



ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW

2025



POWERING OPPORTUNITY
FOR EVERYONE,
EVERYWHERE.

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CHAPTER ONE

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS & FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sustainable Energy for All's (SEforALL's) 2025 Annual Monitoring Review was produced by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Team at SEforALL: Titilayo Awosemusi, Francesco Bisleti, Darrel Kwong and Velile Moyo, led by Quinn Reifmesser. We are grateful to all our Programme Leads who provided incredible results, data and evidence as part of the process, as well as our Communications Team for production support, namely Anja Barradas, Neil Claydon and Robert Magori, led by Sherry Kennedy. We would also like to express our sincere appreciation to the SEforALL General Assembly, Governance Board and Funders' Council for their strategic guidance throughout the year and to our partners and donors, whose generous contributions and collaborative spirit enable us to carry out our mission.



FOREWORD



**DAMILOLA
OGUNBIYI**

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



**QUINN
REIFMESSER**

Head,
Monitoring, Evaluation
and Learning

We are proud to share SEforALL's 2025 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR), which serves as a high-level summary of our impact since 2020, under the leadership of our CEO, Damilola Ogunbiyi. This year's AMR captures our progress during the second year of implementing our 2024–2026 Strategic Plan and related Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework.

Building on the foundations of our approach since 2020, our 2025 work reflects a continued focus on deeper country engagement, sharper delivery models, stronger systems change, and greater emphasis on implementation. With clear Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) guiding and assessing our efforts, we continue to push the boundaries of what is possible in advancing energy access and a just, inclusive energy transition.

We bring global reach, agility, evidence, and analysis, along with deep cross-sectoral partnerships and strong support for country action, to our mission. In 2025, this was reflected in SEforALL's support to Mission 300 and Energy Compact implementation, the advancement of distributed renewable energy and local currency financing models, strengthened energy planning and data systems, and continued work across clean cooking, sustainable cooling, energy efficiency, green industrialization, powering healthcare, gender and youth inclusion, and strategic global advocacy. Across these areas, SEforALL continued to operate as a trusted partner within the UN system, engaging governments, philanthropies, the private sector, development partners and communities to move from ambition to implementation.

This publication provides a data-driven and transparent account of our performance, impact and learning, complementing our [Annual Report](#) and Financial Statements.

This year, we supported 67 countries, of which 61 are Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipient countries – 33 in Africa, 19 in Asia and 9 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Our programmes contributed to stronger country delivery systems and increased investment mobilization, built on new and improved policy and planning instruments, expanded partnerships, and measurable progress across energy access and energy transition priorities. These results demonstrate the growing effectiveness of our integrated programming and partnerships. Whether shaping global dialogues or delivering on-the-ground results, our work is helping to close the gap between ambition and action in the energy sector, and directly impacting people's lives.

As we reflect on 2025, we remain acutely aware of the scale of the challenge ahead. Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) by 2030, and net zero by mid-century, requires bold leadership, enduring partnerships, credible delivery systems and adaptive learning. This AMR serves as a record of what we have achieved, and as a tool for accountability, reflection and continuous improvement as we strive toward our ambitious goals.

We are deeply grateful to our partners, donors and SEforALL Board and staff for their commitment, collaboration and deep expertise. Together, we are enabling a just, equitable and sustainable energy transition that ensures every person, everywhere can live a dignified life on a healthy planet.



CHAPTER TWO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OUR IMPACT



FINANCE MOBILIZED

19.5 USD billion unlocked towards energy access and energy transitions since 2020

USD 1.6 trillion committed, of which USD 292 billion deployed through UN Energy Compacts since 2021



ENERGY COMPACTS

215 UN Energy Compacts catalyzed since 2021

30 Mission 300 Energy Compacts supported



PEOPLE IMPACTED

8.6+ million people reached with new or improved energy access & services

300+ million people reached through UN-Energy commitments

35,700+ energy access connections directly provided and/or influenced

- + 1000+ health centres
- + 36 education centres



Estimated **128,000 tons of CO₂e** avoided over system lifespans



COUNTRIES SUPPORTED

115+ countries supported since SEforALL establishment in 2011

93 countries supported since 2020, of which 78 are Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipients



ADVOCACY & DIPLOMACY

11 G20 & COP Presidencies supported to develop flagship energy initiatives



ENERGY PLANNING & TRANSITION

5 Energy Transition and Investment Plans & 4 Integrated Energy Access Plans

developed to support national energy transitions



PARTNERS NETWORK

450+ partnerships fostered since SEforALL's establishment in 2011

IMPACT NUMBERS: 2025



67 COUNTRIES

received customized support as part of SEforALL's country engagement framework, 61 of which recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA).



8.9 USD BILLION MOBILIZED

for energy access and transition initiatives globally through initiatives led and supported by SEforALL.



107 MILLION PEOPLE

received new or improved electricity connections through commitments made by UN-Energy Compact proponents, influenced by SEforALL.



140,000+ PEOPLE

gained new or improved energy access & services through 1,551 direct connections provided to households, businesses, schools, and hospitals via SEforALL-financed or managed energy projects.



104 HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS & UN-ENERGY COMPACTS

advancing a just and equitable energy transition received support from SEforALL.



30 MISSION 300 NATIONAL ENERGY COMPACTS

Supported the development and launch of 30 Mission 300 National Energy Compacts across Africa, defining national targets for electricity access, clean cooking, renewable energy, and finance mobilization, with SEforALL serving as Secretariat to Mission 300 directly supporting the World Bank (WB) and African Development Bank (AfDB), alongside The Rockefeller Foundation and the Global Energy Alliance (GEA).



42 CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL SOLUTIONS

customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed or enhanced with SEforALL support.



69 GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS

tools, platforms or knowledge products developed to provide new insights to partners in the sustainable energy sector.



Photo: UNOPS

IMPACT NUMBERS: 2020-2025



93 COUNTRIES

supported, of which 78 are ODA recipients.



19.5 USD BILLION

in catalytic finance unlocked towards energy access and energy transitions since 2020



215 UN-ENERGY COMPACTS

advancing a just and equitable energy transition were supported by SEforALL, representing **USD 1.6 trillion** in new commitments expressed, of which **USD 292 billion** was mobilized.



450+ PARTNERSHIPS

fostered since the establishment of SEforALL in 2011.



11 G20 & COP PRESIDENCIES SUPPORTED

Brazil, India, Indonesia, Italy, Saudi Arabia and South Africa under G20 and Azerbaijan, Brazil, Egypt, the UAE and the UK under COP, to advance just and equitable energy transitions.



100 CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL SOLUTIONS

customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed or enhanced with SEforALL support since 2020.



300+ MILLION PEOPLE

received new or improved electricity and clean cooking connections through commitments made by UN-Energy Compact proponents, influenced by SEforALL.



8.6+ MILLION PEOPLE

reached with new or improved energy access & services, through SEforALL programme implementation, directly and indirectly.



11,700+ SUPPLY OR DEMAND-SIDE JOBS

supported across energy projects financed or managed by SEforALL directly.



4 INTEGRATED ENERGY ACCESS PLANS

developed to inform energy planning (Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Nigeria), **contributing to the mobilisation of USD 480+ million** for energy access through Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP) analyses.



5 ENERGY TRANSITION AND INVESTMENT PLANS (ETIPs)

aligned with net-zero goals, including four country-specific ETIPs (Barbados, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria) and one Green Growth-focused plan for Sierra Leone.



35,757 NEW OR IMPROVED ENERGY ACCESS CONNECTIONS PROVIDED

including:

14,043 direct connections powering 10,061 households, 3,741 businesses and 241 institutions, including:

- 86 health facilities
- 36 schools

21,714 indirect connections, including:

- 929 health facilities
- 20,785 households and small businesses



10.4 MWp PV CAPACITY

22.4 MWh BATTERY CAPACITY

installed, which includes:

- **Universal Energy Facility:** 6.7 MWp of PV capacity and 15.6 MWh of storage installed across 31 mini-grids and 2,835 high-capacity stand-alone systems,
- **Powering Social Infrastructure:** 3.7 MWp of PV capacity and 6.79 MWh of storage installed across 60 health facilities.



128,000 TONS OF CO₂e

avoided over system lifespans by renewable energy projects financed or managed by SEforALL, equivalent to the greenhouse gas emissions from 27,000+ gasoline-powered passenger vehicles driven for one year.

FIGURE 1 2025 COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT MAP

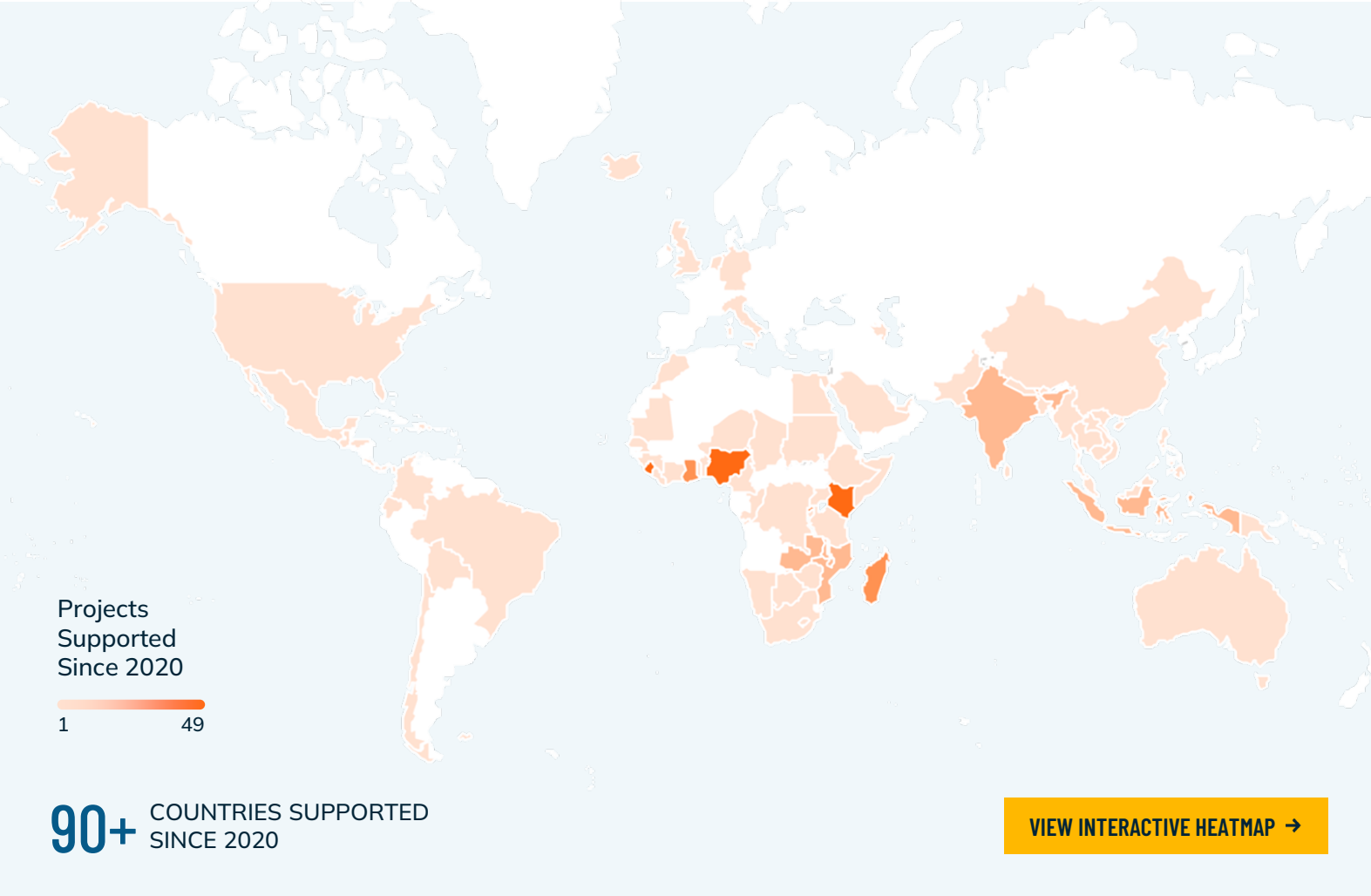


Figure 1 maps SEforALL's country engagement in 2025, with the type of support provided to each country indicated in the legend below. SEforALL supported 67 countries in line with our Country Engagement Framework, of which 61 are ODA recipients.

AFRICA: 34					ASIA-PACIFIC: 22					LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN: 11				
BENIN	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	LIBERIA	NIGER	SIERRA LEONE	AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ECUADOR					
BOTSWANA	ETHIOPIA	MADAGASCAR	NIGERIA	SOUTH AFRICA	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	MALDIVES	PHILIPPINES	BARBADOS	HONDURAS					
BURUNDI	GAMBIA	MALAWI	RWANDA	TANZANIA	CAMBODIA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	SINGAPORE	BRAZIL	MEXICO					
CAMEROON	GHANA	MAURITANIA	SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	TOGO	FIJI	MYANMAR	SOLOMON ISLANDS	ST. KITTS AND NEVIS	COLOMBIA					
CHAD	GUINEA	MAURITIUS	SENEGAL	ZAMBIA	INDIA	NEPAL	THAILAND	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	ST. LUCIA					
COMOROS	KENYA	MOZAMBIQUE	SEYCHELLES	ZIMBABWE	INDONESIA	PAKISTAN	TIMOR-LESTE							
CONGO, DEM. REP.	LESOTHO	NAMIBIA			LAOS	PALAU	TONGA							
CONGO, REP.														

TYPE OF SUPPORT		Definitions of Categories of Country Support can be found in Annex 7	
M300 CDMU COORDINATION SUPPORT	IMPLEMENTATION	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY BUILDING	DATA & RESEARCH	POLICY & REGULATORY SUPPORT	

FIGURE 2 HEAT MAP OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED SINCE 2020



Top 20 Countries by Number of Supported Projects Since 2020

COUNTRY	NO. OF PROJECTS
NIGERIA	49
KENYA	42
SIERRA LEONE	35
GHANA	29
RWANDA	28
MADAGASCAR	26
ZAMBIA	15
MALAWI	14
INDONESIA	13
MOZAMBIQUE	11
INDIA	10
TANZANIA	9
ETHIOPIA	7
BARBADOS	6
BENIN	6
COLOMBIA	6
PHILIPPINES	6
SOUTH AFRICA	6
CAMBODIA	5
CONGO DEM. REP.	5

Figure 2 presents a heat map of countries supported through SEforALL projects since 2020, with darker shading indicating a higher number of projects. Since 2020, SEforALL has supported over 90 countries, with the highest number of projects concentrated in Nigeria, Kenya, and Sierra Leone. Click "View Interactive Heatmap" to explore project counts by country in more detail. [Table 1](#), spanning the following three pages, shows the programmes supporting each country in 2025.

TABLE 1 PROGRAMME PRESENCE BY COUNTRY IN 2025

COUNTRY	PROGRAMMES													
	CC	CCE	EE	ETIP	G&Y	GI	IE	MISSION 300	PRF & MGP	PSI	SC	UEF	UIEP	UN-E
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA														Y
AUSTRALIA							Y							
BARBADOS		Y												Y
BENIN								Y						
BOTSWANA				Y				Y						
BRAZIL		Y			Y		Y				Y			
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM			Y			Y								
BURUNDI								Y						
CAMBODIA			Y			Y								
CAMEROON								Y						
CHAD								Y						
COLOMBIA					Y									
COMOROS								Y						
CONGO, DEM. REP.								Y		Y				
CONGO, REP.								Y						
COTE D'IVOIRE								Y						
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC														Y
ECUADOR					Y									
ETHIOPIA	Y							Y					Y	
FIJI	Y						Y							Y
GAMBIA								Y						
GHANA		Y					Y	Y		Y				
GUINEA								Y						

TYPE OF SUPPORT

- M300 CDMU COORDINATION SUPPORT
- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
- POLICY & REGULATORY SUPPORT
- IMPLEMENTATION
- KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY BUILDING
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
- DATA & RESEARCH

Definitions of Categories of Country Support can be found in [Annex 7](#)

PROGRAMME ABBREVIATIONS

- CC

 CLEAN COOKING
- CCE

 COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS & EVENTS
- EE

 ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- ETIP

 ENERGY TRANSITION & INVESTMENT PLANS
- G&Y

 GENDER & YOUTH
- GI

 GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION
- IE

 INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS
- PRF & MGP

 POLICY REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS PARTNERSHIP
- PSI

 POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
- SC

 SUSTAINABLE COOLING
- UEF

 UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY
- UIEP

 UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING
- UN-E

 UN-ENERGY

TABLE 1 PROGRAMME PRESENCE BY COUNTRY IN 2025

COUNTRY	PROGRAMMES													
	CC	CCE	EE	ETIP	G&Y	GI	IE	MISSION 300	PRF & MGP	PSI	SC	UEF	UIEP	UN-E
HONDURAS					Y									
INDIA		Y	Y	Y		Y							Y	
INDONESIA			Y			Y			Y					Y
KENYA		Y		Y		Y		Y			Y			
LAOS			Y			Y								
LESOTHO								Y						
LIBERIA								Y						
MADAGASCAR	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
MALAWI								Y		Y				
MALAYSIA			Y			Y								
MALDIVES														Y
MARSHALL ISLANDS														Y
MAURITANIA								Y						
MAURITIUS						Y								
MEXICO					Y									
MOZAMBIQUE	Y	Y						Y			Y		Y	
MYANMAR			Y			Y							Y	
NAMIBIA							Y							
NEPAL														Y
NIGER								Y						
NIGERIA		Y				Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	
PAKISTAN							Y							
PALAU														Y

TYPE OF SUPPORT

- M300 CDMU COORDINATION SUPPORT
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- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
- FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
- KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY BUILDING
- DATA & RESEARCH
- POLICY & REGULATORY SUPPORT

Definitions of Categories of Country Support can be found in [Annex 7](#)

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UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING
- UN-E**

UN-ENERGY

TABLE 1 PROGRAMME PRESENCE BY COUNTRY IN 2025

COUNTRY	PROGRAMMES													
	CC	CCE	EE	ETIP	G&Y	GI	IE	MISSION 300	PRF & MGP	PSI	SC	UEF	UIEP	UN-E
PAPUA NEW GUINEA														Y
PHILIPPINES			Y			Y								
RWANDA	Y								Y				Y	
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE								Y						
SENEGAL								Y						
SEYCHELLES														Y
SIERRA LEONE	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y		Y		
SINGAPORE			Y			Y								
SOLOMON ISLANDS														Y
SOUTH AFRICA		Y				Y	Y							
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS														Y
ST. LUCIA														Y
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES														Y
TANZANIA	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y						
THAILAND			Y			Y	Y				Y			
TIMOR-LESTE			Y			Y								
TOGO								Y						
TONGA														Y
VIETNAM			Y			Y								
ZAMBIA		Y					Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	
ZIMBABWE								Y						

TYPE OF SUPPORT

- M300 CDMU COORDINATION SUPPORT
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PROGRAMME ABBREVIATIONS

- CC

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- PSI

POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
- SC

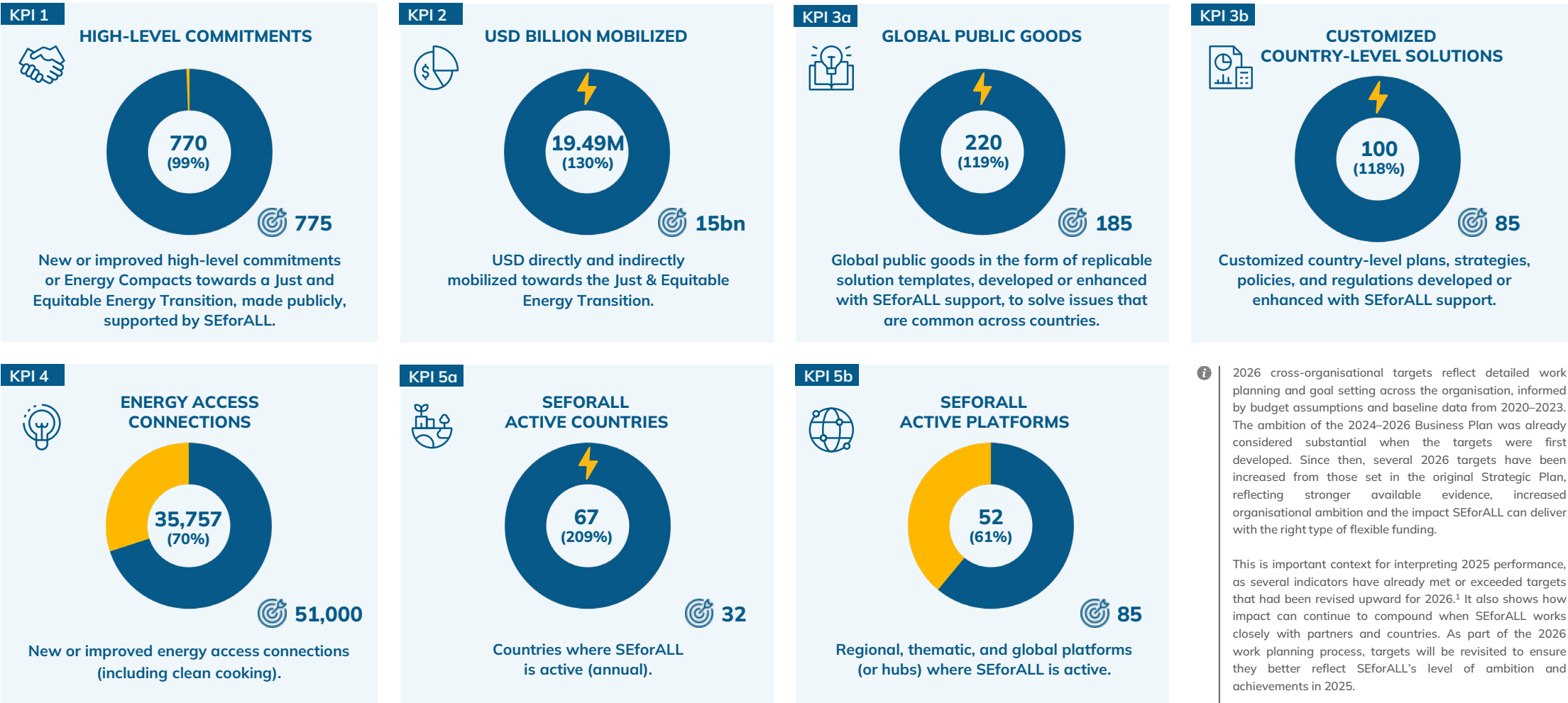
SUSTAINABLE COOLING
- UEF

UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY
- UIEP

UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING
- UN-E

UN-ENERGY

2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)



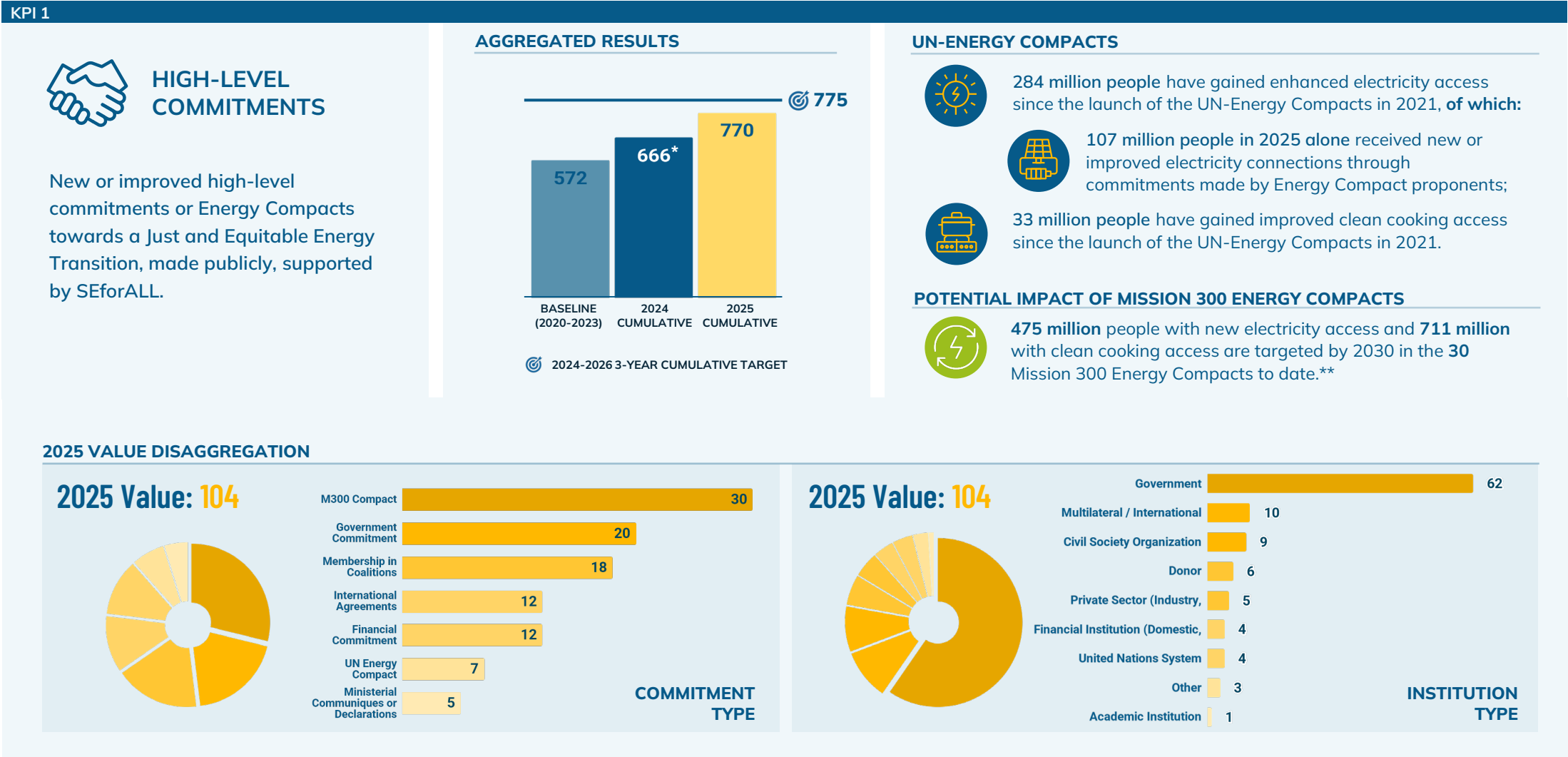
2026 cross-organisational targets reflect detailed work planning and goal setting across the organisation, informed by budget assumptions and baseline data from 2020–2023. The ambition of the 2024–2026 Business Plan was already considered substantial when the targets were first developed. Since then, several 2026 targets have been increased from those set in the original Strategic Plan, reflecting stronger available evidence, increased organisational ambition and the impact SEforALL can deliver with the right type of flexible funding.

This is important context for interpreting 2025 performance, as several indicators have already met or exceeded targets that had been revised upward for 2026.¹ It also shows how impact can continue to compound when SEforALL works closely with partners and countries. As part of the 2026 work planning process, targets will be revisited to ensure they better reflect SEforALL’s level of ambition and achievements in 2025.

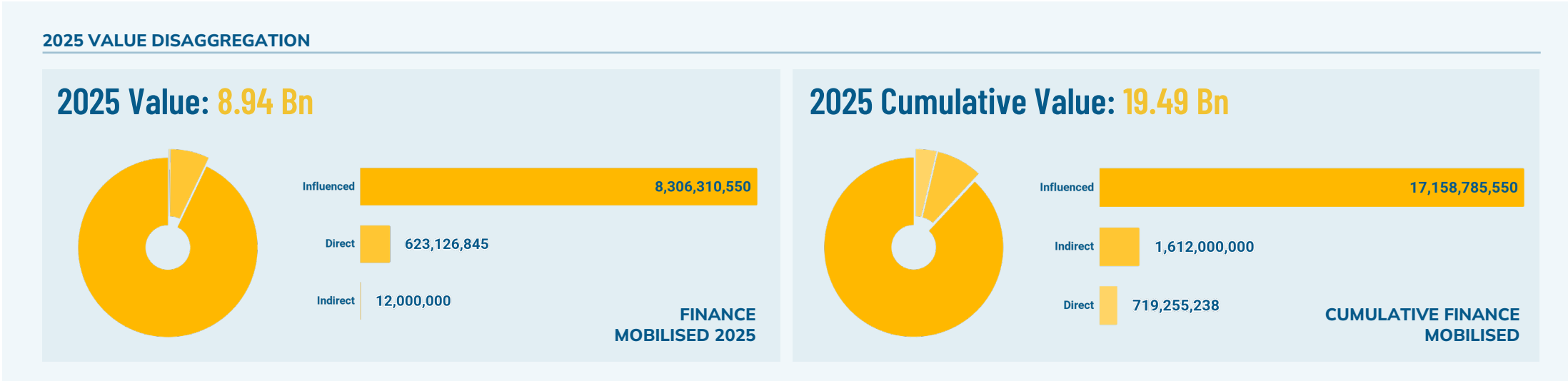
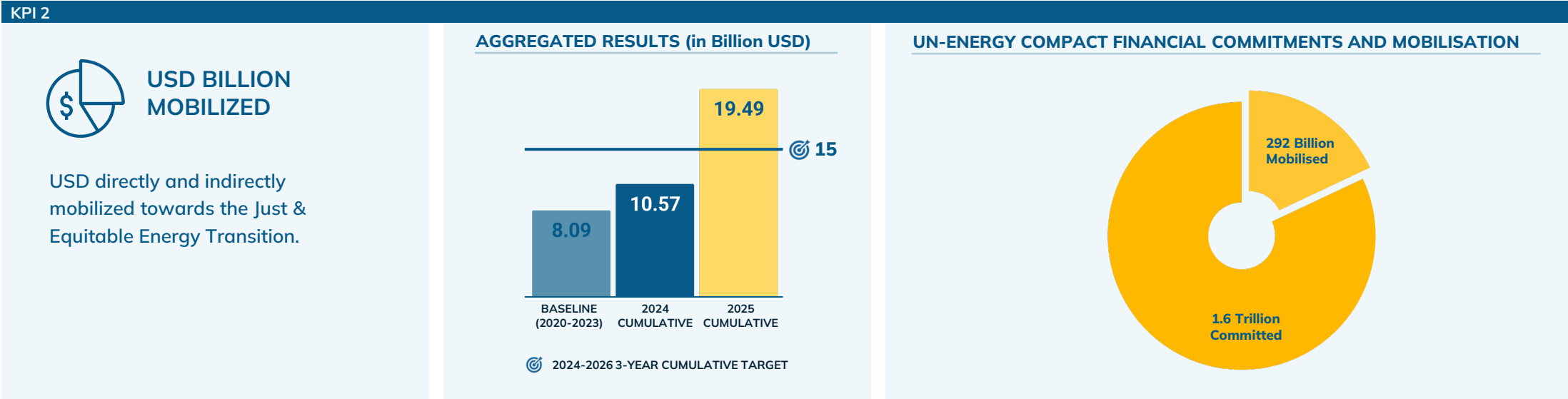
¹ Select targets have substantially increased from the original 2024-2026 Strategic Plan based on available evidence, including KPI 1 (previously 607 by 2026); 3a and 3b (previously 114 and 70 respectively by 2026); and KPI 5b (previously 45 total by 2026).

■ Progress achieved (%) ■ Remaining to target (%) ⚡ Target overachieved

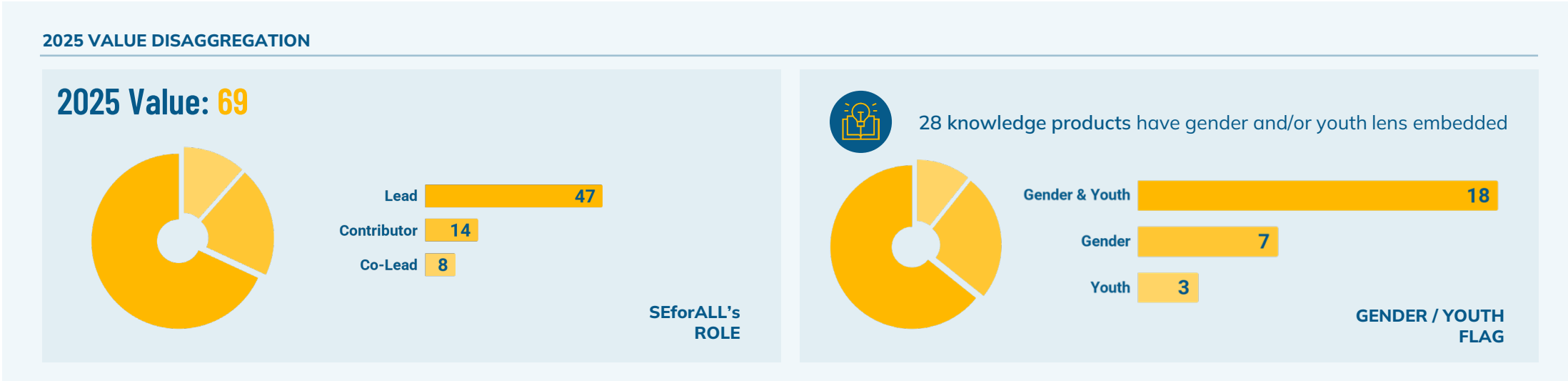
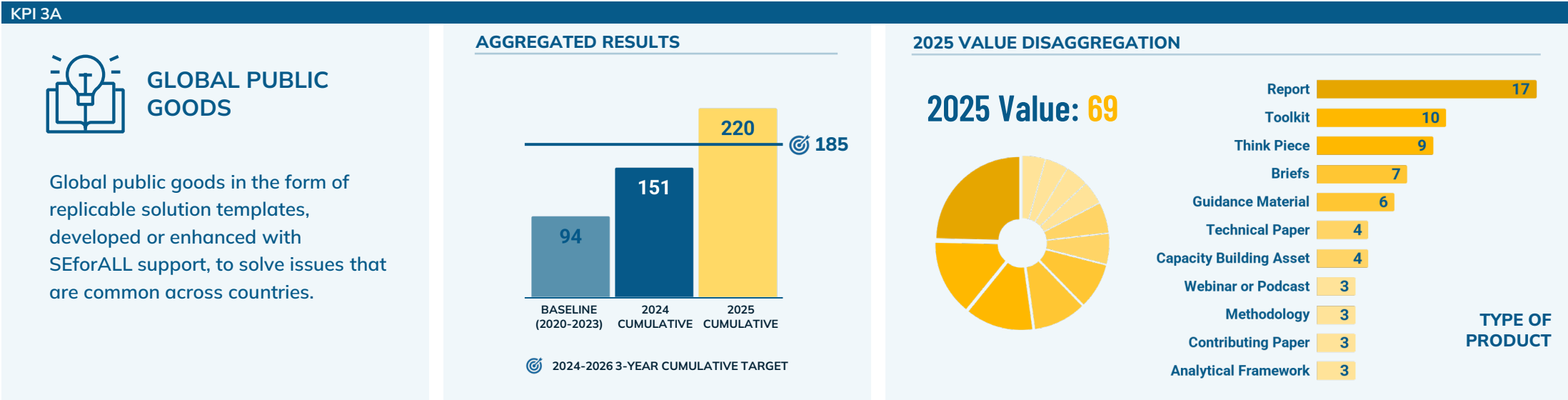
2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI 1



2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI 2

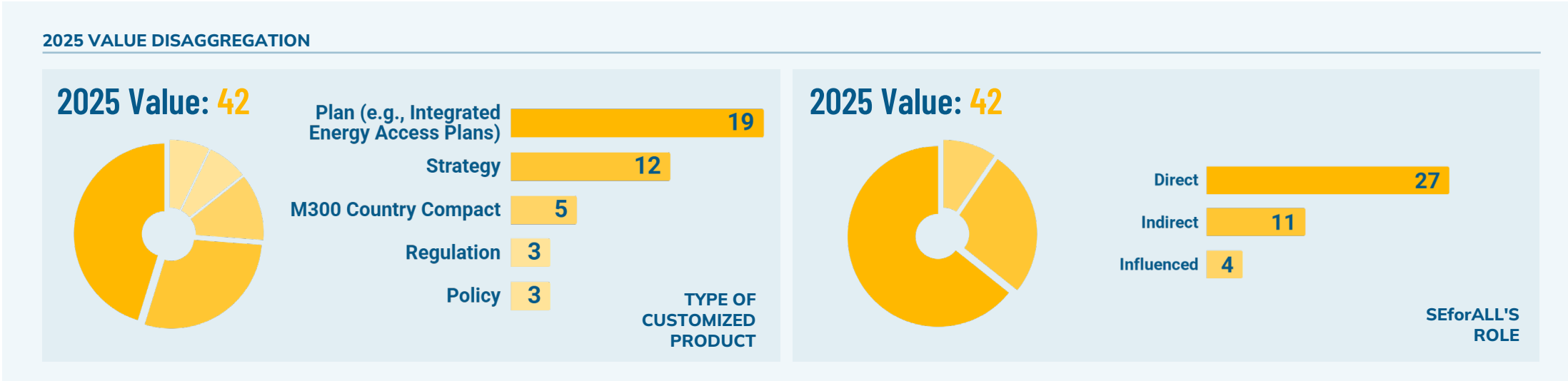
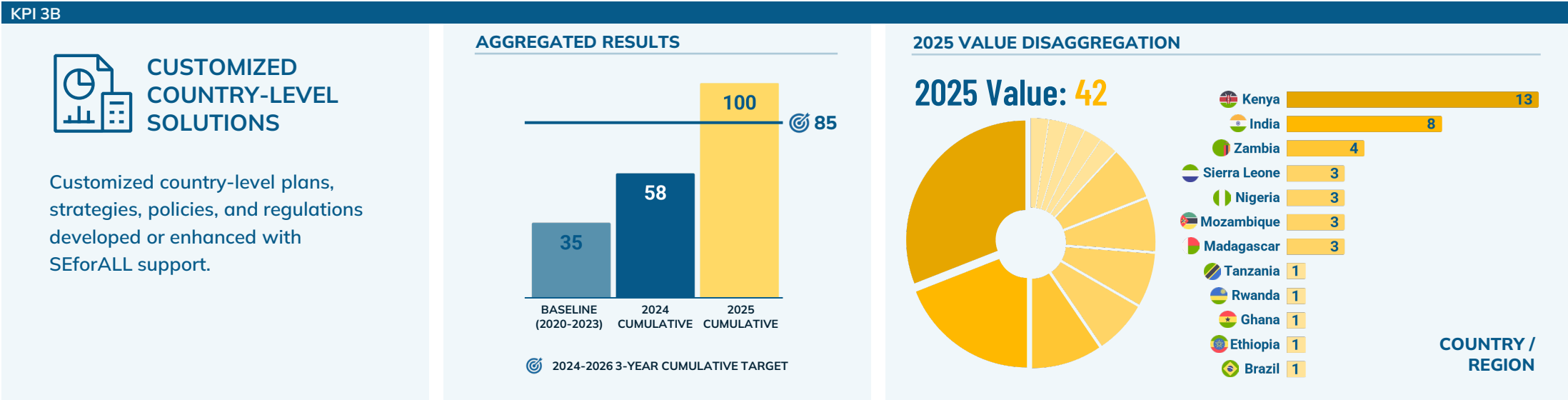


2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI 3A



For detailed list of global public goods, see [here](#).

2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI 3B



2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI 4

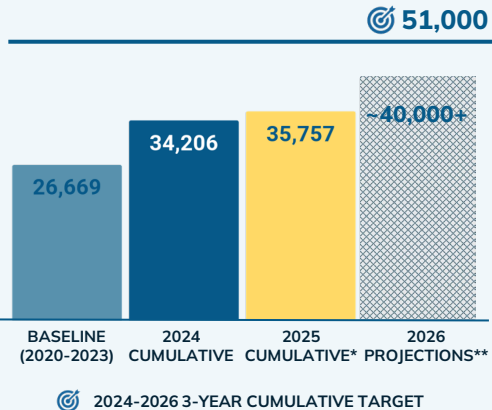
KPI 4



ENERGY ACCESS CONNECTIONS

New or improved energy access connections (including clean cooking).

AGGREGATED RESULTS



2024-2026 3-YEAR CUMULATIVE TARGET

RESULTS FROM DIRECT CONNECTIONS



- 8,699,224 people reached with new or improved energy access and services
- 8,240 tons of CO₂e avoided or reduced annually and an estimated 128,000 tons of CO₂e over system lifespans.
- 11,741 Supply and Demand Side Jobs Supported
- 10.4 MWp Solar PV capacity installed
- 22.4 MWh Battery capacity installed

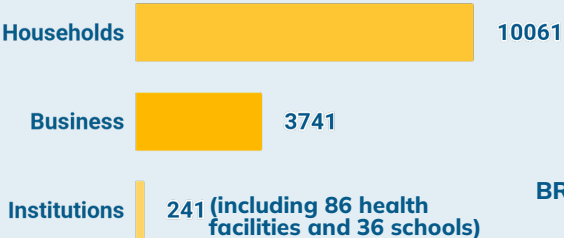
ANTICIPATED CUMULATED RESULTS FOR DIRECT CONNECTIONS



57,000+ electricity access connections are expected UEF projects by 2028, of which 13,982 have been achieved as of 2025.

