SDG7-related targets**; despite global recognition of the importance of energy efficiency, gaps remain in actionable and funded strategies. Increased advocacy and engagement with financial institutions and philanthropies are needed to support energy efficiency investments. Maintaining momentum from COP28 and building platforms like Mission Efficiency will help coordinate efforts and achieve SDG7 targets.
- **Holistic and inclusive sustainable energy planning remains critical to ensuring no one is left behind;** intentional inclusion of gender-responsive policies and considerations of all geographies and populations at the planning phase remains a priority.
- **Women and youth bring unique perspectives and value to energy solutions but continue to face systemic barriers in participation and access to resources** in the clean energy sector. Addressing barriers to support by empowering underrepresented groups through increased access to professional development, mentorship and resources for women and youth in the energy sector can ensure meaningful involvement for these groups in policy- and decision-making.
- **The development and implementation of enabling policies and regulatory frameworks remains central to the success of Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) projects,** including mini-grids. Governments and regulators often need assistance to fully develop supportive regulatory frameworks. It is crucial to support regulatory bodies and governments to streamline their processes and identify pathways that allow developers to prove the viability of their models.
- **Continued innovation in financing mechanisms for energy access is imperative to achieve the speed and scale of connections needed to achieve SDG7.** Incentives are essential for achieving SDG7, as they drive investment, innovation and the adoption of sustainable energy solutions, particularly in underserved areas. There is a critical need for larger investments channeled through financing mechanisms like results-based financing (RBF) to encourage private sector participation by reducing investment risks and attracting additional funding, while also fostering the development of scalable and sustainable energy models.
- **High-integrity carbon markets in Africa present a significant opportunity for climate finance but are hampered by issues of scale and credibility.** Coordinated efforts are essential to maximize their potential and ensure benefits reach across the continent. To scale carbon markets effectively and raise the ambition of all actors, it is necessary for governments to strengthen regulatory frameworks, for suppliers to scale the production of high-integrity carbon credits that equitably share the revenue with local communities, and for buyers to set and act on credible net-zero commitments that utilize credits alongside efforts to decarbonize their operations.

Programmatic Learnings

In 2023, SEforALL demonstrated a strong commitment to refining our engagement strategies and optimizing programme delivery across a diverse range of initiatives. These learnings reflect a strategic evolution towards more integrated, inclusive and technically driven approaches within the organization, setting a strong foundation for future initiatives aimed at accelerating global energy access and energy transitions.

- **Policy is influenced through persistent, tailored engagement and capacity building based on the needs of each specific partner country. S**uccessful training programmes, such as those designed by SEforALL during the launch of the Kenya National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) to enhance the capacity of Kenyan officials on sustainable cooling issues, highlight the importance of participatory engagement in policy development. SEforALL will continue deep, participatory engagement with governments, through workshops and platforms such as the **Sustainable Energy Policy Hub** to enhance policy design and impact.
- **It is critical to intentionally build gender and youth lenses into SEforALL's programmatic planning, to ensure their perspectives and needs are built into programmatic outcomes from the start.** The creation of a unified Gender & Youth Mainstreaming Strategy (for 2024 launch) has allowed for the design of a holistic approach, addressing interconnected challenges and enhancing inclusivity. SEforALL will ensure the Gender & Youth Mainstreaming Strategy is fully implemented across all programmes and departments.
- **SEforALL recognizes the importance of continuing to build confidence in carbon markets and views comprehensive stakeholder training as a critical step towards establishing a robust and credible carbon market in Africa.** SEforALL, in partnership with the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), will continue supporting the development of high-integrity carbon markets across the continent, focusing on building capacity and creating predictable supply and demand streams. These efforts aim to stimulate the market and attract critical investments to the continent. To further advance these efforts, there is value in ACMI continuing to champion a positive narrative on carbon markets and increase capacity-building initiatives.
- **The presence of an Energy Transition Office (ETO) in target countries from the outset of Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP) development has proven crucial for effective data collection and stakeholder consultations;** SEforALL will continue to promote the value and function of early involvement of ETOs to enhance the planning and execution of ETIPs.
- **Early and continuous stakeholder engagement, along with a robust mapping of the stakeholder landscape from the start, ensures the holistic needs of stakeholders are built into project planning, efficient resource use and project success**. SEforALL strives to involve key players from the outset, map out stakeholder interests and proactively communicate regular updates. By developing targeted communication strategies, SEforALL will keep stakeholders informed and engaged throughout the entire project lifecycle.
- **SEforALL recognizes the importance of continuously refining our stakeholder engagement strategy by first identifying and understanding the unique interests of each group prior to engagement. This tailored approach allows for more targeted and effective interactions.** For example, during Nigeria's political transition between 2022 and 2023, we strategically **employed** stakeholder roundtable sessions and digital town square meetings **to build** public buy-in and **generate** momentum for integrating the ETIP into the new government's agenda. This approach effectively reached various groups within our focus sectors, though challenges persisted in engaging the industrial sector.
- **The incorporation of Operations & Maintenance (O&M) plans is essential for ensuring the sustainability of energy access projects and should be a standard component of all projects that build energy infrastructure**. The inclusion of an O&M plan in electrification projects offers multiple benefits: a) it ensures sustainability and reliability of the systems through ongoing maintenance after project closure by building local capacity; b) it allocates time and budget for training local resources to maintain the systems correctly; and c) it provides critical O&M data required for monitoring and evaluation, to enable project impact assessment post installation.

Organizational Learnings

As 2023 marked a year of significant organizational growth, SEforALL prioritized process optimization and capacity building as a key driver of success. Reflecting on our growth and strategic adjustments has led to the following takeaways:

- **Organizational and geographic expansion in 2023 has made it essential to integrate fundraising, communication, regional and country-specific perspectives, along with impact measurement, into our country engagement strategy.** Developing regional and tailored country strategies that align our in-country programmes with regional priorities and our global strategic goals remains a top priority.
- **SEforALL recognizes the need for a more cohesive approach to integrating energy efficiency into our portfolio of programmes.** The strategic alignment between energy efficiency and our broader portfolio is vital to enhancing the productive use of electricity and supporting global decarbonization and economic growth efforts. By embedding energy efficiency across various programmes and improving communication strategies, SEforALL aims to attract new partners and strengthen stakeholder engagement.
- **Flexible funding is a key success factor in providing support needed at the right time, based on demand from partner countries, and in connecting our country partnerships to global fora for increased impact.** SEforALL and partner countries demonstrated the effectiveness of a flexible engagement model by collaborating closely throughout the year through in-person workshops and meetings, facilitated by technical support from our global Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP) team, as well as our Energy Transition Offices (ETOs). This collaboration allowed us to connect those partnerships to the global stage at COP28, showcase results in-country to a global audience, highlighting progress towards SDG7 and the energy transition, and influencing negotiations through these strategic partnerships. Such agility is made possible by flexible and sustained funding throughout the year, which enables us to respond swiftly and effectively to emerging needs and opportunities.
- **Insights from the year emphasized the importance of enhanced project coordination, strategic knowledge sharing and robust management frameworks to support improved delivery across programmes and within countries.** Efforts to streamline procedures and promote inter-team and intra-team collaboration proved instrumental in integrating new staff to achieve project goals efficiently and effectively and is a continued focus.
- **As SEforALL's programmes have become well established globally and in-country, there is a need to extend our Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) efforts to the project level.** By establishing clearer monitoring and impact linkages between individual projects and overarching programmes, we can further strengthen our planning, evaluation and impact measurement processes.
- **Ongoing operational agility and internal capacity building remains a priority for continuous improvement to ensure internal processes can support delivery needs and capture impact at the speed and scale required.** This includes procurement, recruitment, internal and external reporting, and the allocation of core resources across programmes.

Evaluations

In 2023, SEforALL launched three evaluation activities, and one major research project focused on sector impact.

1. **Evaluation of two SEforALL projects in Sierra Leone – ongoing with finalization in Q2 2024**
2. **Nigeria Rapid Desk Review – ongoing with finalization in Q3 2024**
3. **Evidence Gap Map and Systematic Review – in progress with finalization in Q3 2024**

1. Evaluation of SEforALL projects in Sierra Leone – ongoing with finalization in Q2 2024

SEforALL commissioned an independent evaluation team from ITPEnergised through standard and robust procurement processes to assess two projects being implemented in Sierra Leone.

