

SEforALL

2020

Annual  
Monitoring  
Review



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# Executive Summary

Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) began 2020 with a new CEO and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG), Damilola Ogunbiyi, and developed a new [2021-2023 Business Plan](#) and strategic direction, which the organization sees as a roadmap for its mission to support the world in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) — access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 — in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The world continues to be off track globally to achieve SDG7, largely due to slow overall progress across all targets. With less than 10 years to achieve SDG7, we believe that the world's collective focus should be on driving implementation, and this is reflected in our work over the next three years as we embark on what we are calling 'SEforALL3.0'.

The business plan includes 12 programmes designed (new), or re-designed (existing), together acting as a value chain of global influence and country support that provides clear pathways to accelerate progress towards the achievement of SDG7. This support is demand-driven, as our suite of programmes across advocacy, energy access and energy transitions

come together to customize solutions addressing the gaps identified through our rigorous assessment and engagement processes. While SDG7 is our north star, recognizing that access to energy underpins all other SDGs, our work also supports the global SDG agenda, encompassing gender, health and climate, specifically.

Alongside the new strategy and business plan, SEforALL has developed a new Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, organizational Theory of Change (ToC), and results-based Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), to track progress and adjust course based on data, evidence and learnings along the way. This Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) is the first report against these KPIs, tracking progress and performance under the new strategy, serving as an annual record for future benchmarking, and allowing for transparent tracking and evaluation over time. The AMR is an Annex to the [Annual Report](#), providing executive-level data and evidence in support of the external communications document. All programmatic summaries are underpinned by robust 2020 Annual Programme Progress Reports and Programme KPI Management Tools. The audience of the AMR is SEforALL, current and future donors, the

SEforALL Funders' Council, SEforALL's Administrative Board, our wide range of partners and the global community.

Although the business plan spans 2021–2023, the design and implementation of the new strategy began in 2020, coinciding with the unfolding of the COVID-19 pandemic. Against unprecedented challenges, SEforALL has shown resilience and adaptability to a new way of working both with global partners and as an organization. The pandemic has challenged business-as-usual approaches to global fora, relationship building, and in-country implementation. While governments have been burdened with the social, health and economic shocks of the pandemic, the energy agenda has at times become a lower priority. These setbacks have affected progress globally and led to delays in elements of our programme objectives such as global events and off-grid energy projects being built and connected. In response to these challenges, SEforALL has made innovative adjustments, and has had one of its most productive years as an organization to date – setting our strategy up for a successful start as we embark on the Decade of Action.

### Highlights of Key Achievements in 2020 Towards Results Against our Theory of Change – A non-exhaustive list<sup>1</sup>:

- **Launched and operationalized the Universal Energy Facility (UEF)**, a multi-donor Results-Based Financing (RBF) facility, to speed and scale up new energy connections in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2020, it was opened to mini-grid developers in **Sierra Leone and Madagascar**. The UEF aims to be a USD 500 million RBF facility to deliver over 2 million energy connections by 2023.
- Co-led preparatory process of the **UN High-Level Dialogue on Energy, with SEforALL's CEO/SRSG named High-level Champion and Co-Chair**. SEforALL was selected to lead the process for developing and getting new Energy Compacts signed as a key outcome of the Dialogue.
- **Convened 20 key energy and health donors and development partners** to exchange information, share learnings and best practices, and discuss increased country-level coordination on health facility electrification.
- **Advised the 2020 Presidency of the G20 Energy and Sustainability Working Group** on energy access; led the multistakeholder development of a G20 Initiative on Clean Cooking and Energy Access that was endorsed by the G20 Energy Ministers.
- **Partnered with the UK's COP26 Presidency on an Energy Transition Campaign and Council** to support countries transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, with SEforALL's CEO/SRSG, named Co-Chair of the Council.
- Provided support for governments in their **COVID-19 economic recovery plans**, including through a series of **Recover Better with Sustainable Energy** guides.
- Collaborated with **Nigeria's Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to support implementation of the largest government-driven off-grid electrification project on the continent, Solar Power Naija**, with the goal to electrify **5 million households (25 million people) with off-grid solar while creating 250,000 jobs by localizing the solar value chain**. This has spurred further opportunities in Nigeria.
- **Launched the fourth annual Energizing Finance research series**, generating coverage in 16 countries, including through interviews with the CEO/SRSG on CNBC Africa and BBC World Service's Focus on Africa.
- **Organized a multi-day workshop and published a reference guide on data standards for integrated energy planning**, bringing together 70 experts in the fields of data collection, energy modelling, clean cooking and off- and on-grid electrification.
- **Provided input and support to National Cooling Action Plans processes** in eight countries; published the 2020 edition of the **Chilling Prospects** report.

In 2020, SEforALL supported 15 Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipient countries. Together, these countries are home to over one third of those living without access to electricity globally and a quarter of those without access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. They also include some of the countries with the fastest growth in energy demand and potential for energy efficiency improvements and coal-dependent energy transition countries.

For programme performance, it is important to note that targets set for 2020 were finalized in June of that year. As an organization we strategically agreed to move away from activities-based KPIs, and towards results-based KPIs. Performance was reviewed in the context of an ambitious workplan put in place in parallel to a global pandemic and a difficult funding environment. Where programmes are behind, SEforALL is reviewing these circumstances on a case-by-case basis, with learnings injected into 2022 planning and implementation strategies.

<sup>1</sup> Results against the 5 Outcomes in our Theory of Change further unpacked in the relevant section below.

FIGURE 1: SEforALL Programme 2020 KPI Performance Status

SEforALL Programme 2020 KPI Performance Status			
#	Programme	2020 Status	Context
1	UN-Energy	0 Target, 2020 Design	2020 year of design for 2021 High-level Dialogue and the associated revitalization of UN-Energy
2	International Relations and Special Projects	On Track	18 countries supported, 170 active partnerships, 2 special projects
3	Energy Finance	On Track	12 international partners received technical and policy advice
4	SEforALL Forum	Moved to 2022	2020 saw substantial planning and re-strategizing in light of COVID, Call to Action and Be Bold Campaign leading the way to Forum in Rwanda, 2022
5	Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	1/3 KPIs behind (No. of countries supported to develop customized policies and regulations)	1/2 countries-Economies of Scale in the Nigerian Solar Value Chain; MGP working groups: growing the load & policies and regulations for scale; RISE score not planned 2020
6	Universal Integrated Energy Planning	0 Target, 2020 Design	2020 year of design, now set for UIEP development in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Rwanda in 2021
7	Universal Energy Facility	3/6 KPIs behind (USD disbursed, verified connections, no. countries of operation)	6,968mn funds raised, operational in Madagascar and Sierra Leone in 2020 (2/4 target countries - Benin officially launched 2021); behind on disbursed funding & connections (COVID); builds 2021
8	Clean Cooking	2020 Design, \$ Sector on track	2020 year of design for CCDP work in Rwanda 2021; 131,5mn commitments in clean cooking sector in 2020 on track
9	Energy Efficiency	3/5 KPIs behind (EE supportive policies, countries with multi-partner support, % rate of improvement in energy efficiency)	The global energy efficiency industry is off track, with % rate of improvement in energy efficiency going down from 1.7% in 2019 to 0.8% in 2020, supportive policies, and multi-partner support to specific countries also behind, global investment in energy efficiency has seen no change
10	Sustainable Cooling for All	1/2 KPIs behind (HICs with cooling in NCAP and NDC)	33,5mn investment indirectly leveraged by SEforALL to date, number of countries with sustainable cooling in their NCAP or NDC is behind (sector indicator)
11	Powering Healthcare	1/4 KPIs behind (healthcare facilities electrified)	Target of 125 healthcare facilities electrified with SEforALL support behind; funding secured at the end of 2020 to support agenda
12	Women at the Forefront	3/5 KPIs behind (mentorships, technical training, overall aggregate)	COVID affected women's mentorships supported (15/65); technical trainings (0/75); affects aggregate; while internships and speaking events not planned for 2020. Gender strategy being revisited and redesigned

KPI performance scoring is applied at the individual KPI level first, then applied to each programme's KPIs as follows: 0–49 percent is red, 50–99 percent is yellow and 100 percent plus is green.

#### Overall, SEforALL's progress and performance in 2020 under the new strategy can be summarized as follows:

- **Resilient:** SEforALL demonstrated resilience, with an organizational redesign taking place and being adjusted in real time in the context of a global pandemic. The organization's shift to a focus on in-country implementation was successful despite the challenges of a virtual environment.
- **Productive:** 2020 was an incredibly productive year for SEforALL; the organization showed itself to be agile, responsive and solutions oriented.
- **Ambitious:** We continue to reflect on the results of 2020, to adjust existing programmes, and inform 2022 work planning currently underway, with a focus on priorities aligned with the necessary level of ambition in this Decade of Action.

# Background

As part of SEforALL's new strategic direction, new and existing programmes were designed around four main strategic focus areas: Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy, Energy Access and Closing the Gap, Energy Transitions and Climate, and the Intersection of SDG7 with other SDGs. The table below outlines the connection between these strategic focus areas and our programmes. For SEforALL, the achievement of SDG7 by 2030 underpins the success of a majority of the other SDGs and also means large-scale social, economic and environmental reform and impacts including improved climate, health, livelihoods and job creation, gender equality and food security – putting people at the heart of all we do.

**FIGURE 2:** SEforALL 3.0 Strategic Focus Areas & SEforALL 3.0 Programmes under these Thematic Areas

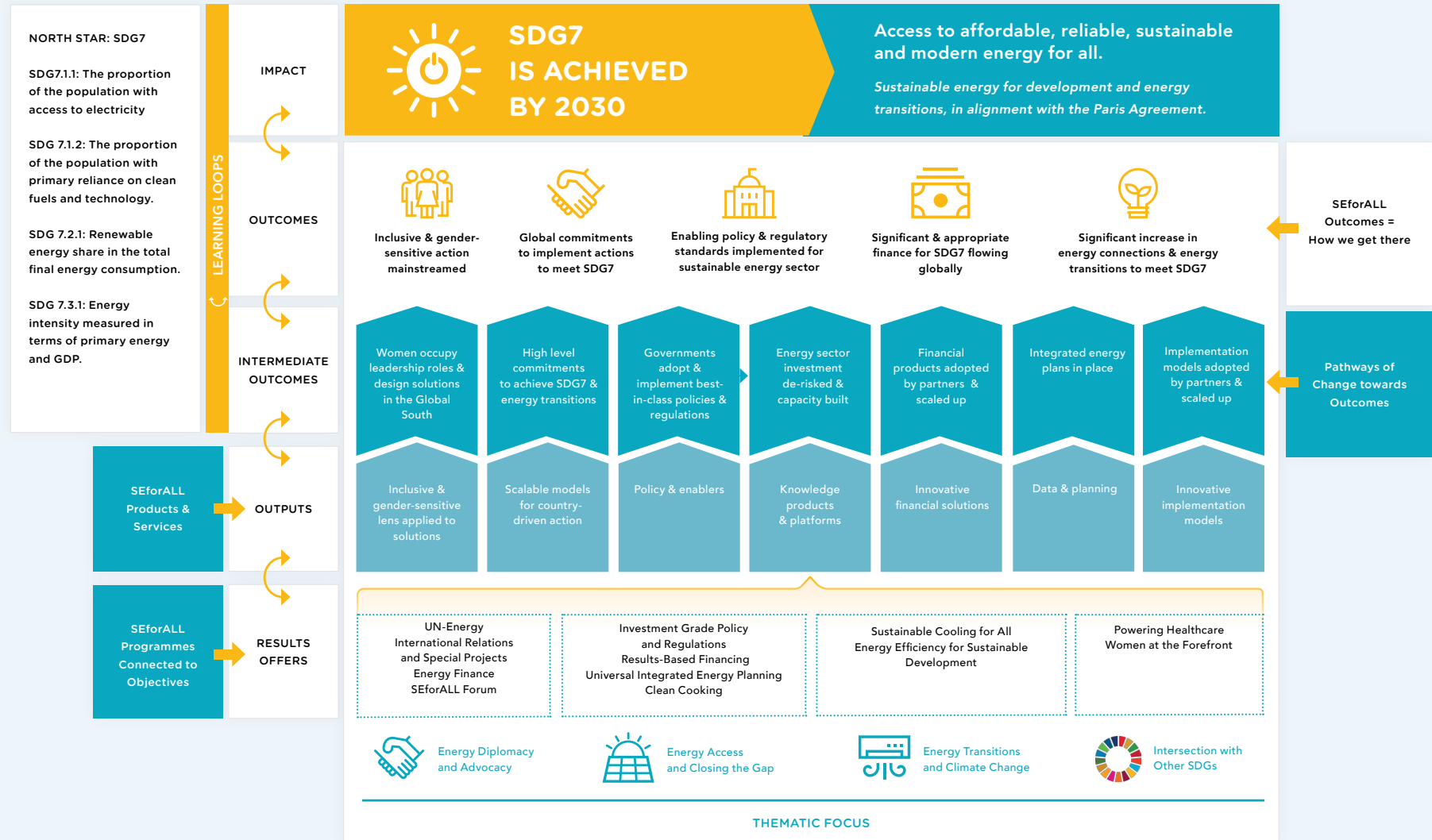
SEforALL 3.0 Strategic Focus Areas	SEforALL 3.0 Programmes under these Thematic Areas
Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN-Energy</li> <li>• International Relations and Special Projects (IRSP)</li> <li>• Energy Finance</li> <li>• SEforALL Forum</li> </ul>
Energy Access and Closing the Gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks (PRF)</li> <li>• Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP)</li> <li>• Results-Based Financing (RBF)</li> <li>• Clean Cooking</li> </ul>
Energy Transitions and Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Sustainable Cooling for All</li> </ul>
Intersection with Other SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powering Healthcare (PHC)</li> <li>• Women at the Forefront</li> </ul>

The connectivity between these strategic focus areas, programmes, and the five outcomes in SEforALL's Theory of Change (ToC) are visualized in the ToC diagram below. The collective and parallel success of these programmes — in partnership with governments, the private sector, financial institutions, civil society organizations and the international donor community — contributes to the required changes

across the energy sector value chain and energy ecosystem on a country-by-country basis in order to achieve impact. A detailed narrative of our ToC is available upon request, while an executive version is available in our [2021–2023 Business Plan](#). The ToC illustrates our vision of how the world will move, over time, towards the achievement of SDG7.

# SEforALL's Theory of Change

FIGURE 3: SEforALL's Theory of Change





SEforALL 3.0's approach is shifting to more targeted and country-specific advocacy and action. We are partnering with countries to identify changes in the ecosystem needed to support an energy transition and provide energy access for social and economic development. SEforALL conducts deep market analysis, identifying the gaps in available evidence and data, policy and regulations, planning, capacity, finance and implementation initiatives to achieve SDG7. Based on this analysis, SEforALL, drawing upon a strong consortium of partners, fills the gaps in data and evidence to enable informed decisions in-country and the development of data-driven country-specific strategies. These country strategies include a suite of customized, best-in-practice solutions tailored to the needs of each country including integrated energy plans and least-cost pathways, investment

grade policies and regulations, innovative models for business and financial products, knowledge products and open-source platforms, all with an applied gender lens. As implied by the arrows in the visual above, these products and services are assumed to lead to the change in the world we see as needed over time to achieve SDG7. The above graphic can also be read from top to bottom with the highest-level outcome being a precondition to the achievement of the intended/desired impact/goal, and so on down the chain. It can also be interpreted from the bottom up, with the programmes and products and services being present day, the achievement of SDG7 by 2030 being 10 years from now, and all the steps and pathways in between occurring over the next three years of the current business plan, moving the world in the direction needed in this Decade of Action.

# SEforALL's Model – A Value Chain Approach to Achieve SDG7 – Through ToC Outcomes

The pathways of change visualized in the ToC visual above are seen as a value chain of SEforALL's support, products and services and influence to move the world and the enabling environment as a trigger for change towards SDG7. The value chain happens simultaneously in some cases and in a step-by-step process in others, depending on the customized solutions required to fill the gaps needed to achieve SDG7. The assumptions and logic behind this approach are briefly outlined below:

- **Women occupy leadership roles** in high-impact countries (HICs) across the energy sector as a result of targeted training and inclusion mainstreamed across all of SEforALL's work to bring more women into the energy sector – this brings women closer to the heart of solution design, while increased decision-making power will ensure solutions are tailored to women's needs and encourage more women to enter the energy sector.
- **High-level and public commitments** to achieve universal access to energy and energy transitions are made by HICs, companies and organizations (including partner organizations as a result of collaboration and influence of SEforALL); these commitments are seen as the start of a domino effect that can trigger policy, planning, investment, connections and transitions to sustainable and efficient energy, as captured in the following points.
  - **Integrated Energy Plans** in place based on best-in-class data and least-cost approaches to guide universal energy access efforts.
  - **Governments/policymakers adopt and implement best-in-class policies and regulations in support of energy access and energy transitions**, thereby reducing investment risk from the perspective of financiers and project developers.
  - **Successfully piloted financial products are adopted by partners and scaled up**, moving the right kind of finance to the right countries in response to an enabling ecosystem that has de-risked investment for investors, project developers and end users – if you build it, project developers will come, finance will follow, customers will be willing to pay, and change will happen at scale.
- **Public and private sector scale up innovative implementation models** in reaction to enabling financial products, favourable ecosystem conditions, available and actionable data and evidence, all underpinned by high-level political commitments.

SEforALL's ToC is grounded in the assumption that there is political will to act, energy and climate finance is made available and mobilized, and that cost-effective, reliable solutions exist or can be identified through our work. As we implement these programmes with our partners, other preconditions may surface along the pathways of change. As SEforALL is an agile organization, it can respond quickly to new market information informed by evidence from monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL). This ToC, and SEforALL's programmes will evolve and adjust based on information and learning from each situation in order to stay on track to achieve SDG7.

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

2020 marked the start of the final decade to achieve SDG7 — access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. The latest data show that we are off track to achieve this goal, largely due to overall slow progress towards SDG7.

Based on data from *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2020*, 789 million people still do not have access to electricity (72 percent in Africa and 28 percent in Asia). While some countries (particularly in

South Asia) have made great progress, many countries in Africa are lagging behind. A further 2.8 billion people do not have access to clean cooking fuel and technologies (64 percent in Asia and 32 percent in Africa), with numbers improving only slightly over the last decade (down from 3 billion in 2010 to 2.8 billion in 2018). In terms of energy efficiency and renewable energy targets (SDG7.2 and 7.3), the preliminary estimates of the global annual rate of improvement in energy efficiency are 1.3 percent (2018) and 2

percent (2019); a 17.3 percent share of renewables in total energy consumption (2017) indicates that the world is making only incremental progress towards those targets.

If we act now, we can still achieve SDG7 by 2030 and be on track with the Paris Agreement. The next few years are critical to increase energy access and deliver an energy transition (and its associated opportunities) that is truly inclusive, equitable and leaves no one behind.

## SEforALL's Value Proposition

SEforALL is recognized for its important role in global advocacy on SDG7. We have a unique mandate from the United Nations to drive action on SDG7, in full alignment with the Paris Agreement. We will address unmet needs by taking an agile approach to develop, implement and sustain solutions to achieve universal energy access by 2030.

With less than 10 years to achieve SDG7, we believe that the world's collective focus should be on driving implementation, and we reflect this in our work over the next three years by our value proposition:

- Convening a wide range of stakeholders (governments, funding partners, private sector players, financial institutions, civil society) through our role as a trusted broker in the energy access landscape
- Assisting stakeholders (countries, institutions, companies) to implement the plans and policies they have designed (or intend to design) through partnerships
- Unlocking, accelerating and sustaining funding to the energy access sector
- Working closely with stakeholders to set up implementation mechanisms, build capabilities and enable data-driven decision-making.