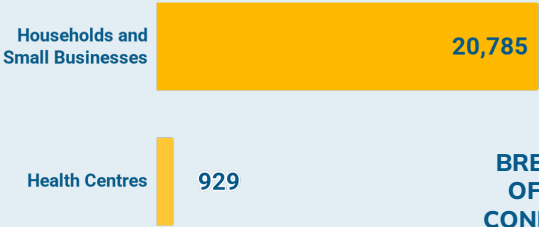
2025 VALUE DISAGGREGATION

2025 Cumulative Connections (Direct) Value: 14,043



BREAKDOWN OF DIRECT CONNECTIONS

2025 Cumulative Connections (Indirect) Value: 21,714



BREAKDOWN OF INDIRECT CONNECTIONS

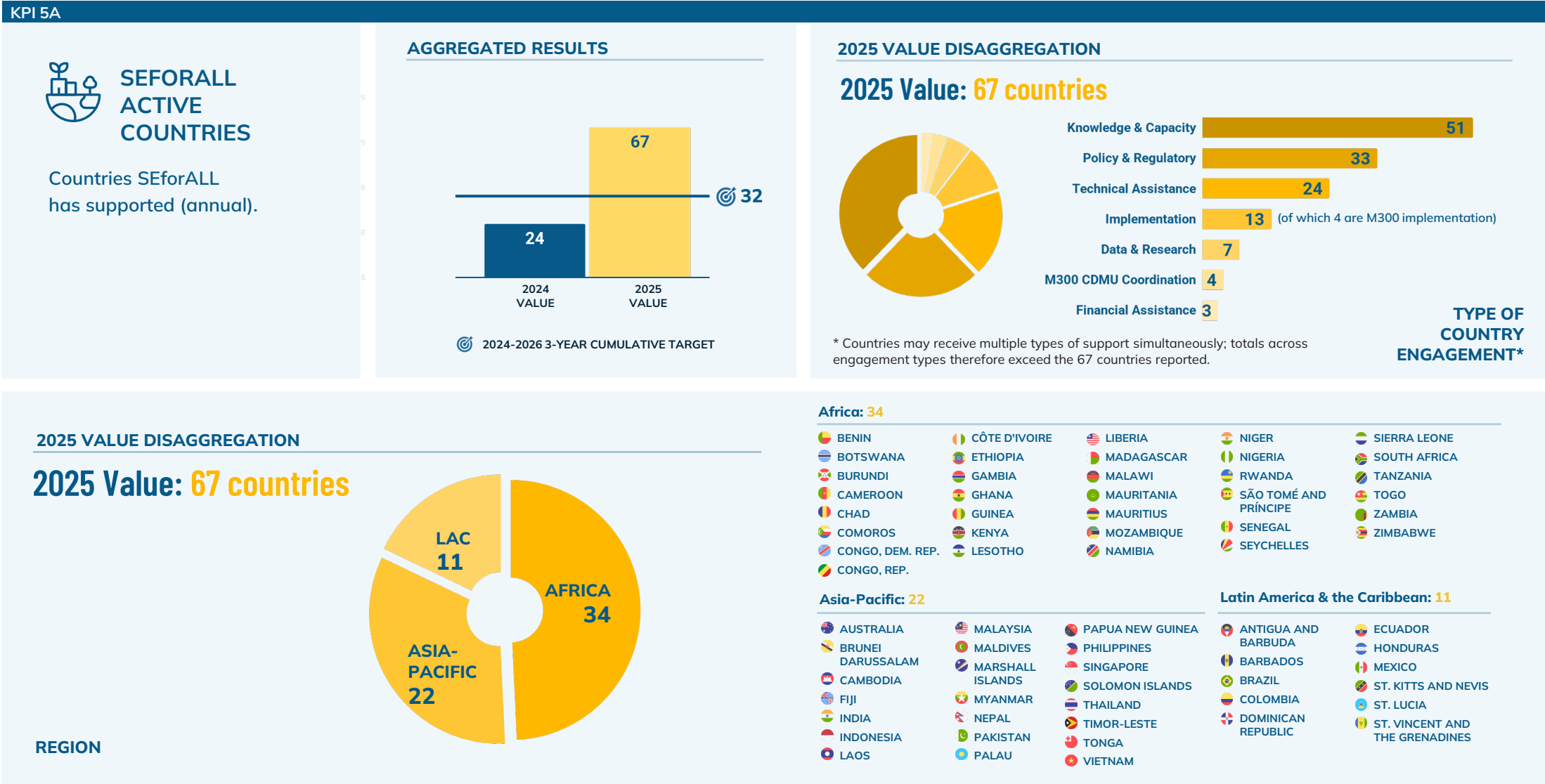
2025 Cumulative Value: 35,757



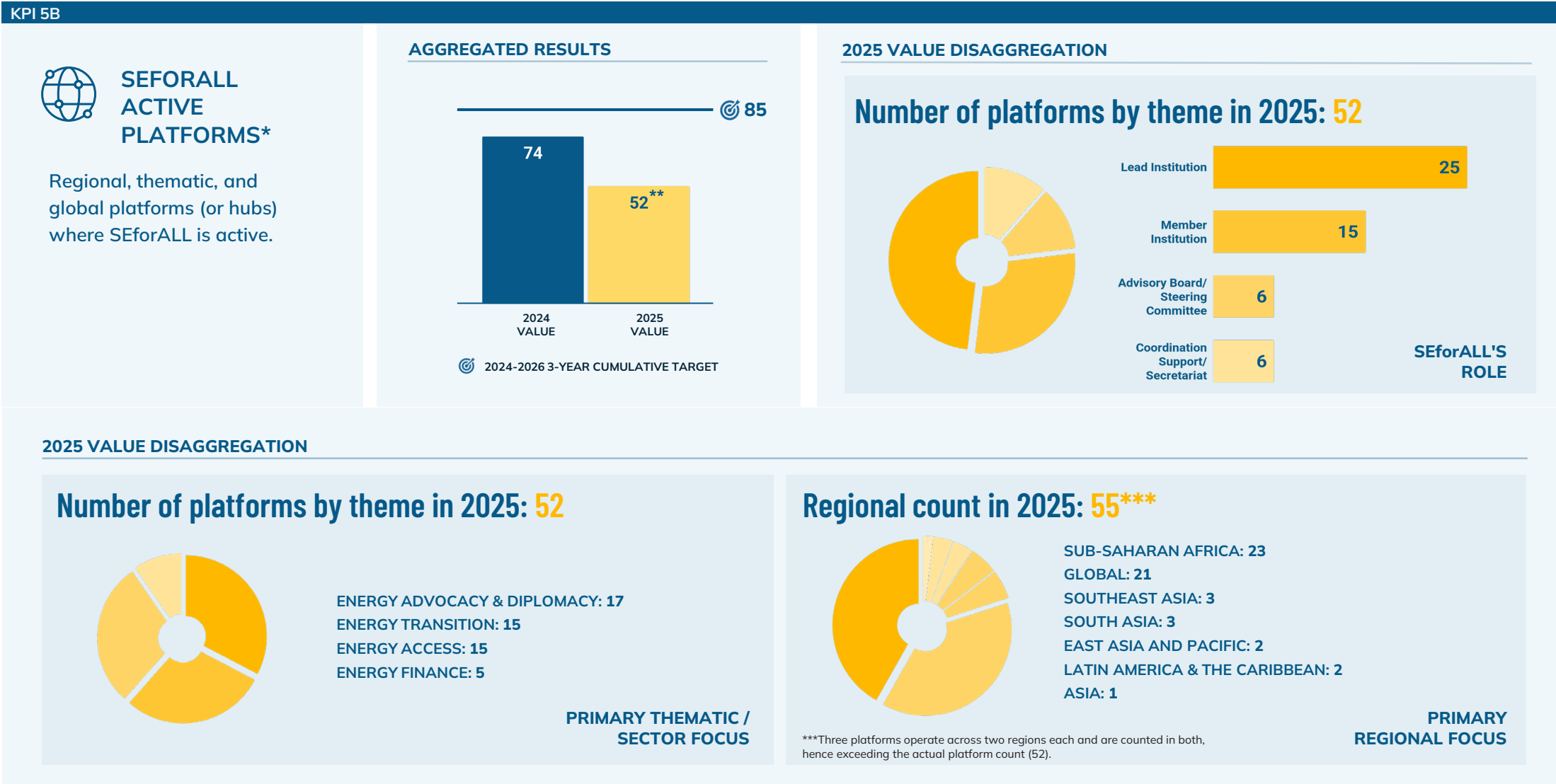
CUMULATIVE CONNECTIONS

* KPI 4 currently captures cumulative direct and indirect connections since 2020. Influenced connections, including those attributed to UN-Energy Compacts, are reported separately under [Cross-Organizational KPI 1](#).
** 2026 estimate projections are based on UEF's current pipeline of contracted projects.

2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI 5A



2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL KPI 5B



* For detailed list of SEforALL active platforms, please see [Annex 6](#).
** The decrease from 74 platforms in 2024 to 52 in 2025 reflects a deliberate shift towards mission-aligned platforms where SEforALL has a clear role and stronger potential for impact, including as lead institution in 48% of the platforms in 2025.

HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Driving Commitments and Actions.

ENERGY COMPACTS THROUGH UN-ENERGY

Scaled global SDG7 commitments through the UN-Energy Compacts mechanism, with the UN-Energy Compacts Action Network increasing total financial commitments from USD 1.4 trillion to USD 1.6 trillion, electricity access targets from 697 million to 734 million people, and clean cooking commitments from 331 million to 438 million people.

Since the launch of the UN-Energy Compacts, proponents have cumulatively reached 300+ million people, of whom:

- + 284 million people gained new or improved electricity connections.
- + 33 million people gained access to clean cooking.



MISSION 300

Supported the development and launch of 30 Mission 300 National Energy Compacts across African countries (30 of 54 countries, Cohorts 1 & 2, with more countries joining in 2026), driving unprecedented national targets for electricity access, clean cooking, renewable energy and finance mobilization, by 2030, backed by over 1,400 national reforms to support implementation progress.

Formalization of SEforALL serving as Secretariat to Mission 300 directly supporting the World Bank Group (WBG) and African Development Bank (AfDB) alongside The Rockefeller Foundation (RF) and the Global Energy Alliance (GEA).

Secured approximately USD 8.3 billion in financing commitments at the Africa Energy Summit in Tanzania, through the Mission 300 Development Partner Coordination Group.

Produced 70+ analytical reports & insights in support of Mission 300 Senior Leadership decision making for the World Bank Group, African Development Bank, and core partners the RF and GEA.

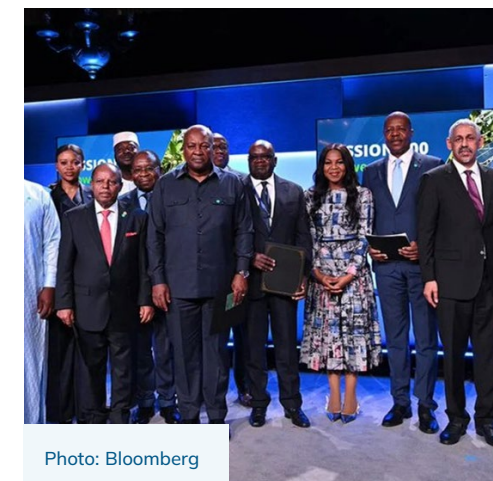


Photo: Bloomberg

HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Driving Commitments and Actions.



SEforALL GLOBAL FORUM IN BARBADOS

The SEforALL Forum brought together over 1,300 registered participants from 125 countries, including leaders from government, private sector, philanthropies, finance, international organisations, civil society and youth.

Two high-level Ministerial gatherings endorsed a [Call to Action](#) and [Global Communiqué](#), urging stronger climate plans, fair climate finance, local capacity and job creation, and faster clean technology deployment across Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the Global South.

USD 538 million in financial commitments were made across [ten public announcements](#).

Six [Major Initiatives](#) were launched, including:

- + Launch of the Barbados' Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP), supported by SEforALL. (See [ETIP results](#) for further information).
- + A new Energy Transition Investment Plan (ETIP) partnership between Pakistan and SEforALL.
- + Formula E joining the UN-Energy Compacts.
- + Launch of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) Caribbean Chapter, with inaugural members CAF – Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, and Republic Financial Holdings.
- + A new partnership between SEforALL and the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE) to strengthen energy policy, regulation, and tariffs across the region.
- + Unveiling of the Africa Renewable Energy Manufacturing Financiers' Collective, a platform to connect financiers and manufacturers, unlocking green finance and scaling local renewable energy industries.

HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Driving Commitments and Actions.

COP30

Several flagship announcements and launches were supported by SEforALL, including:

- + Mission Efficiency Platform and Plan to Accelerate Doubling Energy Efficiency, bringing together more than 30 partners and over 50 coordinated actions.
- + Global Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools. With SEforALL announced as Secretariat, co-led with more than 30 partners. (Further details can be found in Clean Cooking results on next page)
- + Plan to Accelerate Electricity Connections and Strengthen Power System Resilience. Developed with leading international partners including Energy Saving Trust, the Global Energy Alliance (GEA), the International Energy Agency (IEA), IRENA and the Ministry of Mines and Energy Brazil, the Plan sets a global aim of 51 million new electricity connections per year by 2028.
- + Supported the announcement by the European Investment Bank and Solar Impulse to mobilize EUR 17.5 billion for energy efficiency investments, aligned with Mission Efficiency.



FORBES SUSTAINABILITY LEADERS LIST

Damilola Ogunbiyi, CEO and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, and Co-Chair of UN-Energy, named on the [2025 Forbes Sustainability Leaders list](#) of the 50 global leaders who are working to combat the climate crisis.

Damilola Ogunbiyi

CEO and Special Representative, UN Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, United Kingdom

At the United Nations, Damilola Ogunbiyi leads efforts to advance an equitable energy transition that benefits underprivileged communities in the Global South. Through her office's Energy Compacts initiative, she has helped secure \$201 billion in investments to provide affordable clean energy to the 685 million people living without electricity and over 2 billion still cooking with polluting fuels. From 2021 to 2024, the program built infrastructure to provide a reliable electricity supply for 177 million people and 6,000 healthcare facilities. Nigeria-born Ogunbiyi, who is now based in London, is also the co-chair of Mission 300, a joint initiative by the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank to provide electricity to 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030.



ROBERT OKERO MAGORI

HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Transforming Lives, Powering Livelihoods.

CLEAN COOKING

Launched the Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools at COP30, mobilizing USD 750,000 in new commitments from Forward 7 (USD 500K) and the Government of Iceland (USD 220K) to accelerate clean cooking and sustainable school meals for over 450 million children worldwide.

Pioneered electric cooking in Tanzanian public schools through the Clean Cooking Transition in Schools (CCTIS) project, piloting the first electric kitchen at Kibasila Primary School in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS). The installation represents both the programme's inaugural deployment and the first test of this school electric cooking model in Tanzania, transitioning from firewood to electric cooking.

- + Refurbished 10 school kitchens with grid connections across Tanzania under the CCTIS project, expanding clean cooking infrastructure with 15 additional schools targeted for 2026.



UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY

Reached 65,000+ people and powered 3,900+ businesses and institutions (including 26 health facilities and 35 schools) via a cumulative total of 13,982 new or improved electricity verified connections, directly, delivering:

- + 31 mini-grids and 2,835 high-capacity stand-alone systems.
- + 6.7 MWp of solar capacity and 15.6 MWh of battery storage installed.
- + Avoiding approximately 5,190 tons of CO₂ emissions annually.
- + 431 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs supported in directly funded companies.
- + Projected to reach 300,000+ people through 57,000+ pipeline connections by 2028.



HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Transforming Lives, Powering Livelihoods.

SUSTAINABLE COOLING

Mobilized sub-national commitments in Kenya and Nigeria via the [Global Cooling Pledge](#), targeting a 68% reduction in cooling-related emissions by 2050, with counties and cities across the two nations already signed up and additional countries including Botswana, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia expected to join.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Shaped national and regional energy efficiency policy across India, translating technical inputs into formally adopted frameworks and publicly acknowledged contributions.

- + Supported the Ministry of Power in advancing the doubling energy efficiency goal, which announced 89.1 MTOE by 2030 to support sectoral targets, roadmaps and tracking mechanisms, with SEforALL's contribution publicly acknowledged.
- + Contributed to the notification of Demand Flexibility and Demand Side Management (DSM) regulations across Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, translating into approximately 3 GW of flexible demand, with collaboration extended across 11 Indian states.

POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- + Catalyzed innovation in healthcare energy access through the PHC Innovation Fund, deploying USD 525,000 in grants across seven projects and leveraging an additional USD 247,000 in co-financing, generating a total project value of USD 772,000.
- + Expanded reliable electricity access through the TEA-funded PHC Innovation Fund, supporting 18 health facilities across Madagascar (12), Uganda (3) and Nigeria (3) through innovative energy solutions.



HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Supporting Countries' Transitions.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

Strengthened regional energy cooperation in Southeast Asia across four SEforALL programmes, collectively advancing the development and adoption of the [ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation \(APAEC\) 2026–2030](#):

+ ASEAN Energy Transition and Investment Roadmap (ETIR)

Strengthened regional energy planning in ASEAN by developing an integrated energy systems model across 10 countries, linking power, transport, industry and buildings sectors. Applied the SEforALL Energy Systems Model (SEM), a least-cost optimization model, combined with Computable General Equilibrium (CGE), InVEST, and Open-Source Spatial Electrification Tool (OnSSET) tools, to assess three transition pathways from 2020–2070, informing energy demand, technology choices and investment needs.

Strengthened capacity for energy planning and modelling through ASEAN regional training, promoting use of energy system analysis tools to support SDG7 and climate action.

+ Green Industrialization

Developed the ASEAN Minerals Policy and Investment Guidebook, providing a comprehensive overview of the minerals landscape across ASEAN Member States to inform investment and policy decisions, positioning SEforALL as a strategic partner in advancing green value chains and critical minerals in Southeast Asia.

Secured ASEAN Secretariat partnership to advance the critical minerals agenda across Southeast Asia, contributing to the ASEAN Minerals Development Vision and ASEAN Minerals Cooperation Action Plan (AMCAP-IV). This positions critical energy transition minerals at the forefront of regional cooperation.

+ Energy Efficiency

Shaped the APAEC Implementation Plan through technical inputs, with SEforALL's cluster-based efficiency approach and Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) aggregation model reflected in the Plan's outcome-based strategies.

Developed an Energy Efficiency Guideline for Eco-Industrial Parks and an ASEAN Energy Efficiency Scoping Assessment identifying high-potential entry points across Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

+ Gender & Youth

Integrated gender and youth considerations into key regional energy frameworks, embedding inclusion in the ASEAN Energy Transition and Investment Roadmap, ASEAN Energy Outlook 9, and APAEC 2026–2030 consultations, which adopts a just and inclusive energy transition approach.

HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Supporting Countries' Transitions.

ENERGY TRANSITION AND INVESTMENT PLANS

Advanced national energy transition planning by launching the [Barbados Energy Transition and Investment Plan \(ETIP\)](#) at the 2025 SEforALL Global Forum (see [Box 1](#) for more details), targeting net-zero emissions by 2035, expansion of wind and solar capacity, and improved energy efficiency, including the identification of a BBD 19 billion investment pipeline.

MADAGASCAR

Supported electrification of 12 healthcare facilities benefitting an estimated 48,970 people annually through the [Powering Healthcare Innovation Fund](#) and the [Masontsika project](#). Installed 11 kWp of solar capacity, avoiding approximately 21 tCO₂ annually, while extending community energy services to 43,435 additional users, supporting 24 local jobs.



NIGERIA

Provided technical support to the Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) Programme Management Unit (PMU), contributing to the programme's acceleration of electricity access for over 3 million Nigerians in 2025, including approximately 602,000 connections and 22MW deployed via solar home systems, isolated mini-grids, and productive use solutions, reducing dependence on diesel and biomass.

Supported the DARES Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework design in alignment with Mission 300 requirements by hosting a capacity building convening with over 50 stakeholders, drawing on lessons from the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) and SEforALL's MEL expertise in large scale results-based financing mechanisms.

Advanced deployment of the USD 500 million Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) Fund by supporting Africa50 and the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) on fund design, project pipeline analysis, investment structuring and alignment with Mission 300 priorities.

Delivered a comprehensive Energy Transition Minerals Supply-Demand Assessment for Nigeria at the request of the Ministry of Solid Minerals Development, generating strong traction at the African Natural Resources and Energy Investment Summit (AFNIS) and serving as a foundation for the country's planned Solar PV localization roadmap with a full value-chain approach.

HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Supporting Countries' Transitions.

SIERRA LEONE

Mobilized EUR 34 million from the European Union and EUR 2.68 million from Denmark for the Salone Off-Grid Renewable Energy Acceleration (SOGREA) Initiative, targeting 60-70 mini-grids and 25,000+ connections; recognized at Climate Resilience and Energy Transition Dialogue (CRET) 2025 as a central pillar of Sierra Leone's energy transition and aligned with Mission 300.

Mobilized over GBP 20 million for the FCDO Hospital Electrification Project in Sierra Leone (2022-2026), including a USD 14M third phase and USD 1M fourth phase, impacting over 8.5 million people by electrifying 17 hospitals and 25 clinics with solar-powered solutions and expanded healthcare access, reducing fossil fuel dependency and strengthening climate resilience across underserved communities.



ZAMBIA

Unlocked USD 1.4 million in catalytic financing for productive use of energy (PUE) through the Zambia Energy Demand Stimulation Incentive (ZEDSI) programme, including USD 1.1 million committed to three mini-grid developers via results-based financing (RBF) mechanisms.

Supported 91 new PUE connections (including milling machines and refrigeration).

Directly informed the design of the World Bank's Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation (ASCENT) programme, a USD 8 million PUE pilot, funded under Mission 300.



HIGH-LEVEL 2025 RESULTS NARRATIVE:

Green Industrialization: Building Sustainable Industries and Markets

GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION

Published [Fostering Industrial Hubs for Energy-Transition Technologies in Africa: A G20 Action Plan](#), catalyzing the launch of the Sustainable Industrialization Hubs Coalition under South Africa's G20 Presidency.

- + The report serves as a policy tool for governments, investors and development partners to align G20 support with Africa's green growth and job-creation priorities.

Mobilized over USD 3.2 million to scale green industrialization efforts, enabling the development of localized manufacturing and robust critical mineral value chains in Africa and Southeast Asia that support sustainable and self-reliant industrial growth.



2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNINGS - SUMMARY

Sectoral Learnings

From ambition to execution: Country delivery systems are central to SDG7 progress.

Plans, Compacts, and roadmaps only translate into results when countries have clear delivery structures, technical capacity, coordination mechanisms and monitoring systems.

Recommendation: Invest in empowered delivery units, practical MEL systems, structured partner coordination and real-time problem-solving mechanisms in the sector.



Financing must become more market-responsive:

Access to affordable and appropriate finance remains a binding constraint. Scaling delivery requires financing models that respond to local market realities, including risk mitigation, local currency needs, demand stimulation, and investable pipelines.

Recommendation: Align capital with country priorities, risk-mitigation needs, local currency requirements, demand stimulation and investable pipelines.



Data, digital tools and AI are essential infrastructure for planning, investment and accountability.

The sector's ability to plan, attract investment and track progress depends on comparable data, interoperable tools and institutions that maintain, update and use evidence. However, AI-enabled tools require human oversight and clear governance.

Recommendation: Prioritize interoperable data systems, responsible AI protocols, local data capacity, standardized definitions and governance arrangements.



2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNINGS - SUMMARY

Programmatic Learnings

Institutional readiness and country ownership drive implementation quality:

Programme delivery is strongest when SEforALL support helps countries clarify government counterparts, delivery units, coordination structures and implementation roles early, ensuring institutional set-up and capacity-building are in place before moving into full-scale delivery.

Recommendation: Begin country support with readiness checks covering delivery structures, decision authority, counterpart roles and ownership arrangements.



Adaptive implementation is essential in complex delivery environments:

Political transitions, procurement delays, donor funding agreement or disbursement constraints can affect delivery. Future programme design should build in realistic buffers, scenario planning, escalation protocols and flexible grant mechanisms to sustain momentum.

Recommendation: Build in realistic buffers, scenario planning, escalation protocols and flexible grant mechanisms while preserving accountability.



Tools, templates and knowledge products must be designed for uptake:

Solution templates, planning tools and knowledge products are only effective when they are clear, usable and embedded in country decision-making.

Recommendation: Design tools with end users from the outset, using clear definitions, standardized fields, practical guidance and capacity-building support.



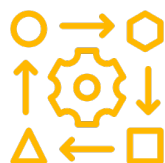
2025 CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNINGS - SUMMARY

Organizational Learnings

Cross-organizational collaboration is a significant institutional advantage:

SEforALL's strongest initiatives benefit from cross-team expertise; however, collaboration requires clearer role mapping, shared work plans, streamlined coordination routines, and practical tracking tools.

Recommendation: Use clearer role mapping, shared work plans, streamlined coordination routines and practical tracking tools to reduce duplication and transaction costs.



Real-time internal information flows are essential to reduce silos:

Timely information-sharing on missions, milestones, donor engagements and field results is critical for coordination, communications, resource mobilization and follow-through.

Recommendation: Use monthly reports more intentionally, supported by shared planning calendars, faster mission updates, centralized platforms and clear protocols for circulating programme intelligence.



Operational readiness is central to delivery quality.

Under SEforALL's evolving institutional model, procurement, event delivery, grants and approvals require earlier planning, clearer process ownership and practical operational guidance.

Recommendation: Embed operational readiness into annual and programme planning through earlier procurement scoping, clearer timelines, practical UNOPS guidance and targeted support.



CHAPTER THREE

INTRODUCTION

SEforALL IN 2025

Brief history

Since its launch in 2011, Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) has leveraged its unique role in the energy sector to drive progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) — ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 — and advancing the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change.

SEforALL's history has been categorized internally into three phases, each designated by its CEO at the time. The first phase, referred to as SEforALL 1.0, covered the organization's early years as a UN initiative from 2011 to 2015. The second phase, SEforALL 2.0, covered 2015 to 2020, marking the initial period of SEforALL operating as an independent organization and focusing primarily on advocacy. SEforALL 3.0 began in 2020 with the appointment of our current CEO, Damilola Ogunbiyi, whose leadership strengthened our country engagement, strong relationship with the UN, and impact through implementation, starting in our first three-year 2021-2023 Strategic Plan. This plan broadened the organization's focus beyond advocacy and thought leadership to include implementation of our recommendations to the sector, via customized country support, country-specific interventions and partnerships that identified successful planning, policy, financing and implementation models for scale.

A comprehensive timeline of SEforALL's evolution and achievements across these three phases is presented in our [10-Year Review](#), published in 2022. The report provides a useful summary of the organization's growth and contributions up to that point. By the final year of the 2021-2023 Strategic Plan, SEforALL had achieved significant results – largely attributed to the strategic groundwork laid during the earlier years of the plan and continuously expanding trust of our in country and global partners. These results, and the lessons learned in achieving them, directly shaped the design of SEforALL's current [2024-2026 Strategic Plan](#), ensuring continuity between the strategic groundwork laid in 2021-2023 and the organization's forward-looking priorities.



Evolution within SEforALL 3.0

– Launching a Second Strategic Cycle 2024-2026

Our current 2024-2026 Strategic Plan, is anchored on three core pillars: (1) Global Advocacy and Diplomacy, (2) Scalable Solutions, and (3) Tailored Country Support. These pillars underpin SEforALL’s mission to end energy poverty and drive a just and equitable energy transition. As this 2025 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) demonstrates, we are actively translating this strategy into action.

As the sustainable energy sector continued to mature in 2025, we sharpened our focus, aligning programmes more closely with country and partner demand and our strategic outcomes. This included:

- + Real-time evidence and learning to inform course corrections and improve delivery.
- + Positioning energy as central to development, climate action, economic transformation and green industrialization.
- + Advancing global advocacy, moving commitments to action
- + Supporting country planning and implementation, expanding to regional
- + Strengthening data and monitoring systems, both internally and for our partners, and
- + Working with partners to mobilize significant finance and accelerate scalable solutions through high impact platforms and initiatives.

SEforALL remains focused on demonstrating measurable progress, capturing lessons from implementation for real-time course correction, and ensuring that both results and bottlenecks are monitored and reported transparently against the current Strategic Plan, as detailed in this AMR.

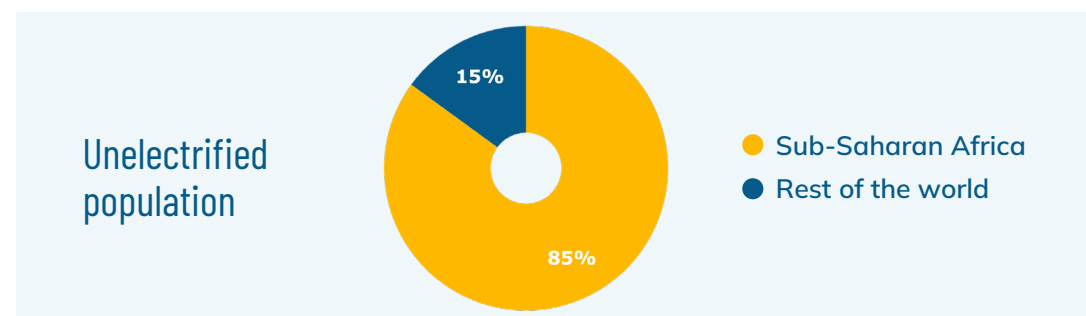


SECTOR STATUS

We are in the final five years to achieve SDG7 by 2030. While global progress has been made, data from [Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2025*](#) and subsequent [SEforALL analysis](#) show that the world is still not on track to achieve SDG7 by 2030. Using the latest available data, SEforALL conducted a deep dive analysis to provide a snapshot of the world's current situation across the four targets of SDG7 to provide context to our own contribution to SDG7: electricity access (7.1.1); clean cooking access (7.1.2); renewable energy (7.2); and energy efficiency (7.3). Findings reveal that:

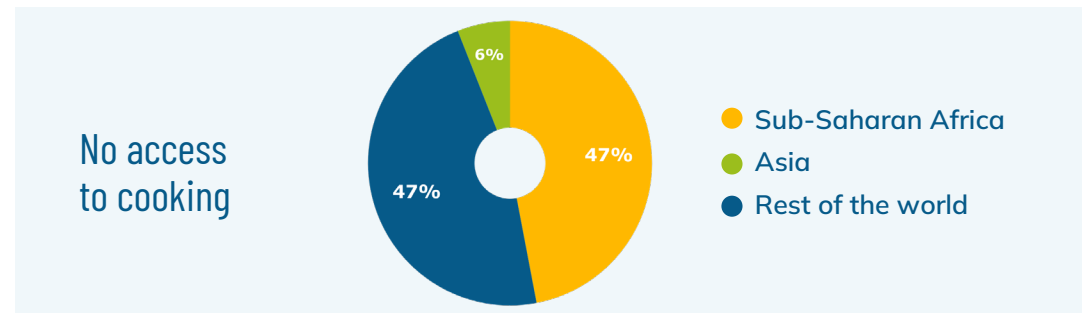
1 7.1.1 Electricity Access

- Almost 92 percent of the world's population now has access to electricity, but **666 million people are still without access to electricity**, around 19 million less than the 2022 figure. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 85 percent of the deficit.
- Based on the current trends, there will still be approximately **645 million unelectrified people by 2030**.
- **80 percent of the unelectrified people live in just 23 countries**, 19 of them in Africa, 3 in Asia and 1 in Oceania.
- **Implication for 2025-2030:** To achieve SDG7.1.1, we must provide electricity access to 136 million people every year. Countries below approximately 90 percent access should pursue a blended pathway that combines grid densification and extensions with high quality distributed renewable energy (DRE) where it is least cost.



2 7.1.2 Clean Cooking Access

- Approximately **2.1 billion people lack access to clean cooking**, with little to no change from 2022. 47 percent of these people are in Asia and 47 percent in Africa.
- Based on the current trends, **1.7 to 1.8 billion people will not have clean cooking access in 2030**.
- The number of people without access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking declined from 2.99 billion in 2010 to 2.08 billion in 2023, yet progress remains far from the 2030 target of universal access.
- **Implication for 2025 to 2030:** Clean cooking efforts should target eCooking where geographies overlap with tackling electrification, pairing standards with consumer finance and last mile distribution, and mobilizing concessional and results-based financing at scale, prioritizing LDCs and peri-urban and rural markets.

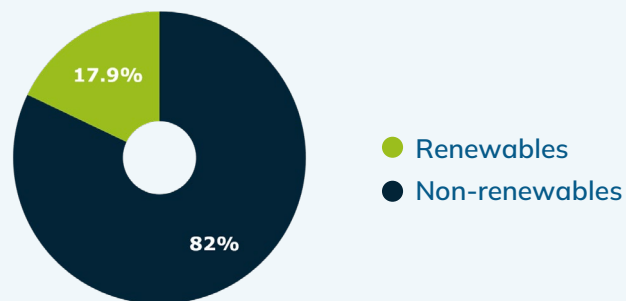


* The SEforALL Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) traditionally includes status from the sector from the year our own results are officially recorded; in this case, our 2025 AMR reflects our own progress in 2025, while also reflecting on the 2025 SDG7 Tracking Report as the available data was published the same year of our own results; additionally, the 2025 SDG7 Tracking Report and subsequent SEforALL analysis was not available during the time of drafting the AMR, as data is usually released late June of each year. It is also recognized there are time lags in latest available sector data, depending on the source of data, this is a common challenge in the sector more broadly.

3 7.2 Renewable Energy

- In 2022, the share of renewables in Total Final Energy Consumption (TFEC) was 17.9 percent, 0.8 percentage points below 2021 levels.
- The share of modern renewables in TFEC was 13 percent, representing an increase of 0.5 percentage points over 2021 levels.
- Based on current trends, there will be a modest increase in renewable energy by 2030, far below International Energy Agency (IEA) net-zero emissions by 2050 goals.
- The share of renewables in TFEC is projected to increase to only around 19.6 to 23 percent by 2030, while modern renewables are projected to reach only around 18 to 19 percent by 2030.
- **Implication for 2025 to 2030:** Modern renewable energy deployment needs to be accelerated further, with policy and finance prioritizing modern renewables tied to end-use electrification, efficient grids, storage and regional integration.

Share of
Renewables
in TFEC



4 7.3 Energy Efficiency

- In 2022, there was a 2.1 percent improvement in global energy intensity, a 1.6 percentage point improvement over 2021 levels. Energy intensity is defined as the ratio of total energy supply to gross domestic product.
- Based on recent data, the energy intensity improvement rate in 2030 will be 2.3 percent, much less than the average 4 percent per year necessary to achieve SDG 7.3.
- An energy intensity annual improvement rate of at least 4 percent per year from now through to 2030 is required, further increased from the originally required 2.6 percent due to recent limited progress.
- **Implication for 2025 to 2030:** Energy intensity needs to improve by 4 percent per year on average. All end-use sectors, including industry, transport and buildings, need stronger incentives, investment, and supportive policies for energy efficiency.

Considering the status of the sector, and with less than five years remaining to achieve SDG7 by 2030, SEforALL remains committed to tracking progress against our goals in the context of achieving SDG7 by 2030, continuously testing and advancing our Theory of Change to do so. This includes maintaining accountability and transparency, strengthening the integrity of data and results, learning and adapting as implementation conditions evolve. The following section outlines how we uphold data quality and results integrity within our AMR, with the context and integrity of our mission in mind.

CHAPTER FOUR

THEORY OF CHANGE

THEORY OF CHANGE

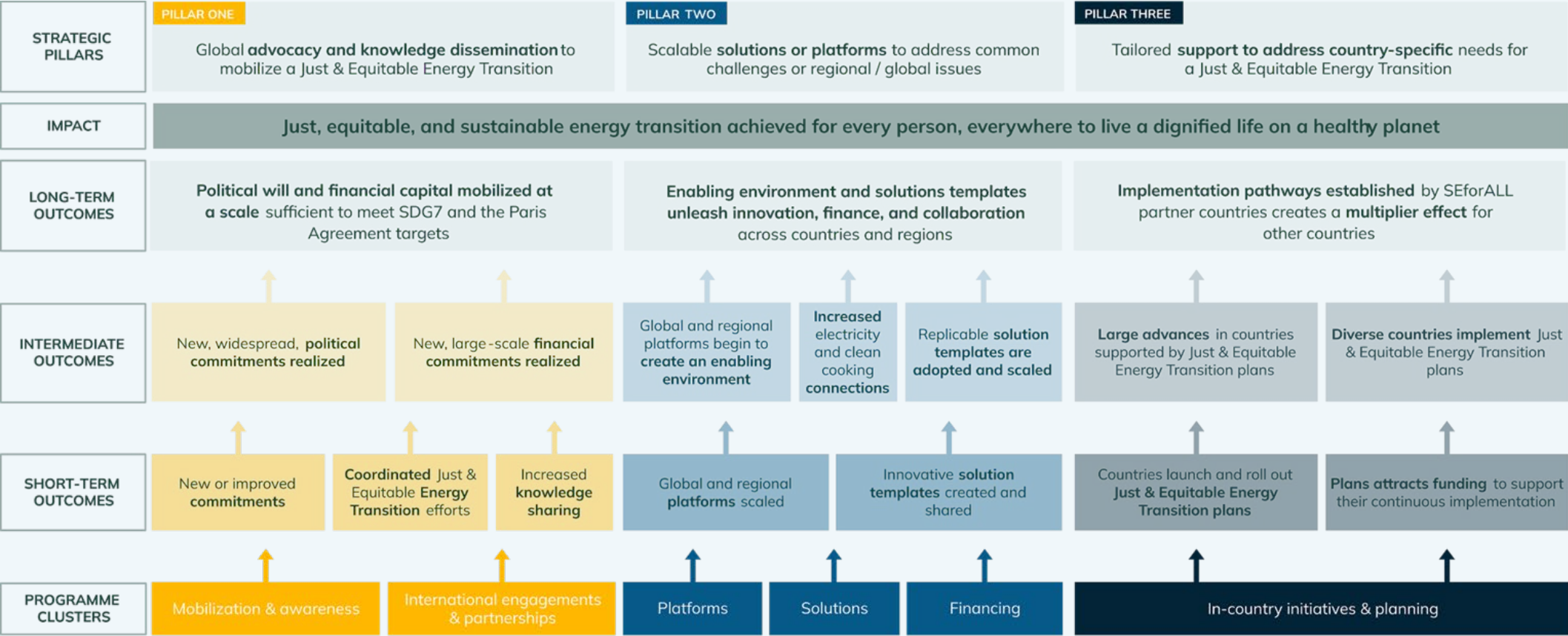


While designing our current Theory of Change (ToC) in alignment with our [2024-2026 Strategic Plan](#), it was clear that further progress would require stronger political and financial commitments to a just and equitable energy transition across the international community. It would also require a significant increase in capital deployment, leveraging a blend of international, local, private and public financing, alongside the scaling of existing technical solutions and increased capacity among governments and workforces. These bottlenecks were mapped to our strategic pillars to achieve SDG7 by 2030 and net zero by 2050:

- 1 Global advocacy for SDG7 and a just and equitable energy transition (Pillar 1):** Driving political momentum and securing financial commitments to energy access and energy-related climate change solutions through international fora, convening and partnerships with donor governments, philanthropy, developing country governments, the private sector, and the UN.
- 2 Scalable solutions and platforms to address common challenges to regional or global issues (Pillar 2):** Developing replicable solutions to unlock financial flows, foster enabling business and policy environments, and test implementation models.
- 3 Tailored country support to address country-specific needs for a just and equitable energy transition (Pillar 3):** Supporting countries with the tools, data, advice and system capacity they need to help develop and implement national roadmaps, plans and policies on just and equitable energy transitions, including a holistic approach across distributed renewables, clean cooking, sustainable cooling and energy efficiency.

FIGURE 3 THEORY OF CHANGE (ToC) 2024-2026

2024-26 THEORY OF CHANGE
DRIVING IMPACT TOWARDS THE JUST & EQUITABLE ENERGY TRANSITION VIA THREE INTEGRATED PILLARS OF WORK



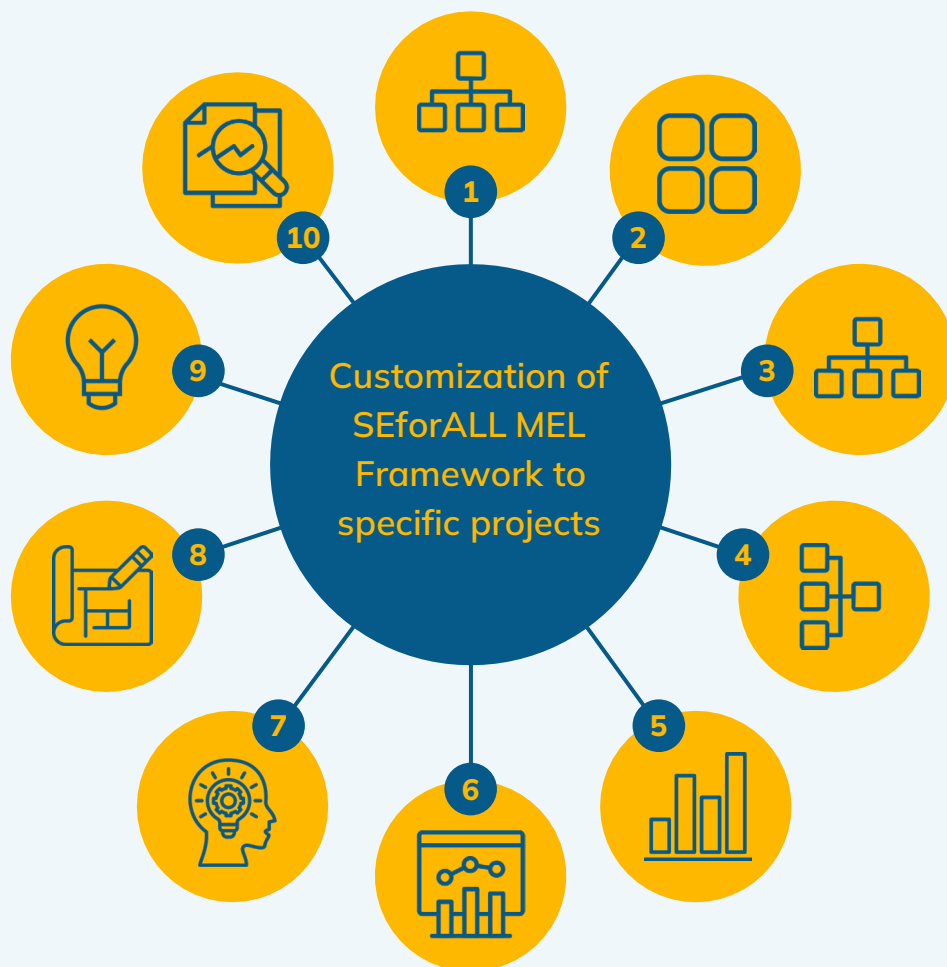
Our pillared approach, as outlined in the Theory of Change, is further supported by:

- **Cross-Cutting Themes** - the above pillared approach is further supported by cross-cutting programmatic work, including the Intelligence Unit and People Centred Programmes on Gender and Youth, and Clean Cooking. It is also underpinned by robust MEL, using timely evidence and data to inform course correction and strategic decisions.
- **Cross-organizational impact is measured by Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are SMART:** specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time bound. Targets were deemed ambitious at the beginning of this strategic cycle, with KPI data and targets cascaded across all of our active programmes, both thematic and in-country.
- **Programmes are mapped across four key thematic areas:** (1) Driving Commitments and Actions; (2) Transforming Lives, Powering Livelihoods; (3) Supporting Countries' Transitions; and (4) Green Industrialization: Building Sustainable Industries and Markets. **Our programme mapping to these themes is outlined in table 2, which also reflects the structure of the AMR and how results are presented.**

Our 2025 results against the Theory of Change and cross-organisational KPIs show that SEforALL is making strong progress across its strategic pillars, with a clear shift from commitments to action. Through our MEL Toolkit (see [Figure 4](#)), we monitor, evaluate and learn how SEforALL is contributing to change, where progress is strongest, and where adjustments are needed to stay on track against our strategic goals

TABLE 2 MAPPING OF PROGRAMMES TO THEMATIC AREAS

THEMATIC AREAS – CHAPTERS	PROGRAMME ALLOCATION
Driving Commitments and Actions	UN-ENERGY
	INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS
	INTELLIGENCE UNIT
	COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS & EVENTS
Transforming Lives. Powering Livelihoods.	UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANS
	GENDER AND YOUTH
	POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS PARTNERSHIP
	POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
	CLEAN COOKING
	SUSTAINABLE COOLING
	ENERGY EFFICIENCY
	UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY
Supporting Countries' Transitions	ENERGY TRANSITION AND INVESTMENT PLANS
	 BARBADOS
	 BRAZIL
	 GHANA
	 INDIA
	 INDONESIA
	 KENYA
	 MADAGASCAR
	 MOZAMBIQUE
	 NIGERIA
	 RWANDA
	 SIERRA LEONE
	 TANZANIA
	 ZAMBIA
	GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION
Green Industrialization: Building Sustainable Industries and Markets	

FIGURE 4 MEL TOOLKIT FOR CUSTOMIZING PROGRAMME AND PROJECT LEVEL MEL FRAMEWORKS TO THE CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL TOC AND MEL FRAMEWORK

1 SEforALL Organizational MEL Framework 2024-2026 Strategy
Theory of Change & KPIs all results and data cross-org aggregates to this

2 Stakeholder Matrix
Identifies key stakeholders, their roles and decision-making responsibilities, clarifies data ownership, reporting lines and coordination needs, and strengthens accountability across partners.