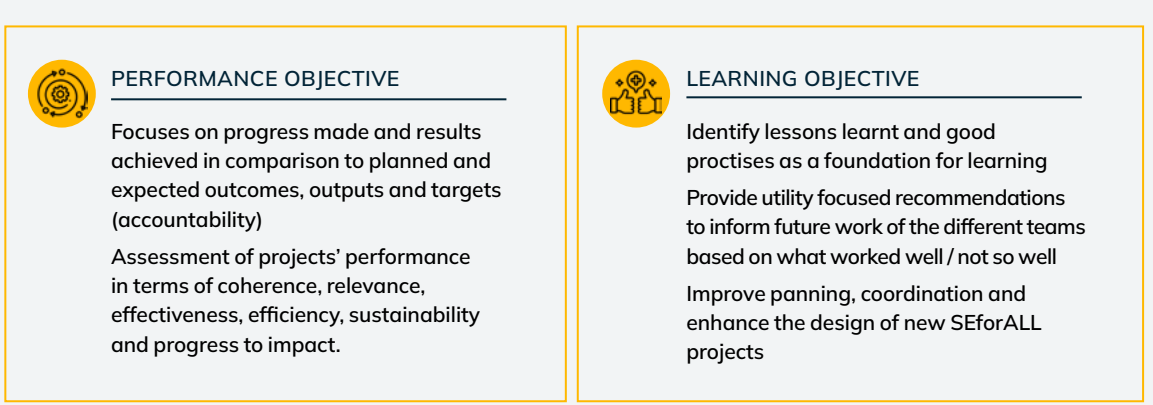
The evaluation approach's performance and learnings objectives are summarized in the figure below:

To support uptake of the evaluation findings and recommendations and facilitate an active learning culture, SEforALL has followed a participatory approach within the organization. Key internal stakeholders, such as project and programme managers, have been engaged in supporting the evaluation from the inception phase. This is to ensure comprehensive documentation sharing, framing of stakeholders for evaluation teams and introductions to key partners. It is our ethos that well-managed key stakeholder engagement is critical to socialize the process and eventual evaluation findings. It is always SEforALL's objective that evaluation end products stimulate learning, inform decision-making and improve our overall performance. Evaluation results will become available in Q3 2024.

TABLE 16 Summary of two SEforALL-commissioned Sierra Leone Evaluations

PROJECT	TIMEFRAME	SUMMARY
Powering Sierra Leone's Hospitals Programme, funded by the UK Government	**Project:** Phase 1. August 2022 – August 2023 Phase 2. August 2023 – ongoing Phase 3, under development **Evaluation:** August 2023 – Q1 2024	The project's goal is to enable improved quality provision of healthcare services (including but not limited to maternal and child health services) with reliable, modern, affordable and sustainable electricity. To achieve this, SEforALL has electrified six hospitals in Sierra Leone through PV installations, executed by an EPC contractor. The catchment area of the hospitals is over 8.5 million people.
Government and Stakeholder Engagement & Betmai Hydroelectric Project funded through The Rockefeller Foundation & Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)	**Project:** November 21 – December 2023 **Evaluation:** August 2023 – Q1 2024	These two workstreams take an ecosystem approach to address challenges in the energy access sector in Sierra Leone. With an overarching objective of achieving SDG7 and a clean energy transition, the project has three main goals: • Reduce emissions • Increase electrification of communities and social services • Create an enabling environment to unlock further investment in renewable energy in Sierra Leone.

FIGURE 8 Performance and Learning Objectives of Sierra Leone project-specific Evaluations



2. Nigeria Rapid Desk Review – ongoing with finalization in Q4 2024

SEforALL commissioned a research team to conduct a rapid desk review of support in Nigeria, covering activities conducted by 10 SEforALL programme teams[61]. This review aims to provide a *utilization-focused formative review* that will:

- Summarize all work conducted in Nigeria to date in the form of a desk review, acting as a primary input into a larger evaluation of SEforALL's work in Nigeria to be conducted separately in 2024-2025.
- Provide summary frameworks to inform the planned larger evaluation of all work in Nigeria such as timelines, stakeholder maps and recommendations for evaluation lenses.
- Summarize SEforALL's priorities in the ongoing implementation of the Nigeria portfolio of work based on analysis of existing documents.
- Support framing and design of future country evaluation.

3. Evidence Gap Map and Systematic Review – in progress with finalization in Q3 2024

Due to mixed progress towards SDG7, SEforALL identified a need for a resource that can provide the sector with the latest rigorous evidence on the causal effects of sustainable energy interventions on environmental, social and development outcomes. To ensure that efforts to promote sustainable energy can utilize the most rigorous and updated evidence available, SEforALL tendered a project (co-financed by 3ie) to:

- generate a first-of-its-kind, comprehensive **Evidence Gap Map (EGM) on Sustainable Energy** and
- design and conduct a supporting **Systematic Review (SR)** to demonstrate the power of the tool for larger SRs and to gain insights from the EGM's first SR for the sector.

SEforALL and 3ie's EGM is a global public good that provides researchers and policymakers with easy and efficient access to a rigorous evidence base on the effects of sustainable energy interventions in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). With the large costs associated with conducting impact evaluations and other forms of research, the Sustainable Energy EGM will save time, effort and resources by reducing research duplication and providing examples of how interventions and study designs have been utilized in the field. With this evidence base and the key findings presented in this brief, the limited resources available to address SDG7 can be used more cost effectively. Finally, EGMs can also help guide evidence-informed decision-making and intervention design by highlighting where evidence exists and where gaps may be filled through future research and evaluation investments.

In addition to the EGM, an accompanying SR is being prepared that assesses the effectiveness of off-grid energy access interventions in the sustainable energy sector and can inform decision-makers and practitioners with utility-focused insight and recommendations within specific policy domains. The SR will also support programme design both within SEforALL and for the wider sector, by providing insight into what is proven to be effective and the barriers and enablers for achieving impact. The SR will also be aligned with SEforALL's ToC from the 2021-2023 Business Plan.

[61] UN-Energy, Universal Energy Facility, Integrated Energy Plans, Clean Cooking, Sustainable Cooling, Energy Transition Plans, Energy Transition Office Nigeria, Policy and Regulatory Frameworks, Powering Healthcare, Gender & Youth.

Evaluations and Reviews Across the 2021-2023 Business Plan

TABLE 17 Evaluations and Reviews conducted in 2021-2023

TITLE	YEAR CONDUCTED	DESCRIPTION
Cooling for All Evaluation	2022	The evaluation investigated the four stages of the programme from its inception in July 2017 to May 2021, with the aim of generating learning about what had worked well and what had been more challenging together with understanding Cooling for All's contribution to SEforALL's outcomes, and the sector overall. Recommendations from this evaluation have been implemented in the new strategic phases of Cooling for All since.
SEforALL 10-year-review	2022/23	This review was commissioned as part of an ongoing process to speed the progress of SDG7 based on a succinct summary of our history for future strategic decision-making. It presents SEforALL's value proposition, our past and present contributions to the sustainable energy sector and our vision for the future. It provides a track record with milestones and highlights the organization's major contributions to the sector over the last 10 years. We sought an externally non-biased summary of our value proposition to the sector based on key donor, partner and other stakeholder interviews and surveys. Recommendations were integrated into our 2024-2026 Strategic Plan.
Energy Finance Rapid Review	2021/22	The rapid review was carried out during December 2021 and January 2022. Its aim was to gather a range of feedback, views and observations on the SEforALL Energizing Finance Research Series, to inform future strategy.
Evaluation of the UEF/RBF Programme	2022	The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the operations of the first Wave of the UEF in order to generate learnings and shape operational refinements prior to the scale up of the UEF. Recommendations were directly integrated into the UEFs operational framework prior to scale up as planned.
Evaluation of SEforALL Projects in Sierra Leone: Powering Sierra Leone's Hospitals Programme	2023/24	The evaluation was carried out between September 2023 and March 2024, and reviewed the project's design, implementation approach, objectives and achievement of targets at the national level against the contractually agreed delivery components. It covers the duration of Phase 1 as per the contractual agreement with the UK Government. The final report provides recommendations and lessons learned that are currently being integrated into ongoing Phase 2 and the planning for Phase 3 of the project.
Evaluation of SEforALL Projects funded by The Rockefeller Foundation (RF) in Sierra Leone - Government and Stakeholder Engagement/Betmai HPP	2023/24	The evaluation was simultaneously carried out between September and March 2024, and reviewed the project's design, implementation approach, objectives and achievement of targets at the national level against the contractually agreed delivery components. It covers the duration of the contractual agreement with The Rockefeller Foundation. The final report provides recommendations and learnings on the effectiveness of our in-country presence and related government and broader stakeholder engagement that are currently being integrated into our ongoing country strategy.