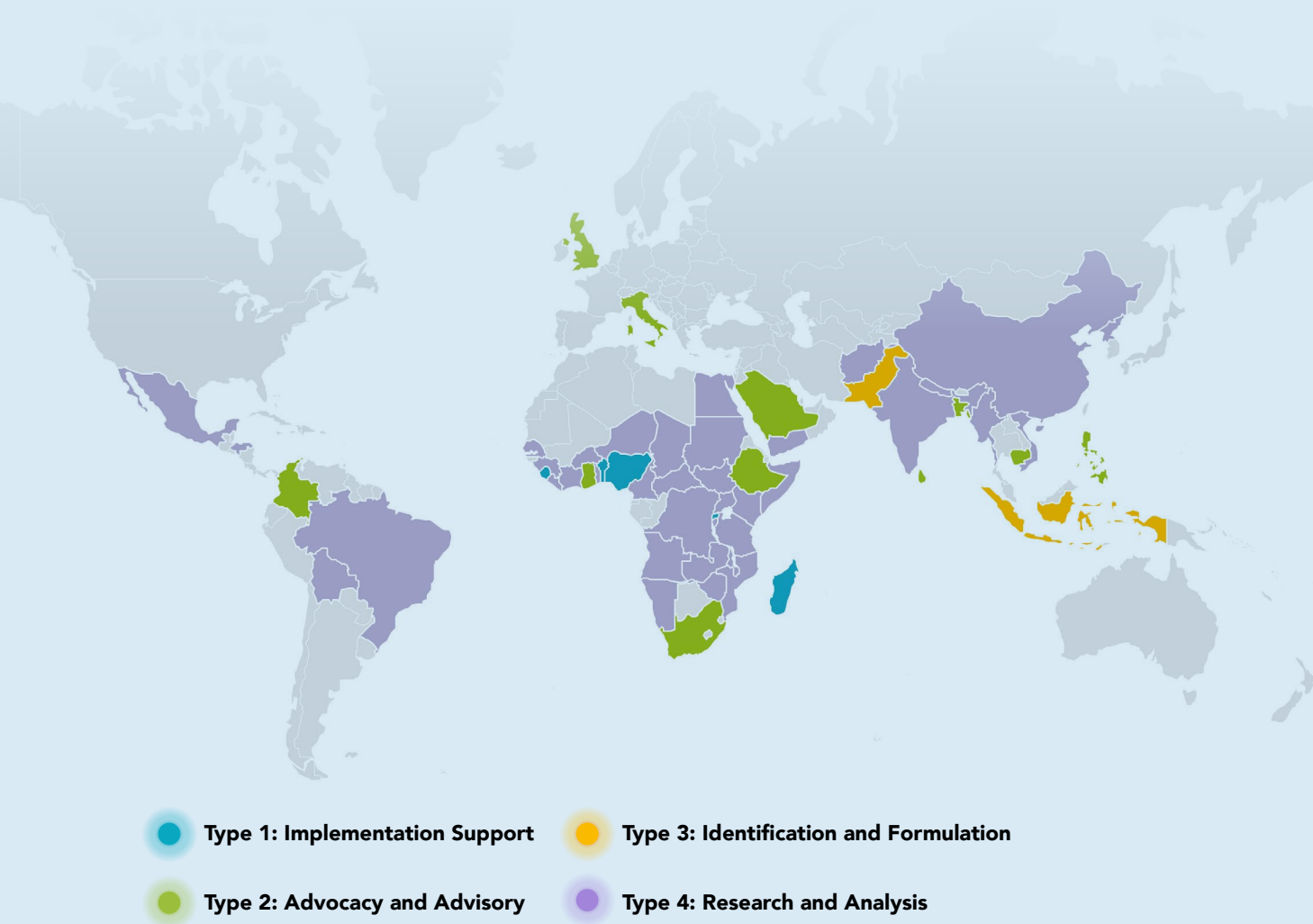
# Progress in achieving results outlined in the 2021–2023 Business Plan in the context of the Theory of Change and Cross-Organization Key Performance Indicators

With the above background context as a backdrop, the following sections outline SEforALL's progress towards the outcomes and overall impact we are striving for as an organization. As 2020 was a year of design and implementation of the new strategy in parallel, this early stage of implementation is taken into consideration as we review our initial achievements and results. Given that progress, results and impact take time to assess, it is premature to expect available data and evidence showing the impact of our work under the new strategic direction at this stage in time. As the key performance indicators (KPIs) in our business plan are results oriented, and programmes were encouraged to strategically move away from activities-based KPIs, the fruits of 2020's work are expected to be realized with associated data and evidence that will be more apparent in the coming years.

Where programmes are behind, SEforALL is reviewing these circumstances on a case-by-case basis, in the context of COVID-19, managing available funding with an ambitious workplan in parallel to a global pandemic and making associated adjustments in 2021. The following pages serve as learning loops for the organization, being shared and reflected on throughout the Leadership Team and All Staff meetings to inject learnings into 2022 planning and implementation strategies. Where there are risks in association with the reliability of evidence and data, the SEforALL Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Team has conducted due diligence to ensure nothing is reported without solid evidence that can be drawn upon immediately from our records. When in doubt, data and evidence have not been counted towards the results herein.

FIGURE 4: Global Footprint

## SEforALL Country Engagement in 2020



SEforALL supported 15 Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipient countries in 2020<sup>2</sup>, which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7. The following charts present the individual country profiles against key energy and climate-related indicators:

- **SDG7.1:** Access to energy, clean cooking and cooling
- **SDG7.2:** Share of renewable energy
- **SDG7.3:** Energy efficiency rates
- **Paris Agreement:** GHG emissions and coal plants in the pipeline

Collectively these 15 countries are home to over one third of those living without access to electricity globally. They simultaneously represent a quarter of the population without access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. Finally, they include some of the countries in the region with the fastest growth in energy demand and potential for energy efficiency improvements.

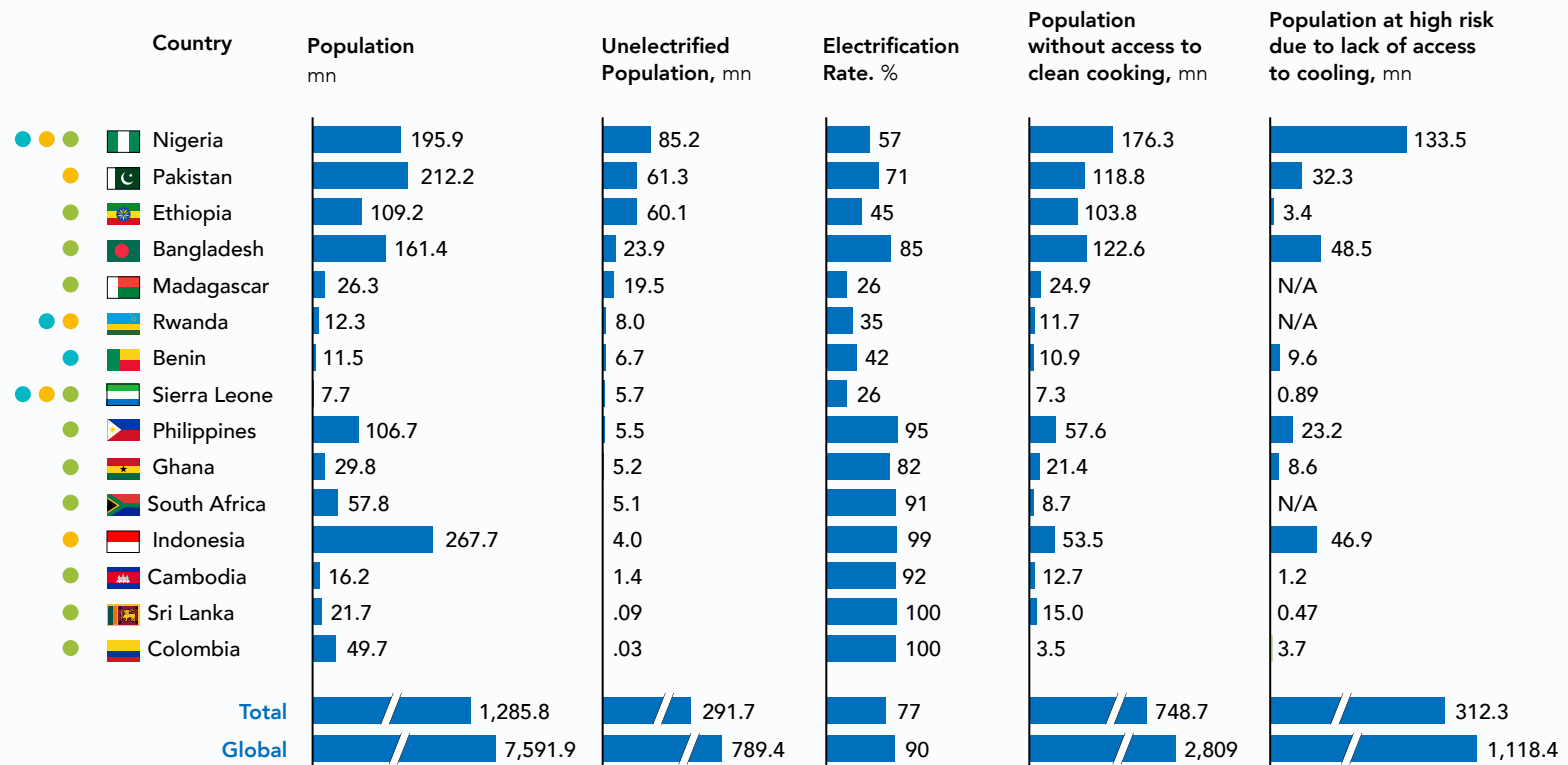
<sup>2</sup> In addition to three non-ODA recipient countries not listed in associated graphs. These non-ODA recipient countries include the United Kingdom, Italy and Saudi Arabia, where SEforALL provided advisory support related to the G20 and COP26 Presidencies.

FIGURE 5: % Gap to reach SDG7 in each country

**SeforALL supported 15 ODA recipient countries in 2020, which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7**

SDG7.1 – Access to Energy, Clean Cooking & Cooling

**Legend:** ● Implementation Support  
● Advocacy & Advisory  
● Identification & Formulation

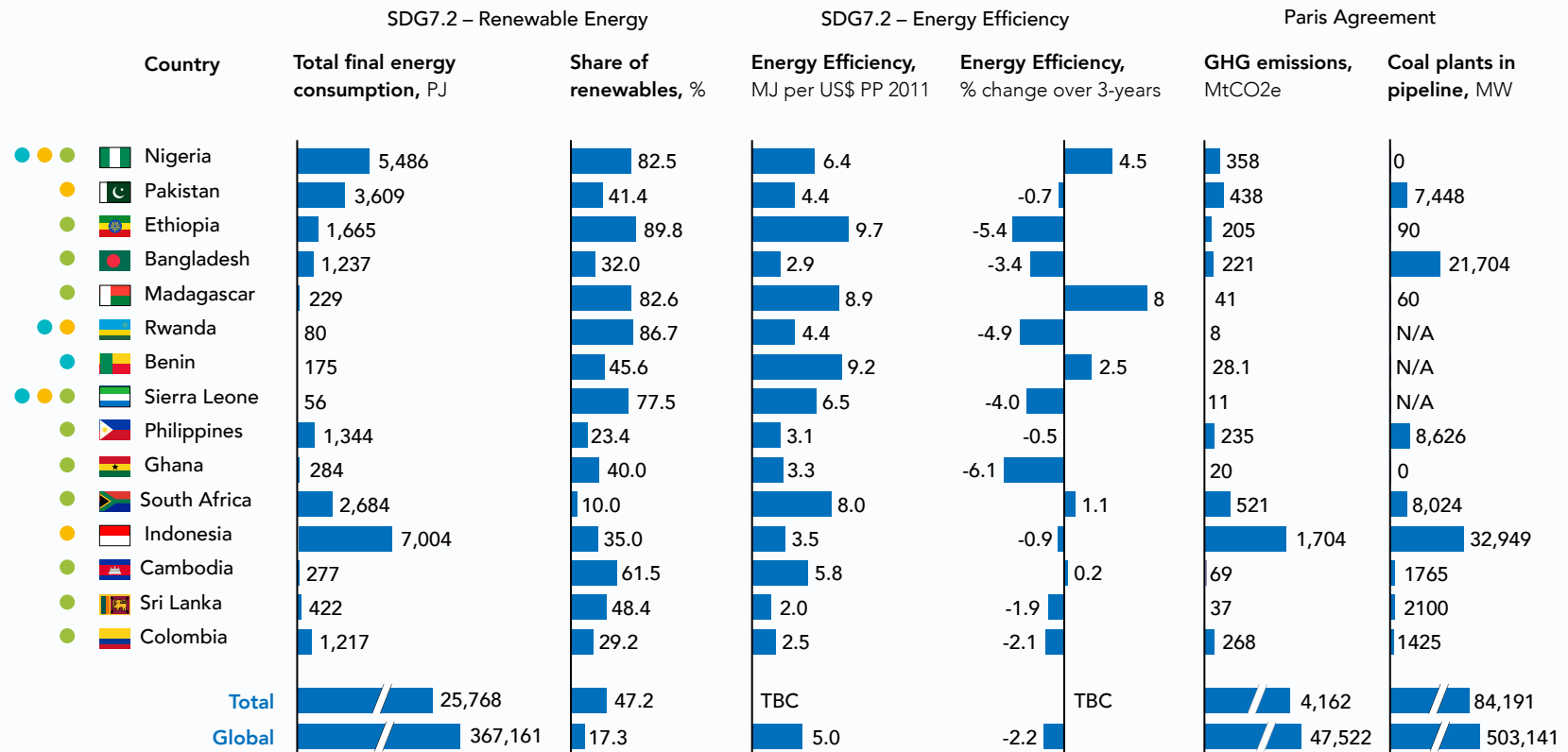


SOURCES: World Bank (2018), Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report (2020) latest available data in 2018 for energy access and clean cooking, Chilling Prospects (2021)

FIGURE 5: % Gap to reach SDG7 in each country










SEforALL supported 15 ODA recipient countries in 2020, which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7

- Legend: ● Implementation Support  
● Advocacy & Advisory  
● Identification & Formulation

















SOURCES: World Bank (2018), Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report (2020) latest available data in 2018 for energy access and clean cooking, Chilling Prospects (2021)

FIGURE 6: SEforALL's 2020 Country Support Based on Country Engagement Strategy

SEforALL Programme Support in each Country	Area of High Impact Globally
<b>BENIN</b>	 Cooling  Energy Efficiency
Universal Energy Facility / Results-Based Financing	2020 consisted of preparatory work for Wave 1 Pre-Qualification which was implemented 28 January 2021, followed by ongoing work with project developers to support their applications for selection and subsequent build out.
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>	 Electricity  Clean Cooking
Universal Energy Facility / Results-Based Financing	Wave 1 Pre-Qualification was implemented 21 October 2020, followed by ongoing work with project developers to support their applications for selection and build out in 2021.
<b>NIGERIA</b>	 Electricity  Clean Cooking  Cooling  Energy Efficiency  Renewables
Investment-Grade Policy and Regulations	Support to the Government of Nigeria in designing an implementation framework for the <b>5M Solar Connections Solar Power Naija Project</b> .
Powering Healthcare	Ad hoc support to Nigeria's Renewable Energy Agency (REA) as it rolls out an ambitious multi-year intervention on health facility electrification, including 100 COVID-priority sites and 400 primary healthcare facilities.
Sustainable Cooling for All	Technical inputs related to "cooling for all" data, research and policies such as population with lack of cooling access, cooling equipment access and its energy and environment implications, health and food sector nexus with lack of access to cooling to national cooling access plan (NCAP) lead technical partner (UNDP).
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	SEforALL launched a procurement tender to help develop Integrated Energy and COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Plans for the Government of Nigeria. These plans will assist the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) in determining the least-cost implementation approach for achieving universal energy access (for electrification and cooking).
<b>RWANDA**</b>	
Clean Cooking	2020 was dedicated to the design of a Clean Cooking Data for All pilot project in Rwanda which will begin in 2021. SEforALL, alongside Nexleaf Analytics and the World Bank's Clean Cooking Fund (CCF) worked with the Government of Rwanda to align the project with the government's clean cooking strategic needs. The programme aims to work with the government to collect and analyze innovative, 'ground truth' data via sensors from 100 households using clean cooking solutions.
International Relations and Special Projects	Facilitated ongoing discussions with the Government of Rwanda around support for the implementation of its Rural Electrification Strategy. Partners included the MIT Energy Team under the umbrella of the Global Commission to End Energy Poverty and a proposal to draft a business model on an Integrated Distribution Framework.
<b>SIERRA LEONE**</b>	
Universal Energy Facility / Results-Based Financing	Wave 1 Pre-Qualification was implemented 21 October 2020, followed by ongoing work with project developers to support their applications for selection and build out in 2021.



SEforALL Programme Support in each Country	Area of High Impact Globally
<b>SIERRA LEONE**</b>	 Electricity  Clean Cooking  Cooling  Energy Efficiency  Renewables
International Relations and Special Projects	Implemented a technical assistance project for advising government on tariff regime for mini-grids.
Powering Healthcare	Provided informal support to the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) in Sierra Leone, in preparation for a potential ambitious intervention in 2021 on feasibility assessment and geospatial modelling for electrifying healthcare facilities.
Universal Integrated Energy Plans	Pursued opportunities to develop Integrated Energy and COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Plans for the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL). These plans were developed with the intention to assist the GoSL in determining the least-cost implementation approach for achieving universal energy access (for electrification and cooking).
<b>BANGLADESH</b>	 Electricity  Clean Cooking  Cooling
Sustainable Cooling for All	Provided inputs to the draft NCAP of Bangladesh to consider detailed analysis of access to cooling issues in the next revision.
<b>CAMBODIA</b>	 Cooling
Sustainable Cooling for All	Provided technical assistance to finalize the access to cooling indicators on thermal comfort, food and health into the NCAP document template for Cambodia. Supported United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) and Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE) to include “cooling for all” data and indicators into Cambodia’s NCAP development.
<b>COLOMBIA**</b>	
International Relations and Special Projects & Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	Created connections with the Colombian government to convene government officials and members of the Three Percent Club focusing on energy efficiency in industry and buildings.
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	 Electricity  Clean Cooking  Energy Efficiency
International Relations and Special Projects & Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	Worked with the Ethiopian government to explore ways to support on energy efficiency, however efforts to secure funding were unsuccessful. Ways to support the Ethiopian government will continue to be explored in 2021, ongoing discussions currently taking place on Phase 2 of our Energy and Mobility work for 2021–2022.
<b>GHANA</b>	 Clean Cooking  Cooling
Sustainable Cooling for All	Provided technical inputs related to “cooling for all” data, research and policies such as population with lack of cooling access, cooling equipment access and its energy and environment implications, health and food sector nexus with lack of access to cooling to NCAP lead technical partner (UNDP).