3 Programme / Project Level Theories of Change
Maps the hypothesis of impact from activities / outputs to long term outcomes, 10-15 years' timeframe, beyond the sphere of influence of project and timeline, key results and impact maps to organizational level

4 Project Level Logframe Mapped to Workplan
Maps activities, outputs in more detail within the budget and sphere of influence of the project – connects workplan to broader project objectives

5 SMART Key Performance Indicators
Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-Bound, mapped to ToC, & Logframe

6 KPI Management Tools / Results Frameworks
How KPI data are captured, KPI definitions, source of data, at what frequency, by whom for ongoing data collection, analysis, synthesis / aggregation connected to ToC / Logframe logic for tracking

7 Learning Objectives & Framework
Based on assumptions, experimentation in the model, unknowns from the start, set out up front what we want to learn and adapt as we do

8 Monitoring & Reporting Framework
All data and info needed integrated into reporting templates, remote monitoring, set at frequency data and information needed to inform decision-making

9 Review / Analysis / Synthesis
Results aggregation, learning, course corrections to inform decisions

10 Evaluation & Impact Assessments
Robust, evidence-based insights, learnings, recommendations to inform next phases of the project, further replication and scale the sector

FIGURE 5 2024-2026 MEL STRATEGY & FRAMEWORK

Building on the MEL toolkit outlined in Figure 4 and the overview of our MEL Framework above, Figure 5 below illustrates SEforALL's institutional ToC connects to programme-level ToC, cross-organizational KPIs and programme KPIs. The institutional ToC sets the overall strategic direction, while programme-level ToCs translate this into specific pathways of change. Together, the KPIs track progress, support results aggregation, strengthen organizational learning and course correction.

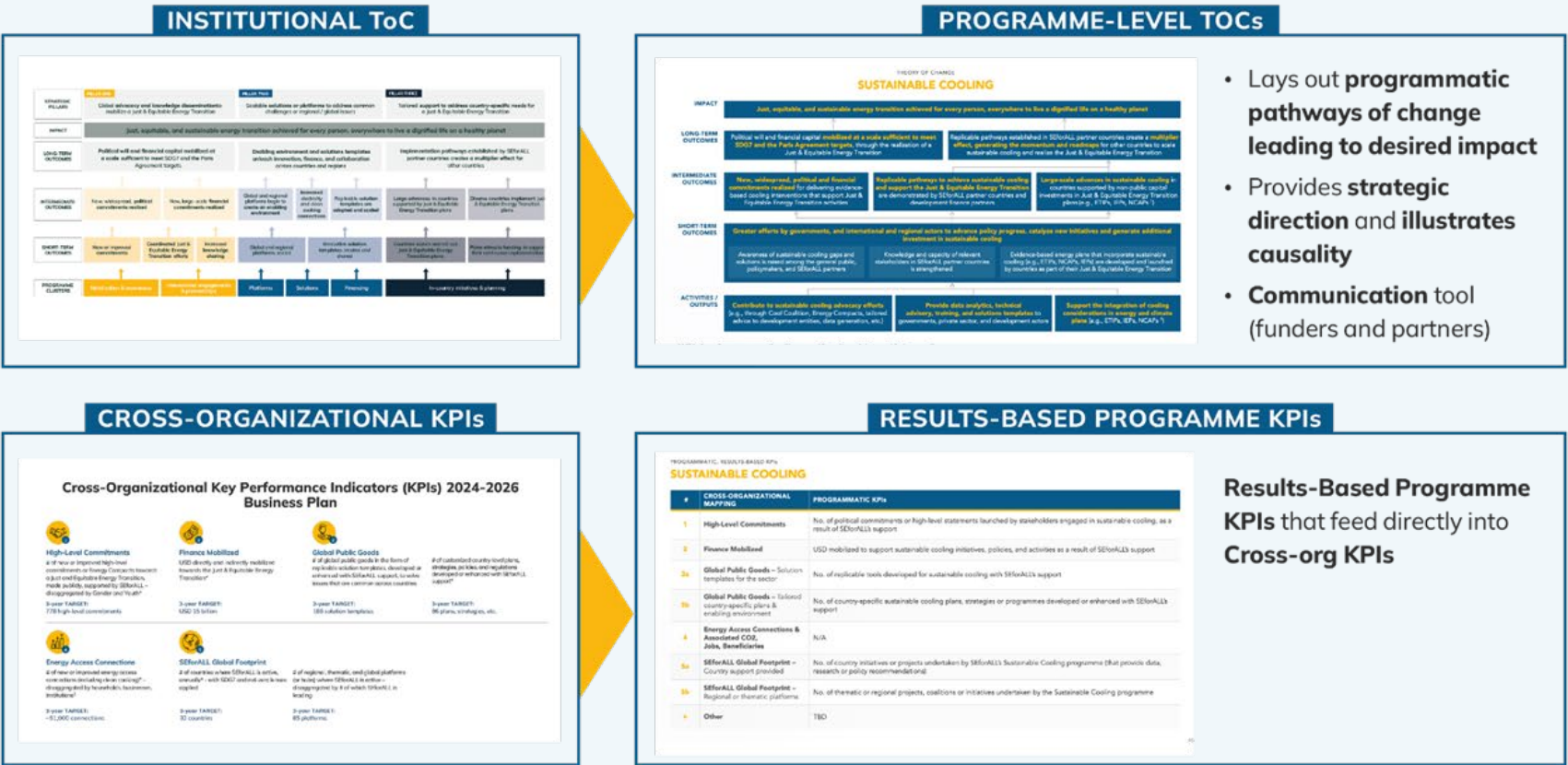
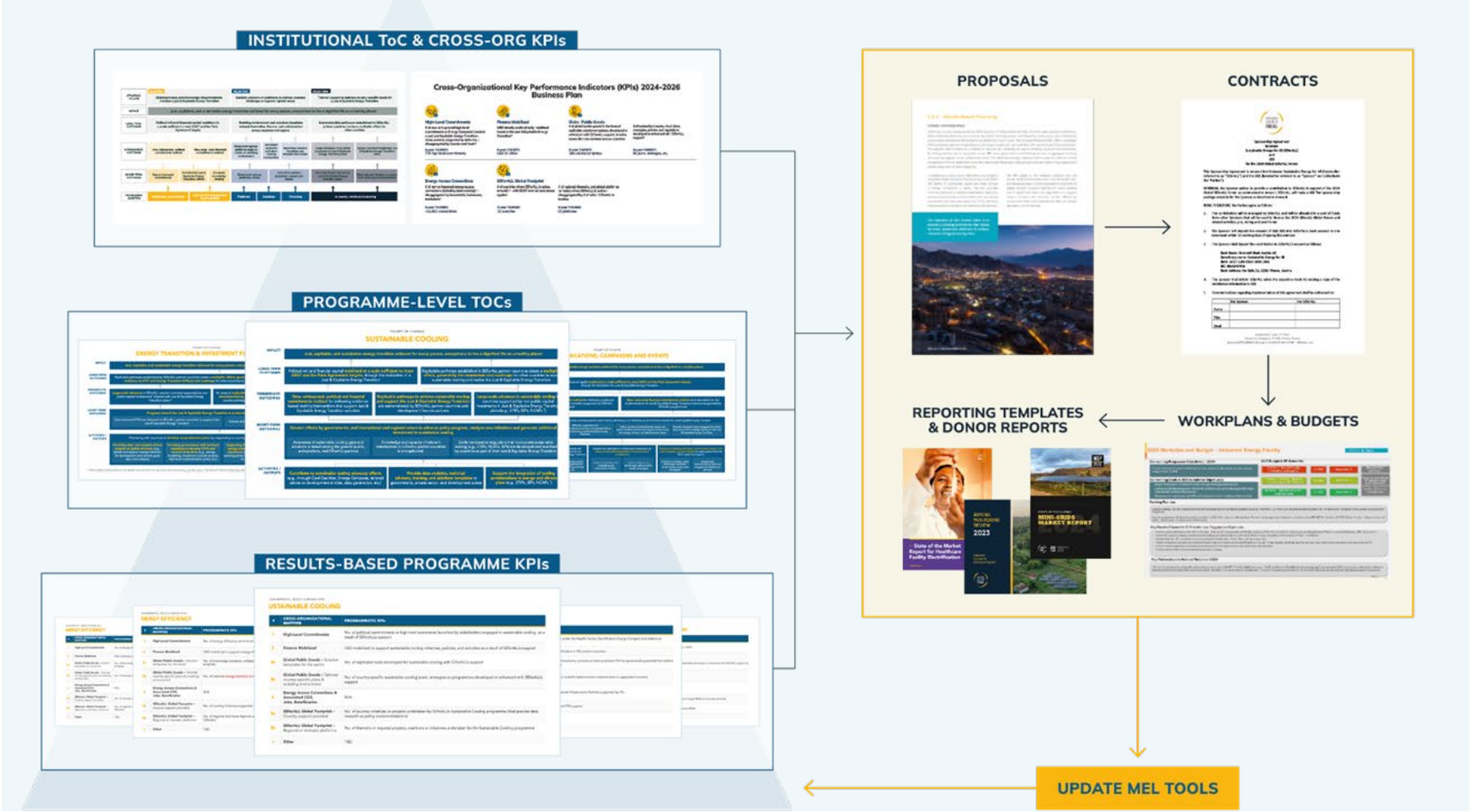


FIGURE 6 2024-2026 MEL Framework – ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESSES

Figure 6 shows how SEforALL’s 2024–2026 MEL Framework links institutional ToC and cross-organisational KPIs, programme-level ToCs and results-based programme KPIs to organisational processes, including proposals, contracts, reporting templates, donor reports, workplans and budgets, creating a feedback loop to inform strategic decisions in real-time and subsequently update MEL tools based on what we need to track more closely or bottlenecks that need to be unblocked.



MEL FRAMEWORK APPROACH & METHODOLOGIES

Context of AMR Processes and Integrity

The Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) assesses SEforALL's progress in 2025, the second year of the 2024-2026 Strategic Plan, building on baseline data from 2020-2023 and 2024 results. It reports performance against cross-organizational KPIs established under the Strategic Plan, our benchmark for impact across all programmes.

No result is reported externally unless linked to evidence validated through our Monitoring, Review and Verification (MRV) process and Annual Programme Performance Meetings. We remain committed to external evaluations and impact assessments throughout the strategic cycle, strengthening the credibility of our evidence base.

1 Results reporting

SEforALL runs an annual reporting and data collection cycle covering cross-organizational and programmatic KPIs, narrative results, and impact stories, led by the MEL team using standardized templates. In 2025, we consolidated the master database across reporting cycles, improved monthly results and risk reporting tools, and continued MEL training across programmes.

Continuous Improvement in 2025:

- Refined and optimized reporting templates in Google Sheets, enabling programmes to report narrative results alongside KPI data through user-friendly templates with built-in drop down menus, enabling further data disaggregation and deeper insights into reported results.

- Maintained strict internal policies that all KPI data must be traceable to supporting evidence.
- Started intentionally collecting human centric impact stories from programmes to better capture impact beyond numbers, through storytelling.
- Consolidated the master database across strategic and reporting cycles, combining baseline data from previous reporting cycles with 2024 and 2025 data, updated definitions and disaggregation, aligning standards across data fields.
- Improved monthly programmatic results and risk reporting tools, strengthening data continuity and helping programmes capture key results for annual reporting.
- Continued MEL and reporting training sessions to guide programmes on reporting best practices, annual reporting requirements, and updated guidance for the year.

2 Data sources

We combine primary data, from project documentation and standardized self-reporting by programme teams, with secondary data from research, partner feedback and public sources. This integrated approach builds robust, context-sensitive datasets that inform evidence-based decision-making.



3 Verification

Each cycle, the MEL team runs a standardized MRV process, backed by QA at data aggregation, cleaning data for accuracy, consistency and completeness and eliminating double counting across programmes. The Head of MEL provides a second layer of review, approving KPI definitions, methodologies and narrative content; the Executive Management Committee gives final approval before results reach funders and partners.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

Programme Leads submit timely, accurate data, evidence and narrative inputs. The MEL team acts as final data custodian, running MRV, QA and analysis, safeguarding accountability and data integrity.

5 Evaluation and Learning

SEforALL integrates OECD DAC criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance, impact, sustainability) into evaluations and impact assessments, generating insights that guide programme adjustments, identify what works and for whom, and support real-time adaptive management. Where self-reported and externally verified findings diverge, we align reporting with the most robust evidence available.

6 Roles and Responsibilities

We conduct an annual sense check of all KPI definitions and, in 2025, formalized this into guidance documents for every cross-organizational KPI, covering definitions, methodology, inclusion/exclusion criteria and baselines. Methodologies are benchmarked against peer institutions; KPI targets are reviewed annually against ambition, funding and delivery context (the 2024 review raised targets across several programmes).

CHAPTER FIVE

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY

DRIVING COMMITMENTS & ACTIONS

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: DRIVING COMMITMENTS & ACTIONS

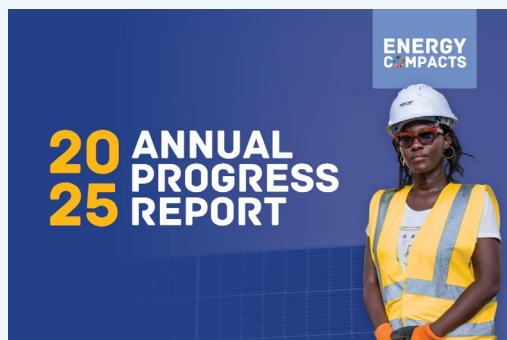
UN-Energy

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To catalyse the delivery of existing individual and coalition-based Energy Compacts, mobilize new and greater political and/or financial commitments via the UN system, and support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) to convene the UN system behind a common approach to realizing Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7).



UN-ENERGY KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 

→ Scaled global SDG7 commitments through the Energy Compacts mechanism between 2024 and 2025, with the UN-Energy Compacts Action Network increasing total financial commitments from USD 1.4 trillion to USD 1.6 trillion, electricity access targets from 697 million to 734 million people, and clean cooking commitments from 331 million to 438 million people. The portfolio also expanded from 209 to 215 proponents and from 80 to 82 catalytic partnerships over the same period.
- 

→ Consolidated and tracked USD 292 billion mobilized or deployed since 2021 through the Energy Compacts portfolio, enabling visibility of large-scale investments primarily driven by private sector commitments in renewable energy through coordinated reporting and accountability mechanisms.
- 

→ 284 million people have gained enhanced electricity access and 33 million have gained improved clean cooking access since the Energy Compacts' launch in 2021, outcomes documented through the SDG7 accountability reporting cycle with the latest UN-Energy data from 45 proponents recording 158 million new connections and 126 million improved connections since 2021.
- 

→ Accelerated the 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact, onboarding 18 new signatories across regions in 2025, delivering a CEM Busan side event, and co-hosting SDG7 Action Forum programming on Energy Compacts, JIET and 24/7 CFE to strengthen policy and stakeholder alignment on clean electricity transitions.
- 

→ Delivered the Gender and Energy Compact, reaching 108 signatories and 28 events by August 2025, with cumulative results tracked through a signatory survey including 15,327 women-led businesses supported, 98,279 jobs for women and 231,902 women trained in green jobs.*

* Tracked through the Gender and Energy Compact survey



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UN-ENERGY KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ **Advanced visibility and political traction of Energy Compacts** through three sessions co-hosted by UN-Energy at the SDG7 Action Forum in New York, generating new inbound interest and bilateral discussions with proponents on submissions, updates and collaboration pathways.



→ **Developed reporting infrastructure for the Energy Compacts ecosystem**, including a communications plan, guidance materials and backend systems, improving participation and data consistency across 300+ proponents in collaboration with UN DESA.



→ **Piloted virtual matchmaking through the Energy Compacts Action Network (ECAN)**, facilitating 185 matches across 11 rounds between Energy Compacts proponents and 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy signatories, achieving an average match rating of 4.3/5 and generating follow-up collaboration opportunities.



→ **Established and operationalized the UN-Energy Green Hydrogen Task Force**, convening initial meetings and technical rounds with broad stakeholder participation to align actors around emerging standards and implementation pathways.



→ **Convened a UN-Energy webinar on GHG Protocol revisions** for 16 participants across private sector, academia and SMEs, ensuring shared understanding of carbon accounting compliance requirements and implications for 24/7 carbon-free electricity strategies.



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TABLE 3 UN-ENERGY KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of new or updated Energy Compacts made publicly and supported by SEforALL	193	209	215 (6 additional)	213	223	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD directly or indirectly mobilized towards Energy Compacts	USD 69B (deployed)	USD 201B (deployed)	USD 292B (deployed)	USD 150B (deployed)	USD 300B (deployed)	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country Energy Compact developments actively supported by SEforALL (annually)	28	33	49 (16 additional)	35	35	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of UN-related regional or thematic platforms actively supported by SEforALL (annually)	1	6	9 (3 additional)	2	2	

RBI 1: (1) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Compact update; (2) Enel Compact update; (3) Indonesia Compact update; (4) Nepal Compact update; (5) TotalEnergies Compact update; (6) Small Islands Big Solutions Call to Action as an Energy Compact covering 14 countries.

RBI 2: By 2025, Energy Compact proponents reported USD 292 billion mobilized or deployed since 2021.

RBI 6: Small Islands Big Solutions Energy Compact across Antigua and Barbuda (1), Barbados (2), Dominican Republic (3), Fiji (4), Maldives (5), Marshall Islands (6), Palau (7), Papua New Guinea (8), Seychelles (9), Solomon Islands (10), St. Kitts and Nevis (11), St. Lucia (12), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (13), and Tonga (14); (15) Indonesia Energy Compact update; (16) Nepal Energy Compact update.

RBI 7: (1) Smart Community Matchmaking; (2) Green Hydrogen Task Force; (3) Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM).

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; UN-Energy Programme does not report data for RBI 3, RBI 4, RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **As interest in 24/7 CFE grows, credible corporate action increasingly depends on clearer standards and carbon accounting guidance.** Rising demand from signatories in 2025 showed that uncertainty around evolving frameworks can slow adoption, weaken comparability and increase reputational risk for both companies and the 24/7 CFE community.
- **SDG7 delivery is shifting from pledge-making to implementation support.** 2025 showed that stakeholders increasingly need practical tools, structured capacity building and delivery platforms to move from commitment to action more quickly and confidently.
- **Sustained, country-anchored engagement is more effective than one-off support,** particularly when linked to a concrete national process such as a Compact update. The Energy Compact Action Network (ECAN) workstream in Nepal showed that continuity in technical coordination, stakeholder engagement and follow-through made support more actionable and strengthened national ownership.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue pairing coalition growth with practical enabling support** by providing accessible technical guidance, convening expert discussions and engaging standards-setters, corporate signatories and utilities to improve interpretive clarity, strengthen credible claims and support more confident decision-making on procurement and reporting.
- **Continue investing in replicable implementation-support tools, not only events,** by strengthening guidance products, structured workshops, and targeted engagement platforms that help stakeholders translate complex technical issues into practical action and shared delivery practice.
- **Structure in-country support as a medium-term engagement track instead of one-off activities,** with defined milestones, stakeholder mapping, alignment with national priorities and clear coordination roles across partners to improve continuity, ownership and delivery effectiveness.





KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **ECAN country engagement works best when institutional continuity, stakeholder engagement and positioning within SEforALL's broader country offer are clearly maintained.** The Indonesia experience showed that changes in counterparts and shifts in the partner ecosystem can affect follow-up momentum. This underscores the value of predictable resourcing, clear engagement pathways and structured handover mechanisms to sustain country support over time.
- **AI-supported matchmaking* can generate meaningful engagement at scale, especially when treated as a recurring delivery mechanism rather than a one-off networking activity.** Repeated matching rounds by UN-Energy in 2025 improved partnership formation across communities and created a more efficient, replicable way to connect buyers, implementers and solution providers.
- **Balancing coalition growth with implementation credibility is essential.** Rapid expansion of the 24/7 CFE community in 2025 showed that signatory growth must be matched with practical guidance, structured engagement and technical support to ensure participation remains active, credible and implementation-ready.

* Delivered through Orbiit, a digital deal-matching platform whose smart-matching technology aligned Energy Compact commitment-makers with potential partners and resources.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Strengthen ECAN's resilience through clearer positioning, predictable resourcing and a standardized engagement model with a defined country offer, clear ownership, milestones and handover arrangements to maintain continuity when counterparts or stakeholder environments change.**
- **Embed AI-supported matchmaking as a regular feature of delivery, while strengthening post-match follow-up through light outcome tracking, quick feedback loops and periodic thematic matching aligned with priority workstreams to increase conversion into sustained collaboration.**
- **Adopt a more balanced coalition strategy that deliberately manages growth, activation and credibility with clear targets, enabling assets, targeted signatory engagement and light monitoring to ensure the coalition grows in both size and quality, remains active, and sustains implementation credibility.**



SUCCESS STORIES / UN-ENERGY

Building a resilient future with 24/7 clean energy in Panama

Panama is advancing a national shift toward reliable, round-the-clock clean energy by aligning its energy planning with the goals of the 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact. With electricity access already reaching around 95% of the population, the country is now focusing on ensuring that energy is not only available, but also sustainable, resilient and continuously clean. Through policy reforms, investment in renewable energy sources such as hydropower, solar and wind, and the integration of enabling technologies like battery storage and distributed systems, Panama is building an energy system designed to meet growing demand while reducing emissions.

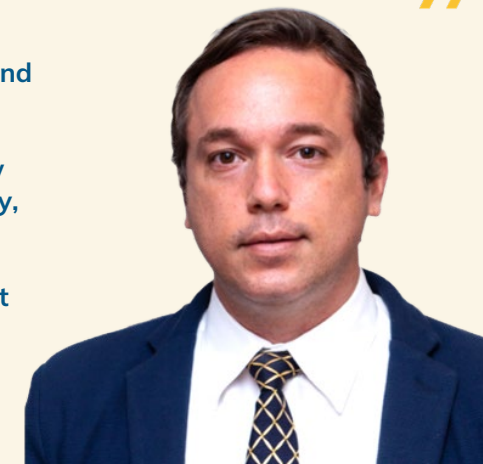
IMPACT

- + **Improved reliability of electricity supply** across the country, as investments in grid modernization and renewable integration reduce dependence on unstable fossil fuel-based generation.
- + **Reduced emissions** from electricity and heat generation, driven by increased use of renewable energy sources and reduced reliance on fossil fuels.
- + **More stable power** for essential services such as healthcare and education, due to efforts to ensure continuous (24/7) clean energy availability rather than intermittent supply.
- + **Strengthened energy system resilience**, through the integration of multiple renewable sources (hydro, solar, wind) with storage solutions to manage variability.
- + **Increased economic activity** linked to the energy transition, including investments in renewable infrastructure, grid upgrades, and emerging sectors such as electric mobility.

Read the article: [Panama joins 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact](#)

The benefits of technological innovation for decarbonisation and operational and administrative processes in the National Interconnected System will allow for greater security, sustainability, quality and better energy costs. The future is not expected, the future is built and we are doing it together.

DR. JORGE RIVERA
National Energy Secretary
of Panama



LEARNINGS

- + **In countries with high electricity access, the energy transition challenge shifts from connection rates to quality, reliability and clean supply.**
- + **Renewable energy deployment must be supported by grid integration, storage and system planning to deliver round-the-clock clean power.**
- + **Aligning national policy with global frameworks can help coordinate stakeholders, investment and implementation.**
- + **Early policy commitments can drive measurable results, including emissions reductions and improved system performance before full transition targets are reached.**

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: DRIVING COMMITMENTS & ACTIONS

International Engagements

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To influence high-level global and regional decision-makers in order to advocate for policy and financing reforms that can scale up progress for achieving SDG7 targets aligned with Paris Agreement goals (i.e., the energy-climate-development nexus).



INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- Advanced global SDG7 commitments through sustained engagement on Mission 300, including support as Secretariat of the Joint Working Group and contribution to the Africa Energy Summit, reinforcing political and partner commitment to Compact implementation. Supported the launch of the [Nigeria DRE Fund](#) at the SEforALL Global Forum as a concrete step toward scaling decentralized renewable energy.
- Provided year-long support to the South Africa Presidency of the G20, which included the publication of the [Fostering Industrial Hubs for Energy-Transition Technologies in Africa: A G20 Action Plan](#) (which was presented as a Presidency publication) and a History of the Energy Agenda at the G20.
- Strengthened regional energy cooperation in Southeast Asia across four SEforALL programmes (Energy Efficiency, Energy Transition and Investment Planning, Green Industrialization, and International Engagements), collectively advancing the development and adoption of the [ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation \(APAEC\) 2026–2030](#) through technical inputs, coordination with ASEAN bodies, and alignment with the ASEAN Strategy for Carbon Neutrality across decarbonization, investment planning and implementation pathways.
- Supported national energy transition planning in Indonesia by contributing to the revision of the [Energy Compact](#), incorporating strengthened targets including a 2060 net-zero goal, increased renewable energy ambitions, and identification of IDR 1,173 trillion in financing needs.
- Mobilized USD 3.1 million from UK-FCDO for ASEAN green value chains and USD 200,000 from Energy Foundation China for last-mile electrification in Indonesia, while advancing investment pipeline development through modelling, priority sector identification, and investment frameworks to engage DFIs and private investors.
- Introduced key regional policy instruments within ASEAN's formal cooperation architecture, presenting the Minerals Guidebook and Energy Efficiency guidelines for eco-industrial parks to support investment prioritization aligned with [APAEC 2026–2030](#) objectives and translating SEforALL's technical outputs into actionable regional policy discussions.



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INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 

→ Supported Compact Implementation in six countries under Mission 300, including Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia. Delivered five workshops and developed implementation support documents, enabling countries to identify priority actions and translate Energy Compact targets into implementation pathways, including direct support to Compact development in Ghana and Kenya.
- 

→ Advanced last-mile electrification in Indonesia through site-level assessments across five locations in Kalimantan, Papua and Sulawesi, developing least-cost renewable energy solutions, business and financial models, and policy recommendations to address tariff and affordability challenges.
- 

→ Participated in a two-day MEL Strategic Alignment Workshop in Abuja with 25+ Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) Project Management Unit (PMU) stakeholders, resulting in an adopted KPI Management Tool, strengthened Theory of Change, and a clear roadmap for impact-beyond-connections measurement under Nigeria's DARES programme.
- 

→ Strengthened sub-national policy and regulatory environments in Nigeria, developing a solar project concept for Lagos based on diesel displacement analysis and connecting Kaduna State with the Rural Electrification Agency to align mini-grid ambitions with national programmes.
- 

→ Integrated gender and youth considerations into key regional energy frameworks, embedding inclusion in the ASEAN Energy Transition and Investment Roadmap, ASEAN Energy Outlook 9, and APAEC 2026–2030 consultations, which adopts a just and inclusive energy transition approach.



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TABLE 4 INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of new or improved high-level commitments made publicly and supported by SEforALL	16*	-	19 (3 additional)	18	..	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD directly or indirectly mobilized towards the Just and Equitable Energy Transition	-	USD 10M USD 6.6M (influenced); 3.4M (direct)	USD 8.01B USD 8B (influenced); USD 6.7M (direct)	USD 5M (influenced)	..	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of knowledge products produced in support of international engagements across energy, climate and development	12*	13	18 (5 additional)	14	..	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of requests for support from SEforALL programmes by partners, facilitated by International Engagements	-	3	14 (11 additional)	3	..	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of global, regional or thematic engagements that SEforALL is supporting	-	3	3	2	..	

RBI 1: (1) Government of Indonesia revised Energy Compact, aligning with the 2060 net-zero target and increased renewable energy share; (2) ASEAN Secretariat on Energy Transition and Investment Roadmap; (3) Mission 300 Energy Compact commitments.

RBI 2: (1) France, Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and OPEC Fund commitments exceeding USD 8 billion for energy access and expansion (M300 summit Tanzania); (2) USD 3.1M from UK FCDO Technical Assistance on energy transition and green value chains in ASEAN; (3) USD 200,000 from Energy Foundation China Technical Assistance on last-mile electrification in Indonesia.

RBI 3: (1) ASEAN Minerals Policy and Investment Guidebook; (2) Energy Efficiency guideline for eco industrial parks; (3) Energy Efficiency scoping assessment for eco industrial parks; (4) ASEAN Minerals Cooperation Action Plan 2026 to 2030; (5) [ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation 2026-2030](#).

RBI 6: (1) Pacific Islands regional Energy Transition Investment Requirements; (2) Lagos Solar Project Imole Eko; (3) Kaduna State support; (4) Pakistan request for Energy Transition Investment Requirements; (5) Thailand Critical Minerals Deep Dive; (6) Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support, Ghana; (7) Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support, Madagascar; (8) Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support, Nigeria; (9) Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support, Sierra Leone; (10) Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support, Tanzania; (11) Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support, Zambia.

RBI 7: No additional data reported under RBI 7 in 2025.

SEforALL -Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; International Engagements Programme does not report data for RBI 4 and RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Bridging the financing gap for energy transitions in emerging economies requires data-driven, country-specific roadmaps that translate national net-zero goals into actionable investment opportunities.** Private capital mobilization remains too low without clearer investment pipelines, policy signals and implementation pathways.
- **A growing sector trend among ASEAN Member States and regional energy, industry and minerals bodies is the shift toward green industrialization and downstream value creation.** Countries are increasingly seeking to move beyond raw material extraction into clean energy manufacturing, while least-cost energy modelling is becoming an important tool for standardizing data and informing regional energy planning.
- **Regional guidelines are more effective when they are co-owned with regional institutions.** Collaboration with bodies such as the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) and the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) has strengthened relevance, legitimacy and uptake beyond what stand-alone technical outputs could achieve.
- **Strong sub-national demand and political commitment can create momentum for energy transition action, though limited project preparation financing remains a key barrier to moving from technical discussions to implementation,** as seen in SEforALL's support to Lagos and Kaduna States.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Scale Energy Transition and Investment Plans (ETIPs) as a core delivery mechanism** by expanding plans across additional countries, engaging earlier in policy design, producing more standardized investment-ready outputs, strengthening investor-government pipeline validation, and institutionalizing capacity building so governments can operationalize and update ETIP results independently.
- **Continue deepening support for green value chain development and energy modelling capacity** by expanding targeted Deep Dives, strengthening regional technical training and helping countries translate analytical insights into practical clean energy manufacturing and investment strategies. Scaling and realizing South-South collaboration will be important.
- **SEforALL should design future regional outputs as co-owned institutional processes** by engaging ACE and ASEC from the outset, formalizing endorsement pathways, integrating guidance into APAEC and related ASEAN work plans, and partnering with and building the capacity of regional bodies (incl. the AU etc.) to update and operationalize the outputs independently.
- **Pair technical assistance with earlier identification of financing pathways at national and sub-national levels** by continuing to develop concept notes, connect states with implementing agencies and partners, and engage potential funders so priority initiatives can move more quickly from design to execution.

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: DRIVING COMMITMENTS & ACTIONS

Mission 300

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To enable the successful implementation and delivery of Mission 300 by coordinating partners, supporting governments to develop and implement Energy Compacts, strengthening reporting and accountability mechanisms, and unlocking investment to accelerate energy access across Africa.



MISSION 300 KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



-  → Secured approximately USD 8.3 billion in financing commitments at the Africa Energy Summit through the Mission 300 Development Partner Coordination Group, including contributions from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (up to USD 1.5 billion), Agence Française de Développement (EUR 1 billion), Islamic Development Bank (USD 4.65 billion), OPEC Fund (up to USD 1 billion), UK Government (USD 10.6 million), International Finance Corporation (USD 72 million), alongside nearly USD 100 million in grant funding from The Rockefeller Foundation (RF), Mission 300 Accelerator and Global Energy Alliance (GEA).
-  → Advanced private sector mobilization through the USD 500 million Nigeria DRE Fund, developed in partnership with Africa50, the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA), and the International Solar Alliance, with USD 40 million committed by NSIA as anchor capital and heads of terms signed to initiate fund operationalization.
-  → Supported the development and launch of 30 National Energy Compacts across Africa (30 of 54 countries, Cohorts 1 & 2), defining national targets for electricity access, clean cooking, renewable energy and finance mobilization, with SEforALL serving as Secretariat to Mission 300 directly supporting the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) alongside the RF and the GEA.
-  → Translated Compact commitments into actionable reform agendas by identifying and consolidating priority policy, regulatory, institutional and market-structuring measures across all 30 countries – shared with the WB, the AfDB and partners to align technical assistance and financing with country-identified gaps.
-  → Produced over 70 deep analytical outputs spanning progress updates, analytical reports, capacity building guides, and strategic documents to advance National Energy Compact development and strengthen CDMU operational capacity across the Joint Working Group and Compact Working Group.



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MISSION 300 KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 

→ Enabled approximately 43 million new electricity connections in 2025 through World Bank and African Development Bank projects, strengthening coordination, progress tracking and alignment between policy reform and project financing.
- 

→ Strengthened Compact implementation in Madagascar, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia by developing Implementation Support Documents through multi-stakeholder consultations, identifying key bottlenecks and translating them into actionable solutions to accelerate reform delivery.
- 

→ Developed a targeted International Finance Corporation (IFC) Transaction Advisory Analysis across Ghana, Madagascar, Tanzania and Zambia, identifying investment opportunities across Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Independent Power Transmission (IPT), Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) and Corporate Finance Services, and informing IFC prioritization and World Bank Energy Global Practice engagement.
- 

→ Delivered Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support Workshops and online training sessions across Cohort 1 and Cohort 2 countries, supporting coordination, onboarding and knowledge sharing to accelerate reform delivery.
- 

→ Led a two-day MEL Strategic Alignment Workshop in Abuja for 25+ DARES PMU stakeholders, producing an adopted KPI Management Tool, a strengthened Theory of Change, and a clear roadmap for measuring impact beyond connections under Nigeria's DARES programme.



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TABLE 5 MISSION 300 KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of high-level commitments secured through M300	n/a	n/a	30	12	-	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD directly and indirectly mobilized towards the Just & Equitable Energy Transition via M300	n/a	n/a	8.78B (94% Influenced, 6% Direct)	-*	-	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of solution templates advanced by SEforALL across different sectors by M300	n/a	n/a	7	-*	-	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of national plans, strategies, policy briefs, roadmaps, etc. developed or enhanced by SEforALL for M300 (implementation support)	n/a	n/a	9	TBC	-	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT– COUNTRY	Number of countries supported and capacity-building trainings delivered by M300	n/a	n/a	30	TBC	-	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT– GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of regional or thematic platforms where SEforALL is active in support of M300	n/a	n/a	3	TBC	-	

RBI 1: 30 Mission 300 Energy Compacts supported

RBI 2: (1) Agence Française de Développement, Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund, UK Government, and International Finance Corporation commitments of USD 8.28 billion at the Heads of State summit in Tanzania in January 2025; (2) USD 500 million DRE Nigeria Fund to develop and finance distributed renewable energy (DRE) projects in Nigeria.

RBI 3: (1) Compact Implementation Support Framework; (2) DARES Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework capacity building support; (3) DARES Carbon Markets Framework; (4) Mission 300 KPI Management Tool; (5) IEP Landscape Analysis for Agricultural Cold Chains; (6) Priority Action Analysis Template; (7) Mission 300 Corporate Transaction Advisory Analysis.

RBI 4: (1) Compact Implementation Support Document Nigeria; (2) Compact Implementation Support Document Zambia; (3) Compact Implementation Support Document Tanzania; (4) Compact Implementation Support Document Madagascar; (5) Sierra Leone National Energy Compact; (6) Ghana National Energy Compact; (7) Kenya National Energy Compact; (8) Mozambique National Energy Compact; (9) Nigeria Energy Compact.

RBI 6: 30 countries supported via Compact progress reporting onboarding and refresher sessions: Benin (1), Botswana (2), Burundi (3), Cameroon (4), Chad (5), Comoros (6), Democratic Republic of Congo (7), Côte d'Ivoire (8), Ethiopia (9), Gambia (10), Ghana (11), Guinea (12), Kenya (13), Lesotho (14), Liberia (15), Madagascar (16), Malawi (17), Mauritania (18), Mozambique (19), Namibia (20), Niger (21), Nigeria (22), Republic of Congo (23), São Tomé and Príncipe (24), Senegal (25), Sierra Leone (26), Tanzania (27), Togo (28), Zambia (29), and Zimbabwe (30).

RBI 7: (1) Mission 300 Joint Working Group; (2) Mission 300 Compact Working Group; (3) Africa Distributed Renewable Energy Platform.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Mission 300 does not report data for RBI 5

*No targets set



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Insufficient private sector finance remains a major constraint to SDG7 delivery.** Mission 300 consultations and country-level Compact Implementation Support Workshops reaffirmed that public finance alone cannot meet energy access and transition targets.*
- **A strong enabling policy and regulatory environment is essential to unlocking private sector investment.** 2025 experience showed that without predictable frameworks, clear reform pathways and functioning institutions, investment remains constrained and delivery progress slows.**
- **Local currency financing is a critical enabler for scaling sustainable energy investment,** particularly in distributed renewable energy markets where foreign exchange risk and currency mismatches continue to deter private sector participation.***
- **SEforALL's strength in monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) has emerged as both a comparative advantage and a critical country-level need.** Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units (CDMUs) increasingly require stronger systems, tools and methodologies to track Compact progress effectively, while also requiring approaches that are practical and manageable within existing capacity constraints.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue strengthening the conditions for private sector mobilization** by supporting Energy Compact implementation, aligning advisory and transaction support with country priorities, and working with partners to improve risk mitigation and financing pipelines. This should include using shared learnings, evidence and project pipelines to connect country demand with private sector investment needs.
- **Continue supporting countries to strengthen enabling environments through** targeted reform support, including identifying priority bottlenecks, advancing actionable solutions and aligning partner technical assistance with country-defined reform priorities.
- **Support the expansion of local currency financing solutions** by advancing reforms for domestic capital market participation, strengthening regulatory certainty, and convening governments, DFIs and institutional investors around scalable models such as the Nigeria Distributed Renewable Energy Fund, which can generate lessons and pathways for replication across the continent.
- **Leverage SEforALL's MEL expertise to provide targeted training and technical support to CDMUs and relevant internal teams** such as country teams, and the Mission 300 Secretariat, with a focus on streamlined, user-friendly tools that strengthen data quality, accountability and decision-making without creating an unnecessary reporting burden.