Development of Evaluation Institutionalization Tools – Management and Response Action Plans (MRAP)

To strengthen our learning uptake and improve our active response to learnings in accordance with best practice, we developed and implemented a **Management Response and Action Plan** (MRAP) in 2023. The MRAP is based on a set of key principles:

1. Increase the uptake and utilization of evidence-based findings, learnings and recommendations for informed implementation, course correction and accountability towards delivering our three-year Business Plan.
2. Utilize a formalized management response and delivery process for clarity, consistency and transparency to internal and external stakeholders.
3. Foster participatory principles and ownership among key stakeholders responsible for implementing concrete next steps and action plans.
4. Drive internal accountability through a structured follow-up and monitoring process.
5. Clearly define roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.

The output of the MRAP is an internal process, where actions are shaped in response to recommendations, regularly monitored by the MEL Department through to completion. This is facilitated in a collaborative way to institutionalize what we are learning, and course correct or clearly communicate effective strategies we should continue prioritizing.

ANNEX ONE

Knowledge products and associated data produced for the energy sector publicly available online[62]

CLEAN COOKING

- Examining the Experience of Using Electric Pressure Cookers in Urban Households in Kigali, Rwanda
- Clean Cooking Data Initiative (CCDI) Prototype
- Deep-Dive Workshop: Empowering and Enabling Market Development on Clean Energy in the Asia-Pacific (Asian Clean Energy Forum)

SUSTAINABLE COOLING

- Chilling Prospects Special: Gender and Access to Cooling
- Chilling Prospects 2023

ENERGY ACCESS PLANNING

- Sustainable Energy Policy Resource Hub
- Understanding Mini-Grid Tariffs in Sierra Leone

ENERGY COMPACTS

- 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact Signatories Community Engagement Platform
- Energy Compacts Annual Progress Report 2023
- Empowering Consumers to Accelerate 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Report
- 24/7 CFE Compact Signatory Case Studies
- Case Study: Multilateral Energy Compact for Health Facility Electrification
- Case Study: Kube Energy: Clean, reliable and affordable energy in hard-to-reach and fragile areas
- Case Study: Malawi Energy Compact Toward Universal Access to Cleaner Cooking Solutions for All Malawians
- Case Study: EBRD Green Cities Energy Compact: Clean and Affordable Energy in Cities
- Podcast: The Impact of 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy
- Delivering Truly Clean Hydrogen with 24/7 CFE Workshop
- Energy Compacts Workshop: Catalyzing Action for SDG7
- How to fill out the Energy Compact Survey 2023 instructional video

ENERGY TRANSITION

- Strategic Plan for Advancing Energy Efficiency Across Demand Sectors by 2030
- Promoting Energy Efficient Lifestyles and Decision-Making: Compendium of Case Studies from G20 Countries
- G20 100 Iconic Sustainable Buildings report
- Ghana Energy Transition and Investment Plan
- Kenya Energy Transition and Investment Plan
- Africa Renewable Energy Manufacturing: Opportunity and Advancement report
- Renewable Energy Manufacturing: Opportunities for Southeast Asia report

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

- Energizing Health: Accelerating Electricity Access in Healthcare Facilities (Executive Summary)
- Powering Social Infrastructure in Sierra Leone: Market Assessment and Roadmap for Healthcare Facilities
- Powering Healthcare in Rwanda: Market Assessment and Roadmap for Healthcare Facilities
- Powering Healthcare Hub
- Health Facility Electrification Capital Landscape

OTHER

- Results-Based Financing Online Tracker
- One UN Strategy on Sustainable Energy in Indonesia

Click on titles to download

[62] Results from our Cross-Organizational KPI 3 (No. of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed with SEforALL support to pave an enabling environment for sustainable energy and energy transitions towards SDG7) are also included in this list of knowledge products. This reflects their role in providing a comprehensive and structured synthesis of knowledge, expertise and best practices tailored to specific local contexts.

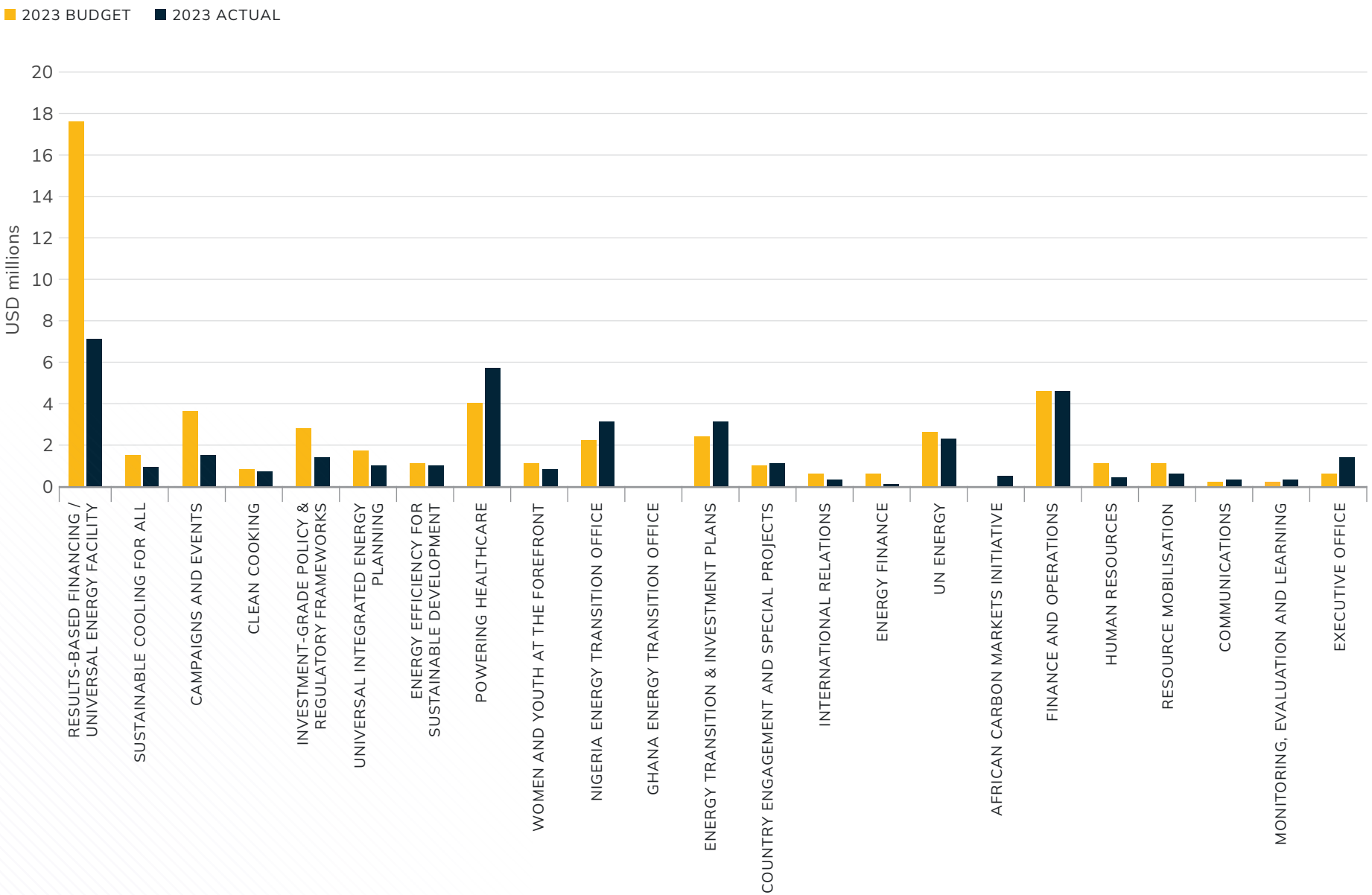
ANNEX TWO

Budget and Actual Expenditure Disaggregated by Programmes

TABLE 18 Actual 2023 Expenditure (USD millions)