SEforALL Programme Support in each Country	Area of High Impact Globally
ITALY	 Energy Efficiency
International Relations and Special Projects	Began engagement with the G20 Presidency for 2021 (Italy) in 2020 through preliminary discussions and advisement on Energy Poverty eradication, now advising/leading the development of the energy poverty/energy access track.
PHILIPPINES	 Clean Cooking  Cooling  Energy Efficiency
Powering Healthcare	Reviewed and advised on design and implementation approach of a health facility electrification intervention with International Organization for Migration (IOM) Philippines
SAUDI ARABIA	 Energy Efficiency
International Relations and Special Projects	Worked with the G20 Presidency, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by supporting its Energy Sustainability Working Group in developing an Executive Brief on access to energy.
SOUTH AFRICA	 Energy Efficiency
Sustainable Cooling for All	Provided technical inputs related to “cooling for all” data, research and policies such as population with lack of cooling access, cooling equipment access and its energy and environment implications, health and food sector nexus with lack of access to cooling to NCAP lead technical partner (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory).
SRI LANKA	 Cooling
Sustainable Cooling for All	Provided detailed technical review of Sri Lanka’s draft NCAP, particularly on access to cooling and sustainable cooling solutions and policies.
UNITED KINGDOM	 Energy Efficiency
International Relations and Special Projects	Supported the UK COP26 Team by creating a Country Brief for Egypt as part of the Energy Transition Campaign to make the case to transition from coal to renewables. This work continues through ongoing advisory work with the United Kingdom as well as specific country support in 2021.
INDONESIA*	 Clean Cooking  Cooling  Energy Efficiency  Renewables
Sustainable Cooling for All	Conducted initial discussions with UNEP to support Indonesia’s NCAP development.
PAKISTAN*	 Electricity  Clean Cooking  Cooling  Energy Efficiency
Sustainable Cooling for All	Conducted initial discussions with Pakistan to support NCAP development.

Note: The colour codes represent the three types of SEforALL support as outlined in Figure 4 that maps the organization’s global footprint: Type 1 (blue): Implementation Support; Type 2 (green) Advocacy and Advisory; Type 3 (orange): Identification & Formulation. Countries supported by Type 4: Research & Analysis, are not listed.

SEforALL typically aims to support High-Impact Countries (HICs), which are defined as countries with the largest gaps towards the achievement of SDG7 in terms of access including clean cooking, cooling, energy efficiency and renewables. The energy sub-sector in which each country is considered a HIC in relation to is marked with an associated symbol in the table above. The SEforALL programmes that have been supporting each country are listed in the far-left column. The detail of each programme’s support is briefly outlined in the same row.

\*Cooling HIC – “Critical 9” of the 54

\*\*Leave No-One Behind Country – As part of SEforALL’s ‘for All’ mandate, a “leave no one behind” country is a country that is not considered “high impact” for electricity, clean cooking, cooling, energy efficiency or renewables but that still has indicated demand for our services. In the case of Rwanda for example, SEforALL will be hosting the Forum there in 2022, and has been working closely with Rwanda planning this since 2020; in addition, for our Clean Cooking Development Platform, we are partnering with Rwanda, the World Bank, Nexleaf and others in support of Rwanda’s Clean Cooking agenda.

**FIGURE 7:** Key Results / Contributions<sup>3</sup> to the Energy Sector through the lens of SEforALL's Theory of Change

## KEY PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL'S TOC (1/5)

### Outcome 1: Inclusive and gender-sensitive action mainstreamed

Our new strategy strengthens our efforts to put gender equality and women's empowerment at the heart of the sustainable energy transition towards SDG7. SEforALL is leading by example by adopting its own gender strategy to enhance the organization-wide commitment to gender-transformative work. Mainstreaming gender throughout our work is seen as an important precondition to scale at speed through solutions that are inclusive of the needs of men and women. Highlights include:

- **Women at the Forefront:** A new programme of work was developed to expand professional and leadership opportunities for women in the energy access sector. Its objective is to challenge current barriers to workforce participation and identify, support, and champion the next generation of female energy leaders to close the access gap and ensure no one is left behind.
  - **SEforALL Mentorship Programme:** In the Global South, SEforALL supported 15 women to grow their careers in leading SDG7 solutions; the concept is with women at the forefront of energy solutions, those solutions will be gender-sensitive and equitable. Women participating in the mentorship programme are guided on a path toward leadership in the energy access and clean cooking sectors while fostering a global network of mentorship, knowledge-sharing and empowerment.
- **The UEF has a 30% gender requirement for companies supported under the facility,** at both the administrative and operational levels. The UEF's gender requirement aims to encourage companies to reach for a higher female representation and motivate more women to apply within the energy sector. Companies that do not meet this threshold are asked for their strategy to employ more women.
- **Energizing Finance Research Series:** Understanding the Landscape 2020 provides an update on public sector finance for energy projects focused on electrification and clean cooking. A gender focused chapter was integrated into this report focused on financing for gender-focused energy access. Specifically, the chapter provided an update on the volume of public finance for energy access projects that target women and girls and proposes a methodological framework to improve the accuracy and consistency of reporting such finance.

<sup>3</sup> Please note, the MEL Team and global practice sees impact as a longer-term endeavour that cannot typically be achieved within a year of implementation. Therefore, while our [Annual Report](#) may focus on impacts, the MEL report will focus on what we can confidently state are contributions to the sector, which may lead to documented impacts in the coming years. Impacts language in the Annual Report is more 'showy' in this context and needs to be backed by the evidence in this report and in our MEL Framework across the organization. There should be no 'impacts' in the Annual Report that are not backed by evidence in this report and more detailed MEL documentation.

## KEY PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL'S TOC (2/5)

## Outcome 2: Global commitments to implement action to meet SDG7

Our work advocating for global commitments to SDG7 has taken shape in the form of driving the High-Level Dialogue (HLDE) on Energy and supporting the 2020 Presidency of the G20 and COP26 processes. Our programmes across the organization feed into these processes. Highlights include:

- **The Secretary-General, as the convener of the HLDE on Energy, designated senior leadership at the United Nations to serve in various functions for the dialogue.** SRSO Ogunbiyi was designated as Co-Chair of the HLD and the High-level Champion for global advocacy for the dialogue.
- **HLDE concept was agreed, focus on 5 broad themes to boost ambition and accelerate SDG 7 implementation:** Themes include energy access, energy transition, energy action to advance other SDGs, capacity building and data, and finance and investment.
- **SEforALL was selected to lead the process for developing and getting new Energy Compacts signed as a key outcome of the HLDE.** Following consultations with Member States and the World Bank, IEA, IRENA, UNIDO, UNDP, UN Environment and UN DESA, **new and ambitious Energy Compact templates were developed.** By the end of 2020, the Energy Compacts had widespread buy-in, particularly from the countries that are Global Theme Champions.
- **The Energy Transition Council (ETC) was established in September 2020 and is one of the key initiatives of the UK COP26 Presidency to promote and support clean energy transitions in developing countries.** The ETC is chaired by UK COP26 President and Co-Chaired by our CEO and SRSO—we are directly supporting these processes.
- **We also supported the G20 Presidency and its Energy and Sustainability Working Group (ESWG) throughout the year with developing a G20 Initiative on Clean Cooking and Energy Access that was endorsed by Energy Ministers and included in their final Communique.**

## KEY PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL'S TOC (3/5)

## Outcome 3: Enabling policy and regulatory standards implemented for sustainable energy sector

SEforALL sees an enabling policy and regulatory environment as a key precondition to de-risk investment in the energy sector. This enabling environment is also seen as a precondition to mobilize the private sector to reach the last mile, providing energy connections / installations through renewable and efficient solutions. Highlights include:

- **Achieving Economies of Scale in Nigerian Solar Value Chain:** We supported the Government of Nigeria in designing an implementation framework for a 5 million Solar Connections Project through four workstreams: 1) providing best in class geospatial data to identify sites for deploying mini-grids and solar home systems, 2) securing international financing for off-grid developers in local currency, 3) identifying end-user payment providers and operation support for SHS companies' operations, and 4) analyzing the opportunity and feasibility of upstream localization of the solar value chain based on a comprehensive economic model.
- **As part of the UEF's roll out in Sierra Leone and Madagascar, SEforALL has engaged with the public sector stakeholders in efforts to better understand the countries' policy and regulatory landscape,** gain their support for the UEF and advocate for RBF as a means to fast track the deployment of financing in the mini-grid sector as opposed to traditional procurement. Representatives from the, Sierra Leone Ministry of Energy, Madagascar's rural electrification agency, ADER, and the regulators from Madagascar, voiced support for the UEF and RBF in general.
- **"Increasing Energy Access in Sierra Leone":** This Special Project focused on mini-grids in rural communities to develop a clear and concise assessment of 1) possible policy and regulatory options for mini-grid tariffs and subsidy mechanisms, 2) site selection criteria for on-grid/off-grid solutions, and 3) potentials for productive energy usage by mini-grid in agricultural sector, through comparative analysis of the above subjects between Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Recommendations informed by this work will be provided to government in 2021.

## KEY PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL'S TOC (4/5)

**Outcome 4: Significant and appropriate finance for SDG7 flowing globally.**

Our contribution, and that of our partners, is to help leaders unlock finance for centralized and decentralized energy solutions, for energy efficiency, and for renewable energy. SEforALL continues to do this by fostering partnerships and sharing knowledge that help leaders to take actions to address barriers to financial flows. Under the new strategic direction, SEforALL also does this directly by channeling finance to project developers for decentralized energy access connections and installations of clean cooking solutions.

- **SEforALL and partners raised USD 6.968 million for the first wave of the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) to deploy 6,000 connections on the ground (to be implemented in 2021);** The UEF aspires to be a USD 500 million facility by 2023 (USD 100 million by 2021).
- **The Energizing Finance research series released updated editions of Understanding the Landscape and Missing the Mark.** Understanding the Landscape tracks year-on-year finance commitments for energy access in high-impact countries. Coinciding with this analysis, Missing the Mark supports assessment of the effectiveness of policies and regulations in catalyzing finance flows for energy projects. As the international community's focus has shifted towards migrating acute impacts and abating the global pandemic, we also released two Knowledge Briefs focused on unlocking finance during COVID-19..
- **The Cooling for All Secretariat leveraged finance in 2020, accounting for between USD 22 million and USD 30 million in leveraged finance through partner initiatives.** USD 22 million was counted in this programme's KPI on leveraged finance. This includes the International Finance Corporation's TechEmerge Finance for Cooling in Cities in Latin American Cities (USD 18-25 million) as well as the Ashden Fair Cooling Fund (USD 1 million). The K-CEP NDC Facility, launched in 2020, also has a specific focus on access to cooling within its USD 12 million envelope, with between USD 3-4 million allocated for access to cooling. Broader trends and larger financing efforts the Secretariat supports with advice and guidance include:
  - Support to the ESMAP team for the development of a USD 180-250 million cooling facility proposal to the GCF.
  - Advice and guidance on design and implementation of KCEP Phase 1 (2016-2021) ~USD 52 million, the KCEP NDC Facility (2020-2022) ~USD 12 million, and KCEP Phase 2 (2022 – TBC) ~TBC.

## KEY PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL'S TOC (3/5)

## Outcome 5: Significant increase in energy connections, installations and energy transitions to meet SDG7

SEforALL's new strategic direction and associated business plan has integrated implementation and direct financing of connections and installations to its portfolio of work. To scale energy connections at the the right speed, we are at the heart of the solution along with key partners to drive the decade of action. The results in outcomes 1-4 directly support connections and energy transitions.

- **The Universal Energy Facility (UEF), a results-based finance facility managed by SEforALL, was designed and operationalized in 2020, with Wave 1 launched in Madagascar and Sierra Leone focusing on verified energy connections from mini-grids.**
  - **UEF subsidy analysis and associated adjustments:** SEforALL received feedback from existing and potential donors, as well as other mini-grid actors, on the need to re-evaluate the originally proposed 500 subsidy amount. Base case assumptions used to develop the financial model were reviewed. We undertook a forensic review of the financial model and revised inputs such as system energy losses, project funding, system oversizing margin and additional generation capacity. As a result, we revised the Wave 1 subsidy amount to USD 433. This increases the volume of connections that can be funded through available UEF financing.
  - **SEforALL developed a carbon emissions methodology (which to date did not exist) to estimate emissions avoided or reduced and to thereby capture climate impacts of connections funded by the UEF and mini-grid projects globally.** It was validated internally and with external sector experts as well, including AMDA and UNFCCC. We will collect data from Wave 1 connections to estimate climate impacts of the UEF. This methodology will be expanded to solar home systems and clean cooking solutions as the UEF expands and scales.

# Programme Overview

As part of its SEforALL 3.0 Strategy, the organization redesigned existing programmes and introduced new ones in 2020 focused on the highest-impact potential. All programmes were designed within the SEforALL 3.0 updated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, including programme-level Logframes, Theories of Change, results-oriented key performance indicators (KPIs) leveraging the principles of SMART KPIs (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, time-bound), and updated internal monitoring and reporting structures. The full suite of this information is available per programme upon request, while the following section details the progress, performance, key learnings and challenges of each programme in the context of 2020 objectives and KPI targets.

This part of the review starts with an overview of SEforALL's 2020 Programme Performance, and is followed by a programme-by-programme summary of key results, KPI status, programme changes, challenges and learnings.

It is important to note that targets set for 2020 were finalized in June of that year. As an organization we strategically agreed to move away from activities-based KPIs, and towards results-based KPIs. We also encouraged our programmes to be ambitious yet realistic, which is a delicate balance. In addition to the KPIs below, our programmes have project management related KPIs, which are leading rather than lagging indicators. These indicators help programmes track their progress towards these results-based targets, are not externally committed to contractually, and are a form of due diligence and best practice. As 2020 was a year of design and operationalization for many of our programmes, all progress made has yet to be reflected in the KPI status. We are optimistic that the fruits of our 2020 labour will be more evident in next year's AMR, looking back at 2021.

KPI performance scoring is applied at the individual KPI level first, then applied to each programme's KPIs as follows: 0–49 percent is red, 50–99 percent is yellow and 100 percent plus is green.



FIGURE 8: SEforALL Programme 2020 KPI Performance Status

SEforALL Programme 2020 KPI Performance Status			
#	Programme	2020 Status	Context
1	UN-Energy	0 Target, 2020 Design	2020 year of design for 2021 High-level Dialogue and the associated revitalization of UN-Energy
2	International Relations and Special Projects	On Track	18 countries supported (see next slide), 170 active partnerships, 2 special projects
3	Energy Finance	On Track	12 international partners received technical and policy advice
4	SEforALL Forum	Moved to 2022	2020 saw substantial planning and re-strategizing in light of COVID, Call to Action and Be Bold Campaign leading the way to Forum in Rwanda, 2022
5	Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	1/3 KPIs behind (No. of countries supported to develop customized policies and regulations)	1/2 countries-Economies of Scale in the Nigerian Solar Value Chain; MGP working groups: growing the load & policies and regulations for scale; RISE score not planned 2020
6	Universal Integrated Energy Planning	0 Target, 2020 Design	2020 year of design, now set for UIEP development in Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Rwanda in 2021
7	Universal Energy Facility	3/6 KPIs behind (USD disbursed, verified connections, no. countries of operation)	6,968mn funds raised, operational in Madagascar and Sierra Leone in 2020 (2/4 target countries - Benin officially launched 2021); behind on disbursed funding & connections (COVID); builds 2021
8	Clean Cooking	2020 Design, \$ Sector on track	2020 year of design for CCDP work in Rwanda 2021; 131,5mn commitments in clean cooking sector in 2020 on track
9	Energy Efficiency	3/5 KPIs behind (EE supportive policies, countries with multi-partner support, % rate of improvement in energy efficiency)	The global energy efficiency industry is off track, with % rate of improvement in energy efficiency going down from 1.7% in 2019 to 0.8% in 2020, supportive policies, and multi-partner support to specific countries also behind, global investment in energy efficiency has seen no change
10	Sustainable Cooling for All	1/2 KPIs behind (HICs with cooling in NCAP and NDC)	33,5mn investment indirectly leveraged by SEforALL to date, number of countries with sustainable cooling in their NCAP or NDC is behind (sector indicator)
11	Powering Healthcare	1/4 KPIs behind (healthcare facilities electrified)	Target of 125 healthcare facilities electrified with SEforALL support behind; funding secured at the end of 2020 to support agenda
12	Women at the Forefront	3/5 KPIs behind (mentorships, technical training, overall aggregate)	COVID affected women's mentorships supported (15/65); technical trainings (0/75); affects aggregate; while internships and speaking events not planned for 2020. Gender strategy being revisited and redesigned

## Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy

### UN-Energy

**UN-Energy Background** - UN-Energy is the principal mechanism within the UN system for inter-agency collaboration on energy. The CEO of SEforALL also serves as the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative (SRSG) for Sustainable Energy for All and as Co-Chair of UN-Energy. In these roles, she engages and supports key partners at international and regional levels and, on behalf of the UN Secretary-General, provides leadership and champions and drives commitments to achieve SDG7 and a global clean energy transition.

SEforALL, as a partner of UN-Energy and in support of the CEO/SRSG in her role as Co-Chair of UN-Energy, leads and implements programmes and activities to facilitate engagement with the private sector and other partners to drive the achievement of SDG7 and energy transitions. For the first time in four decades, the Secretary-General will convene a High-level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE) during the 76th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 76) in September 2021. Forty years on, it will be an historic opportunity to provide transformational action in the first years of the SDG Decade of Action, action on energy during a time of urgency for climate and energy access issues and ensure the world 'recovers better' post-Covid-19. In addition to being Co-Chair of the HLDE, the SRSG has been appointed as the High-level Champion for the HLDE and will work with UNDP Administrator and HLDE Co-Chair Achim Steiner and the UN Department of Economic

and Social Affairs (DESA), which is the Secretariat of the HLDE.

**The objective of the programme** is to accelerate UN-Energy-led efforts to support UN Member States to achieve the 2030 goals and drive new commitments from countries and companies for the actions necessary to achieve SDG7 and energy transitions.

### UN-Energy 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **Substantial efforts were made to revitalize UN-Energy**, including through the first full principals meeting in over a decade, and providing new support through the newly structured Multi-Party Trust Fund (MPTF) for UN-Energy.
- **High-level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE):** Announcement of the mandate from the UN General Assembly for the Secretary-General to convene a HLDE in 2021 and the appointment of the SRSG to the Senior Leadership for the HLDE; the HLDE will represent the first global summit on energy under the auspices of the General Assembly since 1981.
- **19 Member States were announced as Global Champions for the UN HLDE.** Among the Member States taking this important role will be: Brazil, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Germany, India, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nauru, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the

Russian Federation, Spain, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom.

- **SEforALL was selected to lead the process for developing and getting new Energy Compacts signed as a key outcome of the HLDE.** Following consultations with Member States and the World Bank, IEA, IRENA, UNIDO, UNDP, UN Environment and UN DESA, **new and ambitious Energy Compact templates were developed.** By the end of 2020, the Energy Compacts had widespread buy-in, particularly from the countries that are Global Theme Champions.
- **Agreement to the HLDE concept with a focus on five broad themes to boost ambition and accelerate SDG7 implementation** – and wider acceptance of the Energy Compacts as a concept from UN institutions and Member States.
- Preparations in support of the convening of the HLDE leading up to the leaders-level summit in 2021, including developing potential outcomes for the HLDE and breakout Energy Compacts for leading countries, companies and sub-national authorities.
- Conducted presentations at **UN-Energy Principals Meetings.**

FIGURE 9: UN-Energy KPI Performance Scorecard

UN-ENERGY								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries signed up for Energy Compacts	Total number of national governments committed to Energy compacts	0	0	0	20	35	50
2	No. of companies signed up for Energy Compacts	Total number of organizations committed to Energy Compacts	0	0	0	50	80	100
3	% High Impact Countries on Access sign Energy Compacts	Based on the predefined High Impact Country (HIC) lists for clean cooking and electrification published by SEforALL's Energizing Finance research series, the % of those which have made commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	60%	70%
4	% of global emissions represented by Energy Compacts signatories	% of global emissions represented by countries that have committed based on the World Resources Institute (WRI) data published annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	40%	50%
5	% of countries identified as major funders of energy access (according to Energizing Finance research series) signing Energy Compacts	Based on the predefined major sovereign funders list published by SEforALL's Energizing Finance research series, the % of those which have made commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	50%	60%

\* KPIs 3, 4, and 5 are sub analyses of the countries and companies signed up for Energy Compacts (KPIs 1 and 2)

\* Cumulative targets

Progress in 2020 has contributed to the upcoming 2021 HLDE and the associated revitalization of UN-Energy. The effects of the activities during this period on the high-level goals for 2021 will be realized in the performance against KPIs from 2021–2023 and beyond, throughout the Decade of Action.