* Finance gap **Enabling Environment gap ***Financing instrument gap



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Mission 300 has evolved into a genuinely cross-organizational initiative, requiring strong coordination across country teams and multiple internal functions**, which strengthened ownership, alignment and knowledge sharing in 2025. It also highlighted the need for coordination approaches that are efficient, purposeful and well targeted, ensuring internal teams and external partners are engaged at the right moments and where their input adds the greatest value.
- **A structured, multi-stage engagement process strengthened Compact Implementation Support in Nigeria**. Broad multi-stakeholder consultation helped surface systemic bottlenecks, and a follow-on targeted working session enabled those challenges to be prioritized and translated into practical, implementation-focused solutions.
- **Clear alignment on scope, roles and available support is essential before launching country engagement**. The Zambia experience reinforced that evolving objectives, resource assumptions or expected outputs can create uncertainty for country counterparts and partners. Future engagements should begin with an agreed value proposition, confirmed deliverables and clear partner roles to protect alignment and maintain credibility.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

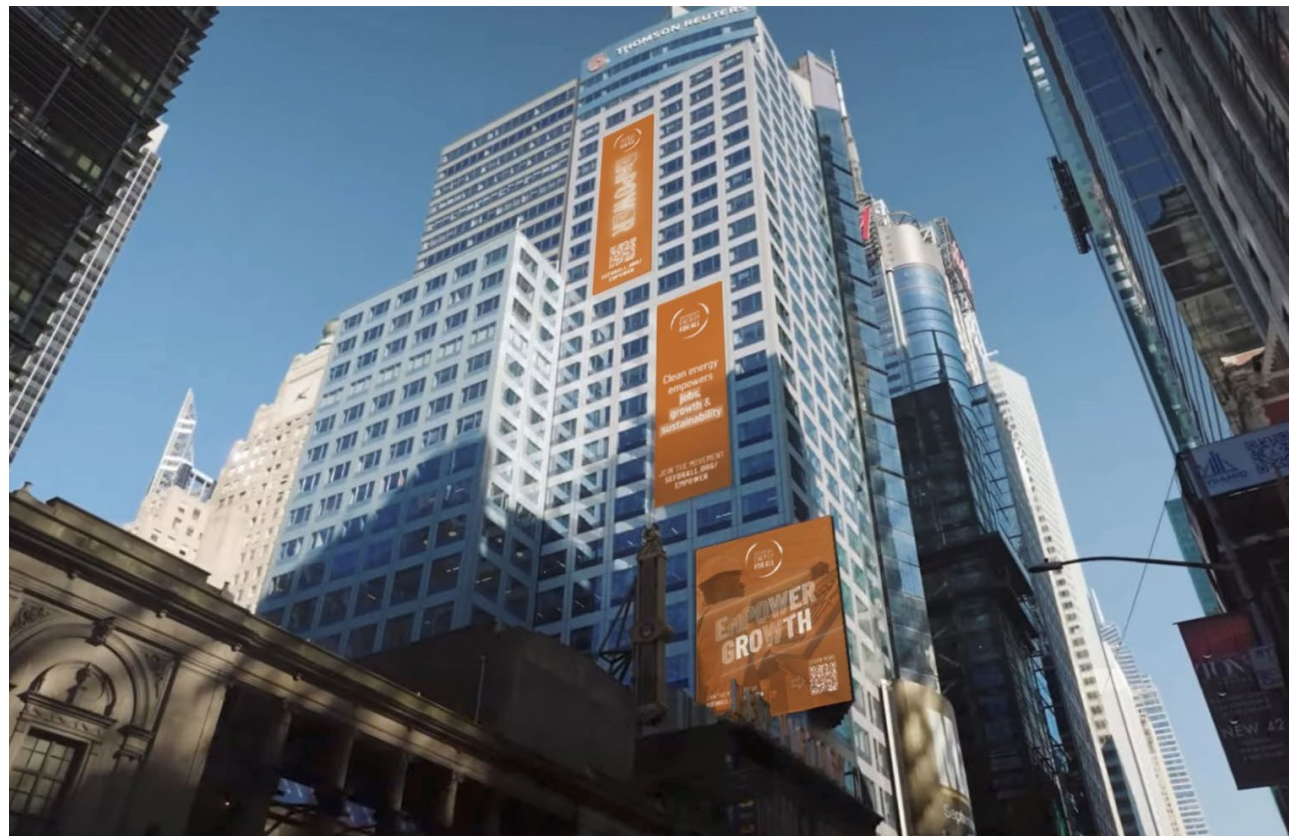
- **Adopt a more streamlined coordination model** for Mission 300 country teams, internal enabling functions, Secretariat workstreams and external partners through a single standing weekly or bi-weekly update meeting, complemented by structured written updates and shared partner decks, alongside clear guidance on what can be shared internally and externally to maintain alignment, efficiency and confidentiality.
- **Apply this sequenced engagement model in future country support efforts** by combining broad diagnostic workshops with focused problem-solving sessions to strengthen ownership, sharpen reform priorities, and move more effectively from challenge identification to actionable next steps.
- **Confirm and align the objective, scope, expected outputs and resource envelope with donors and partners before in-country engagement begins**, with clear decision points and agreed change-management processes to manage any necessary adjustments while maintaining credibility, consistency and responsiveness to country expectations.

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: DRIVING COMMITMENTS & ACTIONS

Communications, Campaigns and Events

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To position SEforALL as a proactive organization that achieves impactful results and one that can leverage its neutrality, convening power and leadership to motivate private and public sector actors to raise ambition and commitments on SDG7 and net-zero goals.



COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ Positioned the 2025 SEforALL Global Forum as a premier platform for SDG7 action, mobilizing ministerial participation from 28 countries, two Heads of State, and over USD 500 million in new commitments to advance the clean energy transition.



→ Introduced the Energy Heroes Award to recognize leadership in the energy transition, attracting over 200 submissions and selecting winners across four regions and two categories through a competitive, partner-led selection process that elevated global visibility of energy leaders.



→ Secured SEforALL's role as a trusted partner under the COP30 Presidency's action framework, driving implementation of three global platforms including the Clean Cooking in Schools Platform, Mission Efficiency and Universal Access to Electricity, positioning SEforALL as a central actor in translating climate commitments into energy action through 2030.



→ Built the investment and policy narrative for Mission 300 through a joint communications strategy, country workshops across five countries, and a suite of branded tools, strengthening the initiative's credibility with investors and partners and reinforcing market readiness across 30 Compact countries.



→ Expanded the global reach and policy influence of SEforALL's mini-grid and energy efficiency work through communications supporting the Mini-Grids Partnership, State of the Global Mini-Grids Market Report, Mission Efficiency rebranding, and strategic media and stakeholder engagement in India and Indonesia, driving uptake of key initiatives and strengthening SEforALL's visibility as a global voice beyond Africa.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE

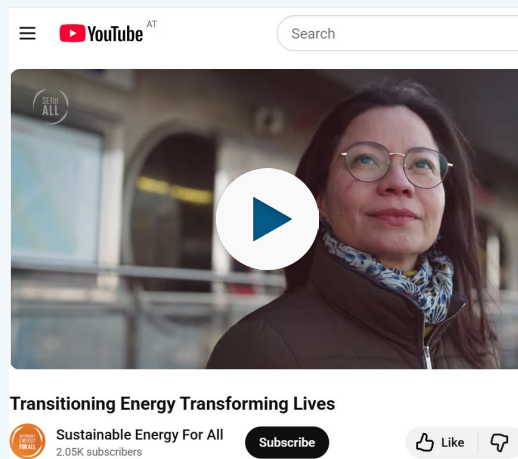


CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ Strengthened UEF's credibility as a proven, scalable results-based financing model through a year-long communications strategy, campaign assets, a partner toolkit and a five-year impact video, positioning five years of demonstrated impact across six African countries to attract new funding partners and investors advancing rural electrification.



→ Positioned Zambia Energy Demand Stimulation Incentive (ZEDSI) as a proof point for demand-stimulation as a rural electrification strategy, communicating USD 1.1 million in performance-based grants across 43 mini-grids to investors and partners and making the case that incentivizing productive energy use by small businesses and institutions is key to making mini-grids commercially viable at scale.



→ Drove awareness and investor confidence in the SOGREA initiative through targeted media outreach, a joint press release, and a livestreamed launch event, attracting private developers and operators to Sierra Leone's EUR 22 million EU-funded green mini-grid programme.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE



CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS 2025 COMMUNICATIONS IMPACT

EVENT / INITIATIVE	MEDIA REACH AND FINANCE MOBILIZED	DIGITAL ENGAGEMENT METRICS
SEforALL Full year 2025 Aggregate	29,400 media mentions 17.85 billion estimated editorial reach 326,383 social media followers (3% growth)	480,000 website visitors/year (~40K/month) 16% month-over-month increase in new visitors
Global Forum Barbados, Mar 12–13	31 Tier-1 media placements 3,221 total media articles 2.3 billion estimated audience reach Finance Mobilized: USD 500M+ announced	2.9 million social media reach 155,431 website visits (Forum content)
Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit (launch + ongoing)	516 media mentions at launch (↑258% vs prior period) 263 million potential editorial reach (↑98%)	3,400 launch-day impressions on X 143 media views · 53 likes · 23 reposts
COP30 November 2025	759 million potential reach in November (↑141% vs October) 14,590 LinkedIn newsletter views (vs 7,522 in October) Finance Mobilized: EUR 17.5 billion for energy efficiency investments	N/A
SOGREA Sierra Leone, Oct 21	29,000 estimated media reach 8,000 views Finance Mobilized: EUR 22 million — EU catalytic investment for Green Mini-Grids	N/A
ZEDSI	Finance Mobilized: USD 1.1M+ awarded across 43 mini-grids (OnePower, Renwasol/Solar23, ENGIE)	N/A
Times Square / Empower Growth Campaign Sep 2025 launch	23,185 billboard rotations ~2 million viewers/day ~60 million viewers over launch period	1,200 website visitors (as of Nov 2025) 20,830 engagement events
LinkedIn Newsletter "The Energizer" — May–Dec 2025	Grew from 18,800 → 31,274 subscribers 66% growth in 8 months	N/A

TABLE 6 COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS & EVENTS KPIs STATUS (1/2)

KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED
 KPI TARGET <50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
 TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of public announcements to take action on the Just and Equitable Energy Transition made at SEforALL's events	21	26	45 (19 additional)	41	44	> 100%
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	Value (in USD) of public announcements to take action on the Just and Equitable Energy Transition showcased at SEforALL's events	-	USD 10.9M	USD 548M	..	..	TBC

RBI 1: (1) [Barbados ETIP launch](#); (2) [Pakistan ETIP announcement](#); (3) [Formula E Energy Compact engagement](#); (4) [OLADE partnership](#); (5) [GFANZ Caribbean chapter](#); (6) [Africa Renewable Energy Manufacturing Financiers' Collective](#); (7) [Energy Heroes Awards](#); (8) [EmPower campaign](#); (9) [Global Communiqué on energy transition](#); (10) [Small Islands Big Solutions Call to Action](#); (11) [Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools](#); (12) [Mission Efficiency Plan to double energy efficiency](#); (13) [global electricity access and resilience plan](#); (14) [Energy Compacts Report](#); (15) [Forbes Sustainability Leaders recognition](#); (16) [Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit and Dar es Salaam Declaration](#); (17) [12 African countries Energy Compacts](#); (18) [MDB commitments from Islamic Development Bank, Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, OPEC Fund, and Agence Française de Développement](#); (19) [17 additional African countries Energy Compacts at UNGA80](#).

RBI 2: (1) [Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority \(NSIA\), SEforALL, International Solar Alliance \(ISA\), and Africa50 DRE Nigeria Fund of USD 500 million](#); (2) [European Union, United Nations Office for Project Services \(UNOPS\), and SEforALL Results-Based Financing of USD 22 million for Sierra Leone](#); (3) [ZE Gen and IKEA Foundation fossil fuel generator displacement scale up of USD 12 million](#); (4) [Forward7, GeCCO, MECS, and UK Aid e-Cooking Support Programme of USD 3.5 to 5 million](#); (5) [ESMAP World Bank in kind contribution of USD 50,000](#); (6) [Government of Barbados in kind contribution of approximately USD 250,000](#); (7) [Federal Inland Revenue Service \(FIRS\) in kind contribution of USD 300,000](#); (8) [Over USD 1.1 million awarded to OnePower Zambia, Renwasol/Solar23, ENGIE Energy Access Zambia \(PowerCorner Zambia\) through ZEDSI programme](#).

Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Communications, Campaigns and Events Programme does not report data for RBI 3-5

^a Targets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

TABLE 6 COMMUNICATIONS, CAMPAIGNS & EVENTS KPIs STATUS (2/2)

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country projects or initiatives undertaken by the Communications, Campaigns and Events programme	-	6	22 (16 additional)	TBD	TBD	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic or regional projects or initiatives undertaken by the Communications, Campaigns and Events programme	-	2	8 (6 additional)	TBD	TBD	
CCE 1	PROGRAMME- SPECIFIC INDICATOR	No. of new partnerships launched to accelerate action on the Just and Equitable Energy Transition	23 ¹	29	53 (23 additional)	47	53	

RBI 6: (1) [SEforALL Global Forum 2025, Barbados](#); (2) [SEforALL delegation at COP30, Brazil](#); (3) SRSg high-level mission to Ghana highlighting Ghana's ETIP and Mission 300 collaboration areas; (4) engagements with India, including a communications strategy and inputs into MoU press releases; (5) Energizing Healthcare, Kenya; (6) Mission 300 workshop, Madagascar; (7) IEP Donor Roundtable and 2nd Off grid Forum, Mozambique; (8) Mission 300 Stakeholder Engagement Forum, Nigeria; (9) MEL Workshop, Nigeria; (10) [UEF commissioning event, Sierra Leone](#); (11) SOGREAH initiative, Sierra Leone; (12) G20 engagement, South Africa; (13) [Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit, Tanzania](#); (14) Mission 300 workshop, Tanzania; (15) The Rockefeller Foundation mission to Zambia; (16) Mission 300 workshop, Zambia.

RBI 7: (1) [Energy Heroes Awards launched](#), recognizing Changemakers and Innovators across four regions; (2) [EmPower global campaign](#) driving energy access and green industrialization to 2030; (3) The Energizer monthly LinkedIn newsletter launched; (4) [Let's Talk About Energy podcast](#) and post-Forum content (15+ episodes); (5) Transitioning Energy. Transforming Lives flagship campaign linking technical solutions to human impact; (6) regionally focused Asia campaign strengthening global visibility and engagement.

CCE 1: (1) Government of Barbados co-host of the Global Forum; (2) Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria sponsor of the Global Forum; (3) Middle East Green Initiative sponsor of the Global Forum and GABI; (4) All On - sponsor of the Global Forum; (5) Caribbean Development Bank sponsor of the Global Forum; (6) Carbon Trust sponsor of the Global Forum; (7) ESMAP sponsor of the Global Forum (8) GE Vernova sponsor of the Global Forum and thematic partner; (9) Iceland Ministry for Foreign Affairs sponsor of the Global Forum and UNGA80 High Level Partners Meeting during UNGA80 ; (10) InfraCredit sponsor of the Global Forum and thematic partner; (11) International Development Research Centre sponsor of the Global Forum and thematic partner; (12) Lightrock South Pole sponsor of the Global Forum; (13) Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority sponsor of the Global Forum (14) Africa Europe Foundation Partner of the Global Forum; (15) Climate Investment Funds partner of the Global Forum; (16) Formula E partner of the Global Forum; (17) IRENA partner of the Global Forum and COP30; (18) Pacific Community partner of the Global Forum; (19) The Commonwealth partner of the Global Forum; (20) US Grains Council sponsor of the Global Forum; (21) UN Global Compact partner for GABI 2025 at UNGA80; (22) Three Cairns Group COP30 sponsor; (23) OLADE partnership with SEforALL to strengthen energy policy in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Communications, Campaigns and Events Programme does not report data for RBI 3-5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- Early and sustained in-country communications engagement is critical to capturing compelling impact stories, strengthening stakeholder relationships, and showcasing programme results. Delayed communications involvement limited beneficiary storytelling, systematic documentation of outcomes, and the use of local voices to demonstrate the real-world impact of energy access and transition initiatives.
- As social media becomes SEforALL's primary external communications channel, stronger social listening capabilities are needed to accurately capture reach, engagement and campaign impact. Current tools do not allow the team to systematically track third-party hashtag use, responses to calls to action or the full scope of audience interaction.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- Adopt a more proactive in-country communications model by integrating communications planning into programme missions from the outset, prioritizing strategic field deployments for content capture, and deepening working relationships with government, partner and local communications counterparts to generate a richer pipeline of authentic, results-driven stories.
- Pursue an exception to UNOPS tool restrictions before the temporary Hootsuite extension expires in May/June 2026 by consulting with the CFO and making the case for a more effective and cost-efficient platform, such as Talkwalker, to strengthen monitoring, improve performance reporting and close current gaps in social media measurement.



BOX 1

SEforALL GLOBAL FORUM 2025



SEforALL, together with the Government of Barbados, hosted the sixth SEforALL Global Forum in Bridgetown on 12–13 March 2025, under the theme “Sustainable Energy for Equity, Security and Prosperity.” As the first SEforALL Forum held in Latin America and the Caribbean, the event marked a major milestone in elevating Global South leadership and positioning sustainable energy as central to climate action, development, resilience and economic transformation.

The Forum convened high-level political leadership, including Heads of State, Ministers from 28 countries, G20 representatives, COP29 and COP30 leadership, development partners, private sector actors and Global South innovators, reinforcing SEforALL’s ability to bring the right actors together around implementation.

Two high-level Ministerial gatherings endorsed a [Call to Action](#) and [Global Communiqué](#), urging stronger climate plans, fair climate finance, local capacity and job creation, and faster clean technology deployment across Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the Global South.

The Forum also brought together over 1,300 registered participants from 125 countries, including leaders from government, business, finance, civil society, youth and entrepreneurship. Across 40 sessions and 214 speakers, participants focused on moving from ambition to implementation, with discussions centred on finance, innovation, gender and youth, cross-regional cooperation, and country-led energy transitions.

A defining outcome of the Forum was the mobilization of new commitments and partnerships. [Ten public commitments and announcements](#) were made, including approximately USD 538 million in financial commitments. These included the launch of the USD 500 million Nigeria Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) Fund, EUR 20 million (approximately USD 21 million) in results-based financing (RBF) for Sierra Leone, USD 12 million for fossil fuel generator displacement through ZE-Gen, and USD 3.5–5 million for e-cooking in Sierra Leone.

BOX 1

The Forum also advanced national and regional energy transition action. Major announcements included the launch of Barbados' Energy Transition and Investment Plan, a new Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP) partnership with Pakistan, Formula E joining the Energy Compacts, the launch of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) Caribbean Chapter, a new partnership between SEforALL and the Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE), and the unveiling of the Africa Renewable Energy Manufacturing Financiers' Collective.

From a visibility and engagement perspective, the Forum significantly amplified SEforALL's global reach, generating 2.9 million social media impressions and viewers, 155,431 hits on the Forum website, 3,221 media articles, 39 Tier 1 articles, and an estimated 2.34 billion potential media reach. The Forum also demonstrated strong value for money, with 96.3% of costs covered by external sponsorships or partnerships and 129 local vendors/businesses engaged in delivery.

Going forward, the Forum reaffirmed SEforALL's role as a trusted global convener and solutions broker. It showed how high-level convening can mobilize finance, accelerate partnerships, elevate country leadership, and create practical pathways for moving from commitments to delivery on SDG7 and a just, equitable energy transition.



BOX 2

SEforALL at COP30

COP30 marked a strategic shift in SEforALL's engagement model, moving from a traditional pavilion-based presence to a targeted strategy centred on Presidency-linked influence, technical leadership and high-value engagements. Aligned with the Brazilian Presidency's implementation-driven Action Agenda, SEforALL focused on shaping delivery pathways across energy access, efficiency, and just transition priorities, drawing on lessons from COP28, COP29 and the 2025 SEforALL Forum on the importance of quality over volume, leaner delegations, and clearer narrative positioning.

SEforALL played a central role in the COP30 architecture as Secretariat for the **Energy Access Working Group** under the **Energy, Industry and Transport pillar**. It also led or co-led major Action Agenda initiatives, including **Mission Efficiency**, **Clean Cooking in Schools**, and the **Plan to Accelerate Electricity Connections and Strengthen Power System Resilience**. Through these roles, SEforALL helped shape the Presidency's delivery architecture and reinforced its position as a trusted technical partner linking energy access, climate action and implementation.

SEforALL delivered 82 substantive high-level engagements at COP30, far exceeding its target of 30. These included ministerial roundtables, bilateral meetings, speaking engagements, press interactions and closed-door discussions. A deliberately lean delegation of four enabled focused participation in a dynamic COP environment, while strong remote support from across the organization helped extend SEforALL's reach and responsiveness.



BOX 2

Several flagship announcements and launches were supported by SEforALL. These included the Mission Efficiency Platform and Plan to Accelerate Doubling Energy Efficiency, bringing together more than 30 partners and over 50 coordinated actions; the Global Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools, co-led with more than 30 partners; and the Plan to Accelerate Electricity Connections and Strengthen Power System Resilience, which sets an ambition of 51 million new electricity connections per year by 2028. SEforALL also supported the announcement by the European Investment Bank and Solar Impulse to mobilize EUR 17.5 billion for energy efficiency investments, aligned with Mission Efficiency.



COP30 also provided a platform for SEforALL's thought leadership on inclusive industrial decarbonization. SEforALL contributed a chapter to the Climate Club's Industry on the Road to 2050 report, launched at COP30, setting out policy approaches that integrate energy access, and climate and development goals into industrial decarbonization pathways for emerging and developing economies. This reinforced SEforALL's role in connecting energy transition planning, green industrialization and development priorities.

From a visibility and engagement perspective, SEforALL's targeted model generated strong results. The organization supported 49 initiatives across COP30, delivered 14 SEforALL-led or co-led mainstage moments, participated in 47 partner knowledge-sharing events, pavilions and side events, generated 122,009 unique impressions and views across digital channels, and secured eight Tier 1 media articles focused on SEforALL's key messaging or mainstage moments.

Going forward, COP30 confirmed that SEforALL's influence at COP is increasingly driven by strategic positioning, technical credibility and high-value partnerships, in addition to physical presence. It demonstrated a scalable, cost-efficient model for future COPs, while reinforcing the need for stronger attribution, follow-up tracking, and proactive communications support to convert visibility into measurable funding, partnership and implementation outcomes.

TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Universal Integrated Energy Planning

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To accelerate the adoption of best-in-class integrated energy plans (IEPs) among high-energy access-deficit countries.



Evening classes take place at Conakry Dee Secondary School, Sierra Leone. Photo: UNOPS

UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ Our data driven work contributed to energy access targets, policy development and implementation planning for Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units (CDMUs) across Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. This helped governments and partners converge on national ambition, investment needs, delivery mechanisms, and technology pathways in support of Mission 300 and country-level energy compact processes.



→ Provided technical assistance to Sierra Leone's Mission 300 Energy Compact, refining and rerunning the Open-Source Spatial Electrification Tool (OnSSET) (NODE platform) to align with national electrification targets by 2030/40 and provided data-based insights on the role of DREs to address grid constraints, ensuring national targets were grounded in credible, actionable evidence for government decision-making.



→ Advanced an innovative Integrated Energy Planning (IEP) approach focused on institutionalization and government ownership, including anchoring platforms within national institutions such as an Integrated Unit for Planning and Coordination of Electrification (UIPCE) in Mozambique, and aligning with Mission 300 Energy Compacts, ensuring that planning processes are aligned with government-owned delivery structures and can be sustained over time.



→ Finalized the Mozambique Geospatial Least-Cost Electrification Pathway, now used for sector coordination, project validation, funding decisions and resolving on-grid/off-grid conflicts.



→ Influenced at least USD 70 million in financing for rural and off-grid electrification. In Mozambique, analysis informed EU funding decisions, and contributed to a USD 50 million Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposal led by Enabel and Fundo de Energia (FUNAE) to fund climate-responsive mini-grids and productive use of renewable energy, while supporting coordination on grid prioritization.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



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CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ **Strengthened Mozambique's energy data infrastructure** by supporting the development of a World Bank-funded data management platform for the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), scoping medium-voltage power line georeferencing and the National Energy Access Baseline Survey, equipping partners to support the government with the data systems needed to plan and track energy access at scale.



→ **Supported the Zambia Mini-Grids Initiative** with technical backstopping related to ground data collection related to productive uses for mini-grids and revisions of the Rural Electrification Master Plan (launched by the government in Q1 2026); supported capacity building on IEP principles (data management, least-cost modelling) to improve coordination of electrification activities.



→ **Strengthened Madagascar's agricultural cold chain and productive use of energy ecosystem** by conducting a landscape analysis of key value chains and barriers, piloting the Agricultural Cold Chain Analysis and Prioritization (AgCAP) tool to identify market opportunities alongside rural electrification and convening a multi-stakeholder technical working group with the Ministry of Energy to drive cross-sector coordination across the Agri-Fisheries-Industry-Agriculture nexus.



→ **Trained 42 stakeholders through the Centre of Excellence** on energy modelling platforms. An additional 10 participants (four women) were trained in Mozambique on advanced GIS post-analysis. Female trainees took on active roles in technical working groups and national institutions in Madagascar and Mozambique.



→ **Finalized development of four stand-alone energy access planning tools** for productive use of energy, clean cooking finance, building classification and mini-grid optimization (AgCAP, FinanCCe, OBI, OMG respectively) and delivered significant updates to two sectoral reference modelling frameworks, OnSSET and OnSTOVE. Advanced soft linkages with the SEM model in Sierra Leone and Myanmar.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



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INNOVATIONS

TABLE 7 UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING KPIs STATUS (1/2)

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of public commitments made towards SDG7 as a result of Integrated Energy Access Plans	6	12	17 (5 additional)	8	9	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	Funds raised to support the energy access enabling environment, as a result of UIEP analyses (USD)	USD 450,000 (Influenced)	USD 410.45M (Influenced)	USD 480M (50M Direct, 430M Influenced)	USD 100.45M (Influenced)	USD 150.45 M (Influenced)	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of best-in-class knowledge products, tools, data interventions, developed or carried out in collaboration with partners	15	23	33 (10 additional)	19	21	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of plans (modular energy access at subnational and national level), policies, regulations, strategies and / or roadmaps developed or enhanced with SEforALL's support / influence	4	7	14 (7 additional)	8	9	

RBI 1: (1) Government of Madagascar Integrated Energy Plan informing National Electrification Strategy; (2) Enabel and FUNAE Green Climate Fund proposal using Mozambique Least-Cost Electrification Pathway and Productive Use Assessments; (3) Kenya State Department of Public Works and Global Buildings Performance Network use of Open Building Insights for buildings decarbonization roadmap; (4) Sierra Leone Ministry of Energy technical assistance on Mission 300 and Energy Compact modelling; (5) Mozambique Ministry of Mineral Resources and Mission 300 Energy Compact.

RBI 2: (1) European Union Mozambique financing of USD 20,000,000; (2) GCF funding led by Enabel and FUNAE used the Mozambique IEP to design off-grid electrification support for mini-grids and PURE (USD 50,000,000)

RBI 3: (1) [Open Building Insights GitHub repository](#) and platform; (2) [OnSSET for Minigrids GitHub repository update](#); (3) [OnSSET model for Mozambique](#); (4) OnSSET code updates in main repository; (5) Finance decision support tool; (6) OnStove GitHub repository updates; (7) [publication on electricity demand mapping for low and middle income countries](#); (8) Imperial College MSc thesis supervision and publication on UIEP tools; (9) grid reliability feature in OnSSET; (10) OnSSET open learning course.

RBI 4: (1) Mozambique Energy Compact; (2) Madagascar National Integrated Energy Access Plan; (3) regional indicative electrification plans for two regions; (4) Nigeria Integrated Energy Plan under NESIP; (5) [Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan](#); (6) Mozambique Clean Cooking Strategy; (7) Makueni County Energy Plan.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; UIEP Programme does not report data for RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

TABLE 7 UNIVERSAL INTEGRATED ENERGY PLANNING KPIs STATUS (2/2)

 KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED
 KPI TARGET <50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
 TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 6	SEFORALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT– COUNTRY	No. of country projects or initiatives undertaken by the UIEP programme	5	11	21 (10 additional)	9	10	
RBI 7	SEFORALL GLOBAL – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic or regional projects or initiatives undertaken by the UIEP programme	2	4	11 (7 additional)	6	8	
UIEP 1	PROGRAMME- SPECIFIC INDICATOR	No. of partners using data and evidence from IEP to inform national programmes, strategies, policies, etc.	TBD	11	24 (13 additional)	4	6	

RBI 6: (1) Clean Cooking Landscape Analysis, Ethiopia; (2) Open Building Insights India; (3) IEP AgCAP Madagascar application; (4) Madagascar Agricultural Cold Chains Landscape analysis; (5) national least-cost electrification analysis, Mozambique; (6) Spatial Data Infrastructure Development, Mozambique; (7) ASEAN OnSSET and SEM soft linking, Myanmar; (8) Thought partnership support to NESIP least-cost electrification analysis, Nigeria; (9) Clean Cooking capacity building, Rwanda; (10) Zambia mini-grids rollout project.

RBI 7: (1) Energy Modelling Platform for Africa 2025; (2) Energy Modelling Platform Global 2025; (3) OnSSET Steering Committee; (4) OnStove Steering Committee; (5) OSEAS 2025; (6) Energy Modelling Platform Nigeria; (7) Agri Energy Coalition.

UIEP 1: (1) VIDA use of IEP data for World Bank Madagascar; (2) Rwanda carbon credit roadmap data requests; (3) Rwanda national strategies informed by NICCP; (4) Futures Inc. cookstove programme using IEP in Malawi; (5) IXEO Solar using IEP data in Madagascar; (6) GBPN use of Open Building Insights in Kenya; (7) WRI use of Open Building Insights in Makueni; (8) Madagascar electrification strategy informed by IEP; (9) Nigeria NESIP least cost analysis informed by IEP; (10) Mozambique grid georeferencing support; (11) Enabel FUNAE GCF proposal support; (12) Climate Compatible Growth Zambia financing roadmap; (13) ICTP Summer School blog post and knowledge dissemination.

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline; UIEP 1 is a Programme-Specific Indicator

RBI 6 data cross reported with Clean Cooking: clean cooking capacity building, Rwanda



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Institutional anchoring and long-term engagement are essential to ensuring planning outputs drive action.** The Mozambique experience showed that strong partnership with government institutions and early alignment with sector needs helped strengthen both uptake and long-term impact.
- **SEforALL's neutrality, convening power and strong government partnerships are major assets in institutionalizing planning tools and coordinated sector action,** as they help build trust, increase partner buy-in, and position planning outputs as shared sector goods.
- **Data management is emerging as a critical part of long-term planning impact and a distinctive value-add for SEforALL.** Countries require stronger tools, governance, and capacity to use, maintain, and update planning outputs over time.
- **Productive use of energy is an important opportunity to make planning more implementation-oriented and investment-relevant,** particularly through the agri-food-energy nexus, where more granular analysis can help translate national planning into targeted interventions and stronger downstream partnerships. This potential is being demonstrated in Mozambique and will be further tested in 2026 through the strategic partnership with Bank of Agriculture Nigeria.
- **Cross-team collaboration has significantly strengthened planning outcomes and opened new opportunities for SEforALL,** though mobilizing multi-faceted teams effectively requires stronger project management, clearer role allocation, and more deliberate resource planning across programmes.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue anchoring planning support within national institutions from the outset** by investing in government partnerships, early stakeholder engagement, and long-term coordination arrangements that strengthen ownership and implementation.
- **Continue leveraging SEforALL's neutral convening role and trusted government relationships** to strengthen coordination around planning processes and support broader institutional adoption of planning tools and mechanisms.
- **Continued participation in/support for capacity building efforts, especially the multi-institution EMP-G and EMP-A training courses** is critical for maintaining SEforALL positioning and relationships with government institutions and should be written into funding proposals wherever relevant.
- **Continue integrating data management more systematically into technical assistance and capacity-building support** so countries are better equipped to institutionalize planning outputs and sustain their use beyond the life of individual projects.
- **Continue expanding the programme's productive use of energy offer** by further developing tools such as the Agricultural Cold Chain Access Planning Tool (AgCAP), and developing modular analyses that complement national planning with more granular, investment-oriented insights.
- **Continue developing joint offerings with other teams, including ETIP, Clean Cooking, Cooling and Energy Access.** One clear opportunity is to formalize and expand joint efforts focused on delivering end-to-end support on data-driven investment pipelines for electrification, PURE or cooking deployment

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Gender & Youth

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To ensure that gender and youth perspectives are embedded in SDG7 policy and implemented. Through gender and youth mainstreaming, advocacy, professional development, and data and evidence, the programme strives to create an enabling environment for women and men's equitable access to professional and economic development opportunities in the climate and energy sphere.



GENDER & YOUTH KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 
 → Expanded global commitments on gender and energy through the [Gender & Energy Compact](#), reaching 117 signatories by 2025, including 17 new signatories during the reporting period. Convened 12 high-level events across the SEforALL Global Forum, CSW69, the SDG7 Action Forum and COP30.
- 
 → Secured seats on COP30 Activation Groups #1 and #18 as co-lead of the Gender & Energy Compact, following invitation by the COP30 Incoming Presidency and Climate High-Level Champions to contribute to the [Plan to Accelerate Solutions](#). These Activation Groups represent a core COP30 innovation, shifting focus from commitments to implementation.
- 
 → Delivered a mentorship and training programme for 63 women through the Women in Clean Cooking Mentorship Programme, achieving high satisfaction across mentorship (92%), networking (87%), training (82%) and matchmaking (90%), with 87% highlighting strong mutual learning and professional growth.
- 
 → Contributed to the [High-Level Political Forum 2025 Policy Brief on Gender Indicators for Sustainable Energy: A Call to Action](#), developed with the UNDESA-led SDG7 Technical Advisory Group, SDG7 custodian agencies, Gender & Energy Compact co-conveners, and UN Women, translating gender data into a global call to action for SDG7.
- 
 → Embedded gender equality and social inclusion within Mission 300 discussions at the [Mission 300 Civil Society Energy Dialogue](#), reinforcing recognition of women and youth as key actors in achieving SDG7 outcomes.



GENDER



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GENDER & YOUTH KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



-  → Published [Threads of Transformation: Fashion, Energy & Women at the Intersection of Climate Action](#), highlighting linkages between SDG7, SDG5, gender equality, energy consumption and sustainability challenges within the global fashion sector.
-  → Participated in the [Youth4Climate Call for Solutions 2025](#) evaluation process for the third consecutive year as Sustainable Energy Partner Representative. Reviewed 36 proposals in the final evaluation round from a pool of 2,149 eligible submissions, contributing to the selection of nine youth-led initiatives awarded USD 30,000 each.
-  → Published the [Overview of Black People in the Global Energy Workforce](#), highlighting workforce representation gaps, including Black workers comprising 8% of the U.S. clean energy workforce, 1.5% of the UK energy sector, and approximately 1% of the global renewable energy workforce.
-  → Equipped eight young Tanzanian women with technical and professional skills through the STEM Traineeship programme delivered in partnership with WFP and funded by MECS UK, covering clean cooking technologies, community engagement, eCooking Diaries data collection, and hands-on school kitchen refurbishment experience.
-  → Collaborated with UN-Energy and Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE), launching a STEM Traineeship for four trainees from Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Mexico. Delivered technical training in energy finance and professional development while strengthening engagement with regional energy institutions.



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TABLE 8 GENDER & YOUTH KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of best-in-class, replicable knowledge products, tools or data interventions developed by the Gender and Youth Programme or that adopt a gender and youth lens	16	25	38 (13 additional)	23	27	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country-specific projects / initiatives undertaken by Gender and Youth (e.g., STEM training in Sierra Leone)	4	7	13 (6 additional)	9	10	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of regional or thematic projects / initiatives undertaken by Gender and Youth (e.g., Youth Ambassador Programme)	3	12	22 (10 additional)	5	6	

RBI 3: (1) SEforALL Global Forum session on empowering women in leadership; (2) CSW69 session on 30 years of gender advancement in energy; (3) Gender-responsive climate action towards COP30; (4) Earth Month 2025 campaign on women and climate action; (5) International Women’s Day Powering Tomorrow session; (6) Threads of Transformation on Fashion, Energy and Women; (7) Powering Africa’s future youth and green energy session; (8) Webinar series on activating Africa’s green economy through youth employment; (9) ENERGYNOW SDG7 forum on equity and AI; (10) ENERGYNOW SDG7 Forum on just and inclusive transitions for women and girls; (11) Gender indicators for Sustainable Energy Call to Action; (12) COP30 Engagement; (13) Overview of Black professionals in the energy workforce.

RBI 6: (1) Open Brazil Power, Brazil; OLADE STEM traineeships across Colombia (2), Ecuador (3), Honduras (4), and Mexico (5); (6) Tanzania STEM traineeship on clean cooking in schools.

RBI 7: (1) Women in Clean Cooking Mentorship Programme 2024 to 2025 cohort; (2) Open Africa Power 7th edition; (3) Open Africa Power Italian residential module; (4) COP30 Plan to Accelerate Solutions; (5) Gender and Energy Compact co lead; (6) Energy modelling training at ICTP Summer School; (7) Youth4Climate Call for Solutions 2025 evaluation process; (8) Student Energy career training; (9) Global Sustainability Challenge; (10) Africa Youth Energy Innovation Challenge.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Gender & Youth Programme does not report data for RBI 1, RBI 2, RBI 4, RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Expanding access to green skills is essential to a just and inclusive energy transition.** Demand for workers with green skills continues to outpace supply, making targeted training, hands-on learning, and stronger workforce pathways for women and youth critical to SDG7 delivery.
- **Limited access to finance remains a major barrier for women- and youth-focused energy initiatives.** Women entrepreneurs, youth leaders and civil society actors continue to face difficulty accessing the tailored funding needed to scale inclusive clean energy solutions.
- **Standardized gender-disaggregated data and common gender indicators remain critical gaps in the sector,** limiting the ability to understand women's experiences in energy, design evidence-based policy and direct investment toward a more just and inclusive energy transition.
- **Gender and youth inclusion is most effective when embedded early in project design and cross-team collaboration.** Early engagement of the Gender & Youth team has proven essential to ensuring these dimensions are built into programme frameworks, partnerships and implementation approaches from the outset.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue scaling green skills and workforce development initiatives** by embedding workforce components into climate and energy strategies, strengthening public-private partnerships, and expanding funding for inclusive training, certification, and career pathways for women and youth.
- **Strengthen financing pathways for women- and youth-led energy initiatives** by advocating for more inclusive funding, supporting financial literacy and capacity building, and working with donors, governments and financial institutions to design financing instruments that better meet their needs.
- **Continue advancing the collection and standardization of gender-disaggregated energy data** by supporting collaborative indicator development, increasing investment in data systems, and strengthening the integration of gender data into national energy planning and decision-making.
- **Strengthen early mainstreaming of gender and youth across SEforALL programmes** by using standardized tools, integrating gender and youth input at proposal stage, and reinforcing internal coordination and feedback loops so inclusion is treated as a core design principle, not an add-on.



SUCCESS STORIES / GENDER & YOUTH

Read the article: [Ibrahim's Kitchen blog](#)

Ibrahim's Kitchen: How Clean Cooking Is Changing Work, Health and Dignity in a Tanzanian School

At Kibasila Primary School in Temeke District, Tanzania, the introduction of electric pressure cookers through a SEforALL–World Food Programme initiative is transforming school kitchens. The project demonstrates how clean cooking solutions in public institutions can improve working conditions, support education outcomes and advance inclusive energy transitions.



IMPACT

- + Improved working conditions and reduced exposure to smoke and harmful pollutants for school cooks.
- + Reduced cooking time, enabling meals to be served on time and supporting learning schedules.
- + Enhanced working conditions, shifting from outdoor cooking to safe, indoor environments.
- + Increased efficiency and productivity, with meals ready by midday.
- + Restored dignity and well-being for school cooks, with earlier finishing times and reduced physical strain.



LEARNINGS

- + Clean cooking is not just a technology solution; it is critical for health, dignity and labour conditions.
- + Transitioning to electric cooking delivers immediate, tangible benefits at the individual level.
- + Institutional adoption (e.g., schools) can drive broader behavioural change and scale impact.
- + Clean cooking solutions support both education outcomes and gender-sensitive development.



HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To propose solutions for innovative and scalable intervention to accelerate connections deployment including short-term actions and long-term actions (intervention is country dependent and could be supply side, demand side, or policy focused).



POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS PARTNERSHIP KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ Advanced the “Mini-Grids as Infrastructure” approach from concept to implementation through the Mini-Grids Partnership (MGP), culminating in a Zambia pilot funded by The Rockefeller Foundation in collaboration with the Rural Electrification Authority (REA), Columbia World Projects, the African School of Regulation and the World Bank. Progress was driven through policy dialogues in Kigali and Kampala and development of a formal position paper on the Integrated Framework for Electrification (IFE).



→ Strengthened Zambia's regulatory environment for mini-grids through revisions to the Zambia Electricity Act, Energy Regulation Act, and Mini-grid regulations in collaboration with The Rockefeller Foundation, Columbia World Projects, Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) and the African School of Regulation.



→ Deepened coordination between REA and private sector developers through quarterly off-grid roundtables, including a June 2025 mini-grid developers dialogue focused on market acceleration and Universal Access Cluster pilots. Generated insights that informed REA strategic planning and improved information sharing and coordination across the sector.



→ Advanced financing discussions for alternative mini-grid business models through high-level engagements organized with GEAPP alongside the Action Learning Event (ALE), focused on integrating “Mini-Grids as Infrastructure” approaches into World Bank Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation (ASCENT) programme financing.



GENDER



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POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS PARTNERSHIP KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 
 → Mobilized support for productive use of energy (PUE) in mini-grids by developing a concept note to improve market conditions for PUE deployment. Secured approval from Carbon Trust for TEA funding of up to USD 75,000 to support tariff buy-down mechanisms for mini-grids in Nigeria.
- 
 → Organized an exploratory workshop with the Government of Indonesia, bringing together NGOs, private sector actors and government planners to identify viable business models and best practices for last-mile electrification operations and maintenance, building capacity for sustainable community energy systems.
- 
 → Supported tariff regulatory reforms in Sierra Leone required to unlock a USD 25 million SOGREA grant, protecting private sector investment, and sustaining electricity services for mini-grids developed under previous donor-funded programmes.
- 
 → Strengthened gender inclusion by promoting equitable participation in workshops and training courses. For example, Rwanda's National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan (NICCP)/Integrated Clean Cooking Planning Tool (ICCPPT) capacity-building event.
- 
 → Ensured women represented 75% of expert resource persons at the Jakarta capacity-building event for public and private sector officials, elevating female technical leadership in off-grid energy, and embedding gender-responsive perspectives into discussions on energy access and operations models.



GENDER



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TABLE 9 POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS PARTNERSHIP KPIS STATUS (1/2)

● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of global public goods in the form of replicable solution templates, developed or enhanced with PRF/MGP programme support, to solve issues that are common across countries, including substantive research products with original data	7	13	13	13	16	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed or enhanced with SEforALL support, including specific country reports developed to provide support to the DRE sector	2	3	8 (5 additional)	4	6	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT- COUNTRY	No. of country initiatives / projects undertaken by the PRF/MGP programme to provide partner governments with tailored policy and/or planning support (including thematic trainings and country-specific working groups or initiatives established)	5	8	12 (4 additional)	8	10	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT- GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of regional or thematic platforms where SEforALL is active, including the number of multi-stakeholder platforms focused on DRE that MGP actively participates in	4	9	10 (1 additional)	8	10	

RBI 3: No additional solution templates in 2025.