PROGRAMMES	2023 BUDGET	2023 ACTUAL	INCREASE / DECREASE IN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE VS BUDGETED EXPENDITURE
Results-Based Financing / Universal Energy Facility	17.63	7.11	-10.5
Sustainable Cooling for All	1.45	0.90	-0.6
Campaigns and Events	3.62	1.54	-2.1
Clean Cooking	0.78	0.65	-0.1
Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks	2.84	1.37	-1.5
Universal Integrated Energy Plans	1.70	1.02	-0.7
Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	1.10	1.00	-0.1
Powering Healthcare	4.00	5.70	1.7
Women and Youth at the Forefront	1.06	0.83	-0.2
Nigeria Energy Transition Office	2.17	3.13	1.0
Ghana Energy Transition Office			0.0
Energy Transition & Investment Plans	2.45	3.07	0.6
Country Engagement and Special Projects	1.03	1.09	0.1
International Relations	0.60	0.34	-0.3
Energy Finance	0.63	0.13	-0.5
UN-Energy	2.59	2.33	-0.3
African Carbon Markets Initiative	-	0.53	0.5
Finance and Operations	4.57	4.60	0.0
Human Resources	1.06	0.37	-0.7
Resource Mobilization	1.09	0.59	-0.5
Communications	0.24	0.35	0.1
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	0.19	0.34	0.2
Executive Office	1.42	0.60	-0.8
TOTAL	52.2	37.6	-14.6

FIGURE 9 Actual 2023 Expenditure (USD)



ANNEX THREE

Acknowledgements of Donors' Contributions to SEforALL in 2023

Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) would like to express its gratitude to all of our donors and partners for their continued support and contributions in 2023, as well as in previous years, and for the years to come. Our Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) and the associated cross-organizational Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework would not have been possible without the generous support of our donors, who have been instrumental in funding our MEL work through core support. We would also like to extend our appreciation to our programmatic funders for their unwavering support in enabling us to deliver on our MEL and other internal support functions within programme work plans. The success of our organization would not have been possible without the steadfast commitment and partnership of our donors and supporters. Thank you for joining us on our journey towards a sustainable energy future for all.

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDERS

- Austria, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs
- Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
- Iceland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- IKEA Foundation
- The Lemelson Foundation
- Three Cairns Group

PROGRAMMATIC FUNDERS

- Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
- Bloomberg Philanthropies
- Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
- Clean Cooling Collaborative (CCC)
- Climate Emergency Collaboration Group (CECG) - A sponsored project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors
- ClimateWorks Foundation
- Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- Enel Foundation
- Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
- Good Energies Foundation
- Google
- IBM
- Iceland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- IKEA Foundation
- International Copper Association
- Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- NAMA Women Advancement Establishment
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- Scottish Government
- Sequioa Climate Foundation
- Shell Foundation
- Swedish Postcode Foundation
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- The Rockefeller Foundation
- UK Aid – Transforming Energy Access (TEA)
- UK International Development
- U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) – Power Africa

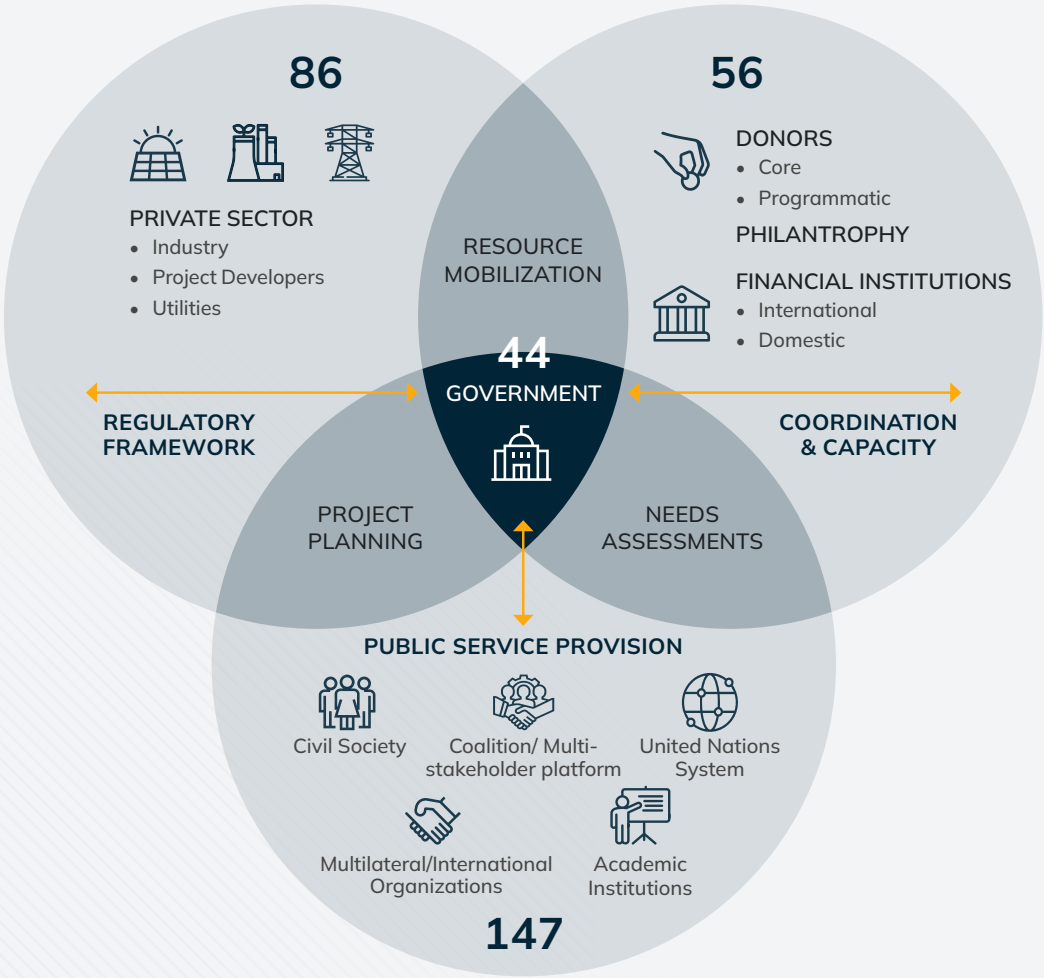
SPONSORS – CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS

- AES Corporation
- Allied Climate Partners
- Barclays plc
- Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
- Global Wind Energy Council
- Google
- IBM
- ORF America/PepsiCo Foundation
- UAE COP28 Presidency
- SSE plc

ANNEX FOUR

Partnerships in 2023

FIGURE 10 Partnerships Graphic



We recognize the importance of partnerships in achieving our mission of delivering on SDG7 and the Paris Agreement. Achieving progress towards universal access to sustainable energy requires concerted action, and we cannot do it alone. Therefore, we have built a diverse network of partners, including national governments, multilateral development banks, philanthropies, UN agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), industry associations and a growing group of major companies.

As an honest broker, we are able to convene stakeholders and support the multilateral co-creation of solutions to achieve SDG7. We are grateful for our partners' commitment to our mission and the collaboration we enjoy with them.