### UN-Energy Programme Adjustments

SEforALL together with UN DESA and UNDP conducted extensive activities on the High-level Dialogue in 2020. This provided an opportunity to raise the level of interactions on substantive topics with the UN system on energy-related issues

including the five thematic areas of the Dialogue. Given the enormity of the task and coordination among several stakeholders, adjustments had to be made to adapt the programme for UN-Energy with the new opportunity that came with the HLDE mandate.

### UN-Energy Key Challenges

**The coordination on the preparatory process for the HLDE started at a slow pace.** We proactively used our diplomacy, including the SRSG's role and her connections to higher levels of the UN and

EOSG, to counter this. We also continuously brought all stakeholders to the table and used our resources strategically to move critical issues forward in order to reach consensus.

### UN-Energy 2020 Key Learnings

**SEforALL will have a key role in bringing partners to the table and elevating their ambitions.** Given SEforALL's agility and the SRSG's role as the CEO of SEforALL, we need to continue bringing thought leadership into difficult decisions and raising ambition.

### **International Relations and Special Projects (IRSP)**

**IRSP Background.** The significance of international relations in SEforALL's work cannot be underestimated. Close and engaged cooperation is needed with global players (both bilaterally and through global fora) and in countries that need to make faster progress towards SDG7 targets and Paris Agreement goals.

**The objective of this programme** is to enhance momentum to achieve SDG7 and the Paris Agreement by providing analytical support to targeted global and regional leaders by getting closer to stakeholders on the ground in our target countries to translate their needs to the right solutions.

### **IRSP 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made**

- **In 2020, SEforALL worked with the G20 Presidency**, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by supporting its Energy Sustainability Working Group in developing an Executive Brief on access to energy. This work was well reflected in the communiqué of the G20 Energy Ministers Meeting, which endorsed the “G20 Initiative on Clean Cooking and Energy Access”, proposed in the Executive Brief.
- **COP26 Energy Transition Campaign:** SEforALL is working closely with the UK COP26 Team on Track 3 of the Energy Transition Campaign: “More Attractive Clean Energy Offer”. This includes building high-level consensus among Energy Transition Council (ETC) organizational members and engaging with participating countries to build ambitious energy transition efforts and

targets. SEforALL has provided strategic support in all areas of the ETC process, including overall strategy design, engagement with Council members, advice and co-leadership with British Embassies of in-country dialogue processes in Africa, preparation of technical background for in-country working groups, bilateral consultations with development partners and bilateral consultations with governments. Track 3 of the Energy Transition Campaign provides a new approach to global cooperation on energy transition, one which SEforALL has helped to build and will help to carry forward beyond the COP26 Glasgow Meeting.

- **SEforALL's CEO, Damilola Ogunbiyi, serves as a co-chair on the COP26 Clean Energy Transition Council**, launched by the UK Government as part of its COP26 Presidency ahead of the global climate summit to be held in Glasgow in November 2021.
- **“Increasing Energy Access in Sierra Leone”:** This special project was carried out by SEforALL to provide practical guidance and recommendations to the Government of Sierra Leone and its development partners, building upon lessons learned from the ongoing Rural Renewable Energy Project and exploring ways to further expand the country's mini-grid sector.
- **Recover Better with Sustainable Energy Guides:** In response to the global pandemic, SEforALL launched a series of guides for Africa, the Caribbean, Southeast Asia and the South Asia region. These guides highlight the role

that sustainable energy strategies can play in accelerating recovery and building back better from COVID-19, highlighting key policy measures that governments should adopt to ensure a successful energy transition in this period. SEforALL also conducted outreach to key government leaders and stakeholders to advance the measures in the guides.

- **SEforALL Analysis of SDG7 Progress – 2020: Utilizing the latest data from Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2020**, SEforALL conducted a deep-dive analysis to provide a snapshot of the world's current situation across the four targets of SDG7: electricity access (7.1.1), clean cooking access (7.1.2), renewable energy (7.2) and energy efficiency (7.3). This analysis builds on the Tracking SDG7 report with an additional perspective on regions and high-impact countries (HICs). This analysis was also made available through data visualization on the [SEforALL website](#).
- **Virtual Summit for Donors – “COVID-19 and the Energy Access Sector: Impacts and Opportunities for Support”:** This virtual summit was convened by SEforALL, Ashden and the World Bank ESMAP for government and philanthropic donors to hear the latest data and insights from energy access enterprises, the challenges they were facing on the ground as a result of the pandemic, and the impact on consumers.
- Conducted a briefing to the **Biden-Harris transition team in the U.S.**

FIGURE 10: IRSP KPI 2020 Performance Scorecard

International Relations & Special Projects								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries actively supported by SEforALL annually	No. of countries SEforALL supports to move the needle towards SDG7 globally across the 3 types of SEforALL's country engagement strategy 1) implementation support 2) advocacy and advisory 3) identification and formulation. SEforALL aims to support countries with the highest deficits to the achievement of SDG7 in the context of access, cooking, cooling, energy efficiency, renewables and energy related GHG emissions. Those countries that are not high deficit countries are considered Energy Transition Countries, which SEforALL sees as leaders globally or regionally whose adoption of commitments and strategies to achieve SDG7 will influence countries with high deficits to adopt similar paths to achieve SDG7.	2	16*	18	24	34	46
2	No. of partners actively engaged with SEforALL, 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)]	10**	20	172	188	218	254
3	No. of country commitments to clean energy transition	No. of countries which made high-level political commitments to clean energy transitions during processes led by the COP Presidency as a result of SEforALL and partner support [COP 26, 27...]	0	0	0	3	6	9
4	No. of special projects carried out per year (potential future work areas for SEforALL)	No. of new pilot initiatives 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	0	1	2	2	2	3

Cumulative targets for KPI 2 and 4, KPI 1 countries will have some overlap across programmes, not double counted

\* KPI has been restructured in 2020 to capture all support across the organization, targets as of 2020 adjusted accordingly (from 4)

\*\* original baseline established based on partners formally supporting in-country work, has evolved

The list of countries actively supported by SEforALL in 2020 can be found in the map of the world and associated table above. A list of SEforALL's 2020 partners is available in Annex A below. While much progress has been made to gain commitments to the Clean Energy Transition, these results will not begin to come to life until 2021, when many high-level events are scheduled, including COP26 and the HLDE. For the two special projects, further detail is as follows:

- **DFID- (now FCDO) funded Sierra Leone Project** was carried out by SEforALL to provide practical guidance and recommendations to the Government of Sierra Leone and its development partners, building upon lessons learned from the ongoing Rural Renewable Energy Project and exploring ways to further expand the country's mini-grid sector.
- **The Climate Investment Platform (CIP).** The CIP and its founding members including SEforALL, UNDP, IRENA and the Green Climate Fund, saw some progress on improved collaboration among organizations, the development of a project document and opportunities for coordinated support at the country level. Opportunities included SEforALL's advising on the redesign of the energy subsidy regime for unelectrified households for the Government of Colombia.

### IRSP Significant Programme Changes

**With a strong emphasis on strengthening international relations with global actors on SDG7,**

**one of the most significant positive changes has been the robust working relationships built with a number of important global stakeholders.** The G20 Presidency has recognized SEforALL's contribution in leading support work on energy access and clean cooking that was adopted by the G20 Energy Ministers and stated in the meeting's communiqué. Similarly, a strong working relationship has been built with the UK COP26 Team on the Energy Transition Campaign and Council. Both achievements reflect a significant positive change that happened in 2020 in fostering strong relationships with important stakeholders. Building these relationships has also set re-invigorated emphasis/focus on the importance of achieving energy efficiency and putting clean cooking at the forefront by these global stakeholders.

### IRSP Key Challenges

- **Country engagements will need a country's sustained demand and willingness to engage with SEforALL.** In essence, this requires a process for engaging with the right government decision-makers to define the type of assistance that is both needed by the country as well as available from SEforALL. This type of process takes time and requires significant engagement.
- **The CIP saw limited progress on in-country actions in 2020,** while efforts to improve collaboration among the founding partner organizations continue. Currently, a more targeted CIP effort on Small Island Developing States is being explored among the CIP partners. This would allow country support as envisaged by

the CIP to be in the form of more timely, targeted and structured actions. The current lack of direct funding to SEforALL in support of this work may call for a review of the organization's engagement in the platform beyond 2021.

### IRSP 2020 Key Learnings

- **Partnership is critical to IRSP teams' core work.** It is important that engagements initiated with strategic institutions are well permeated through SEforALL's different external programmes and the engagement expectations of these partners are respected and well understood.
- **Country support needs to be re-strategized.** Significant upstream dialogue needs to take place to engage with governments in terms of their needs and then begin to articulate our value proposition and identify what support SEforALL can provide directly and what support our partners may be able to provide. This is exacerbated by the challenge of virtual outreach to country decision-makers, where face-to-face meetings and relationship building is traditionally successful.

### Energy Finance (EF)

**EF Background** - According to Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2020, achieving universal energy access will require an investment of at least USD 45 billion annually until 2030. Deploying this volume of finance requires an understanding of the amount and type of finance currently committed to countries with large energy access deficits (deemed

HICs)<sup>4</sup>; how quickly and effectively it is disbursed and absorbed; the types of energy access solutions that receive finance; and the financing needs of enterprises delivering those solutions. We must accelerate the deployment of innovative financing instruments to close the gap between demand and supply of appropriate finance for energy access and — by extension — the energy access gap itself.

SEforALL's Energizing Finance research series is the first and only systematic analysis of finance commitments, disbursements and needs in countries with the largest energy access gaps. Through peer-reviewed methodologies and findings, this research leverages proprietary data to identify financing trends, gaps and innovations that will inform achievement of SDG7. We will continue to produce innovative analysis in three reports:

- [Understanding the Landscape](#) tracks year-on-year finance commitments for energy access in HICs. Its analysis supports assessment of the effectiveness of policies and regulations in catalyzing finance flows.
- [Missing the Mark](#) presents development partners and governments with information on the efficiency with which finance is disbursed for energy access projects, and the barriers that need to be addressed to accelerate disbursements.
- [Taking the Pulse](#) informs governments of the volume and type of capital required to meet

SDG7 through off-grid energy solutions via country studies (last published in 2019).

**The objective of the programme** is to consolidate and build on the strong foundation of the Energizing Finance series to provide strategic advice on energy finance to policymakers, the finance sector, industry and civil society, and to convene parties to advocate for and influence policy reform.

#### EF 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **Energizing Finance Research Series:** After four years of production, an initial and critical objective has been achieved – the development of a robust methodology that provides the basis for a comprehensive, consistent and transparent picture of finance flows across two key areas of energy access: electricity and clean cooking. In 2020, SEforALL continued to produce this innovative research series and released updated editions of [Understanding the Landscape](#) and [Missing the Mark](#).
- **Coverage of the released 2020 reports spanned across 16 countries** with 148 pieces of print and online coverage that reached an estimated audience of 100 million plus. **Media coverage was secured across a range of international and in-country outlets** including Reuters/Thomson Reuters Foundation and Bloomberg and across African and Indian national and regional titles. Coverage also

included a strong mix of online, print and broadcast coverage, which included interviews with SEforALL's CEO/SRSG Damilola Ogunbiyi on CNBC Africa and the BBC World Service's Focus on Africa.

- **The findings from Energizing Finance 2020 were presented at six events**, including two SEforALL-organized webinars; the Singapore International Energy Week; the Friends of Europe Accelerating Sustainable Energy for All: the Africa-Europe Relations Post-Covid and in the Face of the Climate Emergency; the Virtual Policy Dialogue on Clean Cooking, Fuels and Technologies; and the Lean In Energy: Women in Clean Energy Webinar. Further, the findings were reflected in remarks from SEforALL's CEO/SRSG and other senior leaders in events and engagements throughout the year.
- In response to the shifting focus of the international community in 2020 towards mitigating acute impacts of the global pandemic, we released the following knowledge brief: [Changes in Energy Sector Financing During COVID-19: Lessons from the Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone](#), which tracks international finance commitments and disbursements to Sierra Leone before, during and after the 2014–2016 Ebola outbreak, while drawing lessons from this analysis to inform current responses to COVID-19.

<sup>4</sup> For electricity, the HICs are: Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo (DR), Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Korea (DPR), Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Yemen. For clean cooking, the HICs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Congo (DR), Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Korea (DPR), Madagascar, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam.

FIGURE 11: EF KPI Performance Scorecard

Energy Finance								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of stakeholders incl. countries supported by technical and policy advice	Number of stakeholders, including countries which have been given targeted support based on data and evidence from the Energizing Finance Research Series	0	2	12	4	7	12
2	No. of stakeholders that act on recommendations from SEforALL	Number of stakeholders (including countries, initiatives, etc.) who take action based on SEforALL's policy or technical recommendations as provided by the Energizing Finance Research Series	2	4	4	6	8	10
3	USD billion committed for energy access in HICs (per annum)	Annual finance commitments to energy access as measured by Energy Finance Data in HICs; HICs as predetermined by the SDG7 Tracking Report	36,32	39,95	43,7	43,94	48,33	53,16

\* Cumulative targets with the exception of financials, which are reported per annum

- **SEforALL provided technical and policy advice to a range of stakeholders**, including IRENA, the World Bank ESMAP, the SHINE campaign, the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), Modern Energy Cooking Services, the Climate Policy Initiative, the Shell Foundation, GOGLA and the Household Solar Energy Funders Group. The team also conducted peer reviews of the [Tracking SDG7 report](#), [UNESCAP's A Systematic Review of the Impacts of Clean and Improved Cooking Interventions on Adoption Outcomes and Health Impacts](#), and [The State of Access to Modern Energy Cooking Services report](#).
- Monitoring whether stakeholders act on recommendations from SEforALL is a continuous effort, while data and evidence of this kind of

influence are not always immediately apparent. The G20 (through its Energy Sustainability Working Group) and International Growth Centre's Council on State Fragility both requested support and consultation with the Energy Finance team and have quoted Energizing Finance research in their official communiqué and Call to Action respectively.

- USD billions committed for energy access in the HICs (per annum) **increased to USD 43.7 billion in 2018** (available data reported are typically two years behind the year reported for this indicator).

#### EF Significant Programme Changes

Effective coordination and collaboration across programmes have enriched the research series

in terms of content and character. For example, in 2020, Gender, Health and Cooling were integrated as deep-dive topics, adding to the value add of this report in the sector. This is an example of impactful cross-organizational cooperation and skills sharing.

#### EF Key Challenges

- **The COVID-19 pandemic created a challenging communications environment in a busy year for climate and SDG communications**, requiring greater effort to maximize communications impacts.
- **SEforALL experienced significant delays in receiving data** to enable finalizing the clean cooking landscape aspect of Understanding the Landscape.



### EF 2020 Key Learnings

#### **Energizing Finance needs a stronger link with country-level programming and a deeper audience base, particularly among HIC stakeholder groups.**

Energizing Finance's audience is global and actively engaged through regular updates and new reports. However, we have observed that this audience is primarily comprised of international development experts and stakeholders; our in-country reach, particularly in HICs, has not been as robust as we would like it to be as the analysis presented in Energizing Finance is directly relevant to domestic policy and sector planning.

### SEforALL Forum

**SEforALL Forum Background.** The SEforALL Forum is a landmark global gathering bringing people together to take stock of progress, showcase success, and identify solutions to achieve faster, broader gains towards sustainable energy for all. It serves as a platform to broker new partnerships, spur investment, address challenges, and drive action towards achieving SDG7. The Forum highlights SEforALL's role as the hub for SDG7 and energy access for development.

**The objective of this programme** is to provide a global platform to focus the energy access community on implementation and creating a renewed commitment to the actions necessary to achieve SDG7 by 2030.

### SEforALL Forum 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- Networking, forming partnerships and impromptu dialogues are important aspects of the in-person Forum experience. The **first months of 2020 were heavily invested in planning and preparing for the Forum** across the organization, with co-host the Government of Rwanda, and partners from around the globe including the first official meeting with Damilola Ogunbiyi, CEO/SRSG for SEforALL in Kigali, Rwanda.
- **To ensure the full Forum experience, SEforALL made the decision to reschedule — for the second time — the 2020 SEforALL Forum in Kigali, Rwanda with a current view towards holding an in-person Forum in 2022.** This decision was taken in light of the COVID-19 situation and was a result of in-depth discussions regarding the format and desired outcomes of the Forum with our host, the Government of Rwanda, the SEforALL Administrative Board and key partners.
- In the meantime, SEforALL looks forward to opportunities to drive action on SDG7 with our partners in 2021, including through the **Be Bold Campaign, the HLDE and COP26** and building momentum towards an in-person Forum **in Rwanda in 2022.**
- Recognizing the critical role energy plays both in combatting the COVID-19 pandemic and in catalyzing an economic recovery, from 26 to 28 May 2020, on the dates when we intended to gather in Kigali for the SEforALL Forum, SEforALL and the Government of Rwanda **thanked all the energy workers around the globe who worked and are still working tirelessly despite the COVID-19 pandemic through a global “Clapping Campaign”.** Several partners (including the Government of Rwanda, UN in Rwanda, GOGLA and IRENA) joined us in this initiative and we produced a video available here.

FIGURE 12: SEforALL Forum KPI Performance Scorecard

SEforALL Forum								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of high-level commitments to SDG7 made publicly by countries, companies and organizations	High-level commitments made at the 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 contribution towards)	4	4	4	4	9	9
2	No. of mutually developed actions created and committed to during, or as a direct result of, the Forum	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	6	6	6	6	11	11

\* Cumulative target

\* Targets adjusted to 2022 where the SEforALL Forum is being planned with Rwanda; as originally scheduled with Rwanda for 2020, substantial efforts have been made to design the initial forum in 2020 before cancelling due to COVID – this has led to development of a Call to Action and follow on Be Bold Campaign as a result, leading up to the Forum in 2022

\* The next Forum following 2022 will be in 2024, hence the change in targets occurring in 2022 only

SEforALL's Call to Action and follow on [Be Bold Campaign](#) designed in 2020 and launched in 2021 is setting the stage for commitments needed in the Decade of Action and the dialogues we look forward to at the 2022 Forum in Rwanda.

### SEforALL Forum Significant Programme Changes

The most significant change in 2020 was the postponement of the SEforALL Forum due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Forum was initially postponed on 13 March 2020 and then again on 24 November 2020 as the severity and longevity of the pandemic became more apparent. Up to March 2020, all went as planned, including a successful technical visit to Kigali in February 2020. SEforALL adjusted to the constraints imposed by the pandemic by creating new proposals for a hybrid/virtual forum, which has now led to a communications and advocacy plan that

is being developed in 2021 in the run-up to the 2022 Forum.