RBI 4: (1) PRF support to Sierra Leone mini-grid regulations update; (2) PRF Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan; (3) PRF Rural Electrification Master Plan revision; (4) PRF support to Zambia mini-grid regulations; (5) MGP support to mini-grid business models and policies: Implementing The Integrated Framework For Electrification (IFE) In Zambia

RBI 6: (1) Indonesia working group on business models for last mile electrification; (2) Rwanda technical working group on National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan; (3) Rwanda Institutional Clean Cooking in Schools Task Force; (4) Zambia geospatial technical working group.

RBI 7: (1) Zambia offgrid task force

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; PRF & MGP Programme does not report data for RBI 1, RBI 2, RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

TABLE 9 POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS PARTNERSHIP KPIS STATUS (2/2)

● KPI TARGET <50% MET
● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
MGP 1	PROGRAMME – SPECIFIC INDICATOR	No. of active collaborations between MGP members to address sectoral challenges	0	5	10 (4 additional)	6	9	
MGP 2	PROGRAMME – SPECIFIC INDICATOR	No. of additional MGP member organizations and alliances/collectives	0	4	9 (5 additional)	10	15	

MGP 1: (1) Carbon Trust Africa collaboration on data collection for sustainability reporting; (2) ESMAP collaboration on State of the Mini Grids Market report; (3) The African Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR) collaboration to align CAPEX and OPEX; (4) Mission 300 partners GEA, World Bank, The Rockefeller Foundation on M300 PUE expertise centre; (5) collaboration with Customized Energy Solutions in Zambia.

MGP 2: (1) Zambia off-grid task force collaboration; (2) Renewable Energy Association of Sierra Leone collaboration; (3) Renewable Energy Industries Association of Malawi collaboration; (4) Lusophone Renewable Energy Association (ALER) collaboration; (5) Associação Moçambicana de Energias Renováveis collaboration.

MGP1 and MGP2 are Programme-Specific Indicators
^aTargets and 2025 KPI values are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Competitiveness and demand stimulation are central to universal access and mini-grid viability.** Emerging evidence shows that lower electricity pricing can lead to stronger productive use of energy demand improving access outcomes, support enterprise growth, and strengthen the long-term commercial sustainability of mini-grids.
- **Well-designed mini-grid regulation is essential to unlocking finance and reducing private sector risk.** Experience in Sierra Leone and Zambia showed that clear, consultative and predictable rules on licensing, tariffs, service areas and grid arrival can improve project bankability and investor confidence.
- **Mini-grid deployment to achieve SDG7 requires more than CAPEX subsidies to achieve long-term sustainability.** Growing sector experience shows that demand stimulation, reduction of demand risk exposure, and longer-term viability incentives or cross subsidies are critical to ensure sustainability and attract equity.
- **Cross-programme collaboration has been a critical enabler of stronger project design and delivery.** Coordinated work across Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership (PRF/MGP), Powering Healthcare (PHC), Integrated Energy Planning (IEP) and the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) brought complementary expertise that improved service delivery and strengthened results in Nigeria and Zambia.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue advancing pricing and demand-side approaches that strengthen mini-grid viability** by generating evidence on tariff design, supporting productive use of energy, and promoting financing frameworks that better align with actual project cash-flow needs.
- **Continue supporting governments to develop tailored, predictable mini-grid regulatory frameworks** that provide bankability while enabling faster and sustainable deployment and stronger long-term sector growth.
- **Promote alternative mini-grid business models** by combining CAPEX support with risk solutions to mitigate demand risk (regulated return) and guarantees, viability-enhancing instruments that reflect different market realities.
- **Continue strengthening cross-programme collaboration through deliberate joint design and delivery models**, enabling programmes to combine technical strengths more effectively and generate stronger, more integrated results.



SUCCESS STORIES / POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS

Powering Lives with Sustainable Energy in Zambia

A beneficiary story from Kaselo Village, Zambia, where access to sustainable electricity enabled a local entrepreneur, Zeferino Tembo, to improve his sunflower shelling business. Previously, he had to travel nearly 50 km to access shelling services, however, with the introduction of an electric shelling machine, he can now process sunflower locally and efficiently.



People here have benefited so much,

Watch the video: [Sustainable Energy is Powering Lives in Zambia Video](#)

IMPACT

- + Increased productivity from limited output to ~50 bags per day.
- + Eliminated long-distance travel (50 km) for processing.
- + Improved household income and living standards.
- + Ability to purchase assets (motorbike and bicycle).
- + Improved access to education for children.
- + Rural economic growth demonstrated through reliable electricity.



LEARNINGS

- + Small business productivity is boosted through access to reliable energy infrastructure and rural electrification.
- + Local value is created and dependence on distant services is reduced via rural electrification.
- + Income growth from energy access can lead to improved quality of life and social outcomes (e.g., education).
- + Expanding electricity access can scale impact across entire communities.

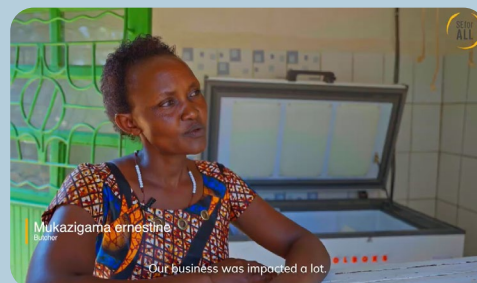




SUCCESS STORIES / POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS & MINI-GRIDS

Productive Use of Energy Transforming Small Businesses in Rwanda

A joint SEforALL–World Bank pilot in Rwanda tested productive use of energy (PUE) technologies, including electric pressure cookers, e-bikes, solar water pumps and solar-powered fridges, to demonstrate how modern energy solutions can **improve business performance and livelihoods**. The pilot supported small business owners, including women entrepreneurs, by providing **reliable, clean, and efficient energy technologies**.



Watch the videos:
[Productive Use of Energy Videos](#)

IMPACT / EMERGING CONTRIBUTIONS

- + Electric pressure cookers reduced cooking time by over 50%, enabling restaurants to serve customers faster and reduce waiting times from ~5 minutes to under 2 minutes.
- + Faster service and consistent availability of hot meals led to increased **customer turnover and satisfaction**, contributing to up to 150% growth in weekly revenues in pilot businesses.
- + Solar-powered fridges enabled businesses to store more products and continue operating during power cuts, **reducing spoilage and increasing sales**.
- + Reliable refrigeration eliminated the need to sell spoiled goods at a loss, allowing businesses to **retain product value and increase income**.
- + Transition away from charcoal and unreliable grid electricity reduced operational costs and exposure to smoke, **improving working conditions**.



LEARNINGS

- + **Time savings directly increase revenue:** Faster cooking enables quicker service and higher customer turnover in small food businesses.
- + **Reliability drives business stability:** Continuous refrigeration, even during outages, is critical to reducing losses and ensuring consistent operations.
- + **Energy access enables scale:** Increased storage capacity allows businesses to expand inventory and meet demand.
- + **Clean energy improves product quality and customer experience:** Electric cooking preserves food quality and ensures consistent service availability.
- + **User-centred design is essential:** Feedback on equipment size and capacity highlights the need to tailor solutions to real business conditions.



HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Powering Social Infrastructure

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To drive the powering social infrastructure agenda by equipping governments and their development partners with the evidence and solutions essential to achieving universal electrification of health facilities and schools by 2030.



POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



-  → Mobilized over GBP 20 million for the FCDO Hospital Electrification Project in Sierra Leone (2022-2026), including a USD 14M third phase and USD 1M fourth phase, delivering new or improved energy access to 17 hospitals and 25 clinics. Strengthened coordination with UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank to advance national healthcare electrification efforts.
-  → Catalyzed innovation in healthcare energy access through the PHC Innovation Fund, deploying USD 525,000 in grants across seven projects and leveraging an additional USD 247,000 in co-financing, generating a total project value of USD 772,000.
-  → Expanded reliable electricity access through the TEA-funded PHC Innovation Fund, supporting 18 health facilities across Madagascar (12), Uganda (3) and Nigeria (3) through innovative energy solutions.
-  → Piloted innovative healthcare energy delivery models through the PHC Innovation Fund, including a hybrid Energy-as-a-Service (EaaS)/PAYGO model in Madagascar, biogas-powered health facilities in Uganda, and zero-emissions generators delivering electricity and medical oxygen in Nigeria, demonstrating scalable approaches for healthcare electrification.
-  → Coordinated the Health Facility Electrification Energy Compact, increasing Compact targets from 25,000 to 35,000 clinics electrified and from 20 to 30 national and sub-national assessments, driven by partner progress and expanded country market assessments and roadmaps supported by UNICEF.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



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POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ Commissioned a national operations and maintenance (O&M) strategy for health facility electrification developed by TetraTech under the Hospital Electrification Project. This strategy is being used to develop a national strategy in Sierra Leone for O&M during 2026, led by a technical working group that has chosen the hub-and-spoke model.



→ Published the Medical Appliances for Resource-Constrained Settings report with CLASP, identifying solutions to improve procurement, deployment, and energy performance of medical appliances in weak-grid and off-grid healthcare facilities.



→ Supported a cohort of five SECT female students analyzing links between school electrification in Tanzania and educational and employment outcomes for girls and young women, contributing technical inputs on electricity indicators and data analysis.



→ Developed a peer-reviewed framework of key indicators for health facility electrification projects in partnership with USAID Power Africa HETA, enabling more consistent tracking of outcomes across energy, health and environmental dimensions.



→ Organized the Energizing Healthcare Conference in Nairobi, bringing together approximately 200 experts from 42 countries across 24 sessions, 64 speakers and 12 innovations that were showcased to strengthen knowledge sharing and identify pathways toward universal health facility electrification.



→ As an outcome of the conference, an EaaS working group was established, led by PHC and UNDP, that meets quarterly to share experiences.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE



CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

TABLE 10 POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE KPIs STATUS (1/2)
 ● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED
● KPI TARGET <50% MET
● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of new or improved commitments under the Health Facility Electrification (HFE) Energy Compact and additional frameworks	6 ¹	7	8 (1 additional)	11	13	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD mobilized for health facility electrification in PSI partner countries	USD 250,000 (Direct) USD 110M (Influenced)	USD 16.04M (Direct)	USD 17.5M (Direct)	USD 16.25M (Direct)	USD 18.25M (Direct)	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of actionable public goods (e.g. innovations, solutions or best practices) PSI has generated/supported that address common regional or global challenges	5	7	11 (4 additional)	10	12	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of new or improved plans or new or scaled implementation interventions in supported countries	5	7	13 (5 additional)	9	11	

RBI 1: (1) SEforALL and UNICEF data driven market assessments in two African countries and five Indian states.

RBI 2: (1) TEA and Carbon Trust; (2) Innovation Fund grantee matching contributions; (3) FCDO Sierra Leone; (4) Partners In Health; (5) Sierra Leone Ministry of Health.

RBI 3: (1) State of the Market deep dive on energy efficient medical appliances; (2) Powering Healthcare standardized indicators; (3) Powering Healthcare value for money framework; (4) Climate Resilience and Powering Healthcare in the Global South.

RBI 4: (1) Powering Healthcare roadmaps across Assam (1), Bihar (2), Ladakh (3), Rajasthan (4), and Tamil Nadu (5) in India; (6) Sierra Leone health facility electrification O&M strategy.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

¹ Baseline value for RBI 1 is 6, as for the previous reporting cycle, the Powering Social Infrastructure Programme tracked all high-level commitments made. Whereas the revised indicator only tracks new or improved commitments under HFE Energy Compact only, therefore the programme will henceforth only report against commitments under HFE Energy Compact.

TABLE 10 POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE KPIs STATUS (2/2)
 ● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED
● KPI TARGET <50% MET
● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 5	ENERGY ACCESS CONNECTIONS	No. of verified direct connections for social infrastructure facilities	6	31	60 (29 additional)	43	43	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT- COUNTRY	No. of country projects receiving tailored PSI support	5	13	19 (6 additional)	12	15	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT- GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of platforms where PSI is active	N/A	4	8 (4 additional)	3	3	

RBI 5: (1) Sierra Leone Hospital Electrification Phase 1 electrified 6 hospitals; (2) Sierra Leone Hospital Electrification Phase 2 electrified 24 community health centres and 1 hospital; (3) Sierra Leone Hospital Electrification Phase 3 electrified 10 tertiary hospitals and 1 additional CHC; (4) TEA funded Powering Healthcare Innovation Fund electrified 18 facilities across Madagascar, Uganda, and Nigeria.

RBI 6: PHC Innovation Fund round 2 support to four grantees across Democratic Republic of Congo (1), Ghana (2), Malawi (3), Nigeria (4), and Sierra Leone (5); (6) CrossBoundary swarm electrification pilot in Malawi.

RBI 7: (1) Health and Energy Platform of Action; (2) Multilateral Energy Compact for Health Facility Electrification; (3) Health Electrification and Telecommunications Alliance; (4) Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings.

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Scaling healthcare electrification requires continued donor attention, stronger coordination and knowledge-sharing.** Sustained progress depends on aligning stakeholders around delivery models, financing approaches, innovation and data, while keeping powering healthcare high on sector agendas.
- **Innovation funding is essential for testing and scaling sustainable healthcare electrification models, though the sector still lacks enough risk-tolerant grant capital to move promising ideas toward proof of concept,** particularly for new technologies, business models and delivery approaches.
- **The transition from SEforALL to UNOPS created significant implementation constraints, especially for infrastructure-focused work,** as long transfer timelines, approval complexity, and unclear rules on infrastructure and appliance-related activities reduced flexibility and limited the direct delivery impact of some programmes.
- **Complex healthcare electrification projects require strong in-country support and more realistic implementation timelines.** Local coordination, government engagement, field verification and sufficient buffers for external delays are critical to maintaining quality and delivery momentum.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue strengthening coordination platforms for healthcare electrification** by convening stakeholders regularly, sharing lessons from implementation, and maintaining visible advocacy that keeps powering healthcare prioritized with donors and partners.
- **Continue expanding targeted innovation funding for powering healthcare** by supporting pilot projects, de-risking early-stage concepts, and building stronger evidence on scalable models that can attract larger pools of public and private finance.
- **Strengthen future programme design under UNOPS** by clarifying permissible activities early, planning for longer approval timelines, and adapting funding rounds and work plans accordingly so delivery expectations remain realistic and implementation disruption is reduced.
- **Build stronger in-country coordination and more realistic scheduling into healthcare electrification projects** by ensuring local support is available, maintaining close engagement with government counterparts, and incorporating feasible implementation buffers into work plans and donor agreements.



SUCCESS STORIES / POWERING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Powering Healthcare implementation work - 28 health facilities commissioned in 2025 alone

In 2025, SEforALL commissioned 10 hospitals under the Hospital Electrification Project in Sierra Leone with funding from UKAid/FCDO and 18 Health Facilities via Transforming Energy Access (TEA)'s Innovation Fund.

IMPACT

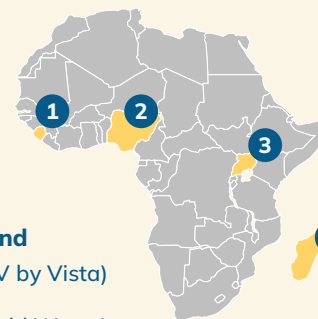
- + 28 Health Facilities solarized in 4 countries
- + Co2: 55k+ t_{CO2-eq} cumulative emissions avoided over project lifetimes or 2,800+ tons annually
- + Beneficiaries: 8.6m+ with improved access to healthcare services (8.5m Sierra Leone) + (133k through the Innovation Fund across Madagascar, Nigeria and Uganda)

1 Sierra Leone - FCDO SL:

Partner: EMONE, TetraTech, CEMMATS, MoH
Impact: 10 Hospitals
Total capacity: 1.5 MWp

2 Nigeria - TEA Innovation Fund

Grantee: Newdigit Technology (IV by Vista)
Impact: 3 hospitals
Innovation: zero-emission 'Just Add Water' generators + solar PV to provide electricity + medical grade O2



3 Uganda - TEA Innovation Fund

Grantee: Biogas Solutions Uganda LTD. & Inclusive Energy
Impact: 3 health facilities
Innovation: biogas generators powering lighting + medical appliances, with smart biogas metres

4 Madagascar - TEA Innovation Fund

Grantee: Masontsika
Impact: 12 health facilities
Innovation: hybrid delivery model combining solar PV systems for HFs and community rental of portable lights and cold storage space

LEARNINGS

- + Local support is key for government engagement, regulatory issues (Ngozi in SL, Louis in Madagascar) + weekly supervision from PM
- + Innovation Fund is a quick (and inexpensive) vehicle to create impact, but high risk
- + Independent verification of installations is needed to ensure safety, especially for new technologies (e.g. 'Just Add Water' generators)
- + Pilots can influence enabling environment (e.g., biogas generators in Uganda were not regulated)

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Clean Cooking

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To fill critical gaps in the clean cooking sector by leveraging SEforALL's organizational expertise and networks to position clean cooking at the centre of the SDG7 and climate action agendas; to support countries to strengthen planning and unlock finance; and to create job and business opportunities while accelerating the adoption of modern energy for cooking.



CLEAN COOKING KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



-  → Mobilized USD 500,000 from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, RVO) to fund geospatial clean cooking modelling in Ethiopia to inform national policy decisions.
-  → Embedded clean cooking into Rwanda's national energy agenda by developing the National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan (NICCP), which directly informed the National Strategy for Transformation (NST-2) and the Energy Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP).
-  → Positioned SEforALL at the forefront of clean cooking modelling by leading development of OnStove and driving adoption by MECS, the International Energy Agency (IEA), World Resources Institute (WRI) and Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA), while co-developing the Integrated Clean Cooking Planning Tool (ICCPPT) with Rwanda and IEP teams.
-  → Support in securing the commitment of USD 3.5–5 million for clean cooking scale-up in Sierra Leone from Forward 7 to the Government of Sierra Leone (Barbados Forum).



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE

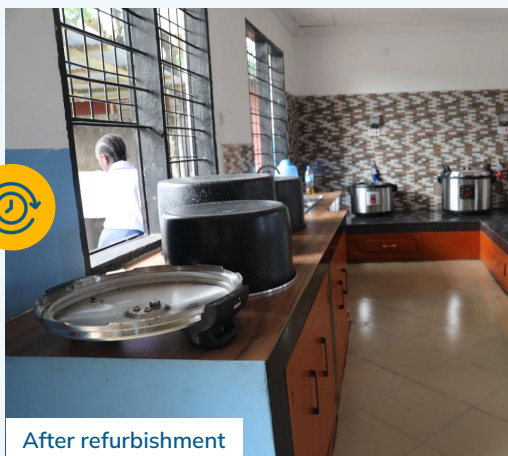


CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

CLEAN COOKING KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 
 → Pioneered electric cooking in Tanzanian public schools through the Clean Cooking Transition in Schools (CCTIS) project, piloting the first electric kitchen at Kibasila Primary School in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), transitioning from firewood to electric cooking.
- 
 → Refurbished 10 school kitchens with grid connections across Tanzania under the CCTIS project, expanding clean cooking infrastructure with 26 additional schools targeted for 2026.
- 
 → Launched the Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools at COP30, mobilizing USD 720,000 in new commitments from Forward 7 (USD 500K) and the Government of Iceland (USD 220K) to accelerate clean cooking and sustainable school meals for over 450 million children worldwide
- 
 → Advanced gender-equitable clean cooking transitions by developing a gender-disaggregated cost-benefit analysis for Ethiopia, translating findings into practical guidance to help policymakers prioritize technology choices and allocate resources more equitably.
- 
 → Expanded clean cooking expertise and gender inclusion by delivering capacity building at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy, resulting in participants independently teaching OnStove at their universities, replicating the tool in Kenya, and enrolling in electrification training, with Mozambique participants directly feeding into IEP planning work.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE



CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

TABLE 11 CLEAN COOKING KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of political commitments or high-level statements launched by stakeholders engaged in the clean cooking transition as a result of SEforALL's support	6	14	24 (10 additional)	16	21	⚡ > 100%
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of solution templates developed for the clean cooking transition with SEforALL's support	2	7	10 (3 additional)	8	11	⚡ > 100%
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of plans and programmes launched by stakeholders engaged in the clean cooking transition as a result of SEforALL's support	5	9	11 (2 additional)	10	12	⚡ > 100%
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country initiatives or projects directly supported by SEforALL that provide clean cooking technology, data, research or policy recommendations	12	16	22 (6 additional)	17	19	⚡ > 100%
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT– GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of collaborative actions or coalitions supported with partners to accelerate the clean cooking transition (e.g., global eCooking coalition)	4	26	29 (3 additional)	8	10	⚡ > 100%

RBI 1: (1) RVO Ethiopia USD 500K clean cooking IEP; (2) Forward7 USD 500K advocacy; (3) Lightrock clean cooking schools funding; (4) Iceland USD 220K platform support; (5) Enabel Mozambique IEP extension; (6) Clean Cooking in Schools platform launch; (7) COP30 inclusion; (8) Forward7, GeCCO, UK Aid MECS, GIZ, Sierra Leone USD 3.5 to 5M programme; (9) AFD joining GeCCO; (10) UK Aid MECS GBP 750K Tanzania.

RBI 3: (1) Research agenda for clean cooking for all; (2) Battery-supported eCooking technologies and swap models; (3) ICTP Energy Modelling Platform Summer School; (4) OnStove GitHub repository updates.*

RBI 4: (1) [Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan*](#); (2) Mission 300 Compact implementation support - Tanzania.

RBI 6: (1) Clean Cooking Landscape Analysis Ethiopia; (2) Clean Cooking Transition in Schools Fiji; (3) Clean Cooking Transition in Schools Madagascar; (4) Mozambique Integrated Energy Access Planning Tool; (5) Clean cooking capacity building Rwanda; (6) Compact implementation support Tanzania.

RBI 7: (1) OnStove Steering Committee; (2) COP30 event on linking energy and food systems; (3) Institutional Clean Cooking Community of Practice.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Clean Cooking Programme does not report data for RBI 2 and RBI 5

* KPI data co-reported with the Universal Integrated Energy Planning team

*Targets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **In-country presence is critical to effective clean cooking delivery.** Lessons from Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania showed that local personnel are essential for stakeholder coordination, co-creation, quality assurance, visibility, and timely response to fast-changing implementation realities.
- **Institutional cooking is emerging as a major growth area within the clean cooking sector.** Rising partner interest, expanding research and the strong response to the **Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools** show growing momentum around schools and other institutional settings as important entry points for impact.
- **Advancing clean cooking requires going beyond project-level delivery to address structural country-level capacity constraints.** Limited technical expertise, fragmented institutional mandates, and weak data and planning systems continue to slow progress and undermine sustainability.
- **Institutional anchoring and sustained engagement are essential to ensuring that clean cooking planning translates into coordinated action.** The Ethiopia experience showed that government engagement is more effective when supported by on-the-ground presence and local coordination capacity.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue investing in country-level coordination capacity for clean cooking programmes** to strengthen stakeholder engagement, improve delivery quality, reduce delays and costs, and ensure stronger long-term country ownership.
- **Maintain momentum and SEforALL's leadership in institutional cooking** by deepening partnerships, strengthening the evidence base, and continuing to position schools and other institutional settings as strategic platforms for clean cooking scale-up through the platform and M300.
- **Continue strengthening country-level capacity and institutional systems** by pairing technical training with stronger coordination, donor support for institutional strengthening, and government leadership to embed clean cooking within broader policy and planning frameworks.
- **Strengthen institutional anchoring from the outset of country engagement** by ensuring local coordination capacity is in place early, establishing technical working groups, and maintaining sustained engagement with government counterparts throughout implementation.



SUCCESS STORIES / CLEAN COOKING

Kibasila Primary School: A Model for Clean Cooking in Schools

The Clean Cooking Transition in Schools (CCTIS) initiative is helping Tanzanian schools transition from firewood to clean electric cooking. Implemented by Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and the World Food Programme (WFP) with support from UKAid through the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) programme, the **Kibasila Primary School** in Dar es Salaam became the programme's first model school, demonstrating how clean cooking can improve school operations, reduce costs, and expand access to school meals.



Kibasila Primary School kitchen — before refurbishment

- + Relied on firewood for cooking
- + Basic kitchen with limited infrastructure
- + Energy costs of TZS 20,000/day
- + Approximately 340 students fed daily
- + Cooking took - 5.5 hours/day
- + Smoke-filled and physically demanding working conditions



Kibasila Primary School kitchen — after refurbishment

- + Transitioned to electric pressure cookers
- + Fully refurbished kitchen with water, lighting, fans, sink, and food storage
- + Energy costs reduced to TZS 10,000–12,000/day
- + 450+ students fed daily
- + Cooking time reduced to - 2.5 hours/day
- + Cleaner, safer and more inclusive kitchen environment

Kibasila becomes first Tanzanian Government School to switch from firewood to electric

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 2025 - 3 min read





SUCCESS STORIES / CLEAN COOKING

Nzasa Primary School: Before & After Refurbishment





SUCCESS STORIES / CLEAN COOKING

Launching a Global Platform to Scale Clean Cooking in Schools

At COP30, we launched the Platform for Clean Cooking in Schools, a global initiative under the COP30 Action Agenda to accelerate access to clean cooking in school systems, alongside partners including the World Food Programme (WFP), the School Meals Coalition, UKAid's Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) Programme, the Government of Iceland, the Middle East Green Initiative's Forward7, the Global Platform for Action (GPA) and Lightrock. The platform connects energy and food systems and brings together governments, financiers and delivery partners to scale solutions globally.

Read the article: [Clean cooking in schools: Turning a climate blind spot into an opportunity](#)



IMPACT / EMERGING CONTRIBUTION

- + Elevated clean cooking in schools as a global priority within the COP30 Action Agenda.
- + Established a multi-partner platform to coordinate policy, financing and implementation support.
- + Created a pathway to build on actions underway in 10 countries and scale to 10 additional countries by 2027, with ambition for global reach by 2030.
- + Helped position schools as entry points for wider energy transitions, linking clean cooking with electrification, health, education and community impact.
- + Created a coordination mechanism to help governments and partners move from fragmented pilots to more scalable implementation.

LEARNINGS

- + Global platforms can help move fragmented pilots toward scale by aligning partners, policy priorities and resources.
- + Linking energy and food systems can unlock new financing and policy pathways for clean cooking in schools.
- + Positioning solutions within global agendas such as COP can increase visibility, ambition and commitment.
- + Schools can act as catalysts for broader community energy transitions when clean cooking is linked to electrification and local service delivery.



HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Sustainable Cooling

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To expand access to sustainable cooling solutions, prioritizing high-risk populations who live close to the poverty line and lack access to cooling that is necessary for their lives and livelihoods; to reduce energy demand and emissions consistent with a clean energy transition.



Work begins on installing solar panels at a water pumping station in Madagascar's Fitovinany region Photo: UNOPS

SUSTAINABLE COOLING KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 
 → Mobilized catalytic finance for sustainable cooling through the Cool Finance Fund, securing over USD 870,000 for pilot implementation in 2026 with an additional USD 930,000 targeted, positioning the fund to unlock public and private investment across households, agriculture, MSMEs and public institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 
 → Advanced SDG7 through sustainable cooling by mobilizing sub-national commitments via the Global Cooling Pledge, targeting a 68% reduction in cooling-related emissions by 2050, with counties and cities across Kenya and Nigeria already signed up and additional countries including Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia expected to join.
- 
 → Drove sub-national uptake by leveraging SEforALL's relationships with the Kenya Council of Governors and the Nigerian National Council on Climate Change through the COP30 Presidency and UNEP-led Cool Coalition Beat the Heat Implementation Drive, directly resulting in 11 Kenyan counties and 18 Nigerian cities and states signing up to deliver on Pledge commitments and access curated knowledge resources and targeted technical assistance.
- 
 → Integrated sustainable cooling into national and sub-national policy frameworks through technical assistance in Kenya, embedding cooling into energy plans and building codes aligned with County Energy Plans, Integrated Development Plans and Heat Action Plans, and in Ghana, supporting inclusion in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- 
 → Collaborated with the Ministry of Power as a technical partner to organize a national conference on sustainable cooling in India, supporting policy dialogue and stakeholder alignment.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE



CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

SUSTAINABLE COOLING KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ **Strengthened investment pipelines through the Nigeria Cooling Marketplace**, convening government, developers and partners to identify priority opportunities across agriculture, health and buildings, and improving project visibility and financing clarity with national stakeholders including the Nigerian Climate Change Council and IFC.



→ **Strengthened South-to-South networks between India and Sub-Saharan Africa through a Sustainable Cooling knowledge exchange with African delegates visiting India.**



→ **Enhanced the agriculture-energy nexus through Agricultural Cold Chain Analysis and Prioritization (AgCAP) analysis**, identifying high-demand areas for agricultural cooling, generating interest from development partners and private sector actors, and positioning the tool to de-risk investments and unlock financing.



→ **Piloted the Agricultural Cold Chain Access Planning (AgCAP) Tool in Madagascar through a collaborative technical working group process**, generating real-time feedback to refine both the methodology and platform. Positioned the tool for replication in other geographies, starting with Mozambique under the IEP.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE



CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

TABLE 12 SUSTAINABLE COOLING KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of political commitments or high-level statements launched by stakeholders engaged in sustainable cooling, as a result of SEforALL's support	137	146	149 (3 additional)	147	152	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD mobilized to support sustainable cooling initiatives, policies and activities as a result of SEforALL's support	USD 311.25M (Influenced)	USD 326.53M (Influenced)	USD 336.1M (98% Influenced, 2% Direct)	USD 316.25M (Influenced)	USD 321.25M (Influenced)	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of replicable tools developed for sustainable cooling with SEforALL's support	21	26	35 (9 additional)	25	26	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of country-specific sustainable cooling plans, strategies or programmes developed or enhanced with SEforALL's support, directly and indirectly	11	13	23 (10 additional)	16	19	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country initiatives or projects undertaken by SEforALL's Sustainable Cooling programme (that provide data, research or policy recommendations)	11	14	26 (12 additional)	19	23	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic or regional projects, coalitions or initiatives undertaken by the Sustainable Cooling programme	35	42	49 (7 additional)	50	65	

RBI 1: (1) Small Island Developing States Call to Action on sustainable cooling at the SEforALL Forum; (2) Kisumu County, Kenya appointment of a Chief Heat Action Officer under the Adrienne Arsht Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center network; (3) Beat the Heat Implementation Drive secured commitments from 18 Nigerian cities and states to participate.

RBI 2: (1) S2Cool (Ayrton) project in Pakistan on novel indirect evaporative cooling and hybrid mechanical vapor compression systems (USD 3.6 million); (2) Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) grant for sustainable cooling (USD 2.6 million), including the Cool Finance Fund (over USD 870,000) allocated for cooling pilot implementation in 2026; (3) Austrian Development Agency Grant (USD 2 million) on Cooling and Gender; (4) Climate Works Clean Cooling Collaborative Grant (USD 1 million).

RBI 3: (1) [Agricultural Cold Chain Access Planning Tool \(AgCap\)](#); (2) [Cool Coalition NDC Planning Methodology](#); (3) Urban Heat Stress and Urban Cooling Action Plan; (4) Marketplace for Cooling and Efficiency Projects; (5) Open Building Insights Tool for Heat Vulnerability Assessments; (6) Passive Cooling Guidelines; (7) Landscape Mapping of Space Cooling Solutions in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia; (8) Global Cooling Watch; (9) [Chilling Prospects 2025](#).

RBI 4: (1) Kilifi County Heat Action Plan; (2) Makueni County Heat Action Plan; (3) Homa Bay County Heat Action Plan; (4) Nakuru County Heat Action Plan; (5) Taita Taveta County Heat Action Plan; (6) Tana River County Heat Action Plan; (7) Laikipia County Heat Action Plan; (8) Vihiga County Heat Action Plan; (9) Turkana County Heat Action Plan; (10) Mozambique Agricultural Cold Chain Planning.

RBI 6: Kenya County Heat Action Plans across (1) Kilifi, (2) Makueni, (3) Homa Bay, (4) Nakuru, (5) Taita Taveta, (6) Tana River, (7) Laikipia, (8) Vihiga, and (9) Turkana; (10) Agriculture and Fisheries Cold Chain Planning landscape analysis in Madagascar; (11) Mozambique Integrated Energy Plan; (12) Thailand Dairy Cold Chain Brief.

RBI 7: (1) [Beat the Heat Implementation Drive](#); (2) [United for Efficiency Initiative](#); (3) [Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling and Cold Chain](#); (4) [Kenya Cooling Efficiency Marketplace Platform](#); (5) [Ghana Cooling Efficiency Marketplace Platform](#); (6) [Nigeria Cooling Efficiency Marketplace Platform](#); (7) [Kenya India South South exchange](#).

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Sustainable Cooling Programme does not report data for RBI 5. ^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- Access to finance remains the most critical bottleneck to scaling equitable cooling. High upfront costs and limited credit access continue to constrain deployment, particularly for local enterprises and underserved communities.
- Strong policy and regulatory frameworks are essential to enabling market growth and investment in sustainable cooling. Weak or fragmented frameworks continue to limit investor confidence and slow adoption of efficient cooling technologies.
- Cooling is increasingly being recognized as a critical component of energy access, climate resilience and economic development, which reinforces the importance of integrating cooling into national energy plans, electrification strategies, and climate and development frameworks.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- Continue strengthening cooling finance pathways by advancing investment-ready pipelines, expanding the Marketplace model, and developing catalytic and results-based financing mechanisms such as the Cool Finance Fund, while engaging DFIs, donors and financial institutions to provide tailored capital solutions.
- Continue supporting governments to strengthen cooling policy frameworks by integrating cooling into national energy and development plans, advancing standards and implementation measures, and aligning technical assistance with national priorities to create clearer market signals.
- Deepen support for integrating cooling into national and sub-national planning processes so that cooling demand is better aligned with renewable energy deployment, grid expansion, efficiency improvements and long-term energy transition strategies.





KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Sustainable cooling solutions are most effective when end-user sectors are engaged from the outset:** Experience from the Agricultural Cold Chain Access Planning Tool (AgCAP) showed that aligning with agricultural stakeholders early is essential to ensuring that cold chain and productive use of energy solutions respond to actual value chain needs and avoid becoming underused assets.
- **In-country staff are critical to operational effectiveness and long-term impact.** Sustained local presence has helped align programmes, strengthen stakeholder relationships, improve follow-up, and support deeper engagement with national and subnational decision-makers.
- **Identifying cooling opportunities does not automatically translate into investable projects.** The Marketplace model showed that projects often vary in maturity, scale and fit with investor requirements, making matchmaking more complex and time-intensive than anticipated.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue applying a cross-sectoral design approach from project inception** by engaging end-user sector stakeholders early and embedding productive use and cooling needs into project design to strengthen relevance, uptake and long-term value chain impact.
- **Continue investing in in-country coordination capacity** to strengthen alignment across programmes, improve stakeholder management, and support more sustained and synchronized implementation in priority countries.
- **Refine the Marketplace approach by narrowing its focus and strengthening project readiness earlier** through clearer screening criteria, more targeted sector and geographic prioritization, and deeper engagement with local developers and financial institutions to improve deal flow and investor confidence.





SUCCESS STORIES / SUSTAINABLE COOLING

Addressing Heat Vulnerability through the Appointment of a Chief Heat Officer in Kisumu County

Supported by SEforALL, the County Government of Kisumu appointed its first Chief Heat Officer, Felix Odhiambo Akello, to spearhead the development and deployment of the Kisumu Heat Action Plan. This critical role bridges institutional siloes by integrating extreme heat mitigation across urban planning, public health and environmental departments. This intervention has enabled local communities to better adapt to rising temperatures, lowering climate exposure while safeguarding public health and local economic activity.



IMPACT

- Unified Action:** With a dedicated Chief Heat Officer (CHO), Kisumu now deploys cohesive, cross-departmental cooling strategies alongside targeted urban heat island mitigation frameworks.
- Global Alignment:** This institutional shift directly ensures Kisumu honours its subnational commitments as an active participant in the Global Cooling Pledge.
- Urban Poor:** The city's Heat Action Plan is delivering targeted interventions that will directly improve the health, safety and livelihoods of 461,000 vulnerable urban residents currently living in substandard housing without access to cooling.
- The Ripple Effect:** Kisumu is driving a regional impact by leveraging the expertise of its CHO to actively support six neighbouring counties in developing their own localized Heat Action Plans.



LEARNINGS

- Breaking Institutional Silos:** Coordinated and targeted sustainable cooling deployment requires dismantling traditional agency boundaries and fostering deep institutional coordination.
- The Power of a "Cool Champion":** Appointing a dedicated Chief Heat Officer provides immediate, visible coordination benefits. This role effectively bridges the gaps between urban planning, environmental policy and public health sectors to deliver cohesive cooling solutions. They become a dedicated focal point for SEforALL's sustainable cooling activities.



HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Energy Efficiency

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To support global progress and just and equitable energy transitions through a global collection of actions on energy efficiency with Mission Efficiency partners; to elevate energy efficiency in global agendas; to change the narrative on energy efficiency; and to deliver progress on energy efficiency.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



-  → Launched the [Mission Efficiency Plan to Accelerate Doubling Energy Efficiency at COP30](#), mobilizing 50+ actions from 30+ organizations, EUR 17.5 billion pledged for European SMEs, and a broad coalition including UNIDO, UNEP, WRI and OECD. SEforALL committed to leading a de-risking platform and national roadmap to double energy efficiency.
-  → Shaped national and regional energy efficiency policy across India and ASEAN, translating technical inputs into formally adopted frameworks and publicly acknowledged contributions.
-  → **Advancing Doubling Energy Efficiency:** Doubling goal with the Ministry of Power, India, which announced 89.1 MTOE by 2030 to support sectoral targets, roadmaps and tracking mechanisms, with SEforALL's contribution publicly acknowledged.
-  → **Gigawatts of Demand Flexibility:** Contributed to the notification of Demand Flexibility and Demand Side Management (DSM) regulations across Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, translating into around 3 GW of flexible demand, with collaboration extended across 11 Indian states.
-  → Shaped the [ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation 2026 to 2030 Implementation Plan](#) through technical inputs, with SEforALL's cluster-based efficiency approach and SME aggregation model reflected in the Plan's outcome-based strategies.



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INNOVATIONS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



-  → **Advanced Energy Efficiency Finance & Programme Delivery (India)**
 -  → **Roadmap to Reform the SECF:** Revitalization of the State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) by SDAs to ensure sustainable financing of energy efficiency projects.
 -  → **Framework for Financial Independence of SDAs:** Developed a strategy for revenue diversification and investment, including recommendations for reinvestment in staff skills, tools and systems.
 -  → **Driving state-level EE programmes** across Haryana, Kerala and Maharashtra, covering cold storage modernization, ESCO empanelment and pipeline development, shared cooling infrastructure, Steam-as-a-Service and public buildings retrofit initiatives.
 -  → **Developed enabling frameworks and market ecosystems**, including **large-scale awareness campaigns** under Energy Efficiency and Cool It programmes through tools, case studies, events and publications.
-  → **Developed replicable tools and knowledge products** to embed energy efficiency into industrial and regulatory practice across target markets.
 -  → **Developed an open-source Demand Flexibility tool** enabling utilities and regulators to plan demand flexibility programmes by modelling load shifting scenarios and co-optimizing dispatch with renewable energy.
 -  → **Built a certification course on demand flexibility** under Mission Efficiency India, covering four modules, four hands-on trainings, a three-part webinar series and closed-door workshops with regulators and utilities across four priority states.
 -  → **Developed an Energy Efficiency Guideline for Eco-Industrial Parks** and an **ASEAN Energy Efficiency Scoping Assessment** identifying high-potential entry points across Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, with 40% female participation achieved in the first capacity-building workshop in Indonesia.



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TABLE 13 ENERGY EFFICIENCY KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of new energy efficiency commitments or goals publicly announced by countries and organizations	70	93	107 (14 additional)	92	108	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of knowledge products, collaboration platforms, tools and frameworks created to support energy efficiency progress	7	17	28 (11 additional)	13	16	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of national plans, strategies and policies developed to improve energy efficiency	1	3	6 (3 additional)	5	7	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT– COUNTRY	No. of country initiatives supported by Mission Efficiency and SEforALL	17	20	31 (11 additional)	17	17	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of regional and cross-regional energy efficiency collaboration initiatives, frameworks or coalitions supported by SEforALL	-	5	6 (1 additional)	10	10	

RBI 1: Mission Efficiency Plan to 2XEE commitments from Energy Transitions Commission (1), OECD CEFIM (2), Energy Efficiency Movement (3), World Resources Institute (4), CLASP (5), AEEE (6), PEEB (7), Department of Energy Philippines (8), and German Ministry of Climate Action (9); Mission Efficiency engagement and pledges from International Energy Agency (10), ADENE (11), Consumers International (12), and African Development Bank (13); Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Government of India commitment to reduce energy consumption by 89 Mtoe by 2030 (14).

RBI 3: Green Buildings Rating Manual for Kerala (1), [Demand Flexibility Simulation Tool](#) (2), [Demand Flexibility White Paper](#) (3), [Demand Flexibility Training Toolkit and Certification](#) (4), Shared Cooling Infrastructure Roadmap (5), Behavioural Energy Efficiency Pilot (6), Cold Storage Modernization Scheme (7), Maharashtra Cool Roof Policy (8), Scheme for Energy Efficiency Retrofits in Public Buildings (9), [Energy Efficiency in the Global South case studies](#) (10), [ASEAN Energy Efficiency Scoping Assessment](#) (11).

RBI 4: State Demand Flexibility Regulations India (1), [Doubling Energy Efficiency in India](#) (2), Roadmap to Reform the State Energy Conservation Fund SECF (3).

RBI 6: ASEAN Energy Transition and Green Value Chains for Carbon Neutrality across Brunei Darussalam (1), Cambodia (2), Indonesia (3), Laos (4), Malaysia (5), Myanmar (6), Philippines (7), Singapore (8), Thailand (9), Timor Leste (10), and Viet Nam (11).