As we move forward in our refined 2024-2026 Business Plan, we will continue to work closely with partners to deliver even greater results through a refreshed organizational strategy. We remain committed to collaborating closely with partners who share our dedication to sustainable development and climate action, so that together, we can achieve maximum influence and collective action in pursuit of SDG7 and energy transitions.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

- African School of Regulation
- Arizona State University
- CEPT University
- Duke University
- Durham University
- Florence School of Regulation
- Instituto de Investigación Tecnológical (IIT) Comillas
- KTH Royal Institute of Technology
- MIT Energy Access Lab
- Sciences Po
- Strathmore Energy Research Centre (SERC)
- University College London
- University of Massachusetts Amherst
- University of Oxford

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

- Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center (Arsht-Rock)
- African Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR)
- Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE)
- All On
- Asia Clean Energy Partners
- Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE)
- BRICS Youth Energy Agency (YEA)
- Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association (CREIA)
- Climate Group
- ClimateWorks Foundation
- Clinton Health Access Initiative
- CLASP
- Consumer Reports
- Consumers International
- Cool Up
- Energy Efficiency Movement
- Ghana National Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Workshop Owners Association
- Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP)
- Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP)
- Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)
- Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVCM)
- International Copper Association
- International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)
- Kenya Green Building Society
- Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)
- Mahila Housing Trust
- Mercy Corps
- Metrus
- Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS)
- Negawatt
- Nexleaf Analytics
- Observer Research Foundation (ORF)
- OpTIMUS Community
- Philippines Energy Efficiency Alliance
- Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)
- Save the Children
- Shine Campaign
- Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership (ETP)
- TaTEDO
- Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)
- Transition Zero
- Voluntary Carbon Markets Integrity Initiative (VCMI)
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

COALITIONS / MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS

- Africa Minigrid Developers Association (AMDA)
- Beyond The Grid Fund Africa (BTGFA)
- Business Council for Sustainable Energy
- C40 Cities
- Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA)
- Clean Cooling Collaborative
- Clean Energy Ministerial
- Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)
- Climate Finance Access Network (CFAN)
- Efficiency for Access Coalition
- Cool Coalition
- Energy Efficiency Hub
- EnergyPro/EEFIG
- Equal by 30
- European Alliance to Save Energy
- Gender and Energy Compact
- Global eCooking Coalition (GeCCo)
- Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition
- International Electrotechnical Commission
- Kenya Association of Manufacturers
- Kenya Council of Governors
- Mission Efficiency
- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
- Vienna Energy Club

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL)

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Agence française de développement (AFD)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Bank BNP Paribas
- Barclays
- Boston Consulting Group
- Caribbean Development Bank
- Crossboundary
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- Ghana Development Bank
- Industrial Development Corporation
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
- KfW
- Nordic Development Fund
- Standard Chartered

GOVERNMENTS

- Adene (Portuguese Energy Agency)

- Danish Energy Agency
- Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) (former BEIS)
- Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) of the Government of India
- G20 Presidency – India
- Ghana Energy Commission
- Government of Austria
- Government of Barbados
- Government of Bhutan
- Government of Cambodia
- Government of China
- Government of Fiji
- Government of Georgia
- Government of Ghana
- Government of Iceland
- Government of India
- Government of Indonesia
- Government of Italy
- Government of Kenya
- Government of Lao PDR
- Government of Madagascar
- Government of Malaysia
- Government of Maldives
- Government of Nepal
- Government of Netherlands
- Government of Nigeria
- Government of Panama
- Government of Rwanda
- Government of Sierra Leone
- Government of Somalia
- Government of Tanzania
- Government of the United Kingdom
- Government of the United States of America
- Government of Uganda
- Government of United Arab Emirates
- Government of Vanuatu
- Government of Zambia
- Kenya Renewable Energy Association
- Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP)
- Sierra Leone Electricity and Water Regulatory Commission (SLEWRC)
- UAE COP28 Presidency
- Uganda National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Alliance (UNREEEA)
- Zambia Cooperation Federation
- Zambia Energy Regulation Board

MULTILATERAL / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Africa-Europe Foundation
- African Union (AU)
- Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE)
- Arab Coordination Group
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Carbon Trust (FCDO/UK AID)
- CARICOM
- Climate Compatible Growth
- CORE/Alliance for Rural Electrification
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- ENERGIA
- Energising Development (EnDev)
- EU Commission
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)
- GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- Latin American Organization of Energy (OLADE)
- Mission Innovation
- Multilateral Fund Secretariat
- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund
- Power Africa
- RES4Africa
- SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
- Student Energy
- TED Countdown
- World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)
- World Bank Group (WBG)
- World Economic Forum

OTHER

- East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (EACREEE)
- EU Increased Access to Electricity and Renewable Energy Production (IAEREP)
- German Aerospace Center (DLR)
- Green Grids Initiative (GGI)
- LeanIn Energy
- Private Finance Advisory Network (PFAN)
- Regional Voluntary Carbon Market Company (RVCMC)
- Shortlist
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
- U4E
- World Green Building Council
- Yourenergy
- Zindi
- 3ie

PHILANTHROPY

- Shell Foundation
- Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
- The Rockefeller Foundation
- Good Energies Foundation

- Signify Foundation
- Sequoia Foundation
- Enel Foundation
- Allied Climate Partners
- Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
- Acumen
- Swedish Postcode Foundation
- IKEA Foundation
- Bezos Earth Fund

PRIVATE SECTOR (INDUSTRY, DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, UTILITIES)

- AES Corporation
- Africa Greentec
- AIA Hong Kong
- Airtrunk
- Aptech Africa Ltd
- ASHRAE – Indonesia
- AsiaREC Limited/ HongKong
- Atrieno AG
- Becour AS
- Booost technologies
- Buffalo Energy
- BURN Manufacturing
- Calwave
- Carbon Char Store LTD
- China Engineering Energy Corporation
- Circle Gas
- Climargy
- Climate Matters Ltd
- Crown Agents
- Cygnum Capital
- Danfoss
- Denryoku Sharing Co., Ltd. (D-Sharing)
- DGRID Energy
- Do The Dream
- Econoler
- EED Advisory Ltd
- EM-ONE
- Energias de Portugal (EDP)
- EnerGrow
- Engie Energy Access
- Eni S.p.A.
- Equatorial Power
- Fraym
- Global Food Cold Chain Alliance
- Global Renewables Alliance
- Google
- Hexing Electrical Company
- Husk Power systems
- IBM
- Intercontinental Exchange Inc (ICE)
- ITPEnergised
- John Snow Institute
- Johnson Controls
- Kartoza
- KEI Consulting
- Koko Networks
- Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power
- KPMG
- Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES) Council
- Mana Pacific
- Masdar
- McKinsey and Company
- Mitsubishi Electrics
- Muhanya Solar
- National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA)
- Nayo Tropical
- Nexus Green
- Nodus
- Odyssey Energy Solutions
- Pepsico
- Powerledger
- RCAM Technologies, Inc.
- Renewabl
- ReUSE Revamp
- Rift Valley Energy
- Rivian Automotive
- RPD Energy
- SAP SE
- Schneider Electric
- Signify
- Smart Power India
- Sora Green
- South Pole
- SSE
- Standard Microgrid
- Stanford's Precourt Institute for Energy
- Sunkofa
- Sunshine Hydro
- TotalEnergies
- Translight Solar
- Umlilo Energy
- Verse
- WeLight
- Westinghouse Electric Company LLC
- Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Limited (ZESCO)
- Zettawatts LLC