### SEforALL Forum Key Challenges

- Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, SEforALL has not been able to deliver a physical or hybrid event, which has challenged the organization to develop new ways of working, including hosting and co-hosting events; in response, virtual event guidelines and benchmarking analysis on virtual and hybrid solutions were developed in 2020.
- SEforALL's new strategic direction adjusted the tried-and-true Forum template for budget, sponsors and structure; as a result, the SEforALL Forum Agenda was re-evaluated in alignment with new activities for 2020/21.

### SEforALL Forum 2020 Key Learnings

- **To ensure inclusivity, attractiveness and develop further interest in the Forum, SEforALL noted the value in setting up a steering committee with key partners and experts.** We have developed a strong relationship with the Government of Rwanda, our co-host and also co-lead a National Organizing Committee (NOC). Although the Forum has been postponed, the extra time allows us to innovate and apply those innovations in response to COVID-19, such as hybrid events. This country partnership model is one we intend to replicate for future Forums.
- **Planning an SEforALL Forum requires significant resources and staff support;** the support needed has a direct impact on the already heavy workload of staff and needs to be addressed in planning.

## Energy Access and Closing the Gap

### *Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks (PRF)*

**PRF Background.** This programme aims to build upon the global policy advocacy SEforALL has conducted since its establishment and offer more direct support to countries through advising on the design, adaption and adoption of robust policy and regulatory frameworks to unlock investments and accelerate action to achieve SDG7. Strengthening policy frameworks and enabling environments is key to deliver universal energy access, since more than half of the global population without electricity are in countries with weak regulatory frameworks (RISE 2020).

**The objective of the programme** is to accelerate the adoption of best-in-class policy and regulatory frameworks to unlock investments to achieve SDG7. SEforALL will provide policymakers with a suite of policy and regulatory tools, templates and relevant decision-trees — a virtual knowledge hub — along with customized support to accelerate adoption.

### **PRF 2020 Key Results –**

#### **Highlights of Progress Made**

- **Solar Power Naija Project:** SEforALL collaborated with Nigeria's Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to support the implementation of the largest government-driven off-grid electrification project

on the continent with the **goal to electrify 5 million households (25 million people) with off-grid solar while creating 250,000 jobs by localizing the solar value chain.**

- SEforALL provided critical support to the Project Implementation Unit, thereby shaping the implementation framework and rollout of the programme based off best-in-class geospatial data and a comprehensive economic model for value chain localization. SEforALL's support to the Solar Power Naija project has been deemed and promoted by the REA as one of the three strategic partnerships supporting the success of this programme (along with the World Bank and Power Africa).

- **Electrifying Economies:** SEforALL partnered with the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) and The Rockefeller Foundation to build a visual data platform highlighting the economic importance of achieving universal electrification and showcasing new data analyses to quantify the economic impacts of it.

- **Mini-Grids Partnership's (MGP) Secretariat:** SEforALL supported ongoing work and a new strategy to revive the Partnership and bring together stakeholders to address critical challenges and barriers to the global scale-up of

mini-grids, utilizing the [State of the Market report](#) as a baseline and critical input.

- In 2020, SEforALL developed a **regulatory diagnostic tool** and conducted 19 diagnostics in 12 target countries to identify areas for potential customized country support, provide policy advice to partners, and assess readiness for other programmatic interventions and resource mobilization efforts across the organization as a whole.

FIGURE 13: PRF KPI Performance Scorecard

Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries supported by SEforALL to develop customized policy and regulatory pathways towards SDG7, from either a legal framework or 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 federally run programmes with customized policy recommendations to these initiatives, i.e. where a participation and implementation framework is recommended and influenced	0	2	1	5	8	10
2	% improvement in the electricity access RISE score for those countries supported with customized policies and regulations**	% improvement of the relevant RISE sub-indicator depending on the type of support SEforALL has provided that country; RISE scores are typically updated every two years, dependent on the World Bank's publication of the RISE score	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%
3	No. of MGP thematic working groups established	No. of MGP working groups established focused on specific issues (i.e. growing the load, regulations, tariffs)	0	1	2	2	3	4

\* Cumulative targets

\*\* This figure is subject to the RISE Score being updated by the World Bank publicly once approved

- With this new workstream established mid-year, SEforALL was only able to provide customized support to one of two target countries in 2020; however, the support in Nigeria was substantive and has led to further future collaboration, as well as crowding in more of SEforALL's programmes to provide support.
- Since the development of these KPIs, the mini-grid partnership has adopted a new strategy for collaboration. As the Secretariat, SEforALL had a major influencing role in this strategy through the Steering Committee. While focus groups were originally organized around target countries, the focus has shifted to thematic working groups

spanning countries, bringing appropriate stakeholders to focus on concise barriers to mini-grid scale-up and identify strategies to overcome them. These thematic working groups are run for 12 weeks each, with a specific deliverable at the end. As such, the KPI has been changed to determine the number of topic-specific working groups that have been created, which in 2020 was two: Growing the Load, and Policies and Regulations for Scale. The ambition and target number of working groups remains unchanged.

#### PRF Significant Programme Changes

**PRF Implementation Support: understanding that it is a crowded space and that policy work**

**indeed takes time, the PRF team has expanded the original thinking of policy and regulatory support to also include support of government-led programmes through a design of implementation approach.** This applies where a government is leading an SDG7-focused programme and is looking for support in developing an implementation framework for how project developers will be awarded funding, enabling financial incentives, and other specific areas where SEforALL's expertise can be applied at the programme level. For example, in the case of SEforALL's work with the Solar Economies of Scale programme, we supported Nigeria's REA to address barriers to scale up to reach the Federal Government programme's objectives,

including support in developing the implementation framework based on data. As such, SEforALL is addressing the enabling environment hand in hand with the government. The Theory of Change (ToC) remains unchanged, as the support PRF intends to provide governments can range in nature. It does, however, remain limited to the jurisdiction and associated decision-making authority of the relevant government body.

### PRF Key Challenges

- **There are limitations to efficiencies in standardized policy and regulatory approaches due to the need to customize support to each country's specific needs:** SEforALL's Regulatory Diagnostics have provided further evidence that policy and regulatory gaps across countries are unique; while templates and standardization can provide a starting point, each country will need a customized approach while leveraging these tools.
- **Building trust with partners in times of COVID:** Without the ability to travel, transitioning to a programme focused on support in-country was particularly difficult. This reinforced the need for SEforALL to have a footprint in the regions in which we are working in order to mitigate this challenge. SEforALL brought on a technical consultant based in Nigeria for the duration of the Achieving Economies of Scale in the Nigerian Solar Value Chain project, which proved very useful in order to meet with partners and tour

assembly plants in person, building trust and personal relationships with key partners that proved critical for the success of the project.

- **Ability to provide support to Francophone Africa/Sahel:** SEforALL will need to increase its staff with a working knowledge of the French language should we want to engage in country-customization support in Francophone Africa and/or the Sahel region.

### PRF 2020 Key Learnings

- SEforALL's added value in a crowded policy-advisory space: Due to its relatively small bureaucratic infrastructure, SEforALL has significant potential to complement the work of other organizations; for example, we are able to provide swift policy and regulatory diagnostics and support, while drawing on solutions from other SEforALL programmes that also focus on in-country support to propose holistic solutions. As a result, the team's strategy is to be more visible to external partners through strong communication assets, to signal to partners what our value add is.
- SEforALL has also learned the importance in allowing more time for project ramp-up where focus on building trust with partners and donor coordination is crucial to success.

### Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP)

**UIEP Background.** With less than 10 years left to achieve SDG7.1, governments need to know where

to focus, funders need to know which solutions to support, and solution providers need to understand which communities to target. UIEP is a powerful tool that helps direct resources effectively and efficiently to where they are needed the most.

Energy planners do not always have access to the resources required to support decisions and planning while developing energy access strategies. For example, planners tend to rely heavily on grid extension when designing electrification strategies due to a lack of awareness about alternative options. Oftentimes, this is due to poor coordination between energy planners, and inaccurate data about all the solutions/technologies available. Integrated energy planning makes use of data and digital tools to help policymakers rapidly identify the optimal mix of technologies to achieve least-cost universal energy access. Unfortunately, not all countries have an integrated energy plan (IEP) or one that is actionable and underpinned with accurate data. As such, SEforALL built out a new UIEP workstream in 2020.

**The objective of the programme** is to accelerate the adoption of best-in-class IEPs among high-energy access-deficit countries. SEforALL will set the standard for what a best-in-class IEP should be and will advocate for the widespread adoption of IEPs to guide universal energy access efforts. We also want to turn our words into action by working with governments to showcase, learn from, and commission, best-in-class IEPs.

### UIEP 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **IEPs:** In 2020, SEforALL conducted research on 31 countries in Africa and Asia to determine the current state of integrated energy planning. This included analysis of policy and regulatory documents, desk research, outreach to technical assistance programmes and expert interviews, which were conducted in six countries based on research findings. Based on this research, the UIEP team re-adjusted its scope, which led to changes in the programme’s ToC and workplan, notably adding a workplan pillar on country-level advisory.

- **Preparatory steps were taken to update and enhance the national IEP for Nigeria and Sierra Leone,** including: (i) an update on the electrification plan; (ii) adding a clean cooking layer to the model; and (iii) analyzing the cooling and energy needs of the medical cold chain for a national COVID-19 vaccine rollout. The selection of an analytical partner to carry out the update and enhancement of the IEP was launched in December 2020.
- **Data Standards Workshop:** SEforALL organized a multi-day workshop focused on data quality and data standards for Integrated Energy Planning (July 2020), bringing together approximately 70

experts in the fields of data collection, energy modelling, off-grid and on-grid electrification, clean cooking technologies, and clean cooking fuels.

- The [Workshop Outcome document](#) was published in October 2020, and had been downloaded more than 400 times by the end of the calendar year. This report, entitled **Data Standards for Integrated Energy Planning**, is designed to be a reference for development partners and government planners to better understand the gaps and opportunities that exist when collecting best-in-class data for least-cost energy planning.

FIGURE 14: UIEP KPI Performance Scorecard

Universal Integrated Energy Planning								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of IEPs developed in partnership with target 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	0	0	0	1	3	4
2	No. of development partners adopting IEP best practices	No. of development partners influenced to adopt IEP best practices through advocacy and knowledge exchange	0	0	0	1	3	6
3	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	0	0	0	1	2	4

\* Cumulative targets

In 2020, the UIEP programme was primarily focused on designing the programme and preparing for the development of IEPs in 2021. This laid the groundwork for the achievement of targets in future years and is why targets were set for zero in 2020. UIEP is now set to develop IEPs in 3 countries in 2021.

### UIEP Significant Programme Changes

- **The biggest change to the programme strategy in 2020 was influenced by country research showing a large number of countries already having recently developed IEPs, in particular for electrification. This prompted the UIEP team to add an additional workplan pillar on country-level advisory,** highlighting the fact that several countries may require more support in adopting already developed IEPs and translating them into policies and action, rather than developing a brand new IEP altogether. In response to this, the programme is conducting stakeholder needs assessments in 2021 in order to further inform our understanding of gaps and how SEforALL can fulfil those needs. This assessment also allow us to be strategic about where we invest our support to ensure it is aligned with the right needs.
- **Compared to a year ago, SEforALL is increasingly becoming a household name in the data & planning sector.** This is only expected to grow further as the UIEP team continues to drive standard-setting activities and aims to build demand for IEPs amongst government planners, while developing and updating best-in-class IEPs in 3 countries in 2021.

### UIEP Key Challenges

- **The IEP space is becoming more crowded and needs to be coordinated** as multiple similar initiatives are taking place concurrently in a single country sometimes with support from different public agencies and different donors. This has led SEforALL to prioritize government buy-in and strong cooperation, both prior to and during the development of IEPs.
- **SEforALL research on IEPs shows that many countries have or are in the process of developing a national electrification plan and some sort of IEP.** At the same time, several other initiatives are kickstarting IEPs (e.g., WRI Energy Access Explorer, the CCA, the World Bank's cooking platform, VIDA's ongoing efforts, FRAYM's data efforts in Nigeria and the IEA's new Power Africa-funded IEP initiative, among others. As a result, the programme was restructured to reduce the number of 'new' IEPs it will aim to commission, however, this was supplemented with a range of countries where SEforALL will provide targeted technical assistance and strategic support to ensure that existing IEPs are put to use.

### UIEP 2020 Key Learnings

- **Many countries have developed their IEPs, however in many cases they may not be making best use of them.** It is important that IEP outputs are well communicated to a large audience of key stakeholders (including the private sector), as well as translated into policies and stronger regulatory frameworks.

- **The majority of IEPs have focused on least-cost strategies for electrification.** No geospatial integrated energy plans for cooking sector have been developed to date but there is increasing interest in the sector in the use of geospatial planning tools to map out different strategies (such as cost-efficient ways of distributing LPG). SEforALL, CCA and WB are planning to develop their respective tools in 2021.
- **There is no single, ideal dataset or level of data quality needed for integrated energy planning:** data quality needs vary based on the intended use of the planning/modelling exercise. For this reason, it is important to identify which stakeholders a planning/modelling exercise is intended for before defining what data might be needed and at what level of granularity/accuracy.

### Results-Based Financing (RBF) — the Universal Energy Facility (UEF)

**RBF Background** - Sovereign donors are increasingly experimenting with RBF for energy access programmes. Providing financial support at the required speed and scale to achieve SDG7 (and to reach the last-mile communities that are the most vulnerable) will require a paradigm shift towards RBF, which would allow governments and donors to:

- Shift an appropriate level of risk of delivery to the private sector
- Provide greater certainty to industry about the level of financial support required
- Aggregate financing and scale support across multiple countries.

In this context, SEforALL launched and operationalized the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) in October 2020 as a multi-donor RBF facility designed to significantly speed up and scale up the delivery of energy connections in Sub-Saharan Africa. The facility will provide direct incentive payments, i.e., grants, on a “results-based” reimbursement basis to selected eligible companies that develop and operate systems and provide verified energy connections through a least-cost approach. Building on and harmonizing the country-level incentive/grant programmes that currently exist in several countries, the UEF is expected to be a pan-African vehicle that creates a standardized incentive financing mechanism for developers across the continent. Since taking on the role of Programme Manager in early 2020, SEforALL has made significant progress to design, operationalize and launch the UEF. This includes designing the framework, establishing governance structure, conducting subsidy analysis and devising carbon emissions methodologies.

The African continent is not making the same progress as Asia on energy access and transitions, and energy infrastructure is not reaching the last mile at the pace it should. There is still a lack of funding and proper technical assistance that countries in the region need in order to provide power to households, businesses and for productive use as well as healthcare facilities through a Powering Healthcare window (dependent on available funding). The most vulnerable countries want to recover better from COVID-19 and use renewable energy as a key component of achieving universal energy access. With an eye to the requisite

coordination with CSOs and NGOs to meet last-mile community needs, SEforALL’s new strategy highlights the lack of finance to developing countries necessary to close the energy access gap and reach the last-mile communities by 2030.

**The objective of the programme** is to provide a funding mechanism that allows for scale, speed and efficiency to achieve universal energy access by 2030 – in alignment with SEforALL’s business plan.

#### RBF 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **SEforALL launched and operationalized the UEF** in October 2020 as a multi-donor RBF facility designed to significantly speed up and scale up the delivery of energy connections in Sub-Saharan Africa:
  - **Programme design and development:** Designed end-to-end UEF framework and processes, including qualification criteria, technical specifications and KPIs.
  - **Subsidy analysis:** Conducted analysis of base case assumptions and financial model to ensure a sound subsidy amount.
  - **The UEF Governance Structure:** Includes an Advisory Board, an Investment Committee and a Task Force.
  - **In-country due diligence:** Procured an Africa-based legal firm to conduct in-country due

diligence, including carrying out a legal review of all documents to ensure alignment with local laws.

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Conducted high-level outreach to government entities in all project host countries to get buy-in, provide transparency and ensure a platform to address questions. This included in August 2020 organizing a webinar to bring together local developers in Africa to introduce the UEF and explain participation in the facility. The webinar was attended by more than 80 participants and speakers from various national renewable energy associations across the continent. Participants expressed their support for the UEF.
- **UEF Launch:** The UEF was launched in October 2020 and the pre-qualification application process opened to mini-grid developers in **Sierra Leone and Madagascar.**
- **Carbon Emissions Methodology:** To estimate the emissions avoided by the mini-grids funded by the facility, SEforALL has developed a methodology that has been validated internally and with external sector players (including AMDA and UNFCCC among other key players in the private sector) and is currently being finalized. The methodology, which is customized for mini-grids, will be used by the UEF and published as a sector resource with the industry invited to contribute to the tool’s continual improvement.



FIGURE 15: RBF KPI Performance Scorecard

Results-Based Financing / Universal Energy Facility								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	Funds (USD million) raised for UEF	USD raised for the Universal Energy Facility(UEF) by SEforALL and partners, specifically for this UEF	0	4,2	6,968	100	250	500
2	Funds (USD million) disbursed by UEF as grants to providers	Of the USD raised, amount of USD disbursed to developers as grants	0	3	0	99	243	484
3	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, Odyssey	0	6000	0	159600	332400	573400
4	No. of verified functional SHS installed	Standalone solar system connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system, Odyssey	0	0	0	192000	624000	1347000
5	No. of verified functional clean cooking solutions deployed	Clean Cooking connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system, Odyssey	0	0	0	0	72000	313000
6	No. of countries where the UEF is operating	Countries where the UEF has performed due diligence, established partnerships and opened a window for Project Developers to apply for UEF Funding through the Odyssey Platform	0 <sup>1</sup>	4	2	8	12	16

\* Cumulative targets

1 - The baseline published in the Business Plan was 3 but upon further refining this KPI, we have adjusted it in line with the definition to 0

As 2020 was a year of design and operationalization of the UEF, more progress on targets is expected in future years. **As of 2020, the UEF was active in Madagascar and Sierra Leone with plans to launch in Benin in 2021. The UEF has raised USD 6.98 million thus far (2020) for all three countries** from GIZ, the Rockefeller Foundation, USAID, the Good Energies Foundation, the Carbon Trust and the Shell Foundation. Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, funds disbursed have been delayed as project developers have required more time to complete the application requirements, including obtaining regulatory approvals, and subsequently building the mini-grid projects. Grants disbursement

for applicants from Sierra Leone and Madagascar are projected to start in Q4 of 2021 once mini-grid connections with power flowing are verified.

#### RBF Significant Programme Changes

As a result of the financial model forensic review, the **UEF team is working with both private and public sector partners to determine optimal subsidies and tariff caps for the UEF**, which will ensure accessibility for the most vulnerable populations as well as bridge the viability gap for developers.

#### RBF Key Challenges

**The Global COVID-19 Pandemic** – The pandemic

impacted the UEF launch timeline and resulted in SEforALL pushing the launch of Wave 1 from Q2 to Q4 2020. Travel restrictions imposed by the pandemic also altered plans since the SEforALL team could not travel to the Wave 1 countries. To conduct the necessary country due diligence, the UEF legal firm hired in-country firms to carry out the country assessments in Madagascar and Sierra Leone. Additionally, SEforALL engaged with potential private sector players in Wave 1 countries remotely via online platforms in place of the previously planned in-country workshops by hosting a webinar to take interested developers through the UEF application process and answer queries.