RBI 7: (1) Power Breakthrough.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Energy Efficiency Programme does not report data for RBI 2 and RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Energy efficiency delivers greater impact when embedded within broader transition and delivery agendas.** Positioning energy efficiency within electrification, grid expansion, clean cooking, sustainable cooling, buildings and industrial decarbonization helps reduce system costs, manage peak demand, improve affordability and accelerate progress toward SDG7.
- **Structural financing barriers continue to limit the scale of energy efficiency investment,** particularly in emerging markets and developing economies where small project sizes, high transaction costs and limited financier risk appetite constrain implementation.
- **In-country energy efficiency support is most effective when it is country led, grounded in strong government relationships and supported by local communities of practice.** These conditions help ensure technical assistance remains practical, aligned with national priorities and responsive to local implementation realities.
- **High-level advocacy can elevate energy efficiency within political discourse, though it does not consistently translate into implementation or investment without targeted follow-up support.** Commitments made through global platforms require clearer next steps and financing pathways to convert into country-level action.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue integrating energy efficiency more deliberately into priority transition agendas** by linking it to clear delivery targets, institutional mandates, strong regulatory frameworks, national policies and aligned financing so it is treated as a practical enabler of broader energy transition outcomes.
- **Expand the role of the Marketplace** as a platform for project preparation, investor engagement and investment facilitation. This includes strengthening internal coordination around pipeline development, providing more targeted support to project proponents, exploring AI-enabled tools to identify, screen and match opportunities with investors, and deepening engagement with MDBs, donors, national development banks and private financiers to scale de-risking and aggregation mechanisms.
- **Continue anchoring in-country support in clear government ownership and sustained local engagement** by identifying lead counterparts early, strengthening local communities of practice, and aligning technical assistance with national plans and institutional priorities.
- **Strengthen the link between advocacy and delivery by pairing high-level engagement** with structured follow-up actions, including regulatory adoption, national roadmaps, bankable pipeline development, investment dialogues and tracking mechanisms to convert commitments into measurable implementation outcomes.



SUCCESS STORIES / ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Gigawatts of Demand Flexibility & Advancing Energy Efficiency in India

Work under Mission Efficiency supports large-scale system transformation by advancing demand flexibility, strengthening regulatory frameworks and accelerating national energy efficiency goals through policy, pilots and partnerships.

IMPACT

- + Notified demand flexibility regulations in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
- + Implemented pilots on demand-flexible programmes with BEST, MSSEDCL, BRPL, BYPL.
- + Published White Paper on DF opportunities and regulatory landscape.
- + State-level capacity building for regulators and utilities, leveraging DF tool learnings, with growing interest and replication potential emerging from ASEAN and African regions.
- + Contributed to national Doubling Energy Efficiency target (89.1 MTOE by 2030) with Ministry of Power and BEE through sectoral roadmaps.
- + Increasing traction for the Doubling Energy Efficiency agenda in ASEAN.
- + Strengthened global engagement via South-South exchanges (Ghana-India-Nigeria) on Energy Efficiency and Marketplace.

LEARNINGS

- + Demand flexibility and energy efficiency together form high-impact, grid-integrated solutions essential for scaling renewable energy and optimizing system performance.
- + Regulatory reforms combined with utility-led pilots are critical to accelerating market adoption and de-risking implementation at scale.
- + Capacity building supported by practical tools and frameworks enables state-level execution and is increasingly driving replication across the ASEAN and African region.
- + Advancing the Doubling Energy Efficiency agenda, with the upcoming MoU with BEE set to significantly strengthen partnerships, programmatic impact and large-scale implementation over the next three years.



HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: TRANSFORMING LIVES, POWERING LIVELIHOODS

Universal Energy Facility

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To provide a funding mechanism that allows for scale, speed and efficiency to achieve universal energy access by 2030.



UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- Verified a cumulative total of 13,982 new or improved electricity connections, directly reaching 65,000+ people and powering 3,900+ businesses and institutions (including 26 health facilities and 35 schools):
 - 6.7 MWp of solar capacity and 15.6 MWh of battery storage installed across 31 mini-grids and 2,835 high-capacity stand-alone systems, avoiding 5,190 tons of CO₂ emissions annually and supporting 431 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs in funded companies.
 - Projected to reach 300,000+ people through 57,000+ pipeline connections by 2028.
- Delivered measurable impact gains in Madagascar, with 10,279 verified mini-grid connections reaching 46,000+ people and powering 700+ businesses and institutions across 28 rural sites. An independent impact assessment of 348 customers found increased nighttime study in electrified communities, 45% lower kerosene and candle use, 20 to 30 additional monthly nighttime births at electrified facilities, improved safety for 68% of respondents, and more stable incomes during climate shocks such as heatwaves, floods or droughts, for up to 56% of productive users.
- Demonstrated clean energy's economic impact in Nigeria through 3,323 connections from 2,835 stand-alone solar deployments. An independent impact assessment of 302 customers found that 95% of users confirmed systems met their energy needs, 80% reported lower energy costs, 82% recorded higher turnover and 93% reported improved quality of life, with wider benefits including reduced generator noise, lower air pollution and improved comfort.
- Secured the implementation of the Salone Off-Grid Renewable Energy Acceleration (SOGREA) Initiative with UNOPS, backed by EUR 34 million from the EU and an additional EUR 2.68 million from Denmark. Targeting 60 to 70 mini-grids and 25,000+ connections, SOGREA is the largest single country funding package secured under the UEF, aligns with Mission 300, and was recognized at the Climate Resilience and Energy Transition Dialogue 2025 as a central pillar of Sierra Leone's energy transition.



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UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



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→ Designed a novel RBF mechanism under SOGREA that incentivizes mini-grid capacity expansion (not just new connections), enabling developers to scale supply in response to demand growth and safeguarding the financial viability of existing mini-grids.
- 

→ Results from the UEFs Stand-Alone Solar for Productive Use (SSPU) programme in Nigeria adapted and integrated into the USD 150m Solar for Business component under the World Bank-funded DARES programme. SSPU developers are now well positioned to access DARES funding and scale deployments, demonstrating how UEF pilots can inform larger national financing programmes.
- 

→ Operationalized results-based demand stimulation through the Zambia Energy Demand Stimulation Incentive (ZEDSI), awarding USD 1.1 million across 43 mini-grid sites for approximately 7,000 productive-use connections, generating early evidence on commercial viability to de-risk future financing under ASCENT and Mission 300.
- 

→ Accelerated investment readiness for SOGREA mini-grid projects through two targeted engagement platforms: a virtual roundtable with 145 stakeholders and an in-person investor-developer matchmaking session in Freetown, improving market transparency, regulatory clarity and developer-financier connections.
- 

→ Increased momentum gained in Benin with USD 3.1 million committed to 12 mini-grid projects, expected to connect 5,360 households, businesses and institutions to mini-grid electricity in 2026. As of December 2025, the mini-grids were under construction, with the majority of major project equipment, including meters, already available on site.
- 

→ Spotlighted the UEF at The Rockefeller Foundation's Big Bets Live, demonstrating how results-based financing translates global commitments into verified connections and measurable impact to a global audience of funders and partners.



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TABLE 14 UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY KPIs STATUS (1/2)

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of grant-specific commitments to the UEF	11	13	14 (1 additional)	13	14	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	Grant-specific commitments to the UEF and co-financing from private sector** (in USD million)	44.5	67.3	97 (77m grant commitments, 20m private sector co-finance)	80	100	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS	No. of new technologies or approaches tested and operationalized by the UEF (e.g., clean cooking)	2	3	4 (1 additional)	4	4	
RBI 5	ENERGY ACCESS CONNECTIONS	No. of verified new or improved energy access connections	4,949	12,461	13,982 (1,521 additional)	23,560	29,236	
RBI 6	GLOBAL FOOTPRINT	No. of markets/countries where UEF is operational	5	6	6 (0 additional)	7	8	
RBI 7	GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL, REGIONAL, OR THEMATIC PLATFORMS	No. of thematic or regional projects or initiatives undertaken by the UEF	-	1	1 (0 additional)	2	2	

RBI 1: (1) Government of Denmark contribution of approximately USD 3 million to the Salone Off Grid Renewable Energy Acceleration programme. NB: EU SOGREA commitment previously counted in 2024.

RBI 2: (1) The Rockefeller Foundation additional USD 1M contribution updated in 2025 (total of USD 3M); (2) Government of Denmark USD 3,095,960 contribution; (3) European Union additional USD 9,114,341 contribution updated in 2025 (total of 29.2M); (4) UEF Nigeria private sector co-financing USD 16,079,994; (5) UEF Madagascar private sector co-financing USD 4,059,996; (6) UEF Sierra Leone private sector co-financing USD 135,280.

RBI 3: (1) SOGREA operational manual.

RBI 5: (1) Madagascar mini-grid electrification 10,279 new or improved connections; (2) Sierra Leone mini-grid electrification 380 new or improved connections; (3) Nigeria stand-alone solar for productive use 3,323 new or improved connections.

RBI 6: No additional expansion markets in 2025. *Additional market expansion for clean cooking expected in Sierra Leone in 2026.

RBI 7: No additional thematic or regional projects in 2025.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; The UEF Programme does not report data for RBI 4.

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline. ^{**}Co financing from the private sector was added to the KPI in 2025 to capture finance leveraged through RBF grants to private sector companies.

TABLE 14 UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY KPIs STATUS (2/2)

 KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED
 KPI TARGET <50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
 TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
UEF 1	PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC KPI	Total Full-Time Equivalent Jobs (FTE) supported	139	393	431 (40 additional)	357	357	
UEF 2	PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC KPI	TCO2e reduced or avoided (per year)	1,024	4,924	5,190 (266 additional)	6,002	6,853	
UEF 3	PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC KPI	No. of people benefitting from new or improved access to electricity and clean cooking	19,475	57,887	65,151 (7,264 additional)	117,800	146,180	

UEF 1: (1) UEF Madagascar grantees 108 cumulative FTE supply-side jobs supported; (2) UEF Sierra Leone grantees 38 cumulative FTE supply-side jobs supported; (3) UEF SSPU grantees 285 cumulative FTE supply-side jobs supported, all self-reported by grantees; (4) estimated 11,185 demand-side jobs supported through business connections.

UEF 2: 1) UEF Madagascar estimated 2,055 tCO2e reduced or avoided per year; (2) UEF Sierra Leone estimated 1 tCO2e reduced or avoided per year; (3) UEF SSPU Nigeria estimated 3,134 tCO2e reduced or avoided per year, calculated using electricity generation or consumption data and standard fuel displacement emission factors against baseline energy sources.

UEF 3: (1) UEF Madagascar portfolio 46,256 people directly reached; (2) UEF Nigeria portfolio 16,615 people directly reached; (3) UEF Sierra Leone portfolio 2,280 people directly reached. Estimated by applying average household size to verified connections as a high-level proxy across all connection types.

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

NB: Targets for EU Sierra Leone and ZEDSI to be added from 2026



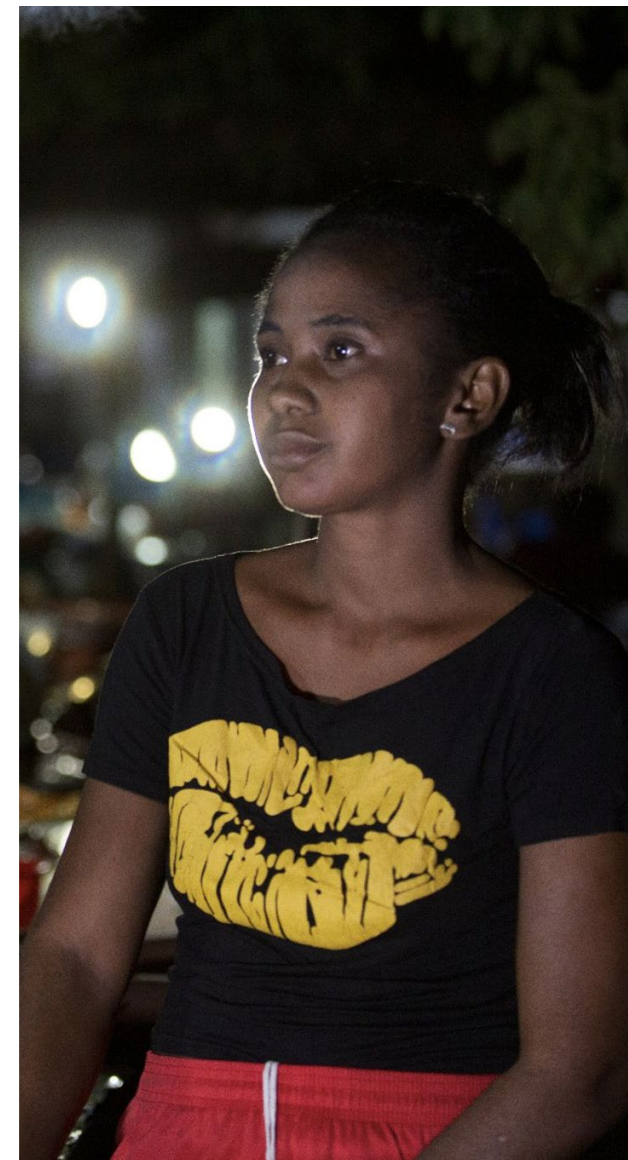
KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Results-based financing (RBF) is most effective when delivered as part of a broader sector support package.** RBF alone does not resolve upstream barriers such as regulatory constraints, limited early-stage project development funding, and the need for cost-reflective tariffs.
- **Mini-grid sustainability depends on anchoring demand around high-load users, not only household connections.** Productive-use enterprises and telecommunications infrastructure often drive the majority of electricity consumption and revenue, while connection-focused approaches alone can produce economically fragile systems.
- **Ground-truthing is critical to effective mini-grid programme design and investment decisions.** Field data, customer mapping, demand validation and early operational insights significantly improve system sizing, site selection, and financial viability beyond what national datasets and geospatial models can provide on their own.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue positioning RBF within a broader market support approach** by pairing incentives with regulatory support, early-stage financing technical assistance, and engagement with debt and equity providers to strengthen project viability and accelerate delivery.
- **Strengthen demand-anchored mini-grid design** by prioritizing anchor loads, integrating productive-use opportunities into site selection, and tailoring demand stimulation measures to local market conditions and revenue potential.
- **Embed ground-truthing or demand assessment more systematically across programme design and implementation** so site-level evidence is used consistently to refine demand forecasts, strengthen investment decisions, and improve mini-grid performance.





KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Results-based financing can be applied more effectively when adapted to new technologies and thematic areas beyond basic connections.** Testing RBF approaches for demand stimulation, productive use, clean cooking and cooling can strengthen commercial viability, deepen development impact and generate evidence on scalable models for emerging energy access markets.
- **Country windows have the greatest impact when designed as market-building platforms, not stand-alone funding mechanisms.** Mini-grid markets perform better when support addresses the full ecosystem, including planning, regulation, tariffs, project design, productive use, demand stimulation and long-term operations.
- **A continuous, long-term, and flexible RBF facility is important for building investor confidence and accelerating deployment.** Reducing funding uncertainty, avoiding stop-start implementation, and combining ring-fenced and first-come, first-served allocation approaches can improve delivery speed and strengthen confidence among developers and financiers.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue expanding and testing RBF approaches across new technologies and use cases to build evidence on what works, strengthen demand and viability, and inform more scalable financing models across the sector.**
- **Design future country windows as integrated market-building platforms that support the broader mini-grid ecosystem and allow complementary technical, policy and financing initiatives to connect over time.**
- **Maintain agile and predictable RBF facility design by supporting longer-term funding continuity and using balanced allocation mechanisms that enable timely disbursement while protecting investor confidence and project momentum.**





SUCCESS STORIES / UNIVERSAL ENERGY FACILITY

Transforming Livelihoods through Rural Electrification in Sierra Leone

Through the Universal Energy Facility, the clear benefits of three solar-powered mini-grids supported SEforALL in Borupe, Kalangba and Kassirie Chiefdom, Sierra Leone, bringing reliable electricity to communities that previously depended on costly and limited fossil-fuel generator power. This has enabled small business owners to extend their working hours and improve their livelihoods.



Watch the video: [Universal Energy Facility Video](#)

IMPACT

- + Before electrification, small businesses were forced to close early (before 7pm) due to lack of lighting.
- + With access to solar-powered electricity, shops can now operate until late evening (up to 11pm), while also enabling safe working environments.
- + Increased operating hours allow for more customers and higher income opportunities.
- + Reliable electricity has improved daily life and economic activity across the community.
- + Over 90% of surveyed customers reported a positive impact on their daily lives thanks to the mini-grid connection.

LEARNINGS

- + **Livelihoods** - access to reliable electricity can have immediate and visible livelihood benefits for small businesses, households and public institutions.
- + **Productivity** - extending productive hours is a practical pathway to support local economic activity.
- + **Time to implement** - mini-grids can rapidly deliver reliable electricity to underserved communities in just a few months.
- + **Energy access** is not just infrastructure – it enables opportunity, dignity and community development.
- + **Decentralized solutions** have multiplier effects, enabling access to clean water for drinking and irrigation as well as value-add agro-processing.

SUPPORTING COUNTRIES' TRANSITIONS

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: SUPPORTING COUNTRIES' TRANSITIONS

Energy Transition and Investment Plans

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To develop country-driven Energy Transition and Investment Plans (ETIPs) or roadmaps that outline the strategies, actions and investments required to deliver SDG7 by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by mid-century; to inform national processes such as enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), multilateral development bank (MDB) country strategies and Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) packages; and to support global and regional energy transition analytics for SEforALL's policy advocacy.



ENERGY TRANSITION AND INVESTMENT PLANS KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- 
 → Advanced national energy transition planning by developing the [Barbados Energy Transition and Investment Plan \(ETIP\)](#), targeting net-zero emissions by 2035, expansion of wind and solar capacity, and improved energy efficiency. Identified a BBD 19 billion investment pipeline and launched the ETIP at the 2025 SEforALL Global Forum.
- 
 → Strengthened capacity for energy planning and modelling through year-round ETIP training sessions and workshops, including Kenya, [ASEAN regional training](#), and the NTPC Vienna workshop, promoting use of energy system analysis tools to support SDG7 and climate action.
- 
 → Mobilized SDG7 financing for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through the SIDS Ministerial Roundtable at the SEforALL Forum in Barbados, launching a [Call to Action](#) and SIDS UN Energy Compacts to promote concessional finance, private sector engagement and innovative financing mechanisms.
- 
 → Accelerated national ETIP updates in Ghana and Kenya, strengthening electricity access planning and renewable energy transition through improved policies, data and investment priorities.
- 
 → Initiated development of national ETIPs in Botswana and Tanzania and initiated development of NTPC's Energy Transition Plan, laying the foundation for improved electricity access and renewable energy transitions through aligned policies, data and investment priorities.



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ENERGY TRANSITION AND INVESTMENT PLANS KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



- Secured new ETIP commitments in Pakistan and Senegal, expanding the programme's reach into new regions and building momentum for future energy transition planning.
- Strengthened regional energy planning in ASEAN by developing an integrated energy systems model across 10 countries, linking power, transport, industry and buildings sectors. Applied the SEforALL Energy Systems Model (SEM), a least-cost optimization model, combined with Computable General Equilibrium (CGE), InVEST, and Open-Source Spatial Electrification Tool (OnSSET) tools, to assess three transition pathways from 2020-2070, informing energy demand, technology choices and investment needs.
- Partnered with NTPC, India's largest power company (world's second largest power producer) to plan its energy transition. SEforALL will provide strategic support to NTPC in developing a comprehensive energy transition roadmap
- Published Advancing SDG7 in Small Island Developing States, a policy brief assessing energy progress across 39 SIDS and delivering targeted recommendations across finance, technology, capacity, resilience and awareness to accelerate a just and resilient energy transition.



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ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



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TABLE 15 ENERGY TRANSITION AND INVESTMENT PLANS KPIs STATUS ● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of new governments committing to develop Energy Transition and Investment Plans	3	6	13 (7 additional)	9	12	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of regional (or other relevant archetypes) energy transition pathways and / or thematic pathways developed by SEforALL to inform global advocacy on replicable pathways and plans for a Just and Equitable Energy Transition	0	0	3 (3 additional)	1	2	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of customized ETIPs developed with SEforALL's support	3	6	6	8	10	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETIP programme	3	8	11 (3 additional)	13	17	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic or regional projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETIP programme	1	2	6 (4 additional)	3	4	

RBI 1: (1-3) ETIP development underway with ASEAN Secretariat, Botswana, and Tanzania; (4-5) ETIP updates underway in Kenya and Ghana; (6-7) ETIP commitments initiated in Senegal and Pakistan.

RBI 3: (1) SEforALL Energy Systems Model (SEM); (2) [Policy Brief on Energy Transition in Small Island Developing States \(SIDS\)](#); (3) [White Paper on Inclusive Industrial Decarbonization Policies](#).

RBI 4: No additional ETIPs developed and launched in 2025 NB: The Barbados ETIP was launched in 2025 but completed and counted in 2024.

RBI 6: ETIP capacity building and development in (1) Botswana, (2) India, and (3) Kenya.

RBI 7: (1) Train the Trainer capacity building workshop in Vienna; (2) ASEAN regional and ACE capacity building workshops on energy transition and investment planning; (3) policy and investor dialogue at the 25th ASEAN Energy Business Forum; (4) SIDS Ministerial Roundtable at the SEforALL Forum in Barbados.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; ETIP Programme does not report data for RBI 2 and RBI 5.

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- **Advancing SDG7 and a just, equitable energy transition requires a coordinated multi-level approach.** Expanding energy access, reducing fossil fuel dependence, scaling clean energy investment, and strengthening technical capacity depend on aligned action across countries, regions, utilities and a broad set of stakeholders.
- **Strengthening analytical tools is essential to improving the policy relevance and investment value of energy planning.** Enhancements to the SEforaLL Energy Systems Model (SEM), including a dedicated cooling demand module and the use of **Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modelling**, have enabled more robust, economy-wide analysis of future energy demand, technology needs and cost-optimal decarbonization pathways.
- **Strong institutional structures, clear governance, and local ownership are critical to successful energy transition implementation.** Progress is more sustainable when technical support is combined with collaborative partnerships, structured capacity building, clear communication, and attention to the human and organizational factors that influence delivery.
- **Effective in-country support depends on understanding local contexts and building strong stakeholder partnerships.** Dedicated local teams, sustained government engagement, and tailored solutions helped secure buy-in and maintain progress despite shifting political priorities and institutional capacity constraints.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- **Continue strengthening integrated delivery approaches** by combining policy guidance, technical support, investment prioritization, South-South cooperation, and stakeholder engagement to better align national and regional priorities, scale financing and build the institutional capacity needed for long-term impact.
- **Continue advancing the SEM's analytical capabilities** by expanding the use of detailed technology modelling and CGE-based demand analysis to support more credible scenario planning, better investment assessments, and stronger policy decision-making across ASEAN member states.
- **Continue strengthening delivery institutions and organizational processes** by investing in capacity building, reinforcing leadership and coordination mechanisms, embedding knowledge within local institutions, and pairing technical support with approaches that address administrative, organizational and stakeholder-related barriers to implementation.
- **Continue applying a context-sensitive and adaptive delivery approach** by investing in local partnerships, targeted capacity building, and the development of local champions to strengthen ownership, sustain momentum and support lasting impact across different settings.



SUCCESS STORIES / ENERGY TRANSITION AND INVESTMENT PLANS

Strengthening ASEAN Energy Transition Planning through Collaboration

A regional collaboration between SEforALL and the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) focused on strengthening energy transition planning and modelling capacity. The initiative supported ASEAN stakeholders by enhancing their capacity in energy modelling, fostering knowledge exchange and improving coordination across the region's 10 Member States.

IMPACT

- + Strengthened ACE's capacity in energy modelling and planning.
- + Enabled mutual learning and knowledge exchange between SEforALL and ACE experts.
- + Helped identify analytical gaps in previous studies and areas where the work of SEforALL and ACE can complement each other.
- + Supported the development of more robust findings and recommendations for ASEAN Member States.
- + Reinforced the value of continued collaboration to support ASEAN's energy transition planning.



Watch the video: [Voices from the ASEAN Centre for Energy \(ACE\) Video](#)

LEARNINGS

- + Strong Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration - is required to support regional energy transitions
- + Capacity building in energy modelling is critical for informed policy and planning decisions.
- + Collaboration helps fill analytical gaps and improve policy recommendations.
- + Continued partnerships are important for sustaining long-term regional energy transition support.



BARBADOS COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Clean Cooking
- 2 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 3 International Engagements
- 4 UN-Energy

BARBADOS COUNTRY RESULTS

- Convened over 1,000 participants from 125 countries for the [2025 SEforALL Global Forum](#), demonstrating SEforALL's unique ability to bring together a diverse, global coalition of stakeholders around energy access and transition priorities. Some achievements include:
 - Catalysed over USD 500,000 in mobilized resources for the sector, translating high-level convening into tangible financial commitments.
 - Secured the [Small Islands, Big Solutions Energy Compact](#), registered with the UN and signed by 15 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), committing signatories to accelerating sustainable energy transitions, scaling climate-resilient infrastructure, and mobilizing tailored financing to build climate-resilient economies.
 - Launched the [Barbados Energy Transition and Investment Plan](#), a pioneering roadmap co-developed with the Barbados government charting a path to 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2035, setting a new standard for climate ambition among SIDS.
 - (See [Box 1](#) for further details on the 2025 SEforALL Global Forum.)



BRAZIL COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 2 International Engagements
- 3 Gender and Youth
- 4 Sustainable Cooling

BRAZIL COUNTRY RESULTS

- Embedded SEforALL as a trusted partner of the Brazilian COP30 Presidency, driving implementation of three global platforms — the Clean Cooking in Schools Platform, Mission Efficiency, and Universal Access to Electricity — positioning SEforALL as a central actor in translating Brazil-led climate commitments into energy action through 2030.
- Launched the inaugural Open Brazil Power programme in partnership with the Enel Foundation, equipping 30 emerging energy leaders with expertise across energy access, decarbonization and sustainable infrastructure through a curriculum delivered by Politecnico di Torino, Politecnico di Milano, SDA Bocconi, and Grupo de Estudos do Setor Elétrico (GESEL) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), building the next generation of clean energy changemakers across Brazil's public and private sectors.
- Published Mission Efficiency's Case Studies from the Global South as Secretariat, showcasing Brazil's refrigerator energy labelling programme among 11 initiatives, equipping policymakers and investors with evidence-based models to accelerate appliance efficiency uptake.



 GHANA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 2 International Engagements
- 3 Mission 300
- 4 Energy Transition



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ **Compact Launch and Implementation:** SEforALL actively supported the drafting of the Ghana Compact, facilitated a stakeholder review workshop and reviewed several drafts until the Compact was finalized. SEforALL also helped manage Ghana's participation at the Bloomberg event at UNGA when the Compact was launched. As of our most recent CPR data request, we have seen 10 of 54 actions completed, three of which are priority actions. An additional 11 (four of them priority actions) are on track for 2026 and three are on track for 2027.



→ **Renewable energy share more than doubled:** Ghana's grid-connected renewable energy share increased from a 2.31% baseline to 5.0% in 2025, significantly exceeding the 2025 Compact target of 2.95% and representing strong early progress toward the 10% target by 2030, to be achieved through 850 MW solar, 150 MW hydro and 200 MW wind.



→ **Competitive power procurement framework passed into law:** The Energy Commission and PURC issued implementing guidelines, standard procurement documents and power purchase agreements for renewable energy, regulation enacted and published on the Energy Commission website, establishing the enabling framework for transparent, competitive generation procurement under the Compact.



→ **Mini-grid and clean energy access foundations strengthened:** PURC implemented the mini-grid tariff policy to address the OPEX viability gap; MoEGT developed a national approach to productive uses of energy (PUE); and the Energy Commission and Ghana Standards Authority implemented performance standards and labelling regulations for improved cookstoves, collectively advancing the infrastructure for distributed energy access.



→ **Tariff reform and financial sustainability advanced:** The 2025 Multi-Year Tariff Order (MYTO) was issued on schedule with quarterly adjustments implemented, the MYTO 2026 Decision Paper published, the Lifeline Tariff baseline evaluated for low-income consumers (0-30 kWh/month), and the process to select private concessionaires for electricity distribution initiated, strengthening cost recovery and sector financial sustainability.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



FINANCE



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 GHANA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES


KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

-  → National Energy Compact recognized by the Government of Ghana in the 2026 National Budget (Section 510), with reaffirmed targets including 99.8% electricity access, 50% clean cooking access and a 10% renewable energy share by 2030.
-  → Ghana included as a priority country under the AfDB-funded AESTAP-Mission 300 Phase I, deepening support to Ghana's CDMU to translate Compact commitments into implementation-ready priorities, through monitoring and learning support, peer exchange and stakeholder coordination over the next 12 months.
-  → Maintained and deepened the MoU with Ghana's Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability to operationalize the national Climate Change Hub, with the MOU kick-off now entered into implementation phase alongside continued fundraising engagement with UNOPS Ghana and the Fidelity Bank.
-  → Continued programme coordination and technical support to the Ministry of Energy and Green Transition the Energy Commission, and development partners on implementation of the Green Energy Transition Action Plan and Investments (GETAPI), maintaining institutional alignment across Mission 300 Compact commitments.
-  → Collaborated with the Green Africa Youth Organization to convene a national multi-stakeholder dialogue, resulting in a policy brief submitted to the Ministry of Environment with recommendations on community participation, multi-stakeholder target setting and workforce development for green industrialization in Ghana's NDCs ahead of COP.



GENDER



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TABLE 16 GHANA KPIs STATUS

KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED
 KPI TARGET <50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
 KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
 TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of new or improved high-level commitments secured by the ETO in support of actions needed to achieve a just and equitable energy transition	1	0	2 (2 additional)	4	4	50%
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD finance leveraged by ETO to match investment with pipeline of projects in country	TBC	0	USD 700k	TBC	TBC	TBC
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of best-in-class knowledge products, tools, data interventions, developed or carried out in collaboration with partners targeted to the broader energy transition sector	TBC	1	1	TBC	TBC	TBC
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of national plans, strategies, policy briefs, roadmaps, etc. developed or enhanced by the ETO	TBC	2	3 (1 additional)	TBC	TBC	TBC
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETO	TBC	3	4 (1 additional)	TBC	TBC	TBC
RBI 7	SEFORALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic, regional or sub-national projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETO	TBC	0	0	TBC	TBC	TBC

RBI 1: (1) Ministry of Energy and Green Transition Ghana National Energy Compact under Mission 300; (2) Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability Memorandum of Understanding with SEforALL

RBI 2: (1) USD 700k from ClimateWorks Foundation; (2) Rockefeller Foundation Catalytic Capital (RFCC) grant for Mission 300

RBI 4: (1) Ghana M300 National Energy Compact

RBI 6: (1) M300 Compact Review Workshop

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Ghana ETO Programme does not report data for RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

 GHANA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- Advancing SDG7 and a just, equitable energy transition depends on closing key structural and institutional gaps, including the need for credible policy frameworks, stronger delivery and coordination systems, catalytic finance, more predictable regulatory environments, and inclusive approaches that ensure women and vulnerable communities benefit from progress.
- The rapid growth of distributed renewable energy, particularly mini-grid deployment, emerged as one of the most influential trends shaping SDG7 delivery in practice. Ghana's Compact approach reinforced the importance of country-led implementation models, delivery readiness, and scalable solutions to close the remaining energy access gap.
- Effective implementation depends on clear delivery frameworks and early alignment across partner. Country-level structures such as Energy Compacts and CDMUs helped improve coordination, accountability and tracking, while lengthy approval processes, overlapping mandates and heavy reporting requirements continued to slow delivery.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- Continue strengthening national delivery architecture through Compact implementation by supporting institutional coordination, scaling catalytic and concessional finance, advancing regulatory harmonization, and deepening inclusive partnerships with government, development partners, private sector, and civil society to sustain implementation momentum.
- Deepen support for distributed renewable energy within Compact implementation by accelerating mini-grid deployment, strengthening delivery institutions, aligning catalytic and blended finance, and advancing regional and national policy conditions that enable scale.
- Strengthen implementation efficiency by agreeing roles and decision-making authority early, simplifying reporting requirements, and engaging delivery entities at an earlier stage to reduce delays, improve coordination, and accelerate operational execution.



Photo: UNOPS

 GHANA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- **Financing barriers are the most significant constraint on distributed RE deployment.** Ghana's Minister of Energy and Green Transition acknowledged in February 2026 that high upfront costs and perceived investment risks continue to deter private sector participation, particularly for microgrids and mini-grids serving remote communities – reinforcing the need for targeted de-risking mechanisms alongside delivery support.
- **Policy progress is outpacing implementation funding.** Ghana's Energy Transition Consortium confirmed that while enabling policy frameworks are in place, inadequate funding remains the primary obstacle to translating commitments into practical outcomes, with youth inclusion and green job creation not yet sufficiently embedded in programme design and delivery structures.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- **Prioritize targeted de-risking to unlock private capital.** Deploy results-based finance, first-loss guarantees, and local currency instruments as the primary lever for mobilizing investment, and position Ghana's clean energy pipeline to engage the Mission 300 Private Sector Council launched in March 2026 – 14 sector leaders mandated specifically to scale catalytic finance and accelerate commercial investment in energy access.
- **Embed youth employment and inclusive green industrialization as delivery conditions.** Integrate these not as add-ons but as explicit Compact implementation requirements, and deepen civil society engagement as an accountability mechanism to ensure implementation reaches the communities the Compact is designed to serve.



 INDIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Energy Efficiency
- 2 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 3 Energy Transition and Investment Planning
- 4 Green Industrialization
- 5 Universal Integrated Energy Planning

INDIA COUNTRY RESULTS

- Initiated an Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP) with NTPC, India's largest power utility, to guide the company's clean energy investment priorities and support its just and equitable energy transition.
- Supported India's Bureau of Energy Efficiency in revising its national energy reduction target to 89.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent by 2030, with SEforALL's contribution publicly acknowledged by the Ministry of Power.
- Contributed to the notification of Demand Flexibility and Demand Side Management regulations across Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, unlocking around 3 GW of flexible demand, with collaboration extended across 11 Indian states.
- Supported reform of India's State Energy Conservation Fund into a revolving investment mechanism and secured Principal Secretary approval for a turnkey Energy Savings Performance Contract under a shared-savings ESCO model in Kerala.
- Built a certification course on demand flexibility under Mission Efficiency India, spanning four modules, four hands-on training courses, a three-part webinar series, and closed-door workshops with regulators and utilities across four priority states.
- Convened Kenyan, Nigerian and South African solar PV manufacturers to facilitate South-South partnerships with Indian renewable energy producers, supporting Dalberg's initiative to connect Indian manufacturers with African counterparts and accelerating clean energy market development across both regions.
- Scaled Open Building Insights to over 100 Indian cities, supporting heat resilience planning and rooftop solar assessments including pilots under the PM Surya Ghar programme, using high-resolution geospatial data to prioritize infrastructure investments for millions of urban residents.



 INDONESIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Energy Efficiency
- 2 Green Industrialization
- 3 PRF & MGP
- 4 UN-Energy



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

-  → Screened 80+ last-mile electrification sites with MEMR and the Patriot Energi Programme, identifying five priority locations for further assessment. Each site is expected to provide reliable electricity to at least 100 households and serve as a pilot for community-based energy financing in support of Indonesia's universal access roadmap.
-  → Developed site-specific, financially viable business models for community-level operations and maintenance through a workshop with mini-grid partnership experts, NGOs, private sector actors and government planners.
-  → Equipped 30+ national and regional stakeholders with practical expertise on community-operated energy access through a capacity building workshop on sustainable business models for Last-Mile Electrification, strengthening the enabling environment for remote electrification.
-  → Achieved 75% female representation among resource persons at the capacity building workshop, positioning women as technical leaders in a traditionally male dominated field and ensuring business models were informed by gender responsive expertise while elevating their visibility with government and private sector decision-makers.
-  → Secured endorsement for a co-published development booklet with Indonesia's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), consolidating identified sites and business models into a knowledge product planned for release in 2026, cementing Indonesia's national commitment to renewable energy deployment in remote communities.



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COMMITMENTS



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 INDONESIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- **Strong national ownership is essential for sustained impact.** Anchoring energy transition efforts within national planning frameworks and institutions from the outset strengthened alignment with national priorities, increased credibility and improved continuity beyond individual projects.
- **Sustainable last-mile electrification depends on moving beyond CAPEX-focused models toward OPEX-sustainable approaches.** Experience in Indonesia in 2025 showed that integrating productive use of energy and localized economic data into project design is critical to ensuring long-term operational viability.
- **Effective last-mile electrification requires people-centered institutional strengthening alongside technical solutions.** Capacity building was most impactful when it reflected local context, engaged government systems, and included structured follow-up to translate knowledge into actionable regional plans.
- **Sustained in-country presence strengthens continuity, trust and responsiveness.** Ongoing engagement in Indonesia improved relationship building, enabled faster feedback loops, and supported stronger alignment across evolving policy processes.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- **Continue embedding support within national planning processes and government institutions from the outset** to strengthen ownership, improve uptake, and ensure technical inputs are seen as nationally driven and implementation focused.
- **Continue advancing data-driven business models for last-mile electrification** by integrating localized economic analysis, productive use of energy, and realistic O&M assumptions into technical design so projects are more viable, investable and scalable.
- **Strengthen future in-country support through practical co-creation, targeted capacity building, and structured follow-up mechanisms** to help local stakeholders translate technical knowledge into implementable, region-specific delivery pathways.
- **Maintain consistent in-country engagement models where possible** to strengthen stakeholder trust, improve responsiveness to policy developments, and support more continuous and coordinated implementation.

SUCCESS STORIES / INDONESIA

Advancing Last-Mile Electrification in Indonesia through Capacity Building

A three-day capacity-building workshop held in Jakarta in January 2026 supported Indonesia's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and key national and subnational stakeholders to strengthen planning for last-mile electrification. Convening 30+ participants from central and regional government, private sector developers and development partners, the workshop helped bridge field data and practical energy solutions by focusing on productive use of energy, sustainable business models and cost-reflective operation and maintenance planning.



Read the report here: [Capacity Building Workshop](#)

IMPACT

- + Strengthened institutional capacity in energy planning and viable business models for last-mile areas, leveraging operational lessons learned from successful initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- + Supported the co-development of sustainable business models for last-mile electrification in the fishery and agriculture sectors, combining SEforALL's global expertise with the local context.
- + Aligned national and institutional coordination to ensure that newly collected 2025-2026 site feasibility data are strategically positioned to unlock bankable investment opportunities with productive use of energy (PUE) applications.



LEARNINGS

- + Effective electrification requires integrating field data with practical planning tools.
- + Sustainable energy access depends on viable business and O&M models.
- + Multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential to address complex, last-mile challenges.
- + Productive use of energy, especially in sectors such as fisheries and agriculture, is critical to improving project viability and long-term impact.





KENYA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 2 Energy Transition and Investment Plans
- 3 Green Industrialization
- 4 Mission 300
- 5 Sustainable Cooling for All



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- Mobilized financing for Kenya's energy transition by improving project preparation and reducing investment risk, contributing to Climate Investment Funds approval of a USD 70 million plan (USD 46.39 million initial allocation) and implementation of the World Bank-supported Kenya GREEN programme valued at USD 202 million, through strengthened engagement with development partners, climate funds and private investors.
- Developed and launched the Mission 300 Kenya National Energy Compact at UNGA 2025, outlining national priorities for universal energy access, clean cooking, private sector investment and regional integration, advancing Kenya's commitment to the global SDG7 agenda.
- Secured the Ministry of Energy's commitment to spearhead Kenya's transition beyond oil and gas, aligning national policy direction with the ETIP and accelerating the country's shift to a low-carbon economy.
- Integrated gender and social inclusion into Kenya's energy transition planning through ETIP, informing the Kenya Energy Policy 2025 review and providing gender-relevant investment priorities and a dedicated Gender, Equity, Diversity and Social Inclusion section.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



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 KENYA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

-  → Strengthened policy coherence by aligning the Energy Act (2019), Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP), and NDCs through ETIP, while supporting mini-grid and off-grid regulations and the clean cooking agenda through government consultations, technical working groups and multi-stakeholder workshops.
-  → Enhanced Kenya's positioning as a leader in the energy transition by mobilizing SDG7 commitments through the Kenya ETIP and engaging international partners across global platforms including COP30, Clean Cooking Week and the Energy Efficiency Summit 2025, improving partner alignment, investment readiness and global visibility.
-  → Developed County-level Energy Plans for Muranga, Homabay, Siaya and Tharaka Nithi, aligning subnational energy planning with Kenya's ETIP to advance energy access and efficiency at the county level.
-  → Delivered capacity building on the SEforALL Energy Model (SEM) to the Ministry of Energy's technical team under the Beyond Oil and Gas Initiative, enabling independent analysis of Kenya's transition pathways away from fossil fuels.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



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TABLE 17 KENYA KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED
 ● KPI TARGET <50% MET
 ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET
 ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET
 ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of new high-level commitments secured by the ETO in support of actions needed to achieve a just and equitable energy transition	2	6	10 (4 additional)	12	TBC	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD finance leveraged by ETO to match investment with pipeline of projects in country	-	0	TBC	TBC	TBC	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of best-in-class knowledge products, tools, data interventions, developed or carried out in collaboration with partners targeted to the broader energy transition sector	1	2	3 (1 additional)	12	TBC	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of national plans, strategies, policy briefs, roadmaps, etc. developed or enhanced by the ETO	2	5	9 (4 additional)	6	7	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of country projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETO	-	3	6 (3 additional)	2	TBC	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic, regional or sub-national projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETO	-	3	5 (2 additional)	TBC	TBC	

RBI 1: [Government of Kenya universal access to electricity by 2030 \(Kenya National Energy Compact 2025-2030\)](#) (1), [Government of Kenya universal access to clean cooking by 2028](#) (2), County Governments of Tharaka Nithi, Murang'a, Homa Bay, and Siaya County Energy Plans aligned with ETIP (3), Government of Kenya commitment to transition beyond oil and gas towards a low carbon economy (4).

RBI 2: No data reported under RBI 2.

RBI 3: Capacity building on the Sustainable Energy Model (SEM) under the Beyond Oil and Gas Initiative to support analysis of the transition beyond oil and gas (1).

RBI 4: Revised Kenya National Energy Policy (1), [Mission 300 Energy Compact](#) (2), Kenya second Nationally Determined Contribution 2031 to 2035 (3), Kenya transition beyond oil and gas (4).

RBI 6: Government consultations to support Energy Compact development (1), ETIP capacity building for government technical staff (2), ETIP advocacy (3).

RBI 7: Technical assistance for Kenya Nationally Determined Contributions update (1), Mission 300 national Energy Compact (2).