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

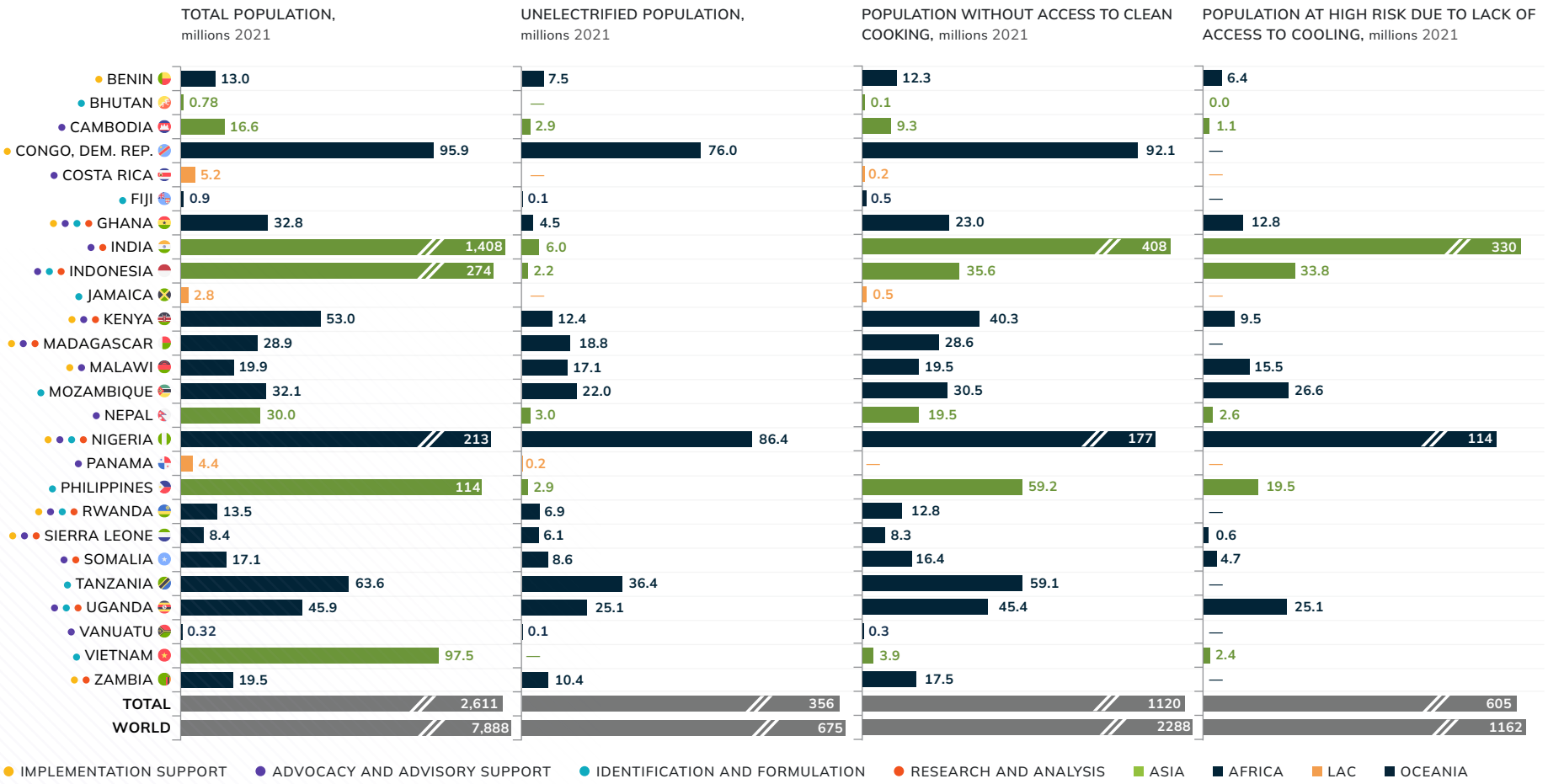
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Commission
- United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)
- United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (UN-OHRLLS)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific
- United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network
- United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Africa
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Resident Coordinator
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - Climate Champions
- United Nations Women
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Cool Coalition
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Copenhagen Climate Centre
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Finance Initiative

ANNEX FIVE

Assessing the Progress Towards SDG7: % Gap Analysis in Each Country

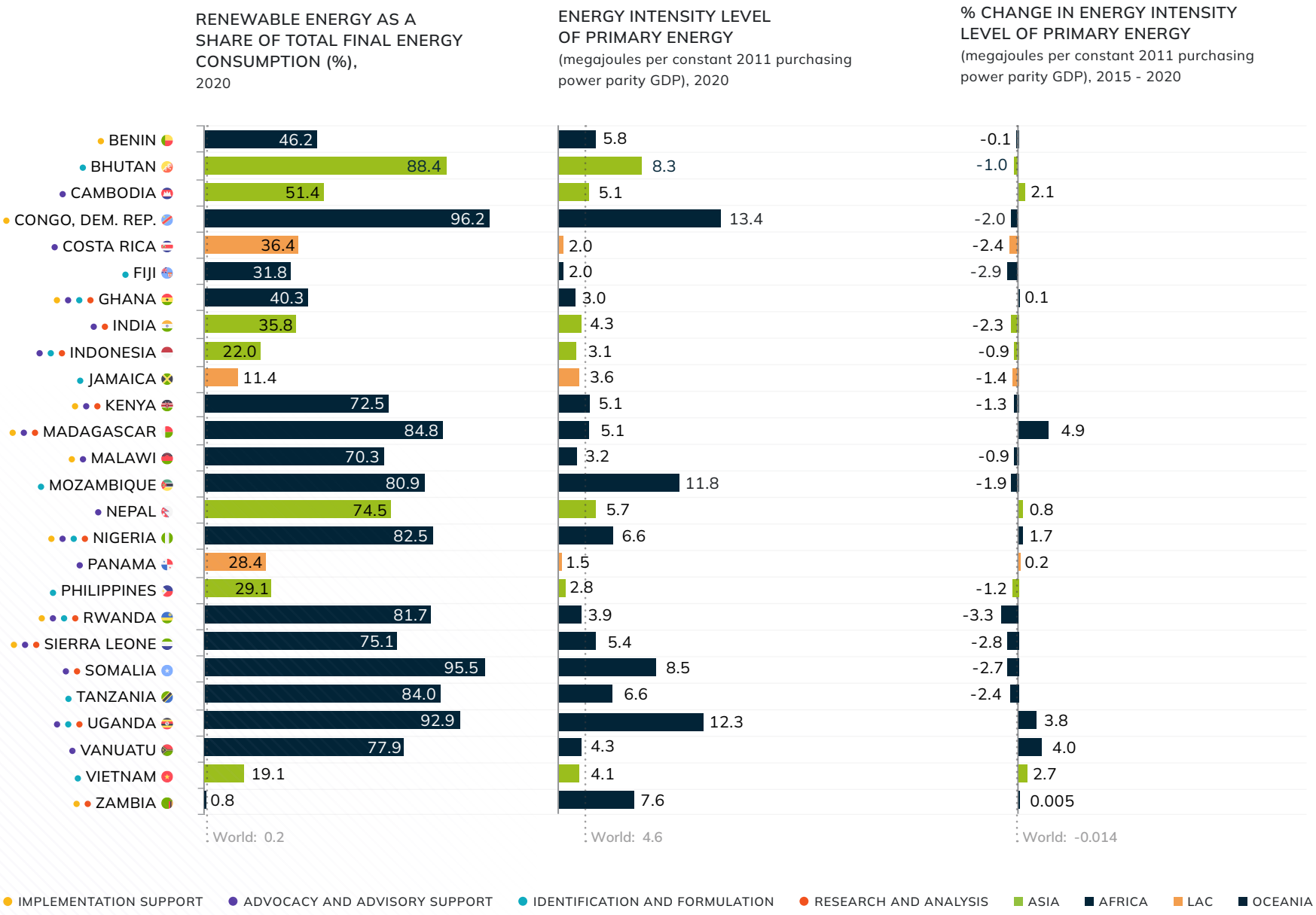
FIGURE 11 SDG7.1 – Access to Energy, Clean Cooking and Cooling



Data Sources: World Bank/ESMAP Tracking SDG7 Database, 2023; Chilling Prospects: Tracking Sustainable Cooling for All, 2023 (SEforALL)

Note: Diagonal markers indicate values significantly higher than others, added to ensure better visualization of the remaining data. These values were manually identified, rather than based on a fixed threshold.