## RBF 2020 Key Learnings

**UEF RBF Subsidy Analysis:** We received feedback from existing and potential donors, as well as other mini-grid sector actors, on the need to re-evaluate the originally proposed USD 500 subsidy amount. This feedback led us to review the base case assumptions used in developing the financial model by a third party. We undertook an audit of the financial model and revised inputs such as system energy losses, project funding, system oversizing margin and additional generation capacity. As a result, we revised the Wave 1 subsidy amount to USD 433.

## Clean Cooking

**Clean Cooking Background** - According to *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2020*, about 2.8 billion people — over a third of the world's population — lack access to clean cooking solutions, creating a wide range of adverse social, economic and climate challenges, including significant adverse health and safety outcomes for end users who are predominantly women and children, and serious climate impacts through increased air pollution and depletion of finite biomass reserves.

SEforALL's Energizing Finance research series also reveals that finance for clean cooking solutions is far below the estimated USD 5 billion required annually until 2030 to ensure universal access. Lack of political urgency and sustained investment, the absence of market-enabling conditions, and poor institutional frameworks have hindered the development of the global clean cooking sector. In addition, the clean cooking sector is fragmented and dispersed, and

more coordination and resources are required to achieve SDG7.1.2.

**The objective of the programme** is to support and improve sector coordination efforts and develop agile solutions along the value chain to inform and influence decision-makers and accelerate the sustainable deployment of clean cooking solutions.

## Clean Cooking 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **Clean Cooking Data Platform:** In 2020, SEforALL secured funding from the Swedish Postcode Foundation to support the “Clean Cooking Data for All” pilot project in Rwanda. In collaboration with Nexleaf Analytics, the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank ESMAP, the pilot project will generate data to form a foundation to build a first-of-its-kind data analytics platform that will host reliable field data to inform policymaking and investment and catalyze market action in the clean cooking sector.
- **G20 Initiative on Clean Cooking and Energy Access:** SEforALL influenced the development of this initiative by advising the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in its capacity as G20 President and G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group members. This work, in partnership with sector stakeholders and SEforALL's IRSP team, resulted in recognition and endorsement of the Initiative by the G20 in an official communiqué arising from the Energy Ministerial held in September 2020, an endorsement representing the highest

level of support to clean cooking to date within the G20 framework.

- **Global Advocacy:** SEforALL continued to raise the challenge of clean cooking access in high-level events and meetings:

Clean cooking was identified as a distinct component of the Energy Access thematic track for the HLDE being convened by the UN General Assembly in September 2021 and the Energy Compacts that are expected to be outcomes of the HLDE.

- SEforALL's Clean Cooking team has forged strong relationships and collaborations with the key sector stakeholders including serving on the steering/advisory committees of organizations such as the CCA, WHO's Health and Energy Platform of Action (HEPA) and the Modern Energy Cooking Services programme.

FIGURE 16: Clean Cooking KPI Performance Scorecard

Clean Cooking								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	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	0	0	0	2	5	10
2	Clean cooking yearly investment** in HICs (USD million)	Annual finance commitments as measured by Energy Finance Data in High Impact Countries (HICs) for Clean Cooking; HICs as predetermined by the SDG7 Tracking Report	32	35	131,5	38	76	150

\* Cumulative targets with the exception of financial which are per annum

\*\* Investment defined as annual finance commitments

In 2020, the newly formed Clean Cooking programme was focused on laying the groundwork and developing the concepts of the initiatives identified in the workplan. However, the Clean Cooking annual investment tracked in Clean Cooking HICs (per annum) is an ongoing initiative through SEforALL's Energizing Finance Research Series and was reported as USD 131.5 billion in 2018 (data reported are typically from two years prior to date of reporting).

#### Clean Cooking Significant Programme Changes

The most significant change that impacted the workplan in 2020 was the **sunsetting of the planned Clean Cooking Market Catalyst (CCMC) initiative that was conceived by experts at the 2019 SEforALL Charrettes**. This was primarily due to a lack of buy-in from key sector stakeholders, reflecting that the sector has moved forward in its coordination activity since the CCMC concept was first mooted.

#### Clean Cooking Key Challenges

- The clean cooking sector is small with a premium placed on collaboration and testing of concepts with external stakeholders to obtain necessary buy-in. SEforALL's work in the clean cooking space needs to be well defined and distinguished from that of other organizations, including the CCA.
- While we have been advising and working closely with stakeholders nationally, a global communications strategy would support our outreach and positioning in the clean cooking sector.
- The key challenge is a lack of funding and resources with which to implement the activities detailed in the Clean Cooking workplan.

#### Clean Cooking 2020 Key Learnings

- **Clean cooking access remains a pernicious problem affecting billions of people across the globe.** There is a dearth of nationally representative, verifiable data for cooking supply (e.g., fuel availability and supply chains) and demand (ability to pay, fuel preferences, willingness to adopt new cooking technologies and fuels) in energy-deficit countries.
- **Existing approaches to expanding access to clean cooking are not working.** Data from SEforALL's Energizing Finance Understanding the Landscape 2020 report reveal that finance to enable deployment of clean cooking solutions globally lags orders of magnitude below what is required per year to achieve the clean cooking SDG7 target. The key takeaway from this research series is that meeting SDG7 targets requires a

paradigm shift in how the global community approaches finance for clean cooking. An holistic approach that addresses the full value chain for demand and supply of solutions is urgently required because incremental approaches have not worked.

## Energy Transitions and Climate

### *Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development (EESD)*

**EESD Background** - Energy efficiency is the cornerstone of the global sustainable energy transition and offers vast social and economic gains. Ambitious energy efficiency measures can allow governments facing severe energy access gaps, including in electricity and clean cooking, to make better use of their energy capacities, and deliver modern services to all. The more efficient energy services are for the service providers, the more end users they can reach, including last-mile communities through efficiencies gained.

However, the energy efficiency rate of improvement has declined three years in a row, leaving it well below the level needed to achieve the SDG7.3 target. While the world is behind on this target, energy efficiency has the potential to cost-effectively contribute 40 percent of the emissions savings goals of the Paris Agreement, and it can accelerate energy access progress. Knowing this, SEforALL has prioritized work on energy efficiency to advance progress in energy transition.

**The objective of this programme** is to support coordinated progress on energy access, transition through the Three Percent Club and help member countries increase their rate of improvement and derive greater benefits from energy efficiency.

### EESD 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **Three Percent Club:** SEforALL continued its leadership role in the Club, in close cooperation with other co-leads, and has hosted most of the partner meetings, led the development of the concept note, ToC and solution offers from partners:
  - **SEforALL has been working to further support Three Percent Club members Ethiopia and Kenya as country knowledge partners**, including hosting multiple meetings; we have pursued strategies for SEforALL to support both countries in energy efficiency for sustainable development and discussions are ongoing with Ethiopia on phase 2 of our Energy and Mobility work for 2021–2022.
  - SEforALL's **Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development** programme developed its programme funding and governance concept note in collaboration with the Three Percent Club partners.

- SEforALL co-led the **development of a webinar** on the one-year anniversary of the UN Climate Action Summit launch of the Three Percent Club.
- SEforALL collaborated with the **Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency** through the Three Percent Club and also on an “Issues Brief” that examines the role of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) in Recovering Better from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Energy Efficiency Accelerators:** SEforALL supported the Building Efficiency Accelerator meetings and other Buildings initiatives (Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB), Building Energy Efficiency Project India).
- SEforALL supported the development of Recover Better guides to support countries in achieving economic recovery through investment in energy and energy efficiency.
- [Switching Gears: Enabling Access to Sustainable Urban Mobility](#): SEforALL launched a report that examines sustainable mobility for secondary cities and developed an [Energy and Mobility Working Group](#) and toolkit within the SuM4All network.

FIGURE 17: EESD KPI Performance Scorecard

Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries or organizations with new high level energy efficiency commitments made publicly	While SEforALL tracks industry progress towards the achievement of SDG7.3, this KPI is a sub-indicator of the larger database, 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.	45*	50	77	60	75	95
2	No. of countries that have developed a comprehensive energy efficiency strategy, plan or policy	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.	28**	33	32	43	53	63
3	USD Billions new investment 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.	250***	250	250	300	375	475
4	No. countries with national or sub-national support from SEforALL supported multiple 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.	33****	35	33	40	45	55
5	% rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Based on data published annually by the International Energy Agency (IEA) (and on their publication schedule); the global Energy Efficiency % of improvement, based on the IEA definition	1,7%	3%	0.8%	3%	3%	3%

Targets are cumulative with the exception of KPI 3 which is per annum, and KPI 5 which is based on available data reflecting global status from the previous year.

\*Baseline adjusted from 5, \*\*Baseline adjusted from 15, \*\*\*Baseline adjusted from 240, \*\*\*\*Baseline adjusted from 8 due to slight redesign of KPIs and associated data and evidence which became available in 2020 (see Annex B for differentiation).

The EESD programme is one that monitors the progress of the sector in its larger database, while also monitoring and tracking its contribution to figures in the overall sectoral database – i.e. commitments of the world, those of which SEforALL has contributed to are reported, for example. Some KPIs are sector specific and less in the control of EESD, such as % rate of improvement in EE.

The global energy efficiency industry is off track, with the percentage rate of improvement in energy efficiency going down from 1.7 percent in 2019 to 0.8 percent in 2020 (based on the pre-release of data from the IEA). Supportive policies (KPI2), and multi-partner support to specific countries (KPI4) targets are also behind. Despite slow progress globally, SEforALL has obtained commitment through 32 Three Percent Club members and partners who joined in 2020 as per KPI1 above. The time lag between joining the Three Percent Club and that commitment turning into multi-partner support structures and subsequent policies or planning, followed by implementation of those strategies and impact as a result is to be expected. We are monitoring for progress and opportunities to speed up these changes in future years.

### EESD Significant Programme Changes

**Ongoing partner collaboration occurred in 2020 to identify a strong collaborative ToC for energy efficiency. This ToC goes beyond SEforALL's programme work and focuses more on the movement of the sector through all partners involved in the Three Percent Club.** This includes dividing actions from partners into three categories (Elevate, Support and Invest) with the concept of having an Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development hub that supports matching partner solution offers with countries that need and are receptive to support and investment in energy efficiency. SEforALL modified the programme name

from the 'Three Percent Club' to the 'Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development' programme to mitigate any risks that might have arisen from the fact that SEforALL does not own the club or club branding, and rather intends to directly support the Club through the EESD programme work, once funding is made available to do so.

### EESD Key Challenges

- **In-country work has been delayed due to lack of funding** necessary for SEforALL and key technical partners to kick off activities (planned for 2021, pending funding).
- **The COVID-19 pandemic reduced the numbers of international gatherings (conferences and summits) as well as training.** This challenge has been addressed by significantly increasing the number of virtual meetings with partners and participation in virtual events.

### EESD 2020 Key Learnings

**Energy efficiency remains largely invisible and is often not given the policy and investment priority required to achieve a sustainable energy transition.** As a result, annual global investments in energy efficiency have remained largely unchanged since 2015. To achieve the SDGs' promise to leave no one behind, governments and the private sector must embrace energy efficiency as the most cost-effective way to achieve economic growth and to decarbonize economies. Aligning grants, loans and

incentives from climate funds and financial institutions with Three Percent Club solution offers can unlock private investment in member countries to enable market transformation and shift investments towards efficient products and services.

### Sustainable Cooling for All

**Sustainable Cooling for All Background** - Over 1 billion people lack access to sustainable cooling across 54 HICs<sup>5</sup> and a further 2.2 billion have inefficient cooling. As populations grow and temperatures rise, the health and economic risks associated with cooling are growing exponentially – in a warming world, access to sustainable cooling is not a luxury, it is an issue of equity and a service that must be delivered to all to achieve SDG7. Accelerating the delivery of these solutions to those at the base of the pyramid will enable the SDGs, the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and the Paris Agreement. For SEforALL, cooling is about the last-mile communities and individuals as much as it is about industry, international trade and value chains to get cooled products to the most vulnerable, including COVID-19 vaccines to vulnerable populations. SEforALL provides policy recommendations and frameworks for grassroots organizations and CSOs to leverage for lobby changes in policy and regulatory frameworks. SEforALL also works directly with governments to help shape their National Cooling Plans.

**The objective of the programme** is to generate the evidence, partnerships, policy and business solutions

<sup>5</sup> For cooling, the HICs are: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, Congo, Rep., Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gambia, The; Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lao PDR, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, Vietnam and Yemen.

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.

### Sustainable Cooling for All 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs):** In 2020, SEforALL provided input and support to NCAP-planning processes in eight countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and South Africa).
- **Cooling for All Advice and Technical Support:** 40 cooling initiatives were supported by the Cooling for All Secretariat, which is hosted by SEforALL, during the reporting period. These include the Ashden Fair Cooling Fund, the Global Cooling

Prize, PEEB, the Million Cool Roofs Challenge, and Engineers Without Borders.

- [Chilling Prospects: Tracking Sustainable Cooling for All](#): SEforALL initiated and produced the stories and data behind the 2020 edition, including a consultation with the Global Panel on Access to Cooling, desk research, data analysis and communications support for the report's design and production.
- [#ThisIsCool communications campaign](#): released 16 July 2020 together with Chilling Prospects 2020, [#ThisIsCool](#) delivered a 3,260,032 hashtag reach from 724 contributors and 6.9 million impressions across Twitter by the end of the year. The campaign was accompanied by the development of six 'solutions stories,' an online

social media kit, and other communications collateral available to partners to assist in their participation in the campaign.

- [COVID-19 and Vaccine Cold Chain Equity Briefing Note](#): In collaboration with Nexleaf Analytics, the Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy, the University of Birmingham and the International Institute for Energy Conservation, the briefing note and accompanying news story were published only days after the first COVID-19 vaccine approvals. This timing was highly relevant because of the cold-chain requirements of the approved vaccines (up to -70C). The briefing note was viewed 1,600 times on SEforALL's website, and its findings were presented during a Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program (K-CEP) webinar. An SEforALL staff member was subsequently quoted in a syndicated [Reuters article](#) on last-mile COVID vaccine distribution challenges.

FIGURE 18: Sustainable Cooling for All KPI Performance Scorecard

Sustainable Cooling for all								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	USD million investment 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.	11,5 <sup>1</sup>	30	33, 5	45	70	140
2	No. of Access to Cooling high impact countries w/ access to cooling in their NCAP and NDC as a result of SEforALL's support directly and indirectly	Number of high impact countries 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 in their National Cooling Action Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions, or equivalent national strategy or plan.	2	11	2	16	21	27

\* Cumulative targets

1 – The baseline was originally published in the business plan as 13, however based upon further research is reported as 11,5

The outcome of HICs including access to cooling in an NCAP or equivalent strategy has been considerably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many governments have significantly delayed the development of these strategies. The Cooling for All team worked to influence these documents, with the outcomes pending in 2021. The baseline of two reflects our tracking of the industry and includes China and India, which had progressed with light touch, direct and indirect support from SEforALL prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The remaining eight countries supported by SEforALL (listed in achievements above) have not yet turned our recommendations into action, however we are optimistic for 2021 and future years (which will also see an improvement in KPI2 above).

The Cooling for All Secretariat leveraged finance in the sector in 2020, accounting for between USD 22 million and USD 30 million through partner initiatives. The low range of this leveraged finance is reported in the associated KPI1 above. Notable finance leveraged globally in 2020 by SEforALL through partners includes: the International Finance Corporation's (IFC's) TechEmerge Finance for Cooling in Cities in Latin American Cities (LAC) (USD 18-25 million) as well as the Ashden Fair Cooling Fund (USD 1 million). The K-CEP NDC Facility, launched in 2020, also has a specific focus on access to cooling within its USD 12 million envelope, with between USD 3-4 million allocated for access to cooling.

### Sustainable Cooling for All Significant Programme Changes

The most significant change experienced during the reporting period was the **operational shift towards no in-person meetings, forums or capacity-building events**. Cooling for All has required a different means of engagement and a concerted effort to conduct outreach to key partners rather than reliance on frequent gatherings. The primary effect on the programme was an inability to travel in order to deliver training and technical support to countries in support of NCAPs, with the latter being crucial for success. With NCAPs, most countries significantly delayed the processes and ultimate publications of their plans, granting more room for the team to provide input. The inability to travel, however, is anticipated to remain a significant challenge.

### Sustainable Cooling for All Key Challenges

- **NCAPs:** The pandemic caused significant delays in the development of NCAPs. In the majority of cases, a government's ability to engage with partners has been limited if not completely curtailed. Crucially, and depending on circumstance, the pandemic has also led to the delay, postponement or cancellation of stakeholder consultation sessions in which SEforALL would have had the opportunity to participate in person to contribute to NCAP development. In response, SEforALL is adjusting by working towards a closer partnership with implementing entities, and activities have included the analysis of cooling needs and the development of NCAP recommendations for five countries.

- **Training:** Another important impact has been the curtailed ability to conduct in-person training, with online training acknowledged as a sub-optimal substitute. This includes the cancellation of the IEA Energy Efficiency Training Week in Asia where SEforALL was scheduled to present on access to cooling and needs-driven approaches to participants. The pandemic also caused the postponement of the SEforALL Forum, which was also to include SEforALL's most significant capacity-building and training activities for 2020 – a capacity-building and training hub for three full programmed days of training running alongside the Forum.

### Sustainable Cooling for All 2020 Key Learnings

**Universal vaccine access is already a major challenge in low- and middle-income countries in part due to the lack of fully integrated, functioning cold chains.** Key barriers faced, especially in low-income countries, include insufficient capacity, inefficient and unreliable cooling equipment, inadequate maintenance, insufficient monitoring of systems and products both in transit and when stationary, lack of relevant skills and appropriate training programmes, energy infrastructure deficits, and an absence of suitable financing and effective business models. Combinations of these barriers frequently result in distribution failures that lead to vaccine wastage, missed opportunities for vaccination and insufficient immunization programmes.



## Intersection with Other SDGs

### Powering Healthcare (PHC)

**PHC Background** - COVID-19 has brought into sharp focus the inequalities and vulnerabilities of health systems across the world. Long before the pandemic made daily headlines, the lack of reliable power in healthcare facilities was undermining the quality of healthcare for millions of people in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Heightened political commitment to achieving universal health coverage and strengthening health systems, coupled with recent advances in clean energy, present a timely opportunity to improve access to quality healthcare and make healthcare facilities more resilient. Off-grid renewable energy solutions can provide clean, reliable and cost-effective electricity to hospitals and health centres. However, deployment will not happen on its own. Standing in its way are several barriers, including a lack of evidence and data, sectoral leadership and coordination, enabling policies and sustainability.

In response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, SEforALL decided to continue to expand the scope of its longstanding 'Powering Healthcare' programme. The Powering Healthcare intervention originated as a 'High-Impact Opportunity (HIO)' on Energy for Women and Children's Health in 2013, led by the UN Foundation, the WHO and UN Women. In 2019, the Powering Healthcare programme was formally transferred to SEforALL.

**The objective of this programme** is to drive the powering healthcare agenda by equipping governments and their development partners with the evidence and solutions necessary to achieve universal electrification of healthcare facilities by 2030.

In 2020, the 'energy & healthcare' agenda became more important than ever before due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As the pandemic spread globally, both the energy and the health sectors quickly acknowledged the importance of ensuring healthcare facilities have access to a reliable and sufficient source of power, to diagnose and treat COVID-19 as well as to strengthen health systems in general. This led to a strong increase in interest amongst key energy and health stakeholders to prioritize health facility electrification in their current and future programming.