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Kenya ETO Programme does not report data for RBI 5 ^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

 KENYA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- Kenya has made strong progress in advancing SDG7 and a just, equitable energy transition through infrastructure development, policy reform, capacity building, and financial mobilization, though continued support is still needed at both national and county levels in priority areas such as the development of County Energy Plans.
- Kenya's Energy Transition and Investment Plan has proven valuable as a platform for aligning policy, regulation, investment priorities and stakeholder action, helping to build bankable pipelines for renewable energy, clean cooking, and mini-grid solutions while also strengthening inclusion and coordination across government, private sector and development partners.
- Effective ETIP implementation depends on strong stakeholder engagement and early, well-structured stakeholder mapping; strong government relationships improved coordination with other stakeholders, especially development partners, while data collection remained a key challenge.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- Provide more targeted support to national and county institutions to strengthen implementation in identified priority areas, including the development of County Energy Plans, so that progress can be translated into more coordinated and sustained delivery.
- Continue deepening support for ETIP implementation by advancing the project pipeline, sustaining stakeholder coordination platforms, and expanding capacity-building and inclusion efforts to ensure investment mobilization and SDG7 delivery remain coordinated, inclusive and implementation-focused.
- Strengthen ETIP delivery through early stakeholder mapping and more deliberate data collection planning by allowing adequate time for data gathering and using data collection workshops to improve efficiency, coordination and the quality of inputs.



Aerial view of a health centre under construction in Turkana, Kenya. Photo: UNOPS

SUCCESS STORIES /  KENYA

Supporting Kenya's Energy Transition through the ETIP

SEforALL supported the development of Kenya's Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP), a key strategic framework guiding the country's transition to clean, inclusive and sustainable energy systems. The importance of the ETIP was highlighted by the Cabinet Secretary for Energy and Petroleum during the International Day of Clean Energy (January 2026), underscoring its role within Kenya's national energy policy framework.



Read the speech here: [CS Speech Kiyui Energy Week](#)

IMPACT

- + The ETIP has been formally recognized at the highest level of government, referenced by the Cabinet Secretary for Energy during the International Day of Clean Energy (January 2026).
- + Positioned as a core pillar of Kenya's national energy policy framework, alongside key strategies such as the National Energy Policy and National Energy Compact.
- + Supporting alignment of energy transition efforts with Vision 2030, NDC commitments and universal access goals.
- + Contributing to a coordinated approach to scaling renewable energy, clean cooking and electrification.



LEARNINGS

- + Government ownership and visibility are critical for translating technical plans into actionable national priorities.
- + Embedding transition plans within broader policy frameworks helps strengthen implementation and cross-sector alignment.
- + High-level political endorsement helps drive momentum, coordination and stakeholder confidence.
- + Strategic planning tools like ETIPs are most effective when linked to clear national development and climate goals.



 MADAGASCAR COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Clean Cooking
- 2 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 3 International Engagements
- 4 Mission 300
- 5 Sustainable Cooling for All
- 6 Universal Integrated Energy Planning
- 7 Universal Energy Facility
- 8 Powering Social Infrastructure



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

-  → Supported rollout of the National Energy Compact, which targets 80% electrification, 50% clean cooking access, 80% renewable energy and USD 7.2 billion mobilized by 2030. Organized two national workshops (~60 participants each) with government, DFIs and the private sector, contributing to the establishment of the Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit (CDMU) and agreement on Priority Reform Actions.
-  → Advanced clean energy access for healthcare through the PHC Innovation Fund and the Masontsika project, supporting electrification of 12 healthcare facilities benefitting an estimated 48,970 people annually. Installed 11 kWp of solar capacity, avoiding approximately 21 tCO₂ annually, while extending community energy services to 43,435 additional users and supporting 24 local jobs.
-  → Pioneered Madagascar's first Energy-as-a-Service (EaaS) model through the Masontsika project, designing a cross-subsidy mechanism where pay-as-you-go community energy services generate revenues that cover the operating costs of solar systems. Engaged with Ministry of Health to confirm sites, comply with regulations and share learnings.
-  → Catalyzed USD 21,225 in co-financing through a targeted USD 85,000 Innovation Fund (IF) grant to Masontsika, while boosting the grantee's visibility among partners and stakeholders to strengthen its prospects for future funding. IF enabled Masontsika to raise another USD 315K from EEP Africa.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



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 MADAGASCAR COUNTRY PROGRAMMES


KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

-  → Expanded decentralized energy access in Madagascar through the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) programme, reaching a cumulative total of 10,279 connections since 2022. Benefitted an estimated 46,256 people and powered more than 700 businesses and institutions, including 24 health facilities and 35 educational facilities.
-  → Strengthened decentralized energy access in Madagascar through the UEF Mini-Grid Programme, leveraging USD 4M in private sector finance to deploy 28 mini-grids. Demonstrated the effectiveness of results-based financing (RBF), influencing its replication through the World Bank's DECIM programme and broader adoption for mini-grid and solar home system deployment.
-  → Piloted the Agricultural Cold Chain Planning (AgCAP) tool in Madagascar as a first-of-its-kind global analysis integrating agriculture, energy access and market access considerations. Applied a collaborative technical working group approach to refine the analytical framework and platform, strengthening the tool and informing future deployment in other countries.
-  → Supported development of Madagascar's National Clean Cooking Strategy through active participation in national consultation workshops and technical feedback on draft strategies led by the Ministry of Energy and UNDP. Strengthened alignment with national energy planning through use of the Integrated Energy Planning (IEP) tool and supported Madagascar's formal engagement with the Global e-Cooking Coalition (GeCCo), creating opportunities for future technical assistance and financing.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



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MADAGASCAR COUNTRY PROGRAMMES



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- Madagascar's energy transition is constrained less by ambition than by implementation bottlenecks. Strong national targets and a generally favourable renewable energy framework continue to be slowed by fiscal, administrative and financing barriers, particularly in electricity access and clean cooking.
- Results-based financing (RBF) can accelerate delivery, though it is most effective when embedded within a broader support ecosystem. Experience from the UEF in Madagascar showed RBF mechanisms work best when complemented by upstream regulatory support, closer alignment with national planning, and additional financing solutions that address developer cash-flow constraints.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- Continue addressing implementation bottlenecks alongside strategic planning support by strengthening energy planning and data systems, advancing targeted financing mechanisms, supporting public infrastructure electrification, and improving investment promotion for decentralized energy, cold chain and clean cooking solutions.
- Strengthen future RBF approaches by pairing them with broader sector support including better alignment with national electrification plans, complementary CAPEX or bridge financing options, and stronger coordination with government, developers and financing partners.



Aerial view of a new solar-powered water pumping station under construction in Vohipeno in Madagascar's Fitovinany region. Photo: UNOPS

 MADAGASCAR COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- **Productive use of energy interventions are most effective when end-user sectors are engaged early and implementation remains flexible.** AgCAP in Madagascar showed that early buy-in from agriculture and fisheries stakeholders, supported by adaptive technical analysis, helped strengthen ownership and relevance.
- **Structured in-country engagement and hands-on support significantly improve implementation quality and sustainability.** Regular coordination with grantees, local authorities and beneficiaries, combined with site visits and adaptive problem-solving, strengthened PHC delivery and local ownership in Madagascar.
- **Political uncertainty can slow implementation even when technical engagement remains possible.** Madagascar's 2025 instability delayed approvals, decisions, and data platform updates, while technical ministry teams and sector coordination mechanisms remained operational.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- **Continue applying an early cross-sectoral and adaptive design approach** by engaging end-user sectors from the outset, supporting sustained in-country coordination, and allowing flexibility to refine analysis as stakeholder needs and opportunities evolve.
- **Continue combining remote oversight with practical in-country support** through regular engagement, site-level follow-up, and early stakeholder coordination to strengthen quality assurance, sustainability and scalability.
- **Build greater flexibility and risk planning into programme delivery in fragile contexts** by maintaining technical relationships, sequencing activities realistically, and preparing adaptive implementation approaches that can sustain progress during periods of political transition.



Photo: UNOPS

SUCCESS STORIES / MADAGASCAR

Transforming Community Life through Clean Energy Access in Madagascar

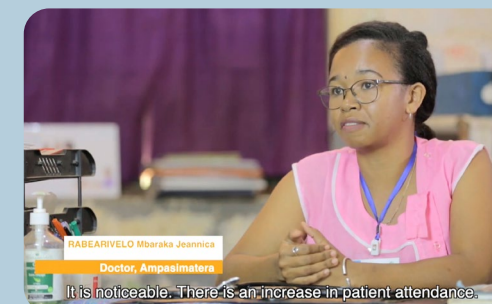
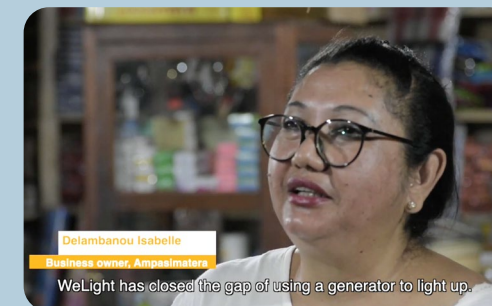
Through the Universal Energy Facility, SEforALL supported solar-powered mini-grid connections in Madagascar, implemented by WeLight. In Ampasimatera, access to reliable electricity is helping households, businesses and essential services move away from costly and unreliable alternatives, creating early signs of improved livelihoods, service delivery and community life.

IMPACT / EMERGING CONTRIBUTION

- + Increased income opportunities - local businesses can now operate beyond daylight hours
- + Health facilities are seeing increased patient attendance, as access is no longer limited by darkness.
- + More affordable and efficient electricity - households and businesses are shifting from costly and unreliable energy sources.
- + Public lighting is improving safety and security, and reducing night-time crime.
- + Greater economic activity and improved quality of life in rural communities are experiencing.

LEARNINGS

- + Rural electrification delivers the strongest value when it supports both livelihoods and essential services.
- + Mini-grids provide a scalable solution for reaching remote and underserved communities.
- + Reliable electricity reduces dependence on expensive and unsustainable energy alternatives.
- + Energy access contributes directly to community development, safety, and service delivery.



Watch the video: [How Universal Energy Facility fuels growth in Ampasimatera](#)

MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Clean Cooking
- 2 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 3 Mission 300
- 4 Sustainable Cooling for All
- 5 Universal Integrated Energy Planning

MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY RESULTS

- Developed Mozambique's National Geospatial Least-Cost Electrification Pathway with Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME)'s Integrated Electrification Planning and Coordination Unit (UIPCE), identifying the most cost-effective technology mix to achieve universal energy access across 727,000 settlements by 2030, requiring 5 million new connections and USD 4.9 billion in investment split between grid densification and off-grid solutions.
- Built a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for MIREME to centralize, harmonize and visualize geospatial data on electrification, clean cooking and productive use of energy (PUE), strengthening national ownership of planning processes and enabling evidence-based coordination across government stakeholders.
- Developing an Integrated Energy Access Plan for Mozambique in partnership with the government, incorporating a PUE analysis and piloting the new Agricultural Cold Chain Analysis and Prioritization (AgCAP) tool to assess and prioritize agricultural cold chain potential.
- Organized a donor roundtable and supported participation in the 2nd Off-grid Forum in Maputo to drive stakeholder coordination and mobilize financing in support of Mozambique's Mission 300 commitments.
- Delivered Mission 300 Compact Progress Reporting capacity building to government representatives including Mozambique, preparing them to report national progress against their energy access compacts.



Photo: MIREME

NIGERIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 2 Green Industrialization
- 3 International Engagements
- 4 Mission 300
- 5 Powering Social Infrastructure
- 6 Universal Integrated Energy Planning



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ Accelerated electricity access for over 3 million Nigerians through the Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) programme, achieving approximately 602,000 connections and 22MW deployed in 2025 via solar home systems, isolated mini-grids and productive use solutions, reducing dependence on diesel and biomass. SEforALL helped:

→ Strengthen the DARES MEL framework and Project Management Unit's (PMU) MEL capacity.

→ Socialize the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) learnings and recommendations with the DARES PMU, with key recommendations taken up directly within DARES delivery.



→ Advanced deployment of the USD 500 million Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) Fund by supporting Africa50 and the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA) on fund design, project pipeline analysis, investment structuring and alignment with Mission 300 priorities. Supported progress toward the first fund close, with USD 70 million already committed ahead of a Q2 2026 first close.



→ Supported implementation of Nigeria's Mission 300 Energy Compact, working closely with the Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit (CDMU) to operationalize implementation plans, track progress against milestones and identify bottlenecks affecting energy access delivery.



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NIGERIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- 
 → Completed energy audits across 20 tertiary hospitals in Nigeria — 14 in partnership with GIZ and the EU, and six finalized by FCDO — generating detailed assessments of energy demand, infrastructure gaps and investment needs to build a pipeline for clean and reliable healthcare energy.
- 
 → Piloted solar cookstoves at Iponri Market in Nigeria, demonstrating technical feasibility in a dense commercial setting, reducing charcoal and firewood use, lowering fuel costs, and improving air quality, with all beneficiaries being women who reported improved cooking habits and business efficiency.
- 
 → Engaged the Lagos State Government and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to displace fossil fuel gensets, with the Ministry committing state budget funding for a pilot covering 5,000 civil servants and an MoU in progress pending funder identification.
- 
 → Initiated development of the Sustainable Energy Finance Platform (SEF-DP) to unlock local currency financing for clean energy developers in Nigeria, with active engagement underway with local financiers to identify lending opportunities.



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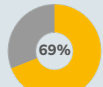
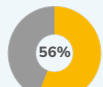
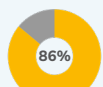
CONNECTIONS



INNOVATIONS

TABLE 18 NIGERIA KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

 2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of high-level commitments secured by the ETO in support of actions needed to achieve a just and equitable energy transition	3	8	8	7	10	
RBI 2	FINANCE MOBILIZED	USD finance leveraged by ETO to match investment with pipeline projects in country	USD 6.09 billion (direct, indirect and influenced)	USD 8.09 billion	USD 8.59 billion (500m additional)	USD 6.39 billion	USD 6.59 billion	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of best-in-class knowledge products, tools, data interventions, developed or carried out in collaboration with partners targeted to the broader energy transition sector	7	9	9	13	17	
RBI 4	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – CUSTOMIZED COUNTRY-LEVEL INSTRUMENTS	No. of national plans, strategies, policy briefs, roadmaps, etc. developed or enhanced by the ETO	3	4	5 (1 additional)	9	12	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT- COUNTRY	No. of country projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETO	3	7	7	7	9	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT- GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic, regional or sub-national projects or initiatives undertaken by the ETO	1	5	6 (1 additional)	7	10	

RBI 1: No additional commitments reported for 2025

RBI 2: [Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority \(NSIA\)](#), [SEforALL](#), [International Solar Alliance \(ISA\)](#), and [Africa50 DRE Nigeria Fund](#) of USD 500 million

RBI 3: No additional public goods reported for 2025

RBI 4: [Nigeria's Mission 300 Energy Compact](#)

RBI 6: No additional data reported

RBI 7: Sustainable Energy Finance Platform (SEF-DP)

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Nigeria ETO Programme does not report data for RBI 5

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline

NIGERIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- Nigeria's main constraint is not lack of ambition, but the need for stronger implementation capacity, coordinated institutions, scalable financing, and a stronger pipeline of bankable projects, particularly for underserved communities and social infrastructure.
- There is a shift from planning to implementation, with greater emphasis on delivery units, results tracking, scalable distributed renewable energy, and financing platforms, reflecting a growing focus on real-time problem-solving and moving from diagnostics to investable projects.
- Strong partnerships, clear governance structures, and outcome-driven project management have been key enablers of effective delivery in Nigeria, particularly where government institutions, development partners, and implementing agencies were aligned around defined roles, milestones and shared objectives.
- Fragmentation across programmes is limiting visibility, institutional learning and strategic alignment. Data are often housed in separate systems and teams continue to operate in parallel under different reporting standards and timelines.



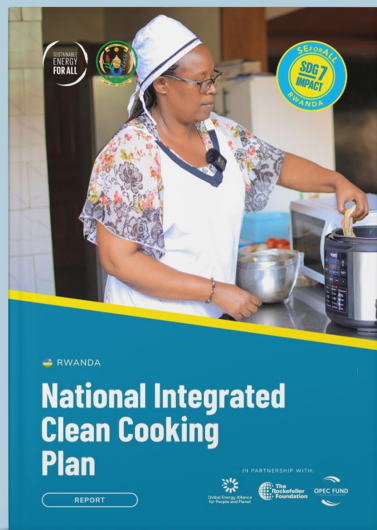
RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- Continue strengthening implementation and investment readiness together by supporting Compact delivery mechanisms, improving project bankability, advancing scalable financing platforms, and aligning stakeholders more closely around delivery priorities.
- Align programme support more deliberately with this implementation-focused shift by strengthening delivery units, supporting pipeline aggregation, advancing scalable financing structures, and linking technical diagnostics more directly to execution.
- Continue reinforcing partnership-based delivery models by maintaining clear governance arrangements, strengthening project management disciplines, and using SEforALL's convening role to align stakeholders around measurable results.
- Strengthen integrated portfolio management and internal knowledge-sharing mechanisms by standardizing reporting and data frameworks, creating shared learning platforms, and establishing more regular cross-programme coordination forums.

 RWANDA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Clean Cooking
- 2 PRF & MGP
- 3 Universal Integrated Energy Planning



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ Supported Rwanda's national clean cooking in schools agenda by joining the Institutional Clean Cooking in Schools Task Force, led by the Ministry of Education and World Food Programme, and co-leading a feasibility study to inform the national roadmap, with outputs expected in 2026.



→ Secured approvals for the Rwanda National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan (NICCP) from the Ministry of Infrastructure. The plan defines investment needs and priority actions to achieve universal access to clean cooking and is expected to support resource mobilization.



→ Built Rwanda's carbon markets capacity through a workshop on clean cooking and renewable energy carbon opportunities, organized in collaboration with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI), equipping 46 participants with skills in project development and financing mechanisms.



→ Conducted workshops on the National Integrated Clean Cooking Plan (NICCP) and Integrated Clean Cooking Planning Tool (ICCPPT) for government institutions (Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Energy Group, Energy Development Corporation Limited, Energy Utility Corporation Limited). These strengthened national energy planning and modelling capacity and supported future use of clean cooking planning tools.



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 RWANDA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- Institutional clean cooking is gaining stronger policy attention in Rwanda, creating a clear opportunity for SEforALL engagement, though funding constraints continue to limit the organization's ability to implement and fully capitalize on this momentum.
- Rwanda's energy priorities are shifting from access toward addressing a growing generation gap. Increasing demand and continued power cuts suggest that future support may need to focus more on generation adequacy and system expansion.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- Align future Rwanda engagement more closely with the country's evolving energy priorities and upcoming Mission 300 National Energy Compact by exploring opportunities to support generation-focused interventions if funding becomes available.
- Prioritize resource mobilization for Rwanda and, where funding remains limited, maintain a clearly communicated, Compact-aligned light-touch engagement so programme commitments, partner expectations and resourcing remain aligned.



 SIERRA LEONE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Clean Cooking
- 2 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 3 International Engagements
- 4 Mission 300
- 5 Powering Social Infrastructure
- 6 Universal Energy Facility



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

-  → Mobilized EUR 34 million from the EU and EUR 2.68 million from Denmark for the SOGREA Initiative, targeting 70-100 mini-grids and 25,000+ connections, recognized at Climate Resilience and Energy Transition Dialogue (CRET) 2025 as a central pillar of Sierra Leone's energy transition and aligned with Mission 300.
-  → Expanded healthcare access for 8.5 million people by electrifying 42 verified health facilities (17 hospitals and 25 community health centres) with solar-powered solutions, reducing fossil fuel dependency and strengthening climate resilience across underserved communities.
-  → Commissioned three mini-grids in Borupe, Kalangba and Kassiri with developer Energicity, delivering 380 connections and benefitting 2,000+ people and 28 businesses, with 94% of households in Borupe reporting positive impacts and 75% of respondents in Kalangba noting improved children's education outcomes.
-  → Pioneered a novel RBF mechanism under SOGREA that incentivizes mini-grid capacity expansion (not just new connections), enabling developers to scale supply in response to demand growth and safeguarding the financial viability of existing mini-grids.
-  → Advanced Sierra Leone's National Operations & Maintenance (O&M) strategy for health facility electrification by commissioning a nationwide O&M analysis by Tetra Tech, presented to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy and Presidential Initiative leadership, now informing a national strategy led by a technical working group adopting the hub-and-spoke model. Also O&M committee established and local managers and engineers leading O&M.



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SIERRA LEONE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Clean Cooking
- 2 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 3 International Engagements
- 4 Mission 300
- 5 Powering Social Infrastructure
- 6 Universal Energy Facility



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ **Strengthened Sierra Leone's mini-grid regulatory environment** by developing the Multi-Year Tariff Order (MYTO) 2 tool and sensitizing. The update of the Mini-Grid Regulations 2025 in collaboration with Sierra Leone Electricity and Water Regulatory Commission (SLEWRC), developers and the Ministry of Energy, created a framework and a clearer investment path, improving energy affordability.



→ **Established and convened five key working groups**, including the M300 Task Force, O&M Committee, Rural Electrification Agency (REA) Working Group, Mini-Grid Accelerator Committee and Clean Cooking Accelerator Committee, aligning government, private sector and development partners around national energy priorities.



→ **Integrated gender-sensitive approaches across the Powering Healthcare Programme**, prioritizing electrification of maternal and child health facilities, creating employment opportunities for women in energy roles, and establishing gender-disaggregated data monitoring to track inclusive impact.



→ **Entered into negotiations with OPEC Fund** on the clean cooking pilot distribution nationwide to households under the SOGREA initiative.



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 SIERRA LEONE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- Sierra Leone's energy transition is progressing through strong multi-stakeholder planning, though major access, infrastructure and financing gaps remain. Low electrification, limited grid coverage and continued reliance on fossil fuels continue to constrain progress toward SDG7 despite growing momentum around renewable energy and the Energy Transition Plan to 2050.
- Clear and stable regulation is essential to unlocking private sector participation and scaling renewable energy access. Stronger tariff structures, updated mini-grid regulations 2025 by Parliament, and improved regulatory tools have helped create a more predictable and sustainable environment for off-grid energy growth.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- Continue supporting Sierra Leone's long-term energy transition through integrated planning, policy reform, investment promotion and cross-sector coordination so progress toward universal access and a low-carbon energy system can be accelerated.
- Continue strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for decentralized energy by supporting tariff reform, popularization of the MYTO, regulatory clarity, and close collaboration with government, regulators and private sector actors to improve investor confidence and long-term sector growth.



 SIERRA LEONE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- Results-based financing has proven to be an effective tool for scaling mini-grids and attracting private investment in rural and underserved areas. The SOGREA model helped expand energy access, improve affordability, and strengthen system sustainability through performance-linked support.
- Strong government partnerships, cross-programme coordination, and local capacity building have been central to effective delivery in Sierra Leone. Collaboration across ministries, programmes, development partners and private sector actors has helped align activities with national priorities and improve implementation across multiple workstreams.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- Continue using and refining results-based financing approaches to support mini-grid deployment, strengthen private sector participation, and improve long-term performance and affordability in off-grid markets.
- Continue reinforcing partnership-based and cross-programme delivery models by maintaining regular coordination, strengthening institutional collaboration, and embedding capacity building across programmes to support long-term sustainability and stronger results.





SUCCESS STORIES / SIERRA LEONE

FCDO Hospital Electrification Project in Sierra Leone

Between 2022 and 2026, SEforALL impacted 8.5 million people by implementing the Hospital Electrification Project in Sierra Leone with funding from UKAid / FCDO and partnering with EM-ONE (EPC contractor), TetraTech and CEMMATS (PM firm).

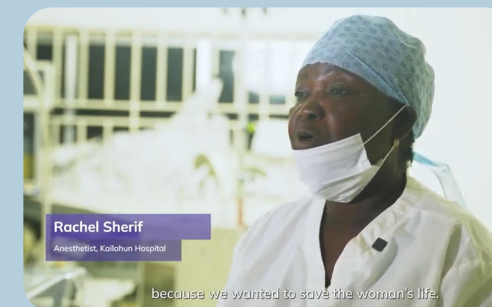


IMPACT

- + 18 government hospitals and 25 primary health units equipped with solar energy and BESS.
- + Direct and indirect beneficiaries equal to almost the entire country's population of 8.5 million people, with district hospitals in 14 out of 16 districts and speciality hospitals in Freetown now solarized
- + More than 75 biomedical engineers and 23 STEM trainees trained by the project.
- + Established O&M committee & trained dedicated MOH staff on the job.

LEARNINGS

- + Planning needs to consider sufficient buffers (supply chain disruptions, price increases, design needs beyond TOR).
- + Recent discussions with government officials establish that diesel savings are limited because demand increases above baseline; need to run gensets at night or rainy season; diesel used for ambulances.
- + Sector restructuring & enabling environment: hospitals rely on donors and partners for diesel allowances that they can't repurpose - no incentive to reduce diesel; government budget does not have a dedicated line for O&M in HFs.
- + Continued donor support needed for O&M.
- + Peer-to-peer support among hospitals for troubleshooting.



Watch the videos: [Sierra Leone Healthcare Electrification Project Phase 2 Videos](#)

 TANZANIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Clean Cooking
- 2 Gender and Youth
- 3 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 4 International Engagements
- 5 Mission 300

TANZANIA COUNTRY RESULTS

- Pioneered electric cooking in Tanzanian public schools through the Clean Cooking Transition in Schools (CCTIS) project, launching the first electric kitchen at Kibasila Primary School in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) and Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), transitioning from firewood to electric cooking, and refurbishing 10 school kitchens with grid connections, with 26 additional schools targeted for 2026.
- Recruited and deployed eight young women STEM Trainees under the CCTIS project, delivering technical training on e-cooking technologies, carbon financing and community sensitization, with trainees completing baseline data collection across 19 schools in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Kigoma, and participating in 17 training sessions spanning energy modelling, communications and professional development.
- Supported Tanzania's Mission 300 Compact implementation by developing country-specific implementation support documents and delivering workshops to translate Energy Compact targets into concrete implementation pathways.
- Delivered Mission 300 Compact Progress Reporting capacity building to government representatives including Tanzania, preparing them to report national progress against their energy access Compacts.
- Provided communications, events coordination, design and procurement support to the Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit and accompanying workshop, amplifying Tanzania's role in the continental energy access agenda.



ZAMBIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2025

- 1 Communications, Campaigns and Events
- 2 International Engagements
- 3 Mission 300
- 4 PRF & MGP
- 5 Universal Energy Facility
- 6 Universal Integrated Energy Planning



KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS

- 
 → Informed the design of the USD 200 million Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation (ASCENT) programme through a two-track approach to rural electrification in Zambia, integrating productive use of energy (PUE) into off-grid planning and building stakeholder momentum around innovative models such as the Universal Access Cluster (UAC) approach.
- 
 → Unlocked USD 1.4 million in catalytic PUE through the Zambia Energy Demand Stimulation Incentive (ZEDSI) programme, including USD 1.1 million committed to three mini-grid developers via results-based financing (RBF) mechanisms, supporting 91 new PUE connections (including milling machines and refrigeration), and directly informing the design of an USD 8 million PUE pilot under the ASCENT programme (funded by the World Bank under Mission 300).
- 
 → Established an inter-institutional Geospatial Technical Working Group and delivered tailored Geographic Information System (GIS) capacity building to the Rural Electrification Authority (REA), improving data sharing between REA, ZESCO and the Zambia Statistics Agency, and advancing a centralized GIS platform (Illustreets) to support completion of the Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP), a key requirement for unlocking ASCENT funding.
- 
 → Strengthened regulatory alignment for mini-grid development by supporting engagement with the Ministry of Energy, ERB and industry stakeholders on harmonizing the [Electricity Act \(No. 11 of 2019\)](#), [Energy Regulation Act \(No. 12 of 2019\)](#) and the [Mini-grid Regulatory Framework](#).
- 
 → Expanded women's economic participation in rural energy markets via the Women in Impact Network (WIN), scaling from 10 to a target of 100 success stories across 71 mini-grids, with 27 out of 91 verified PUE connections (30%) recorded as female beneficiaries, supported by tailored training and gender-responsive appliance design.



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 ZAMBIA COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
**KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS**

- **Zambia's off-grid sector requires more than partial CAPEX subsidies to achieve universal access and long-term sustainability.** Mini-grid viability depends on complementary OPEX support, tax incentives and access to more patient financing that reflects the realities of rural electrification.
- **Accurate, real-time data and stronger sector coordination are essential to effective rural electrification planning.** Fragmented information systems and weak data visibility continue to limit more strategic site selection, productive use planning and alignment across the off-grid sector.
- **Traditional rural electrification models are not sufficient for harder-to-reach areas, and more flexible, concession-based approaches are becoming increasingly important.** Zambia's experience shows that technology-agnostic and cluster-based models can offer more predictable, scalable and sustainable pathways to universal access.

**RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS**

- **Continue advancing more complete off-grid financing models** by combining CAPEX support with OPEX subsidies, tax incentive advocacy, and longer-term financing approaches that improve project sustainability and affordability.
- **Continue strengthening shared data systems and coordination platforms** by supporting REA's role as custodian of the GIS platform, maintaining technical backstopping, and encouraging development partners to invest in stronger sector-wide data infrastructure.
- **Continue developing and testing flexible electrification models** such as the Integrated Framework for the Electrification of Zambia (IFREZ) and the Universal Access Cluster approach, to strengthen predictability, improve public resource use, and create more investable and scalable access pathways.





SUCCESS STORIES / ZAMBIA

Powering Productive Use and Economic Transformation in Rural Zambia

Through rural electrification efforts in Zambia, supported by SEforALL and partners, electricity is being extended to underserved communities, not just to provide access, but to enable productive use. The programme emphasizes using energy as a catalyst for income generation, improved services and local economic development.

IMPACT

- + Electricity is enabling productive economic activities, including agriculture processing and small businesses.
- + Mini-grids are supporting new and growing local industries, such as fish trading and agro-processing.
- + Improved electrification has strengthened health service delivery, including better access to maternal care.
- + Communities are moving from basic access to income generation and increased productivity.
- + Demonstrates the benefits of energy access through visible, tangible development outcomes.

LEARNINGS

- + Electricity alone does not drive transformation; impact depends on how energy is used productively.
- + Linking electrification with livelihoods and services, especially health and agriculture, is critical for development impact.
- + Mini-grids can support local economic ecosystems in remote and underserved areas.
- + Multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential to scale rural access and achieve universal electrification targets.



Eng. Alex Mbumba
Acting CEO - Rural Electrification Authority



Watch the video: [Rural Electrification Authority Zambia Video](#)

GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES AND MARKETS

HIGH-LEVEL RESULTS BY PROGRAMME & COUNTRY: GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES AND MARKETS

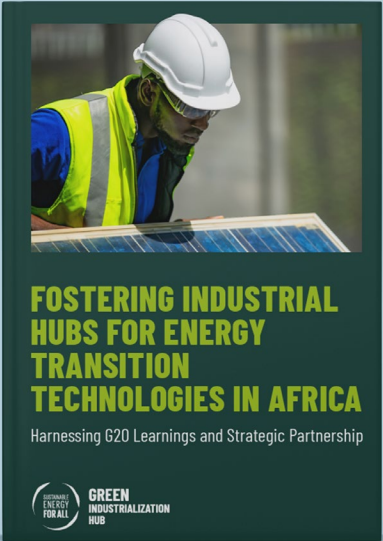
Green Industrialization

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE(S):

To support developing countries to design and implement green industrialization strategies that build local value chains for energy transition technologies; advance energy transition, job creation and industrialization goals; and expand regional and international cooperation through initiatives such as REMI in Africa and Southeast Asia.



GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



-  → **Developed the ASEAN Minerals Policy and Investment Guidebook**, providing a comprehensive overview of the minerals landscape across ASEAN Member States to inform investment and policy decisions, positioning SEforALL as a strategic partner in advancing green value chains and critical minerals in Southeast Asia.
-  → **Published Fostering Industrial Hubs for Energy-Transition Technologies in Africa: A G20 Action Plan**, catalyzing the launch of the Sustainable Industrialization Hubs Coalition under South Africa's G20 Presidency. The report serves as a policy tool for governments, investors and development partners to align G20 support with Africa's green growth and job-creation priorities.
-  → **Launched the Green Manufacturing Policy and Investment Guides for Ghana and Kenya**, equipping investors with a comprehensive overview of industrial policy frameworks for solar PV, batteries and electric vehicles. The Ghana guide, grounded in analysis from the Africa Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative, was launched at the SEforALL Global Forum 2025, contributing to securing the CLEAR Fund investment from the Government of Italy; the Kenya guide was launched at a webinar featuring Kenya's Special Envoy for Climate Change.
-  → **Mobilized over USD 3.2 million to scale green industrialization efforts**, enabling the development of localized manufacturing and robust critical mineral value chains that support sustainable and self-reliant industrial growth.
-  → **Advanced gender-inclusive participation in energy transition sectors**, achieving 40 percent female representation across events and strengthening inclusive decision-making while supporting a more diverse talent pipeline.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



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GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION KEY RESULTS/ACHIEVEMENTS



→ **Delivered a comprehensive Energy Transition Minerals Supply-Demand Assessment** for Nigeria at the request of the Ministry of Solid Minerals Development, generating strong traction at the African Natural Resources and Energy Investment Summit (AFNIS) and serving as a foundation for the country's planned Solar PV localization roadmap with a full value-chain approach.



→ **Developed an in-house Solar PV local manufacturing assessment tool** as a replicable instrument for translating national capacity plans and ETIP projections into evidence-based policy advocacy, already applied in direct government engagement, with a financial valuation module in development to further strengthen its utility for investment decision-making.



→ **Secured ASEAN Secretariat partnership** to advance the critical minerals agenda across Southeast Asia, contributing to the ASEAN Minerals Development Vision and ASEAN Minerals Cooperation Action Plan (AMCAP-IV). This positions critical energy transition minerals at the forefront of regional cooperation.



→ **Deepened partnership with UNIDO through Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (REMI) and the Critical Minerals Council**, participating in green industrialization events, signing the Green Industrialization Pact and collaborating as part of G20's 4th Energy Transitions Working Group (ETWG) to accelerate green industrialization globally.



GENDER



COMMITMENTS



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INNOVATIONS

TABLE 19 GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION KPIs STATUS

● KPI TARGET TO BE CONFIRMED ● KPI TARGET <50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥50% MET ● KPI TARGET ≥100% MET ⚡ TARGET OVERACHIEVED

2025 KPI SCORECARD								
#	CROSS-ORG MAPPING	KPI	Baseline (2020-2023)	Actual (2024)	Value ^a (2025)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Score
RBI 1	HIGH-LEVEL COMMITMENTS	No. of Renewable Energy partners engaged to participate in Green Industrialization	25 ¹	41	58 (17 additional)	35	40	
RBI 3	GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS – REPLICABLE SOLUTION TEMPLATES	No. of global public goods in form of replicable solution templates developed or enhanced with SEforALL support, to solve issues that are common across countries	1	4	11 (7 additional)	9	12	
RBI 6	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – COUNTRY	No. of initiatives, projects or programmes providing support through Green Industrialization	2	4	21 (17 additional)	6	8	
RBI 7	SEforALL GLOBAL FOOTPRINT – GLOBAL / REGIONAL / THEMATIC	No. of thematic or regional projects or initiatives undertaken	2	7	11 (4 additional)	5	6	

RBI 1: (1) Nigeria Ministry of Solid Minerals Development supported on critical minerals analysis aligned with Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan; (2) Nigeria Ministry of Finance supported on a solar PV localization roadmap and manufacturer incentives; (3) Botswana Ministry of Energy supported on a Green Manufacturing Policy and Investment Guide; (4) Thailand Department of Primary Industries and Minerals supported on critical minerals analysis for the EV value chain; (5) ASEAN Secretariat supported on regional minerals policy and investment guidance; (6) South Africa Department of Electricity and Energy supported on G20 green industrialization inputs; (7) UNIDO engaged on green industrialization, G20 ETWG IV and critical minerals; (8) BTIC partnered on Green Manufacturing Policy and Investment Guides; (9) UC Davis provided demand supply modelling expertise; (10) Swaniti Global supported community benefit sharing agreements; (11) CMAG engaged on panels, knowledge sharing and joint initiatives; (12) India Climate Collaborative elevated Global South perspectives on critical minerals; (13) UNCTAD collaborated on critical minerals advisory and country engagement; (14) PV Grid Solutions supported Nigeria solar PV localization with local expertise and data validation; (15) LPV Technologies supported Nigeria solar PV localization with local expertise and data validation; (16) Natural Resource Governance Institute supported advisory board, events and joint initiatives; (17) UNECA supported advisory board, events and joint initiatives.

RBI 3: (1) [Fostering Industrial Hubs for Energy-Transition Technologies in Africa: A G20 Action Plan](#); (2) [South South Virtual Policy Dialogue on renewable energy and electric vehicle manufacturing in Kenya](#); (3) [South South Virtual Policy Dialogue on green value chains in South Africa](#); (4) [Roadmap for South South collaboration on critical minerals value chains](#); (5) Nigeria energy transition minerals supply demand assessment; (6) [OECD Climate Club report on inclusive industrial decarbonization](#); (7) [ASEAN Minerals Policy and Investment Guidebook](#).

RBI 6: ASEAN Secretariat initiative on developing critical minerals across Brunei Darussalam (1), Cambodia (2), Indonesia (3), Laos (4), Malaysia (5), Myanmar (6), Philippines (7), Singapore (8), Thailand (9), Timor Leste (10), and Viet Nam (11); (12–15) Dalberg India Africa solar manufacturers virtual engagement across India (12), Kenya (13), Nigeria (14), and South Africa (15); (16) Canto Systems Limited support to establish local battery production in Kenya; (17) INSOLA support to establish local solar PV manufacturing in Mauritius.

RBI 7: (1) Joint Working Group meeting on minerals - SEforALL Presented initial Minerals Investment Guidebook's structure in preparation of the 5-7 August AMS JWG workshop in Lao and informing the tailored support for ASEAN Chairmanship on critical minerals; (2) ASEAN Mineral Investment Forum (AMVEST) 2025; (3) G20 Action Plan on industrial hubs for energy transition technologies in Africa; (4) Council for Critical Minerals Development in the Global South.

SEforALL Programmes report against Results-Based Indicators (RBIs) 1 to 7; Green Industrialization does not report data for RBI 2, RBI 5
Programme started reporting in as Green Industrialization in 2025, previously it reported as Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (REMI)

^aTargets and 2025 KPI value are cumulative, including Baseline



KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- A key sector need is to move from high-level ambition to practical, locally owned implementation. Effective energy transition delivery depends on clear, context-specific pathways that translate strategy into actionable plans at the national and sub-national levels.
- A critical barrier to delivering on energy transition commitments is the lack of data-driven planning for critical energy transition minerals. Countries need a clearer understanding of mineral demand, supply constraints and potential bottlenecks to align climate ambition with the realities of global supply chains.
- Effective cross-team collaboration depends on structured communication infrastructure, such as shared activity trackers, monthly reporting, regular country updates, clear follow-up channels and accessible systems that provide visibility into current and planned work across programmes. Without these mechanisms, teams risk working in parallel, duplicating efforts, missing opportunities to leverage each other's networks and using resources inefficiently.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- Continue strengthening the programme's focus on detailed sectoral guidance and localization roadmaps to provide stakeholders with clearer implementation pathways, accessible market intelligence and practical instruments that reflect local economic realities and support long-term sustainability.
- Continue strengthening demand-supply assessments for critical minerals to provide stakeholders with the evidence needed to anticipate shortages, adjust procurement and partnership strategies, and promote a more equitable distribution of resources that supports the Global South in the energy transition. Similar to SEforALL's support to Mission 300, this work should translate country priorities into clearer evidence, investment needs and implementation pathways.
- Establish a centralized, accessible system for visibility across programme activities such as monthly reporting so teams can coordinate more proactively, identify collaboration opportunities earlier and use organizational resources more strategically.





KEY LEARNINGS, CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS

- Stronger and more systematic collaboration with in-country teams is essential for timely, coordinated delivery. HQ teams need real-time visibility into political developments, stakeholder shifts and implementation bottlenecks to respond effectively and avoid siloed support.
- Institutional partnerships with UN, academic and technical bodies can significantly strengthen trust, access and knowledge exchange, though over-reliance on partners for mission-critical technical deliverables can create bottlenecks when their timelines or priorities diverge from the programme's needs.
- The unexpected withdrawal of a major delivery partner, Swaniti Global, highlighted the importance of maintaining stronger internal capacity for core functions. Reliance on external partners for essential delivery components can create significant operational risk and threaten programme continuity.



RECOMMENDATIONS & COURSE CORRECTIONS

- Introduce more structured information flows between country teams and HQ through regular country update briefings and organization-wide communication channels, such as monthly reports and a structured Google Chat similar to internal UNOPS practice, to surface key developments early, flag risks and strengthen cross-team coordination and responsiveness.
- Use institutional partnerships strategically while retaining stronger internal control over critical-path deliverables, so the programme can continue benefiting from partner credibility and collaboration without compromising the timeliness, quality or integrity of key outputs.
- Continue internalizing key delivery functions while maintaining targeted, high-value technical partnerships, such as with UC Davis, so the programme can remain resilient, protect continuity and sustain implementation momentum even when major partners exit.





SUCCESS STORIES / GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION

From Collaboration to Partnership: Supporting South African Multilateral Initiatives

SEforALL supported South Africa's G20 Presidency by publishing "Fostering Industrial Hubs for Energy-Transition Technologies in Africa: A G20 Action Plan" under the Green Industrialization Programme, catalyzing the Sustainable Industrialization Hubs Coalition and serving as a policy tool to align G20 support with Africa's green growth and job-creation priorities. This work built a trusted partnership with the Department of Electricity and Energy, enabling SEforALL and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to support South Africa's chairship of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Forum and establish the IBSA Cooperation Platform on Clean Technology Supply Chains.

IMPACT

- + Positioned SEforALL as a trusted strategic partner to the Government of South Africa, building on successful engagement under the G20 and expanding collaboration beyond a single initiative.
- + Created a new technical cooperation mechanism under the IBSA Energy Working Group by establishing the IBSA Cooperation Platform on Clean Technology Supply Chains
- + Transformed a largely dormant political platform into an operational framework for collaboration on clean technology supply chains.
- + Created a foundation for future resource mobilization and scale-up, supported by strong demand and endorsement from government counterparts and the UN system.