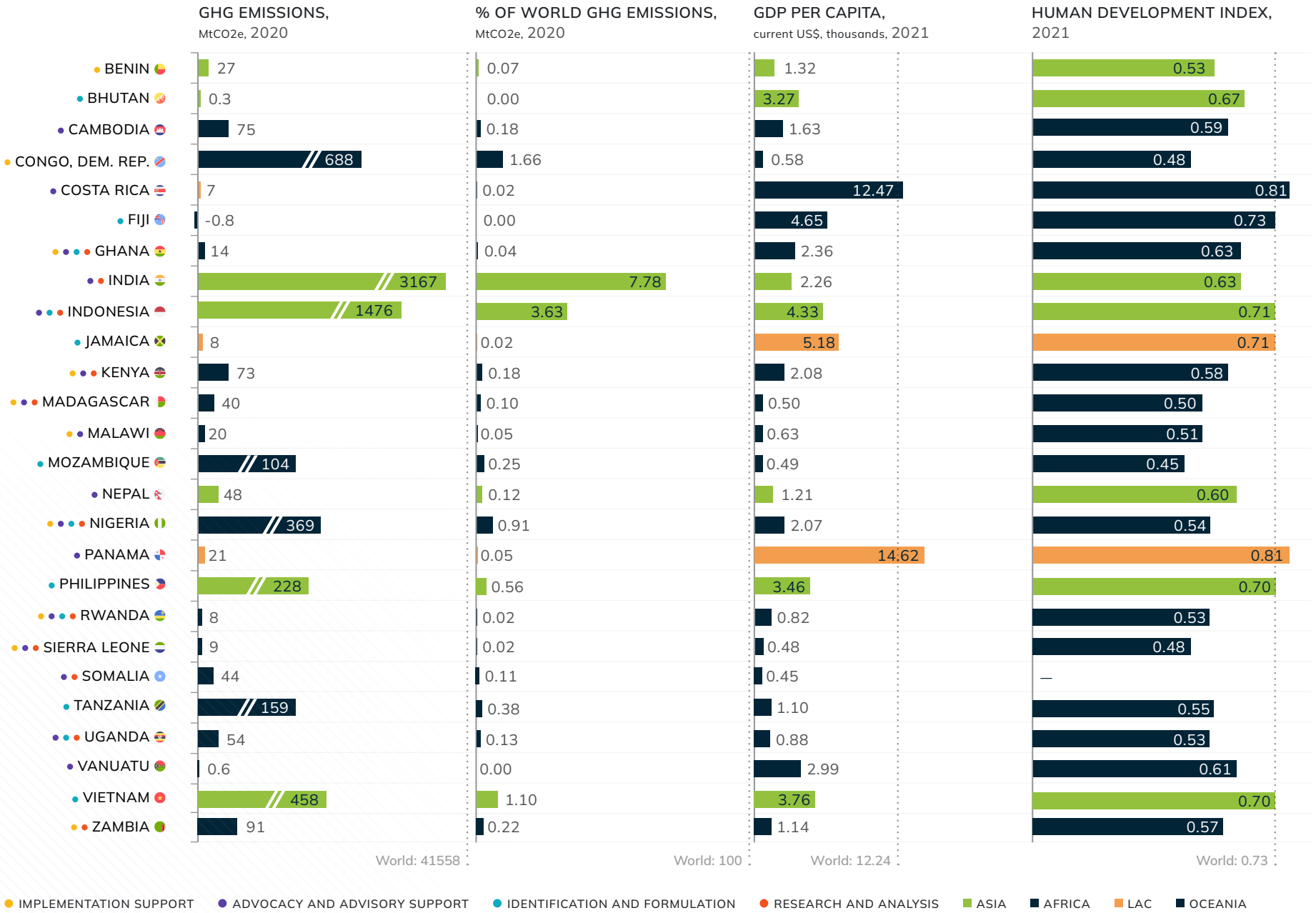
FIGURE 12 SDG7.2 – Renewable Energy and SDG7.3 – Energy Efficiency



Data Source: World Bank/ESMAP Tracking SDG7 Database, 2023

Note: Diagonal markers indicate values significantly higher than others, added to ensure better visualization of the remaining data. These values were manually identified, rather than based on a fixed threshold.

FIGURE 13 Paris Agreement: GHG emissions, Economic Growth and Development



Data Sources: Climate Watch, 2020; UNDP Human Development Index Trends, 2001; World Development Indicators, 2023

Note: Diagonal markers indicate values significantly higher than others, added to ensure better visualization of the remaining data. These values were manually identified, rather than based on a fixed threshold.

ANNEX SIX

Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Definitions & Context

TABLE 19 Definitions of Country Engagement Strategy Phases and Categories of Country Support – Cross-Organizational KPI1

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	Directly support the implementation and coordination of discreet initiatives, programmes, projects across the country's SDG7 and SDG13 agendas, as well as other SDGs as related to their intersection with SDG7. Support can include brokering and managing action-oriented, country-focused partnerships, planning, technical assistance and direct implementation or support of off-grid electrification programmes and those providing clean cooking installations.
ADVOCACY AND ADVISORY SUPPORT	Global agenda setting through high-level sustainable energy diplomacy and advocacy directly supporting in shaping recommendations for COP negotiations or thematic working groups in G20. Advisory support can include capacity building and knowledge sharing, connecting countries to global public goods SEforALL has shaped, and how to utilize them for example. High level advocacy and advisory can then lead directly to technical assistance and direct implementation of more substantial projects and programmes. Both pathways are impactful and based on the demand of countries we partner with.
IDENTIFICATION AND FORMULATION	Based on findings from research and analysis support below, working closely with governments and key stakeholders to further define the scope of work, determining type of SEforALL support, such as Advocacy and Advisory, and/or Implementation Support (that can occur as a step-by-step process, or can go directly into one path or the other, further defined below). This process can include outlining proposals for potential activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts, while establishing resources required to deliver. This step can lead to more formal support as outlined above, such as translating global and regional initiatives with partners or globally available tools, methods and approaches developed by SEforALL into customized country-specific action plans.
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS	Country-level research through publicly available and SEforALL-procured data (qualitative and quantitative). Analysis to understand the country-specific context, gaps, demand and feasibility for country support, generating a market and baseline assessment to inform SEforALL's best point of entry in partnering with each country, if any. This can include due diligence as a form of market readiness assessments including regulatory diagnostics, gap analysis to SDG7 and stakeholder mapping. The outputs are data and analysis for timely and adequate decision-making that is either leveraged internally or shared publicly as knowledge products.
COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS	This category includes countries that are prominently featured or highlighted through SEforALL's various communications platforms, campaigns, and event initiatives. Coverage may include, but is not limited to, showcasing countries at the SDG7 Global South Pavilion during COP events, producing and disseminating country-specific communication assets, providing support for the global launch of country-specific initiatives, and facilitating national representative participation in high-level events organized by SEforALL.

The following table of Programmatic KPIs and corresponding definitions is a result of the last three years of implementing our 2021-2023 MEL Framework. In 2020, as we were designing the MEL Framework at the programme and cross-organizational levels, KPIs, definitions and targets were set. Each year, as we responded to learnings, KPIs and related definitions, and at times targets, were fine-tuned and any changes transparently documented in the AMR in the year they were adjusted. The following table represents the final list of KPIs and definitions for the 2021-2023 Business Plan and corresponds with the results in data tables above.

TABLE 20 Definitions of Programmatic KPIs

PROGRAMME	KPI	KPI DEFINITION
UN-ENERGY	No. of countries agreed to Energy Compacts	Total number of national governments agreed to national Energy Compacts
	No. of companies agreed to Energy Compacts	Total number of Energy Compacts agreed by private sector organizations
	% of high-impact countries (HICs) for access to clean cooking and electrification agreeing to Energy Compacts	Based on the predefined HIC lists for clean cooking and electrification published by SEforALL's 2021 Energizing Finance research series, the % of those which have made commitments
	% global emissions represented by Energy Compacts	% of global emissions represented by countries that have committed based on the World Resources Institute (WRI) data published annually
	% of countries identified as major funders of energy access (according to Energizing Finance research series) agreeing to Energy Compacts	Based on the predefined major sovereign funders list published by SEforALL's 2021 Energizing Finance research series, the % of those that have made commitments
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS	No. of countries actively engaged by IRSP annually	No. of countries IRSP engages to move the needle towards SDG7
	No. of partners actively engaged with IRSP, both programmatically and strategically	No. of formal strategic and programmatic partners engaged with SEforALL; strategic partners typically global or regional partners who share strategic objectives [i.e,. ADB], programmatic partners typically formally supporting in-country work [typically aligned with specific external programme(s)]
	No. of countries supported in their clean energy transition	No. of countries that made high-level political commitments to clean energy transitions during processes led by the COP Presidency as a result of SEforALL and partner support [COP26, COP27 and beyond]
	No. of special projects carried out annually	No. of new pilot initiatives per year that are not covered by existing SEforALL programmes where IRSP takes the lead; new business, once it has reached a tipping point it is moved into another programme if work is to be continued by SEforALL
ENERGY FINANCE	No. of stakeholders incl. countries supported by technical and policy advice	Number of stakeholders, including countries that have been given targeted support based on data and evidence from the Energizing Finance series.
	No. of stakeholders that act on recommendations from SEforALL	Number of countries and stakeholders that take action based on SEforALL's policy or technical recommendations as provided by the Energizing Finance research
	USD billion committed for energy access in HICs (per annum)	Energy access yearly investment as measured by energy finance data in HICs; HICs as predetermined by the SDG7 Tracking Report