### PHC 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- In 2020 the PHC team played a central role in the **health facility electrification** space, as an increasing number of energy donors and development partners explored how to direct their support to the health sector in response to the **COVID-19 pandemic**. This increased interest and momentum culminated in a **donor coordination meeting** that SEforALL co-organized with Power Africa in November 2020, which convened **20 key stakeholders** (donors, development partners and foundations). In comparison, a similar (in-person) meeting organized by the UN Foundation and SEforALL in April 2019 convened only 10 key actors.

- **Country-level support:** SEforALL provided advisory services to support government agencies and development partners in the design and implementation of health facility electrification efforts. These included:

- **Rural Electrification Agency (REA) Nigeria:** support in the design of a 500-facility electrification intervention, with support from the World Bank that reallocated existing funds (for mini-grids in Nigeria) to prioritize clinic electrification, focusing on 100 COVID-19 centres and 400 primary healthcare centres. At the early stages of this work we provided guidance and feedback to the REA, which is implementing this intervention.
- **Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) Sierra Leone:** review of approach, and overall guidance on where to focus efforts in 2021.
- **International Organization for Migration (IOM) Philippines:** review and advice on design and implementation approach of a health facility electrification intervention.
- **General:** SEforALL and the World Bank ESMAP held a Marketplace Webinar that featured eight powering healthcare-focused solutions that could be rapidly deployed to serve healthcare facilities in resource-constrained settings. The solutions were presented in the form of a short 'pitch' targeted to governments, donors and

investors. This webinar was followed by the development and publication of a [Powering Healthcare Solutions Catalogue](#), in partnership with the World Bank and ESMAP, featuring more than 30 power supply and demand solutions ready to be deployed in resource-constrained health facilities; the catalogue was downloaded more than 1,400 times in 2020.

- Throughout 2020, SEforALL has maintained — and strengthened — its role as a **key central partner in the energy & healthcare sector**, as evidenced by a number of growing partnerships with key actors (**WHO, UNDP, World Bank, Power Africa**).

**FIGURE 19: PHC KPI Performance Scorecard**

Powering Healthcare								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	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)	5**	8	9	10	12	14
2	% 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 Operations and Maintenance over 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)	10%	20%	20%	30%	40%	50%
3	% 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)	60%	70%	70%	80%	90%	100%
4	No. of health facilities electrified with SEforALL's support (includes 1,000 health facilities through country advisory, and 1,000 through proposed UEF window)	This KPI has two parts: 1) those electrified through other stakeholders, dependent on their ability to secure funding, where SEforALL has supported those countries in development of roadmaps, business cases, etc.; 2) facilities electrified directly through SEforALL's Universal Energy Facility (a results-based financing mechanism), through a Powering Healthcare window	0	125	0	725	1425	2000

\* All targets are based on semi-annual and annual assessment data, representing a snapshot in time, with the exception of KPI 4, which is cumulative

\*\* Baseline adjusted from 4 due to associated data and evidence which became available in 2020

- **KPI1 Prioritization:** largely due to COVID-19, the **sector witnessed a large increase in the number of stakeholders expressing an interest in the energy for healthcare sector.** It remains to be seen whether this interest will be sustained in the coming years, and whether it will translate into action on the ground, but at the very least the number of actors clearly and publicly prioritizing health facility electrification increased in 2020. Organizations such as the WHO, UNICEF, IRENA, and USAID/Power Africa in particular have shown a marked shift to now allocating human and/or financial resources to the sector.
- **KPI2 Innovative Business Models:** the **COVID-19 pandemic meant that the majority of health facility electrification interventions that took place focused on speed of execution rather than on long-term sustainability.** Improving this indicator over the next couple of years will be an important measure of progress for the sector to prioritize this issue beyond the pandemic and beyond urgent deployment of resources, towards a more strategic and long-term approach.
- **KPI3 Quality System Design:** overall, the pandemic and the increased focus on speed rather than on sustainability **did not lead to a compromise on technical quality.** Most of the power solutions that were deployed were still in the 'kWp' range rather than focusing only on a few light bulbs and cell phone charging (typically under-sized systems that characterized the sector in its early stages). This was perhaps **influenced**

**by the high energy requirement of diagnosing and treating (and soon preventing) COVID, though it is still a positive trend in the sector.**

- **KPI4 Healthcare facilities electrified with support from SEforALL: this indicator has not moved yet, as SEforALL is only at the early stages of its country-level advisory support in Nigeria,** with other countries to follow if dedicated funding is secured. The project in Nigeria, while promising (covering 500 facilities over a two-year timespan), encountered several delays linked to approval and approach. Significant progress is expected in 2021.

#### PHC Significant Programme Changes

Pre-COVID, SEforALL was in the process of phasing out the PHC programme. **The increased focus on 'energy for health' during the pandemic has significantly increased the priority of this intervention, both in the energy sector and the health sector.** The push for fast solutions, as well as longer-term sustainable solutions in a post-COVID world, are increasingly driving the agenda of key stakeholders and development partners. Compared to pre-COVID, less time was spent on 'advocacy' in 2020 (e.g., prioritizing the issue with health and energy actors), as the pandemic made abundantly clear how important reliable electrification is for quality healthcare, both during and beyond the pandemic. As we hope to move into a post-COVID world, the PHC programme may refocus more towards advocacy. For now, the momentum to power healthcare facilities in response to the pandemic is

making advocacy more about how to act, as opposed to focusing stakeholders on the need to act.

#### PHC Key Challenges

**As the energy and healthcare space becomes more crowded in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is more competition** for the role SEforALL has been playing in this area. We are actively monitoring the space and, in some cases, exploring direct collaboration to avoid duplicate efforts.

#### PHC 2020 Key Learnings

- **The past five years have witnessed an ever-increasing range of technical solutions to tackle energy challenges in a more effective and efficient way.** Heightened political commitment to strengthening health systems, coupled with the recent advances in distributed renewable energy, present a timely opportunity to improve access to quality healthcare and make healthcare facilities more resilient.
- **The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the critical role of electricity in powering health services.** It has increased interest amongst global energy and health stakeholders, though to date the majority of the momentum has not yet been translated into increased action on the ground. One exception has been USAID/Power Africa, which, in addition to providing coordination support in the sector, has also issued USD 2.6 million in grants to pilot innovative electrification models for healthcare facilities.

### Women at the Forefront (WF)

**WF Background** - SEforALL's updated strategy strengthens our efforts to put gender equality at the heart of our work to meet SDG7 and includes a new programme to expand professional and leadership opportunities for women in the energy access workforce — Women at the Forefront.

**The objective of this programme** is to challenge current barriers to workforce participation and identify, support and champion the next generation of female energy leaders to close the access gap, and ensure that no one is left behind. While Women at the Forefront is a new programme with new goals and metrics for success, its construction utilized and built on the framework of the People-Centered Accelerator (PCA) programme and previous gender initiatives in SEforALL 2.0.

### WF 2020 Key Results – Highlights of Progress Made

- **SEforALL sponsored one mentorship cohort in 2020** including 15 women sponsored as an activity under the the PCA:
  - **2020 was also dedicated to the planning and design of a Women in Clean Cooking cohort of 30 mentees that will officially kick off in 2021.**
  - The Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET) was a coordinating partner for both cohorts and the CCA will also co-sponsor the Women in Clean Cooking cohort.
- SEforALL surveyed participants and found that 100 percent of both mentees and mentors participating in the PCA cohort found the programme to be useful or extremely useful to them and their goals. Nearly all survey responses indicated an interest in mentoring other women in their field.
- **PCA:** SEforALL continued to serve as the Secretariat for the coalition, including coordinating quarterly virtual meetings. In 2020, we also hosted a webinar on COVID-19 and Women's Entrepreneurship that gathered over 300 participants from 62 countries for a conversation on how women business owners and leaders were innovating during the challenges of the pandemic.
- **Energy Safety Nets Report Series:** Authored by SEforALL, the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and released in 2020, the report series offers a first-of-its-kind research effort to expand the data and evidence base regarding social assistance measures to enable energy access for 'last-mile' communities:
  - The report includes **six country case studies** from Brazil, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya and Mexico that were authored by individual research teams in each country and document the drivers and barriers to successful social safety net programmes, sometimes for the first time.
- As part of SEforALL's **Energizing Finance Research Series 2020 edition**, SEforALL published a Gender Chapter of the [Understanding the Landscape](#) report that provides a framework for donor countries to better track and target their energy investments and aid to increase gender equality and improve gender outcomes.
- SEforALL advised the UEF on gender mainstreaming in the programme, specifically the requirement of a minimum 30 percent women on staff for project developers to be eligible for UEF funding.

FIGURE 20: WF KPI Performance Scorecard

Women at the Forefront								
#	KPIs	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of women's internships supported by SEforALL <sup>1</sup>	Internships facilitated by SEforALL either financially or through in-kind partner support	0	0	0	250	750	1750
2	No. of women's mentorships supported by SEforALL	Mentorships facilitated by SEforALL either financially or through In-kind partner support	15	65	15	165	365	665
3	No. of women who have received technical training	Women who have completed technical training sessions, which were financially or otherwise supported by SEforALL and partners	0	75	0	275	775	1775
4	No. of women supported by SEforALL to speak at leading industry events	Women who have received financial or other support to speak at leading high-level industry events provided by or in partnership with SEforALL	0	0	0	75	175	325
5	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	0	140	15	765	2065	4515

1 - We are reporting against this indicator for due diligence, but the internship programme is sunset

Due to funding constraints, SEforALL faced challenges in implementing activities in our 2020 workplan for this programme. This challenge was further exacerbated by the fact that internships, mentorships and training courses were designed for in-person engagement. The COVID-19 pandemic halted in-person activities across the sector. Partners the WF team intended to collaborate with for technical training set about working to build out virtual training courses to supplement their normal offerings. After some consultation, it was determined that postponing this element of our workplan was necessary. We were therefore unable to scale up

efforts to support 140 women through mentorship programme cohorts and technical training offers. Despite these challenges, a pilot mentorship programme was implemented consisting of 15 African women and was considered a success. We designed and planned the launch of a second cohort in partnership with the CCA and GWNET supporting 30 women across Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia – this will officially kick off in 2021. The number of internships supported by SEforALL above has been greyed out as this area of the programme is being re-evaluated.

#### WF Significant Programme Changes

SEforALL's new organizational ToC now includes "Inclusive & gender-sensitive action mainstreamed" and "Women occupy leadership roles & design solutions in the Global South", respectively. The intention to focus more on mainstreaming gender across all of SEforALL's programmes, and seeing gender as a key precondition to SDG7, is a development advocated by the gender programme, which looks forward to further supporting this lens going forward.

### WF Key Challenges

**The challenges stemming from lack of funding and COVID-19 impacted SEforALL's ability to carry out a few aspects of our intended activities.** The activity most impacted by these circumstances was our intention to support professional women to attend technical training courses to further elevate their careers in the sustainable energy sector. As organizations and potential training partners adapt to the requirements of the current COVID situation, we will reassess the potential for SEforALL to host training courses in a virtual or hybrid virtual/in-person capacity in 2021.

### WF 2020 Key Learnings

- **While the intent of the Women at the Forefront Programme is one SEforALL stands firmly behind, we have realized there are other partners globally who are already well placed to support internship programmes and technical training.** While we have partnered with these organizations, such as GWNET, we have come to the conclusion they may be best placed to lead these activities globally. SEforALL is therefore continuing some of the activities above, leaving others to those best suited, and revisiting our Gender Strategy as a result in 2021.
- **Throughout the year, we have discovered and distilled understanding that a concerted effort is needed to mainstream gender priorities across the organization and across the sector.**

Conversations to discuss gender-focused priorities or engagements in 2020 have begun and will continue as we plan for activities in years to come. This activity, done well, will require a well-resourced team with expertise and a clear mandate from leadership to carry out prioritized work.

- **Women and other groupings of populations, such as youth, should not be considered passive recipients of energy access** but rather integrated at every level of decision-making or planning and utilized as leaders of the SDG7 movement. This level of thoughtful gender mainstreaming will require dedicated time from each SEforALL programme.

# Sectoral and Cross-organizational Learning

## Sectoral Learnings

Our work is informed by the findings of the annual Tracking SDG7: Energy Progress Report and further analysis we conduct on the new data released. In 2020, our work was guided by our key takeaways from the 2020 report, which included:

- **This is our reset moment. We can recover better:** Countries must make use of affordable, modern renewable energy sources that could allow them to 'Recover Better' from COVID-19 and create a whole-economy approach to deliver SDG7. We can attain this by focusing on how energy access can spark economic and social development, and redefine energy access as energy for development, productive use, and economic opportunity. We released Recover Better with Sustainable Energy for All: A Sustainable Energy Guides for African, Asian, and Caribbean countries to support them in rebuilding their economies and rethinking their energy supplies post COVID-19.
- **Electricity access is growing, but not for everyone:** Significant progress on electrification has been made since 2010 yet the challenge remains heavily concentrated in Africa, whose share of the world's unelectrified population increased from 48% to 70% between 2010 and 2018. To address chronic underinvestment, we must ensure that public investments in electricity more effectively catalyze private capital, especially for the off-grid and mini-grid sectors.
- **We can no longer ignore the clean cooking crisis:** If current trends persist, almost 30% of the global population will still be without access to clean cooking solutions by 2030. Lack of political urgency and sustained investment, the absence of market enabling conditions, and poor institutional frameworks have hindered the development of the clean cooking sector. This must be countered by mobilizing finance, supporting innovative business models, undertaking market development activities to scale and replicating best practices.
- **Energy inefficiency is costing us:** The rate of improvement from 2016 to 2017 was down to 1.7%, the lowest rate of improvement since 2010. Coordinated efforts are needed between governments and partners to double annual investment in energy efficiency by 2025. To encourage this investment, countries and organizations need to make public commitments, e.g., through (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and cross-sector Energy Compacts.
- **The renewable energy opportunity is still to be fully realized:** As we focus on accelerating the uptake of modern renewables it becomes important for each country to realize the advantages of integrated energy planning that can address planning, policy and programmes of energy access and clean cooking, combined with energy efficiency and renewable energy, creating coherent and cost-effective implementation opportunities in the whole energy sector.

## Organizational Learnings

- **SEforALL's ability to respond swiftly and agilely to evolving demand in the energy sector - and emerging data and evidence - was put to the test in 2020 and further proved to be one of our core value propositions, this was evidenced through our:**
  - Flexible prioritization of our Powering Healthcare programme in the face of the global pandemic;
  - Adjustment to a crowded policy space - Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks programme shifted its legal framework focus to design an implementation framework in support of Nigeria's nation wide off grid electrification programme;
  - Universal Integrated Energy Planning programme created a country-advisory workstream in response to the learning that many countries have or are in the process of developing IEPs, yet require support in further customizing and implementing these plans in response to best practice usage of data and evidence.
- **Our new strategy and Business Plan has been met with significant demand in 2020**, evidenced by SEforALL supporting 18 countries in 2020 from a previous strategy that did not focus directly on in-country support;
  - **With this learning, the challenges faced are around available funding to meet the demand** in alignment with that country's schedule. SEforALL is pursuing different fundraising strategies in order to have funding available to provide support to high impact countries that require our services, so that fundraising timeframes do not affect our ability to respond to these needs swiftly.
- **Fundraising for our ambitious yet necessary 2021 – 2023 Business Plan has been a challenge in the face of the global pandemic** where governments are still reacting to the social, economic and health shocks of COVID-19; in this context, **SEforALL has learned how important it is to further invest in communication and outreach to articulate our value proposition** and the cost benefits of recovering better through sustainable economic recovery models
  - **SEforALL has to be very strategic about the use of its resources and manage expectations clearly about what is feasible and which outcomes are achievable** with available funding
- **Significant gaps in available data and evidence remain in the energy sector, making it more challenging for governments and development partners to make informed decisions;** SEforALL prioritizes articulating and addressing these gaps through our work;
- SEforALL's partner and country engagement strategy has experienced a shift in 2020 due to new ways of working in the absence of in person meetings, international events and conferences; **It is now more important than ever to build and maintain trust, as well as regular contact with partners, to keep the momentum going.**

## Cross-Organizational KPIs

SEforALL is currently developing cross-organizational KPIs to capture progress and results across the organization towards the Five Outcomes in our Theory of Change. SEforALL would like to express its thanks to the Funders' Council for feedback on these cross-organizational KPIs and looks forward to reporting on them in future years. The cross-organizational KPIs aggregate how SEforALL has directly attributed to, or contributed to, progress towards SDG7 through the lens of country support, commitments, policy and planning, finance, connections and gender.

While SEforALL's north star is SDG7, we see the outcomes in our ToC as the pathways to achieve SDG7 and are thereby tracking our progress to contribute to SDG7 and the energy sector through these pathways. In terms of longer-term impact, we are, when data are available over time, tracking our contribution to the SDG7 indicators, as well as our contribution to the social, economic and environmental impacts of our work.



FIGURE 21:

# Knowledge products and associated data produced for the energy sector publicly available online

## Energy Access and Planning

- Electrifying Economies
- State of the Global Mini-grids Market Report 2020
- Data Standards for Integrated Energy Planning Workshop Report
- Recover Better with Sustainable Energy Guides (African Countries, South Asian Countries, Southeast Asian Nations, Caribbean Countries)
- Switching Gears: Enabling Access to Sustainable Urban Mobility
- Energy Safety Nets Report Series
- [SEforALL Analysis of SDG7 Progress – 2020](#)

## Finance

- Energizing Finance: Missing the Mark 2020
- Energizing Finance: Understanding the Landscape 2020
- Changes in Energy Sector Financing During COVID-19
- Financing Access to Cooling Solutions Knowledge Brief

## Cooling

- Chilling Prospects: Tracking Sustainable Cooling for All Report
- #ThisIsCool Communications Campaign Toolkit

## Health

- Powering Healthcare Solutions Catalogue
- Marketplace Webinar for Powering Healthcare Solutions
- Powering Healthcare to Support COVID-19 Response: Best Practices and lessons from past and current interventions
- [You Can't Fight Pandemics Without Power-Electric Power](#)
- Powering Health Facilities – Approaches
- Lack of Clean Cooking Access: The 'Other' Public Health Crisis We Cannot Ignore
- COVID-19 and Vaccine Cold Chain Equity Briefing Note

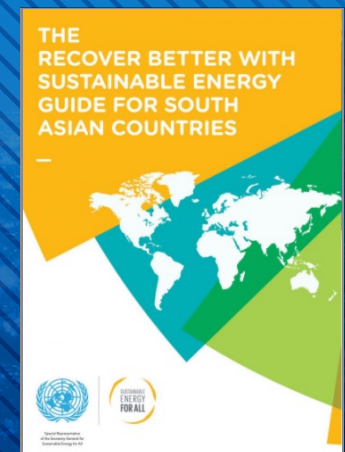
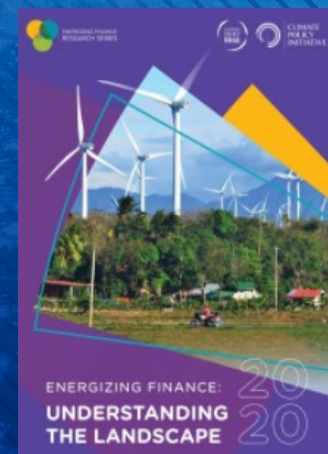
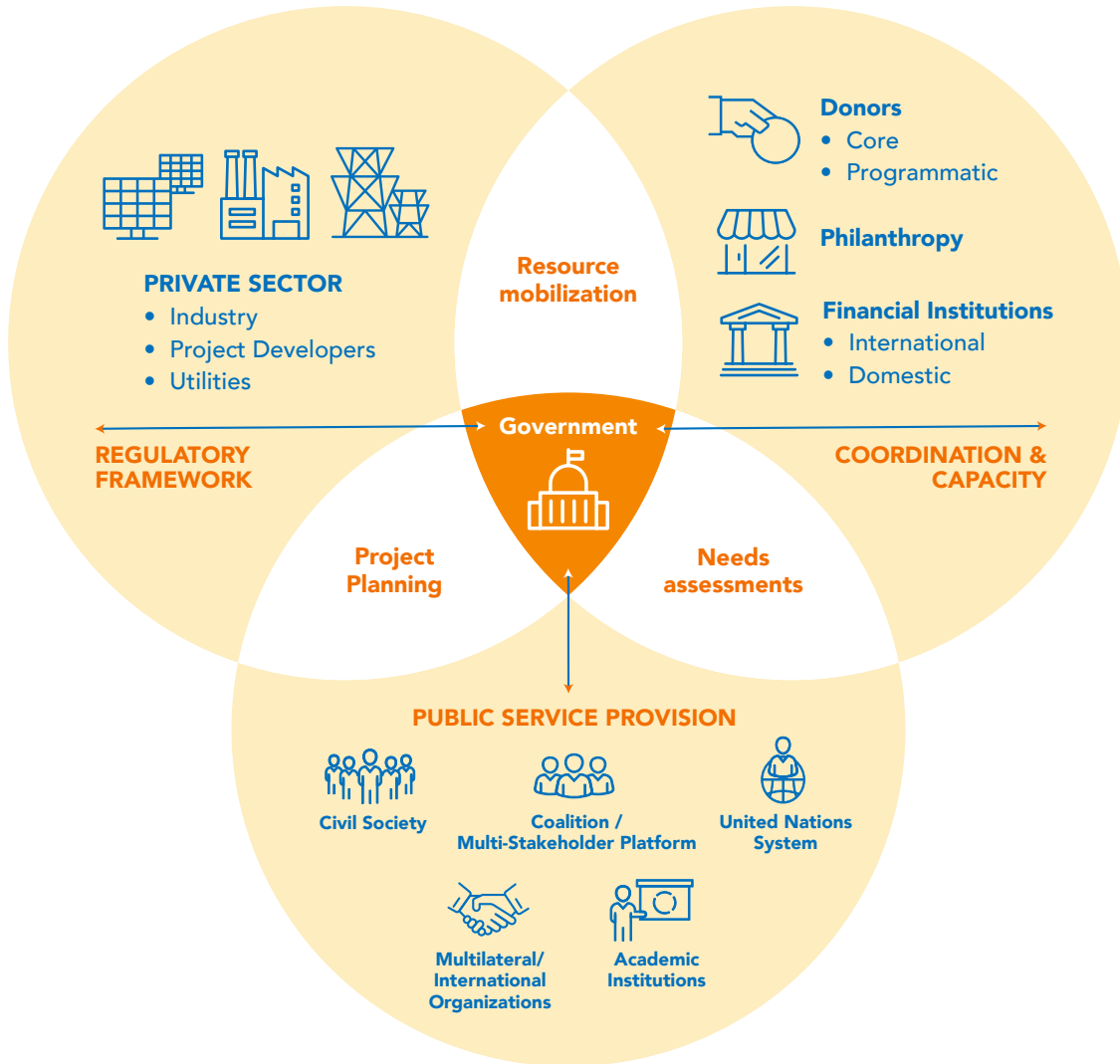


FIGURE 21:

# Partnerships Graphic



<b>172 Partners in SEforALL's Partnership Network</b>	
27	Government
25	Private Sector (Industry, Project Developers, Utilities)
22	Civil Society Organizations
18	Coalition / Multi-stakeholder platform
12	Multilateral / International Organizations
7	Academic Institutions
32	United Nations System
10	Financial Institutions (International, Domestic)
17	Philanthropy
2	Other

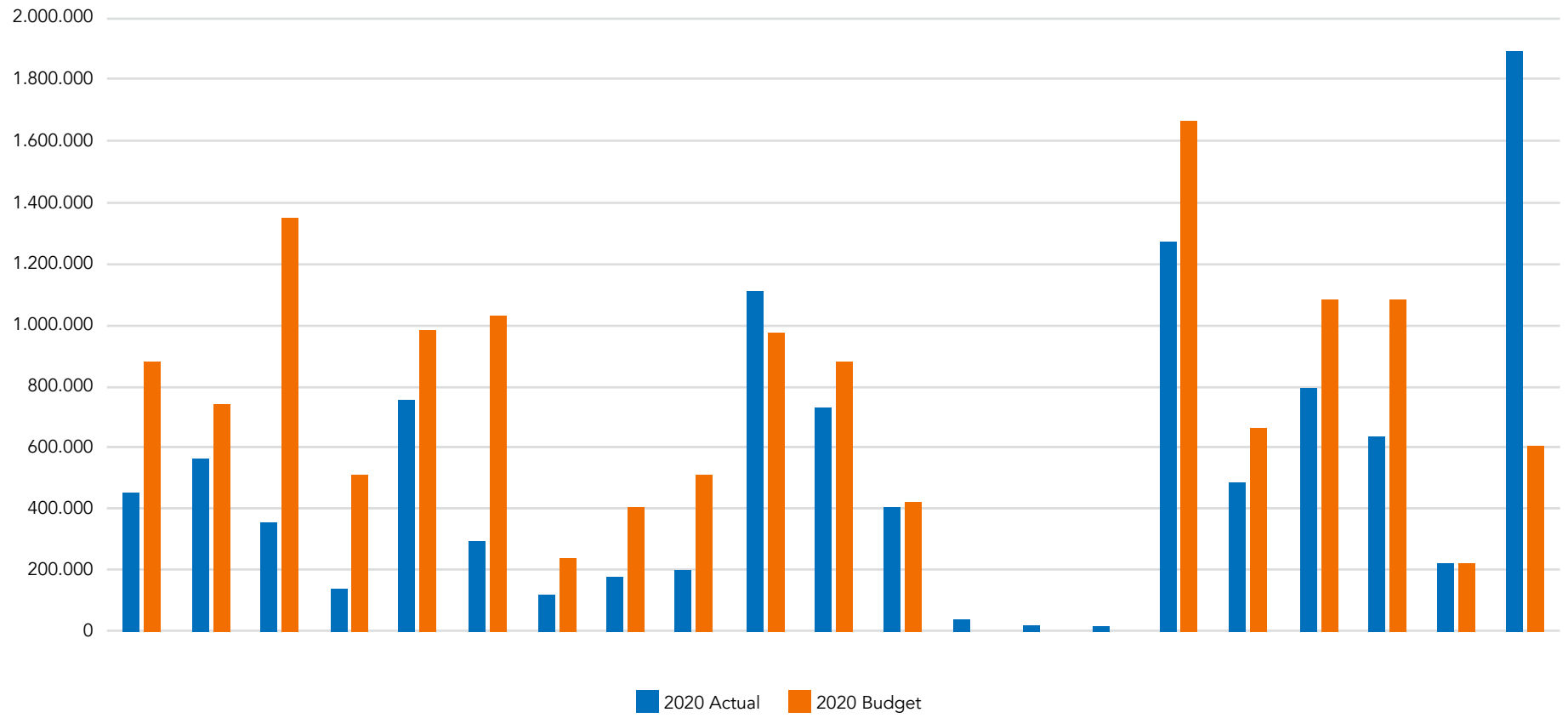
# SEforALL Budget vs. Actual Expenditure 2020

The following table represents the funding of each programme as planned and required in order to deliver on the full business plan and associated key performance indicators (KPIs) for 2020. This is then comparable to the actual funds available for each programme in 2020. While having less funding available than needed to deliver on planned activities and results has had an impact on SEforALL and our ability to deliver our KPIs, those that are behind are behind mostly due to: slow implementation progress on the ground due to COVID; KPIs that are sector focused and much less in SEforALL's influence of control; and KPIs that require more time to turn from activities to results. While pursuing resources required for specific programmes, SEforALL has done all that is feasible to keep the momentum going for programmes to be prepared to hit the ground running once funding is secured. Lack of funding may of course affect the realization of lagging KPIs in coming years, which the organization is looking to mitigate through its fundraising strategy. SEforALL has had an incredibly productive year but will require increased support to deliver the 2021–2023 Business Plan.

**FIGURE 23:** Actual 2020 Expenditure for SEforALL

Actual 2020 Expenditure for SEforALL			
Programme (External and Internal Programmes Included)	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	Increase/(Decrease)
Results-Based Financing Facility	879.583	451.129	(428.455)
Sustainable Cooling for All	735.031	561.051	(173.980)
SEforALL Forum	1.349.647	355.870	(993.777)
Clean Cooking	507.274	138.110	(369.164)
Investment Grade Policy and Regulation Frameworks	984.769	756.014	(228.755)
Setting the Standard/Universal Integrated Energy Planning	1.027.493	290.363	(737.130)
Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	232.483	121.130	(111.353)
Powering Healthcare	414.289	182.474	(231.815)
Women at the Forefront	506.741	197.872	(308.869)
International Relations & Special Projects	973.692	1.114.356	140.664
Energy Finance	886.636	725.938	(160.698)
United Nations Energy	429.473	413.101	(16.372)
Shifting Financial Flows to Invest in Low-Carbon Development		31.413	31.413
Energy and Transport		16.109	16.109
Energy for Displaced People		10.353	10.353
Operations	1.667.721	1.272.904	(394.817)
Human Resources	664,157	485.640	(178.517)
Resource Mobilization	1.086.565	792.156	(294.409)
Communications	718.080	634.356	(83.724)
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	218.116	215.249	(2.867)
Executive Office	610.272	1.896.341	1.286.068
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.892.023</b>	<b>10.661.928</b>	<b>(3.230.096)</b>

**FIGURE 24:** Actual 2020 Expenditure for SEforALL (graph)



# Acknowledgement and Appreciation for Donors who Supported SEforALL in 2020

SEforALL would like to thank all of our donors for their support in 2020, previous years, and in those to come. This Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) and associated cross-organizational Monitoring and Evaluation Learning (MEL) Framework would not be possible without those donors who specifically fund our MEL work and associated resources. We would like to acknowledge the support of the Austrian Development Agency, Government of Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Iceland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IKEA Foundation, and Charles Mott Foundation in this context. We also thank our programmatic funders who support MEL budgets within programme workplans in order for our MEL Team to support each external programme.

## Core Funders

Austrian Development Agency  
 Government of Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Government of Iceland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
 IKEA Foundation  
 Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

## Programme Funders

All On  
 Bloomberg Philanthropies  
 Carbon Trust  
 Climate Emergency Collaboration Group  
 ClimateWorks Foundation  
 EM-ONE  
 German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), GmbH  
 Good Energies Foundation

Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program  
 The Rockefeller Foundation  
 Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors  
 Shell Foundation  
 Swedish Postcode Foundation  
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  
 Transforming Energy Access  
 UK aid  
 USAID Power Africa  
 Wallace Global Fund Funders

## Funders in-kind

Government of Austria  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), GmbH  
 McKinsey & Company

## Annex A - Partnerships

### Academic Institutions

Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University  
Duke University  
Energy Research Center, Tsinghua University  
Florence School of Regulation (FSR)  
Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies Initiative for Sustainable Energy Policy (ISEP)  
The Energy Resources Institute (TERI)  
University of Birmingham

### Civil Society Organizations

Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE)  
Ashden Fair Cooling Fund  
Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy  
Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA)  
Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)  
Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)  
Council on Energy Environment and Water (CEEW)  
Friends of Europe  
Global Impact Investing Network  
Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET)  
Healthcare Without Harm  
International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA)  
Modern Energy Cooking Services  
Nexleaf Analytics  
Overseas Development Institute  
Power for All  
Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)  
Smart Power India  
SNV Netherlands Development Organization

Student Energy  
The Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP)  
World Resources Institute (WRI)

### Coalition/ Multi-stakeholder Platforms

Vienna Energy Forum  
Building Efficiency Accelerator  
Climate Investment Platform  
Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency  
District Energy in Cities Initiative  
Efficiency for Access Coalition  
Energy Transitions Commission  
Equal by 30  
GET Invest  
Industrial Energy Accelerator  
Latin America & Caribbean Regional Hub  
Middle East Hub  
Million Cool Roofs Challenge  
National Organizing Committee (NOC)  
Nigeria Off-grid Market Acceleration Program (NoMAP)  
People-Centered Accelerator (PCA)  
REN21  
United for Efficiency (U4E)

### Financial Institutions (International, Domestic)

African Development Bank (AfDB)  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
Inter-American Development Bank (IaDB)  
International Finance Corporation (IFC)  
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

## Annex A - Partnerships

Sterling Bank  
 First City Monument Bank (FCMB)  
 Stanbic  
 Green Climate Fund (GCF)  
 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

### Government

Austrian Development Agency  
 Agence Française de Développement  
 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)  
 Carbon Trust  
 Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)  
 Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) of the Government of India  
 Iceland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
 European Commission – DG  
 EuropeAid Development & Cooperation (DEVCO)  
 Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN)  
 G20 Presidency – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
 German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)  
 Montreal Protocol Secretariat  
 Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP)  
 Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB)  
 Rwandan Government: Ministry of Environment (MoE)  
 Rwandan Government: Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) and Secretary of Energy  
 Rwandan Government: Office of the Prime Minister  
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  
 Transforming Energy Access (TEA)  
 The Rural Electrification Agency of Nigeria (REA)

UK COP26 Team UK Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy  
 UK – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)  
 UK – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) - Manufacture Africa  
 United States African Development Foundation (USADF)  
 USAID Power Africa

### Multilateral/ International Organizations

Clean Energy Ministerial  
 Global Energy Interconnectivity Development Cooperation Organization (GEIDCO)  
 Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
 International Energy Agency (IEA)  
 International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)  
 International Solar Alliance  
 Lusophone Renewable Energy Association (ALER)  
 Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)  
 Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol  
 Vienna Energy Club  
 World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)  
 World Bank Group (WBG)

### Other

Global Fuel Economy Initiative  
 Household Solar Energy Funders Group (HSEFG)

### Philantropy

Acumen  
 Bloomberg Philanthropies  
 Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)  
 ClimateWorks Foundation  
 Climate Emergency Collaboration Group  
 Good Energies Foundation

## Annex A - Partnerships

IKEA Foundation  
 Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program (K-CEP)  
 Mott Foundation  
 Rockefeller Foundation  
 SELCO Foundation  
 Shell Foundation  
 Shakti Foundation  
 Shine Campaign  
 Solar Cookers International  
 Swedish Postcode Foundation  
 Wallace Global Fund

### Private Sector (Industry, Project Developer, Utilities)

ACOB Lighting Technology  
 Africa Minigrid Developers Association (AMDA)  
 All On  
 Alliance for Rural Electrification  
 Alliance to Save Energy  
 Danfoss  
 Econoler  
 Energias de Portugal (EDP)  
 Engie PowerCorner  
 EM-ONE  
 European Partnership for Energy and Environment  
 Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FiA) Foundation  
 Global Food Cold Chain Alliance  
 Global Off-Grid Lighting Association (GOGLA)  
 Iberdrola  
 International Copper Association (ICA)  
 Interswitch  
 Johnson Controls

McKinsey & Company  
 Odyssey Energy Solutions  
 Professional Conference Organizer (PCO): CUBE Communications  
 Schneider Electric  
 Signify  
 WLPGA  
 World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

### United Nations System

Climate Action Team  
 Cool Coalition (UNEP)  
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
 Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (Global ABC)  
 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)  
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
 SDG7 Youth Constituency  
 UN-Energy  
 United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)  
 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Commission  
 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)  
 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)  
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
 United Nations Foundation (UNF)  
 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



## Annex A - Partnerships

United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)  
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (UN-OHRLLS)  
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)  
United Nations System in Rwanda  
United Nations Women  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

## Annex B - Changes to KPIs in 2020

The following list of programme KPI changes is a result of extensive consultation with each programme team, reflecting on learning during implementation compared to assumptions at the beginning of programme design. All data reported in 2020 are based on the reworded KPIs in response to natural evolution throughout the year, while maintaining the integrity of the original KPI's intent.

Programme	Original KPI	Rewording to KPI in 2020
<b>International Relations and Special Projects (IRSP)</b>	No. of partners engaging and contributing to in-country work	No. of partners actively engaged with SEforALL, both programmatically and strategically
	No. of engagements in countries in Africa and Asia (no. of countries)	No. of countries actively supported by SEforALL annually
	No. of special projects carried out (potential future work areas for SEforALL)	No. of special projects carried out annually (potential future work areas for SEforALL)
<b>Energy Finance (EF)</b>	No. of initiatives that act on recommendations from SEforALL	No. of stakeholders that act on recommendations from SEforALL
<b>SEforALL Forum</b>	No. of mutually developed actions created and committed to	No. of mutually developed actions created and committed to during, or as a direct result of, the Forum
<b>Investment-Grade Policy &amp; Regulatory Frameworks (PRF)</b>	No. of countries supported to develop customized policies and regulations	No. of countries supported by SEforALL to develop customized policy and regulatory pathways towards SDG7, from either a legal framework perspective or national programme design and implementation perspective
	% improvement in the electricity access RISE score for those countries supported with customized policies and regulations <sup>7</sup>	% improvement in the relevant RISE sub-indicator for those countries supported with customized policies and regulations
	No. of MGP working groups established in target countries	No. of MGP thematic working groups established
<b>Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP)</b>	No. of additional countries adopting the IEP best-in-class standards	No. of additional countries adopting IEP best practices
	No. of governments and development partners influenced to adopt IEP best practices	No. of development partners adopting IEP best practices
<b>Results-Based Financing (RBF) / Universal Energy Facility (UEF)</b>	No. of countries using RBF approaches	No. of countries where the UEF is operating

## Annex B - Changes to KPIs in 2020

Programme	Original KPI	Rewording to KPI in 2020
<b>Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development (EESD)</b>	No. of high-level commitments made to energy efficiency publicly by countries and organizations	No. of countries or organizations with new high-level energy efficiency commitments made publicly
	No. of countries to develop energy efficiency evidence, strategies, NDC enhancements and new policies supportive of energy efficiency	No. of countries that have developed a comprehensive energy efficiency strategy, plan or policy supportive of energy efficiency
	No. of countries or cities supported by multiple partner energy efficiency initiatives	No. of countries with national or sub-national support from SEforALL-supported multiple-partner energy- efficiency initiatives
<b>Sustainable Cooling for All</b>	No. of Access to Cooling HICs with access to cooling in their NCAP and NDC	No. of Access to Cooling HICs with access to cooling in their NCAP and NDC as a result of SEforALL's support directly and indirectly
	No. of engagements in countries in Africa and Asia (no. of countries)	No. of countries actively supported by SEforALL annually
	No. of special projects carried out (potential future work areas for SEforALL)	No. of special projects carried out annually (potential future work areas for SEforALL)
<b>Powering Healthcare (PHC)</b>	% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting innovative/sustainable delivery models (out of list of 10)	% 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)
	% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting holistic and high-quality system designs (out of list of 10)	% 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)
<b>Women at the Forefront (WF)</b>	No. of women being mentored	No. of women's mentorships supported by SEforALL
	No. of women sponsored to speak at leading industry events	No. of women supported by SEforALL to speak at leading industry events
	No. of women newly equipped to work in sustainable energy sector	No. of women supported by SEforALL in the sustainable energy sector



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