TABLE 20 Definitions of Programmatic KPIs (continued)

PROGRAMME	KPI	KPI DEFINITION
CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS	No. of high-level commitments to SDG7 made publicly by countries, companies and organizations	No. of high-level commitments made at the SEforALL Forum, or as a direct result of the Forum, in support of the SDG7 roadmap laid out by SEforALL. Such commitments can include MOUs signed by high-level leaders, financial commitments to SDG7 or commitments to sign Energy Compacts (not to be double counted with UN-Energy compacts - tracking contributions towards)
	No. of mutually developed actions created and committed to during, or as a direct result of, the Forum and other high-level events	Number of collaborative efforts /actions reported by stakeholders who have attended the Forum, which have been facilitated by SEforALL's matchmaking / learnings shared between stakeholders with common goals, either at the Forum or as a result of the Forum
INVESTMENT-GRADE POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS	No. of countries supported by SEforALL to develop customized policy and regulatory pathways towards SDG7, from both a legal framework perspective and national programme design and implementation perspective	No. of countries where SEforALL has either: a) specifically supported the development of policies and regulations for the energy sector, customized to the country's needs in collaboration with that country; or b) supported a federally run programme with customized policy recommendations that are programme specific, i.e., participation and implementation framework recommendations influencing a national off grid electrification programme
	% improvement in the relevant RISE sub-indicator for those countries supported with customized policies and regulations	Relevant RISE sub-indicator is dependent on the type of support SEforALL has provided that country, which typically changes every two years depending on the World Bank's' publication schedule for the RISE score
	No. of Mini-Grids Partnership (MGP) thematic working groups established	MGP working groups established by SEforALL focused on specific issues (i.e., growing the load, regulations, tariffs), as opposed to a country focus
UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING	No. of Integrated Energy Plans (IEPs) developed in partnership with target (partner) countries	No. of plans for expanding access to electricity, clean cooking or other modern energy services (e.g., cooling) commissioned by SEforALL in partnership with and tailored to country-specific needs
	No. of additional countries adopting IEP best practices	No. of governments influenced to adopt best practices directly through government advisory and indirectly through advocacy and knowledge exchange
	No. of development partners adopting IEP best practices	No. of development partners influenced to adopt IEP best practices through advocacy and knowledge exchange
RESULTS-BASED FINANCING (RBF) / UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY (UEF)	Funds (USD million) raised for UEF	USD raised for the UEF by SEforALL and partners, specifically for the grants amount to be distributed by the UEF and operational costs to manage the UEF
	Funds (USD million) disbursed by UEF as grants to providers	Of the USD raised, amount disbursed to developers as grants
	No. of verified mini-grid connections with power flowing	Mini-grid connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system
	No. of verified functional stand-alone solar systems for productive use (SSPU) installed	SSPU connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system

TABLE 20 Definitions of Programmatic KPIs (continued)

PROGRAMME	KPI	KPI DEFINITION
RESULTS-BASED FINANCING (RBF) / UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY (UEF) CONTINUED	No. of verified functional clean cooking solutions deployed	Clean cooking connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system
	No. of markets where the UEF is operating, by country	No. of markets for mini-grids, SSPU, and other technologies, defined as a market in a country
CLEAN COOKING	No. of countries that have prioritized clean cooking as a result of data and evidence provided by SEforALL	Number of countries actively engaging on clean cooking as a result of data and evidence provided by SEforALL
	Clean cooking yearly investment in HICs (USD million)	Yearly investment in HICs for clean cooking; HICs as predetermined by the SDG7 Tracking Report.
ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	No. of countries or organizations with new high-level energy efficiency commitments made publicly	While SEforALL tracks global progress, this KPI is a sub-indicator, tracking SEforALL's programme contribution to commitments of countries and organizations through the Three Percent Club, Energy Compacts and new or enhanced NDC, or similar direct and comprehensive SDG7.3 commitments. In terms of our cross-organizational KPIs we will ensure there is no double counting of Energy Compacts with UN-Energy.
	No. of countries that have developed a comprehensive energy efficiency strategy, plan or policy supportive of energy efficiency	Tracking the number of countries that have developed a comprehensive strategy, plan or policies supportive of energy efficiency. This can include a national energy efficiency strategy/plan, energy efficiency regulation(s) or national programme(s) that can enable progress on energy efficiency across most or all sectors.
	USD billions of new investments in energy efficiency annually	Based on data published annually by the International Energy Agency (IEA) (and on their publication schedule); the global Energy Efficiency investments, based on the IEA definition. This financial indicator is tracking investment in the industry, not SEforALL's specific contribution; therefore, the SEforALL programme can influence contribution but is not typically attributed to this figure.
	No. of countries with national or sub-national support from multiple SEforALL partner energy efficiency initiatives	Number of countries with national or subnational (city, region) support by more than one partner energy efficiency initiatives (Three Percent Club, Energy Efficiency Accelerators, Sustainable Mobility for All or similar initiative with SEforALL leadership and key support); these are not necessarily direct support provided by SEforALL staff, rather also by partners mobilized by initiatives that SEforALL leads or directly influences.
	% rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Based on data published annually by the International Energy Agency (IEA) (and on its publication schedule); the global Energy Efficiency % of improvement, based on the IEA definition

TABLE 20 Definitions of Programmatic KPIs (continued)

PROGRAMME	KPI	KPI DEFINITION
SUSTAINABLE COOLING FOR ALL	USD millions of investments raised by partners to deliver sustainable cooling solutions and incentives	Value (USD) of funding mobilized by cooling initiatives to increase access to sustainable cooling solutions to meet the needs of human comfort and safety, food and nutrition security and/or medicine and health services
	No. of Access to Cooling HICs with access to cooling in their National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as a result of SEforALL's support directly and indirectly	Number of HICs that use Cooling for All data, information or proposed text on policy, financial, technology or service-based measures (or are otherwise directly or indirectly supported by SEforALL) that support access to cooling, or show how cooling supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in their NCAP, NDCs, or equivalent national strategy or plan
POWERING HEALTHCARE	No. of key energy and health stakeholders prioritizing energy considerations in healthcare (based on a list of 20 pre-defined key stakeholders)	Donors and development partners that are actively funding at the nexus of energy and health, based on a list SEforALL actively manages (note this is a snapshot in time based on evaluation assessment schedule and not cumulative)
	% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting innovative/sustainable delivery models (based on a review of 10 of the largest and most recent health facility electrification interventions)	Based on a list of the 10 largest clinic electrification interventions that is actively managed by SEforALL, which of these are considered financially innovative and sustainable based on SEforALL evaluation criteria of O&M>5 years, long-term technical capacity specified and innovation (note this is a snapshot in time based on evaluation assessment schedule and not cumulative; there can be overlap with key stakeholder list above, however the 10 largest interventions are often funded by list above more than once)
	% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting holistic and high-quality system designs (based on a review of 10 of the largest and most recent health facility electrification interventions)	Based on a list of 10 largest clinic electrification interventions that is actively managed by SEforALL, which of these are considered aligned with best technical specifications based on SEforALL evaluation criteria of system size and remote monitoring (note this is a snapshot in time based on evaluation assessment schedule and not cumulative; there can be overlap with key stakeholder list above, however the 10 largest interventions are often funded by this list more than once)
	No. of health facilities electrified with SEforALL's support	Health facilities electrified through country advisory through other stakeholders, dependent on their ability to secure funding, where SEforALL has supported those countries in development of roadmaps, business cases, etc.
WOMEN AND YOUTH AT THE FOREFRONT	No. of women's internships/work shadowing placements supported by SEforALL	No. of internships facilitated by SEforALL either financially or through in-kind partner support
	No. of women's mentorships supported by SEforALL	No. of mentorships facilitated by SEforALL either financially or through In-kind partner support
	No. of women who have received technical training	No. of women who have completed technical training sessions that were financially or otherwise supported by SEforALL and partners
	No. of women supported by SEforALL to speak at leading industry events	No. of women who have received financial or other support to speak at leading high-level industry events provided by or in partnership with SEforALL
	No. of women supported by SEforALL in the sustainable energy sector	Total number of women who have completed SEforALL's Women at the Forefront programmes or have otherwise been supported by SEforALL in the sustainable energy sector

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

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