LEARNINGS

- + Trust built through technical delivery on major multilateral initiatives creates opportunities for broader strategic engagement with governments.
- + Significant value can often be generated by revitalizing and strengthening existing multilateral mechanisms.
- + Multilateral partnerships are most effective when they are anchored in country ownership and demand. SEforALL can play a catalytic role in identifying these opportunities and turning them into meaningful technical cooperation.



CHAPTER SIX

CROSS-ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNINGS



Sectoral Learnings

SEforALL's 2025 sectoral learnings reflect an environment increasingly focused on translating ambition into delivery, investment and measurable results. Across Mission 300 and its Energy Compacts, Distributed Renewable Energy, Clean Cooking, Sustainable Cooling, Energy Efficiency, Powering Healthcare, Green Industrialization, Gender and Youth inclusion, the insights underscore the need for credible delivery systems, fit-for-purpose financing models, stronger data infrastructure, and inclusive implementation pathways to accelerate progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) and a just, equitable energy transition.

- 1 The sector is moving from ambition to execution, making country delivery systems central to SDG7 progress.**

In 2025, UN-Energy and Mission 300 Compacts, Energy Transition and Investment Plans, Integrated Energy Plans, and sectoral roadmaps provided clearer direction for governments and partners, while also reinforcing that plans alone do not deliver results. Implementation increasingly depends on whether countries have the institutional structures, technical capacity, coordination mechanisms and monitoring systems needed to convert priorities into action. SEforALL's work through Mission 300, country-level planning, Energy Compact implementation, and progress reporting highlighted the importance of strengthening delivery architecture at country level. Continued investment is required to strengthen country delivery architecture, including empowered delivery units, practical MEL systems, structured partner coordination, and real-time problem-solving mechanisms that can sustain progress beyond the launch of national plans and commitments.

2 Financing remains a binding constraint, requiring more market-responsive models.

Access to affordable and appropriate finance continues to constrain progress across the sustainable energy sector. Many energy access markets face high upfront costs, low initial demand, currency risk, limited local lending products, and underdeveloped project pipelines. SEforALL-supported initiatives are responding through tailored approaches, including results-based financing (RBF), viability gap funding, OPEX support, demand stimulation, local currency financing, concessional capital, guarantees, and platform-based models such as the Nigeria Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) Fund and emerging sustainable cooling finance mechanisms. **Scaling SDG7 delivery will require Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), donors, national development banks, and private investors to align capital with country priorities, market realities, risk-mitigation needs, and investable pipelines while protecting affordability and inclusion.**

3 Distributed renewable energy markets are maturing, with sector focus shifting from connections to long-term viability, and demand through appropriate planning, incentivization and productive use.

Mini-grids, solar home systems, and other distributed renewable energy solutions remain central to reaching underserved communities. However, 2025 learnings show that access targets cannot be achieved sustainably through connection numbers alone. Long-term viability depends on demand-anchored system design, productive use, anchor loads, appropriate tariffs, reliable revenue collection, smart metering, ground-truthed site data, and predictable regulation. SEforALL's work through UEF, SOGREa, DARES, Sierra Leone's mini-grid regulation updates, Zambia's Universal Access Cluster model, and productive-use studies reflects this shift toward commercially viable and developmentally

meaningful decentralized energy solutions. Going forward, RBF and off-grid programmes should integrate productive-use support, demand stimulation, regulatory clarity, early-stage project preparation, and operational sustainability from the outset.

4 Cross-sector integration is essential to avoid fragmented delivery and unlock wider development impact.

The 2025 sectoral learnings reinforce that energy access is increasingly interconnected with agriculture, health, education, cooling, digitalization, industry, gender, skills, climate resilience and economic development. SEforALL's work on AgCAP and Sustainable Cooling, Mission Efficiency, Clean Cooking in Schools, Powering Healthcare, ETIPs, and gender-responsive energy advocacy demonstrates the value of integrated programming. However, solutions are most effective when designed around the sectors that shape demand, affordability and use. Going forward, energy programmes should bring together energy, agriculture, health, finance, skills, gender, climate, and industrial development actors from the outset to ensure solutions are relevant, bankable, inclusive and less likely to become stranded assets.

5 Data, digital tools and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are becoming essential infrastructure for planning, investment and accountability.

The sector's ability to plan effectively, attract investment and track progress increasingly depends on the quality, comparability and use of data. In 2025, SEforALL-supported tools and approaches such as Integrated Energy Planning, geospatial analysis, agricultural cold chain access planning (AgCAP), Powering Healthcare data, Mission 300 reporting systems, energy modelling, cooling analytics, and emerging AI-enabled workflows helped governments and partners identify needs, prioritize investments, track progress, and strengthen

evidence-based decision-making. However, persistent challenges remain around fragmented data ownership, institutional capacity, inconsistent reporting definitions, gender-disaggregated data gaps, and limited real-time systems. Digital tools are only effective when embedded in the institutions that train, maintain, update and use them. Future sector support should prioritize interoperable data systems, responsible AI protocols, practical MEL guidance, local data capacity, standardized reporting definitions, and governance arrangements that turn data into a decision-making asset.

6 A just and durable energy transition depends on institutional ownership, inclusive financing, green skills and gender-responsive systems.

Women, youth and underserved communities continue to face barriers related to finance, leadership, technical training, mentorship, digital access, data visibility and structural bias. At the same time, countries need stronger institutional ownership to sustain planning tools, clean cooking strategies, cooling plans, Energy Compacts and transition roadmaps. SEforALL's work through the Gender & Energy Compact, STEM traineeships, Open Africa Power, Open Brazil Power, youth energy initiatives, gender indicator advocacy, Clean Cooking in Schools, and inclusive energy planning shows strong demand for more inclusive approaches. Going forward, governments, donors and private sector actors should embed green skills, gender indicators, inclusive financing, workforce development, and institutional capacity-building into national energy and climate plans to ensure the transition expands opportunity for those most affected by energy poverty and climate vulnerability.

7 Strategic communications, convening and partnership amplification are becoming core sector enablers, not just supporting functions.

Digital platforms, new media channels, geopolitical uncertainty and tightening development finance are changing how audiences engage with SDG7 priorities. Partnerships, coalitions and joint delivery models are also becoming important credibility signals for governments, investors and implementation partners. SEforALL's communications, advocacy and convening work highlights the importance of disciplined messaging, platform-specific storytelling, localized content, partner amplification and clear calls to action. Going forward, sector actors should treat communications and convening as strategic delivery tools that connect energy access and transition priorities to financing, policy action and implementation opportunities, rather than a nice to have or an afterthought.

Programmatic Learnings

Implementation in 2025 reinforced that effective programme delivery depends on strong technical design, institutional readiness, disciplined scope management, adaptive implementation, sustained financing, and credible follow-through. Across several programmes, SEforALL's experience highlighted the operational conditions required to translate plans, partnerships and convenings into measurable results. The learnings below reflect insights that can strengthen delivery quality, country ownership and long-term impact.

1 Institutional readiness and clear country ownership are prerequisites for effective implementation.

SEforALL's country-level work showed that programme delivery is strongest when government counterparts, delivery units and coordination structures are clearly established from the outset. Mission 300 Compact Implementation Support highlighted this clearly. Where Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units were still being finalized, engagement was less targeted and alignment took longer. Similar lessons emerged across Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar and Zambia, where implementation advanced more effectively when government ownership, counterpart roles and coordination mechanisms were clear. Future country support should begin with an institutional readiness check that confirms delivery structures, decision-making authority, counterpart roles, and ownership arrangements before substantive engagement begins.

2 Programme credibility depends on clear scope, stable messaging and disciplined expectation management.

In 2025, shifting narratives, unclear mandates and changing financing assumptions created avoidable confusion with country counterparts, donors and partners. Experiences across Mission



300, PRF Zambia and other country programmes showed that credibility is strongest when SEforALL enters engagements with a single agreed value proposition, clear roles and aligned expectations. **Future programmes should confirm objectives, deliverables, resource envelopes, partner roles, and communications positions before external engagement begins.**

3 Adaptive implementation is essential in complex country delivery environments.

In 2025, political transitions, procurement delays, donor disbursement timelines, funding shortfalls, and shifting partner priorities affected delivery across several programmes. UEF, Powering Healthcare, Mission 300 and country-planning initiatives maintained momentum through no-cost extensions, flexible RBF disbursement approaches, project reallocation, revised work plans, and phased implementation. **Future programme design should build in realistic delivery buffers, scenario planning, escalation protocols, and flexible grant mechanisms to support adaptation without weakening accountability or credibility.**

4 Sustained in-country presence strengthens trust, continuity and implementation quality.

In 2025, programmes performed better where SEforALL had sustained engagement with government counterparts, local coordination capacity, and trusted relationships on the ground. Across Indonesia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, and Mission 300 engagements, local presence enabled faster feedback loops, stronger alignment and more responsive problem solving. **Future programming should define a clearer country engagement model, including when in-country coordinators, MoUs, country programme documents or local technical partners are needed to formalize engagement and sustain delivery.**

5 Partnerships are strongest when they combine convening power with clear governance and internal delivery control.

SEforALL's neutrality, government relationships and convening power helped align stakeholders across Mission 300, Energy Planning, Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Cooling, Critical Minerals, Powering Healthcare, Gender and Youth, and UN-Energy initiatives. However, over-reliance on partners for mission-critical deliverables can create bottlenecks when timelines or priorities diverge. **Future partnership models should clarify roles, governance, decision rights, and delivery responsibilities, while retaining sufficient internal capacity to safe-guard quality and timeliness.**

6 Tools, templates and knowledge products must be designed for both technical completeness and uptake.

In 2025, programmes learned that reporting templates, planning tools, data platforms and knowledge products are only effective when they are clear, usable and embedded in country decision-making. Ongoing progress reporting showed that unclear instructions and inconsistent definitions can increase validation rounds and burden country teams, while IEP, OBI, AgCAP and data management work reinforced the need for tools that countries can maintain, update and apply. **Future tools should be designed with end users in mind from the outset, using clear definitions, standardized fields, practical guidance, and capacity-building support to improve uptake, data quality and institutionalization.**

7 Convenings, advocacy and matchmaking generate value when linked to structured follow through.

UN-Energy's regional dissemination sessions, AI-supported matchmaking, 24/7 Carbon Free Energy (CFE) engagement, Energy Efficiency advocacy, Cooling Marketplace work, and Powering Healthcare convenings showed that engagement is most impactful when it leads to clear next steps. Without post-event ownership, outcome tracking, funding pathways or investment criteria, momentum can weaken. **Going forward, programmes should treat convenings and advocacy moments as delivery opportunities, with defined follow-up actions, responsible owners, and links to financing, technical assistance or implementation pipelines.**

8 Inclusion must be mainstreamed earlier and resourced more deliberately across programme delivery.

In 2025, Open Africa Power, Open Brazil Power, STEM traineeships, Women in Clean Cooking mentorship, youth initiatives, and gender indicator advocacy demonstrated strong demand for inclusive programming. However, limited funding, uneven influence over participant selection and inconsistent inclusion guidance constrained scale. **Future programmes should embed gender and inclusion from design through implementation, with dedicated indicators, inclusive financing, mentorship structures and resources to support women, youth and underrepresented groups.**

9 Strategic communications and content capture are integral to programme influence, fundraising and visibility.

SEforALL's ability to demonstrate results increasingly depended on platform-specific content, multimedia storytelling, real-time field capture and stronger social listening. Digital communications demand also highlighted the need for flexible resourcing and earlier communications planning. **Future programmes should integrate communications from the outset, prioritizing content capture for major missions, launches, donor moments and implementation milestones.**



Organizational Learnings

In 2025, SEforALL's organizational learnings centred on the systems, structures and behaviours needed to deliver at greater scale under a more complex operating model in alignment with UNOPS policies. The year highlighted that institutional effectiveness depends on proactive operational planning, stronger internal information flows, disciplined cross-team coordination, clearer country engagement models, decision-oriented MEL, and strategic communications that are embedded into delivery from the outset. These learnings point to practical improvements that can strengthen SEforALL's agility, credibility and institutional positioning going forward.

1 Operational readiness is central to delivery quality under SEforALL's evolving institutional model.

The transition to UNOPS systems has created a multi-structured operating environment, requiring earlier planning for procurement, event delivery, grants, approvals and implementation timelines. In 2025, workshops, in-country engagements and grant transitions showed that limited lead time or unclear process ownership can affect vendor quality, delivery timelines and team responsiveness. Going forward, SEforALL should embed operational readiness into annual and programme planning through earlier procurement scoping, clearer delivery timelines, practical UNOPS guidance, and targeted support for teams managing events, grants and country engagements.

2 Cross-organizational collaboration is a major institutional advantage; requiring clear coordination architecture from the start.

In 2025, initiatives such as Mission 300, UEF, IEP, Cooling, Clean Cooking, Energy Efficiency, Gender and Youth, and Powering Healthcare, and programmes in Nigeria and Zambia benefited from cross-team expertise. Learning from this, future cross-organizational work should use clearer role mapping, shared work plans, streamlined coordination routines, and practical tracking tools to reduce duplication and transaction costs.

3 Partnerships and UNOPS integration work best when structured around clear value-add and mutual accountability.

In 2025, formal cooperation structures, early partner engagement and joint planning strengthened credibility and delivery across UN-Energy, ASEAN, Mission 300, UEF and country-level work. However, unclear roles or decision rights can add coordination burden. Going forward, SEforALL should structure major partnerships and UNOPS engagement around clear roles, timelines, escalation pathways, and explicit value-add to ensure collaboration accelerates delivery.

Evaluations in 2025

In 2025, SEforALL advanced its organizational learning agenda through the following portfolio of evaluations and strategic reviews. These exercises provided an evidence base for assessing programme performance, validating results, identifying implementation risks, and translating lessons into practical recommendations for future programming. Together, the evaluations strengthened SEforALL's ability to use evidence for accountability, as well as for real-time adaptive management, programme improvement, partnership engagement, and strategic planning.

The completed evaluations and reviews covered large scale healthcare electrification, sustainable cooling, and gender and youth inclusion. Across these areas, the findings demonstrated strong programme relevance and delivery progress, while also highlighting cross-cutting opportunities to improve long-term sustainability, sharpen monitoring systems, strengthen institutional ownership, and scale proven models across countries and sectors.

Completed evaluations from 2025 include:

1 [Sierra Leone Healthcare Electrification Project – Impact Assessment of Phase 1:](#)

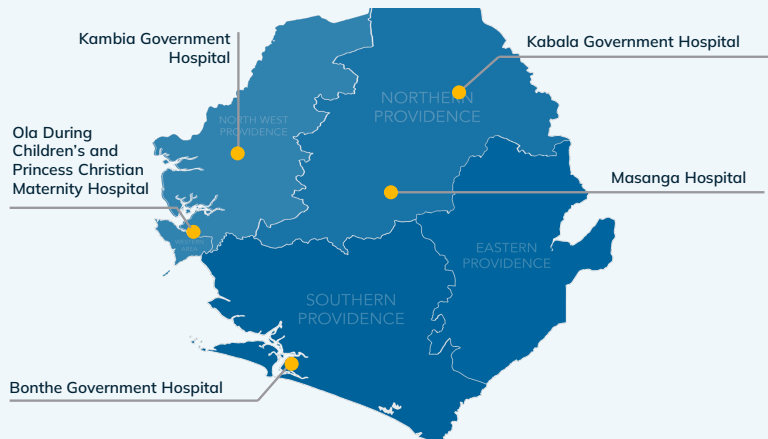
The Phase 1 Impact Assessment provided a rigorous assessment of SEforALL and FCDO's healthcare electrification work across six major hospitals in Sierra Leone, using OECD-DAC criteria and FCDO's Value for Money framework. The assessment found that the project significantly improved the reliability and quality of hospital electricity, enabling the continuous operation of critical medical equipment and reducing disruptions to maternal, neonatal and emergency care. It also confirmed wider social and climate benefits, including reduced diesel dependence, a 38 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions from diesel use, improved working conditions for health staff, and increased patient and community confidence in hospital services. The assessment also highlighted areas for strengthening, including long-term operations and maintenance planning, clearer institutional ownership, improved energy management practices, and more systematic health outcome data collection.

2 [Sierra Leone Healthcare Electrification Project – Developmental Evaluation of Phases 2 and 3:](#)

The Developmental Evaluation built on the Phase 1 evidence base to assess implementation learning, scalability and sustainability across Phases 2 and 3. Drawing on field visits, output data analysis, document review and interviews with government, SEforALL and delivery partners, the evaluation highlighted the value of adaptive programme design, accelerated procurement, modular system approaches and stakeholder coordination in delivering complex infrastructure under compressed timelines. It also identified priority actions for current implementation and future scale-up, including stronger demand forecasting, improved facility-level operational integration, formalised long-term O&M mechanisms, enhanced remote monitoring, and clearer pathways for replicating the SL-HEP model in other countries and public service sectors ([Presentation](#)).

FIGURE 7 SIERRA LEONE HEALTHCARE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (SL-HEP) PHASE 1 DELIVERY JOURNEY AND PROCESS EVALUATION FINDINGS

THE JOURNEY TO PHASE 1 COMMISSIONING



1
Powering Healthcare Market Assessment & Roadmap in 2022



2
Official sign-in in agreement with FCDO in August 2022



3
Powering Sierra Leone's Hospitals Programme in September 2022



4
Phase 1 Commissioning Complete January 2024

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF PHASE 1 EVALUATION RESULTS



Providing six hospitals with access to renewable energy solutions through the effective deployment, commissioning and verification of 0.62MWp of PV.
→ Currently in Phases 2&3: + 1 hospital + 25 community health clinics. Solarization of 11 hospitals following phase 2.



Clearly aligning with national priorities, SEforALL, donor commitments and implementation partners' priorities. The intervention has been and continues to be pertinent for the country and remains coherent.
→ SEforALL should continue alignment of support with government objectives.

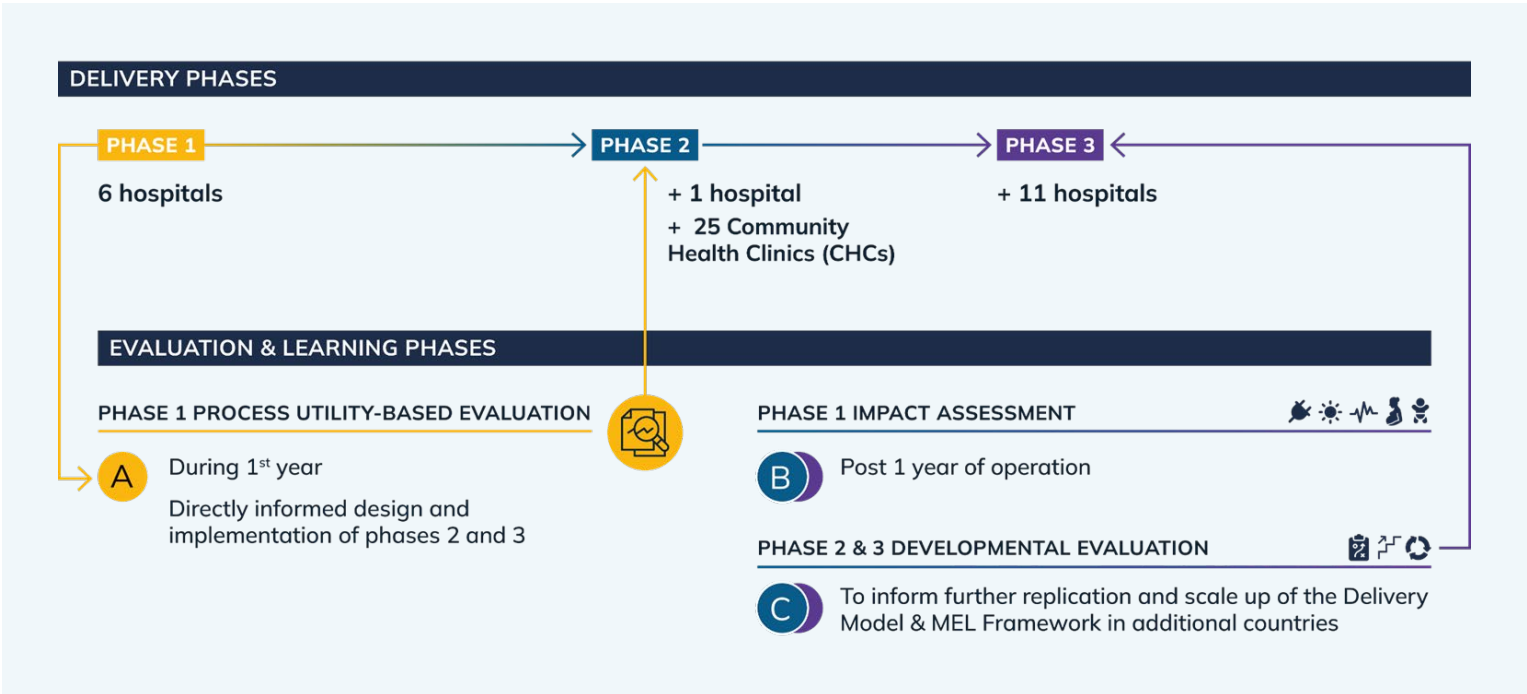


Showing strong potential for sustainability and replicability and standing out for its effective integration of cross-cutting issues.
→ SEforALL should continue developing health sector electrification projects under a climate-health nexus approach in Sierra Leone and abroad in coordination with other SEforALL workstreams.



Demonstrating good practice in getting all the key stakeholders involved throughout the project design and its implementation – SEforALL, the Ministry of Health, the PM Firm, the EPC contractors and the donor.
→ SEforALL should engage these stakeholders earlier in project phases 2 and 3.

FIGURE 8 SIERRA LEONE HEALTHCARE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (SL-HEP) DELIVERY PHASES, EVALUATION AND LEARNING CYCLE



3 Sustainable Cooling Programme Review:

An internal review focused on the Sustainable Cooling for All Programme, funded by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). The review assessed results, effectiveness and lessons learned from 2022 to 2024. It found that the programme overachieved on 11 out of 12 applicable Key Performance Indicator targets and made strong contributions to sustainable cooling finance, policy influence, awareness-raising and global advocacy. Key achievements included influencing USD 326.53 million in finance for sustainable cooling, supporting 30 high-impact countries to integrate cooling into NCAPs and NDCs, contributing to the Global Cooling Pledge, and reaching 89,130 people through communications and engagement. The review also identified strategic priorities for the next phase, including investment-ready data, catalytic financing mechanisms, deeper country-level policy engagement, stronger dissemination of knowledge products, and more systematic integration of gender and youth within cooling interventions.

4 Gender and Youth Programme Review:

This was an internal review of the Gender and Youth Programme (formerly Women at the Forefront), funded by the ADA. The review assessed progress from 2022 to 2024 in integrating gender and youth perspectives into SDG7 policy, implementation and SEforALL programming. The review found that the programme contributed to stronger representation, leadership development, technical skills and policy influence through initiatives such as the Women in Clean Cooking Mentorship Programme, STEM Traineeship Programme, Open Africa Power and the SDG7 Global Youth Ambassadors Programme. Key results included mentoring 389 women, training 328 women in technical skills, supporting five Youth Ambassadors from five regions, and advancing gender-sensitive action across energy planning, healthcare electrification, UEF implementation and global advocacy. The review also identified opportunities to strengthen employment pathways, expand mentorships, traineeships, and fellowships, scale technical training for women, support youth-led innovation, and deepen gender and youth mainstreaming across SEforALL's work.

Collectively, these evaluations demonstrate that SEforALL and its donors are increasingly using evaluations to move beyond retrospective reporting towards evidence-informed adaptation, stronger programme design, improved sustainability planning, and more strategic resource mobilization. The findings inform current and future programme cycles, support donor engagement, and strengthen SEforALL's ability to scale high-impact solutions that are evidence-based, inclusive and responsive to country needs.



CHAPTER SEVEN

FOSTERING INNOVATION & INFORMING THE SECTOR



Fostering Innovation 2025

In 2025, SEforALL continued to drive new ideas and solutions that address persistent energy challenges. This section highlights a selection of innovative tools, platforms and approaches developed or refined over the year. Each entry offers a brief glimpse into how SEforALL is fostering creativity, improving impact, and enabling scalable change across the sustainable energy landscape.

- + **Salone Off-Grid Renewable Energy Acceleration (SOGREA) Initiative** introduced an innovative results-based financing (RBF) mechanism in Sierra Leone that supports mini-grid generation capacity expansion, rather than focusing solely on new electricity connections. Under this approach, developers receive investment support based on the cost of adding generation capacity, enabling them to scale supply in response to growing demand. This innovation enhances development impact by unlocking additional electricity for productive and income-generating uses while also strengthening the operational sustainability and financial viability of existing mini-grids by ensuring they can continue to meet rising demand without compromising service quality.
- + **Energy Heroes Awards** is a recognition platform launched at the SEforALL Global Forum in Barbados to celebrate individuals and organizations accelerating progress toward SDG7 and sustainable energy transitions. The award recognizes: 1) Changemakers: organizations driving impact through financing, expertise and technology; and 2) Innovators: individuals leading change on the ground, across Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. By showcasing impactful and replicable solutions, the award aims to elevate credible voices, inspire broader action, and strengthen global momentum toward universal energy access and clean energy for all.





+ Agricultural Cold Chain Access Planning (AgCAP) Tool is a pioneering planning and analysis platform designed to identify opportunities for expanding sustainable cold chain infrastructure in agricultural value chains. Its pilot implementation in Madagascar marked the first application of its kind globally and was developed through a collaborative, research-driven approach with continuous input from a technical working group. Stakeholder feedback played a critical role in refining both the analytical methodology and the user platform, helping to shape a scalable tool that is now being adapted for implementation in other countries, beginning with Mozambique under the Integrated Energy Planning programme.

+ Demand Flexibility (DF) Model is a first-of-its-kind, open-source planning model that enables electricity utilities and regulators to design and assess demand flexibility programmes. By integrating smart meter data, consumer electricity usage patterns, renewable energy generation, storage, pricing, and power purchase agreements, the tool forecasts flexible demand and evaluates load shifting and incentive scenarios. Its outputs provide actionable insights on price signals, avoided costs, bill impacts, seasonal demand needs and optimal dispatch schedules, helping utilities align electricity demand with renewable energy supply and make more informed planning decisions.

+ Smart Community Matchmaking Initiative, piloted by the Energy Compacts Action Network in February 2025, used Orbiit's digital matching platform to connect Energy Compact commitment stakeholders and 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy (CFE) Compact signatories with relevant partners, expertise and resources. Through 11 rounds of virtual matchmaking and 185 tailored connections, participants engaged on priorities including energy access, 24/7 CFE integration and corporate clean energy leadership. The initiative achieved a strong average match rating of 4.3 out of 5, with participants reporting valuable market insights, new partnerships and early collaboration opportunities, demonstrating the potential of targeted matchmaking to accelerate implementation and collective action.

INFORMING THE SECTOR: 2025 KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS [CLICK ON TITLES TO VIEW](#)

Powering Healthcare

- Medical Appliances for Resource-Constrained Settings
- Climate Resilience and Powering Healthcare in the Global South

International Engagements

- ASEAN Minerals Policy & Investment guidebook

Energy Access Planning

- Open Building Insights (OBI) GitHub repository
- OnSSET for Minigrids (OMG) GitHub repository update
- OnSSET model for Mozambique
- Grid reliability in OnSSET
- Electricity demand mapping from open-source data for low- and middle-income countries

Sustainable Cooling

- Agricultural Cold Chain Access Planning Tool (AgCAP)
- Chilling Prospects 2025

Energy Efficiency

- India Demand Flexibility Model
- Case studies on energy efficiency in the Global South

Energy Transition

- Policy brief on energy transition in SIDS

Green Industrialization

- Fostering Industrial Hubs for Energy-Transition Technologies in Africa: A G20 Action Plan
- South-South Virtual Policy Dialogue Series - Renewable Energy and Electric Vehicle Manufacturing in Kenya: Policy and Investment Pathways to Maximize Benefits

Gender and Youth

- Gender-Responsive Climate Action: The Path to COP30
- Threads of Transformation: Fashion, Energy & Women at the Intersection of Climate Action
- Earth Month 2025 Campaign: Women Holding the Line & Taking Action to Protect the Earth
- Powering Africa's Future: How Youth Can Drive the Green Energy Revolution
- Webinar Series: "Activating Africa's Green Economy Through Youth Employment"
- Overview of Black Professionals in the Energy Workforce
- ENERGYNOW SDG 7 Action Forum: "From Energy Burden to Engine of Transition: Centering Equity in the Age of AI"
- ENERGYNOW SDG 7 Action Forum: "Just & Inclusive Transition: Evidence-Based Solutions to Advancing Sustainable Economic Growth, Productive Employment & Decent Work for Women and Girls"



CHAPTER EIGHT

ANNEXES



ANNEX 1

Donor Contributions

SEforALL would like to express sincere gratitude to all our donors and partners for their continued support and contributions in 2025, as well as in previous years, and in those to come. Our Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) and the associated cross-organizational Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework would not have been possible without the generous support of our donors, particularly those who provide core Mission support, which has been instrumental in funding our MEL work throughout the years. We would also like to extend our appreciation to our programmatic funders for their unwavering support in enabling us to deliver on our MEL functions within programme work plans, associated evaluations and impact assessments, and highly valuable data and insights as a result. The success of our organization would not have been possible without the steadfast commitment and partnership of our donors and supporters, and the trust and continued partnership of our government and sector counterparts. Thank you for joining us on this journey towards an energy abundant future for all.

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDERS

- Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland
- People's Postcode Lottery

SPONSORS – CAMPAIGNS AND EVENTS

- Africa50 Investment Group
- All On
- Carbon Trust
- Caribbean Development Bank
- Climate Emergency Collaboration Group (CECG)
- European Commission, Directorate-General for International Partnerships
- Federal Inland Revenue Services
- GE Vernova
- Global Methane Hub
- Government of Barbados
- Infrastructure Credit Guarantee Company Limited (InfraCredit)
- Lightrock
- Middle East Green Initiative - Forward7
- Ministry of Finance, Nigeria
- Sequoia Climate Foundation
- South Pole
- The World Bank
- Three Cairns Group
- United States Grains Council

PROGRAMMATIC FUNDERS

- Abt Associates
- All On
- Amazon
- Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
- Bloomberg Philanthropies
- Clean Cooling Collaborative
- ClimateWorks Foundation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- EU delegation in Sierra Leone
- Embassy of Denmark in Ghana
- EnDev
- Enabel
- Energy Foundation China
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), UK
- Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
- IBM
- Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Middle East Green Initiative - Forward7
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland
- Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS), funded by UK Aid
- Nigeria's Sovereign Investment Authority
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- Open Society Foundations
- Pooled Fund for International Energy
- Sequoia Climate Foundation
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- The Rockefeller Foundation
- The Sustainability, Equity and Diversity Fund (SED Fund)
- Transforming Energy Access (TEA), funded by UK Aid
- UC Davis
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

ANNEX 2

2025 Budget

PROGRAMMES	2025 BUDGET	2025 ACTUALS	INCREASE/DECREASE IN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE VS BUDGETED EXPENDITURE
African Carbon Markets Initiatives (ACMI)	0.00	0.10	0.10
Clean Cooking	0.83	1.39	0.56
Communications, Campaigns and Events	3.86	2.26	-1.59
Energy Efficiency	1.59	1.26	-0.33
Energy Transition and Investment Plans & ETOs	0.71	0.78	0.07
Ghana Energy Transition Office	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gender and Youth	0.31	0.26	-0.06
Intelligence Unit	0.07	0.06	-0.01
International Engagements	1.13	3.72	2.59
Internal Programmes (Executive Office; Finance and Operations; Human Resources; Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning; Partnerships & Development)	1.20	5.85	4.65
Kenya Energy Transition Office	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mini-Grid Partnership	0.46	0.18	-0.28
Nigeria Energy Transition Office	0.68	0.09	-0.59
Policy and Regulation Frameworks	0.75	1.95	1.20
Powering Social Infrastructure	5.95	5.45	-0.49
Renewable Energy Manufacturing Initiative (REMI)	0.20	0.32	0.13
Sustainable Cooling	1.11	0.67	-0.44
UN-Energy	1.08	0.57	-0.51
Universal Energy Facility	12.60	7.08	-5.51
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	1.14	0.80	-0.34
TOTAL	33.65	32.80	-0.85

Amounts above are in USD millions

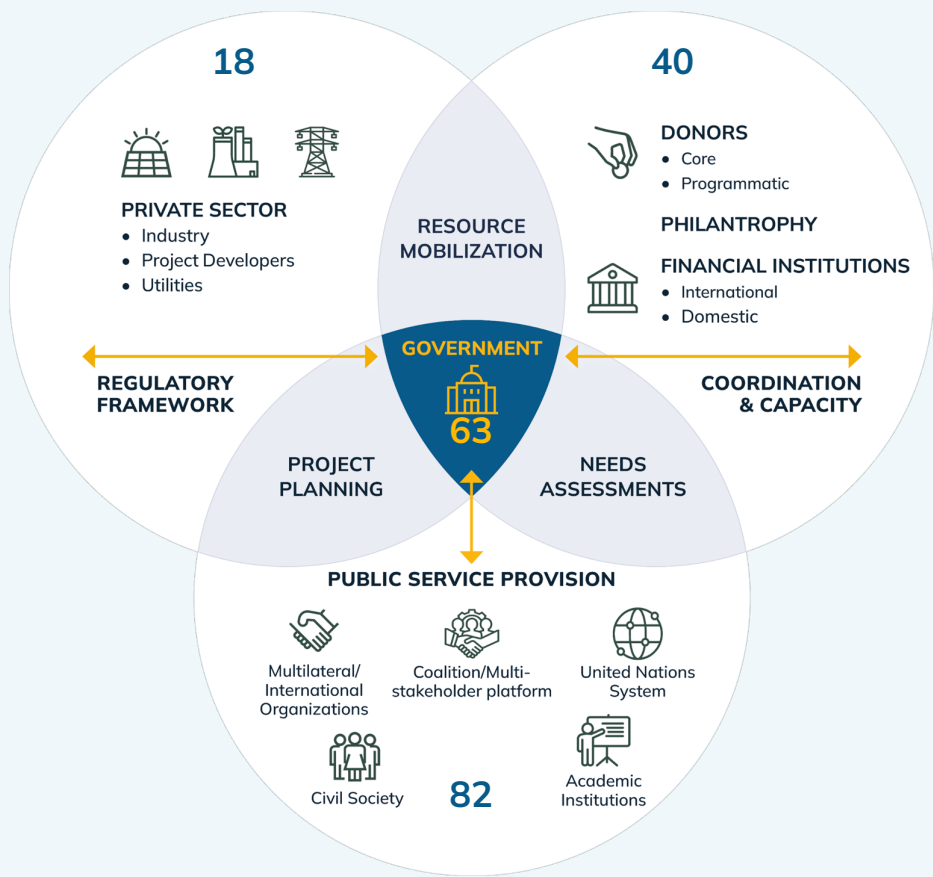


ANNEX 3

Partnerships in 2025

FIGURE 9 PARTNERSHIPS GRAPHICS

SEforALL fostered 203 partnerships in 2025.



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

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

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

SEE SUBSEQUENT PAGES FOR A LIST OF SEFORALL PARTNERS IN 2025 →

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

- Addis Ababa Technical University
- African School of Regulation
- Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP)
- Centre of Science and Environment (CSE)
- Climate Compatible Growth
- Climate Hazards Center, UC Santa Barbara
- Columbia World Projects
- INCLUDE Platform
- Institute for Global Sustainability, Boston University
- Kenyatta University
- KTH Royal Institute of Technology
- Stanford University
- Strathmore Energy Research Center (SERC)
- UC Davis
- University of Massachusetts Amherst (UMass)
- University of Northumberland

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

- Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE)
- Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)
- Consumers International
- Critical Minerals Africa Group (CMAG)
- Energy Efficiency Movement
- Energy for Growth Hub
- Ethiopian Clean Cooking Alliance (ECCA)
- European Youth Energy Network (EYEN)
- IBEKA Indonesia through the Patriot Energi Program
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Young Professionals
- Mahila Housing Trust (MHT) India
- Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)
- Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)
- SDG 7 Youth Constituency
- Solar Impulse Foundation
- Student Energy
- Swaniti Global

- Transition Zero
- World Resources Institute (WRI)
- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
- World Woman Foundation
- YES-Europe
- Youth4Climate

DONORS

- All On
- Austrian Development Agency
- Carbon Trust
- Caribbean Development Bank
- Clean Cooling Collaborative
- ClimateWorks Foundation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Enabel
- Enel Foundation
- Energy Foundation China
- European Union
- Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
- GE Vernova
- GetFit
- GetTransform
- Government of Denmark
- India Climate Collaborative
- InfraCredit
- International Development Research Centre
- Lightrock
- Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) UK
- Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)
- Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (NSIA)
- Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO)
- South Pole
- Sustainability, Equity and Diversity Fund (SED)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- The OPEC Fund for International Development
- Three Cairns Group
- U.S. Grains & BioProducts Council
- UN Global Compact

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL)

- Africa50
- African Development Bank
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Climate Investment Funds
- World Bank Group

GOVERNMENTS

- African Energy Efficiency Alliance
- ASEAN Secretariat
- Botswana Investment and Trade Centre (BITC)
- Council of Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)
- Council of Governors Kenya
- Department of Electricity & Energy, South Africa
- Department of Energy, Philippines
- Department of Primary Industries and Minerals, Thailand
- Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL)
- Energy Management Centre (EMC) Kerala
- Forward7
- Government of Barbados
- Government of Brunei Darussalam
- Government of Cambodia
- Government of Iceland
- Government of Indonesia
- Government of Kenya
- Government of Lao PDR
- Government of Madagascar
- Government of Maharashtra
- Government of Malaysia
- Government of Mozambique
- Government of Myanmar
- Government of Nepal
- Government of Philippines
- Government of Sierra Leone
- Government of Singapore
- Government of Thailand
- Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- Government of Timor-Leste

- Government of Vietnam
- Integrated Unit for Planning and Coordination of Electrification (UIPCE), Mozambique
- Mahatma Phule Renewable Energy and Infrastructure Technology Limited (MAHAPREIT)
- Ministry of Energy, Madagascar
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Iceland
- Ministry of Energy & Green Transition, Ghana
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia
- Ministry of Energy, Botswana
- Ministry of Energy, Ghana
- Ministry of Energy, Kenya
- Ministry of Energy, Senegal
- Ministry of Energy, Tanzania
- Ministry of Energy, Zambia
- Ministry of Environment, Kenya
- Ministry of Finance, Nigeria
- Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda
- Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME), Mozambique
- Ministry of Planning and Development, Ethiopia
- Ministry of Power, India
- Ministry of Solid Minerals Development, Nigeria
- Ministry of Water and Energy, Ethiopia
- National Council of Climate Change, Nigeria
- Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change & Sustainability, Ghana
- Presidential Delivery Unit, Zambia
- Prime Minister's Office, Pakistan
- Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (RERC)
- Rural Electrification Authority, Zambia
- Rwanda Energy Group
- State Department for Public Works, Kenya
- Government of the United Kingdom
- Government of Italy
- Zambia Rural Electrification Authority
- Zambia Statistics Agency

MULTILATERAL / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- African Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR)
- African Union
- Agri-Energy Coalition
- ASEAN Center for Energy (ACE)
- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- Carbon-Free Alliance (CFA)
- Clean Cooking Alliance
- Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)
- Climate Group
- ENERGIA
- Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)
- Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA)
- European Union Delegation to Ethiopia
- Global Electric Cooking Coalition (GeCCo)
- Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNENET)
- Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- Latin American and Caribbean Energy Organization (OLACDE)
- OECD - Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation (CEFIM)
- Pacific Community
- Partnership for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB)
- Practical Action
- Shortlist Futures
- The Commonwealth
- The School Meals Coalition

PHILANTHROPY

- Africa-Europe Foundation
- Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)
- Nigeria Energy Forum
- The Rockefeller Foundation

PRIVATE SECTOR (INDUSTRY, DEVELOPMENT PARTNER, UTILITIES)

- Africa Minigrid Developers Association (AMDA)
- Amazon
- Autarsys
- Customized Energy Solutions
- Daikin
- Energy Private Developers
- Energy Savings Trust
- Formula E
- Google
- IBM
- Inisiatif Bisnis Ekonomi Kerakyatan (IBEKA)
- KenGen
- Kintana
- LPV Technologies
- Masontsika
- NTPC Limited
- PV Grid Solutions
- WeLight

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

- Global Platform for Action
- UN Convention on Rights of a Child (UNCRC)
- UN Women
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
- United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

ANNEX 4

KPI Definitions

The following table of Programmatic KPIs represents the final list of KPIs and definitions for the 2024-2026 Strategic Plan and corresponds with the results in data tables above.

INDICATOR	CATEGORY	DEFINITION	WHAT THE INDICATOR TRACKS
KPI 1	High-level commitments	Number of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed or enhanced with SEforALL support or influence	The number of high-level political and financial commitments, including Energy Compacts, made in support of a Just and Equitable Energy Transition. It records the type of institution making each commitment and categorizes the nature of the commitment. It also assesses whether SEforALL's role was direct, or indirect/influenced in facilitating the commitment. Together, this data provides a comprehensive view of global institutional engagement, demonstrates increasing international political will, and reflects SEforALL's global advocacy efforts to build commitment across countries and organizations in advancing an equitable energy transition.
KPI 2	Finance mobilized	Number of new or improved energy access connections (electricity and clean cooking) disaggregated by households, businesses, institutions	The number of new and improved energy access connections delivered through solutions for electricity and clean cooking. It captures progress toward expanded and improved access to modern energy services by translating verified household, business and institutional connections into estimated numbers of people served. Jobs created or supported, as well as CO ₂ emissions reduced or avoided, are similarly derived from connection figures based on recognized methods in the sector which have been adopted or modified by the SEforALL core MEL Framework or programme-specific calculation approaches. The indicator also records installed solar PV and battery storage capacity associated with these connections to reflect the scale of the underlying energy infrastructure.
KPI 3(a)	Global public goods	Number of countries where SEforALL is active, annually – with SDG7 and net-zero lenses applied	The countries in which SEforALL is considered active based on the presence of at least one funded, in-country project with an approved work plan and defined deliverables or outputs. It classifies each active country by the project's primary project modality to reflect the nature of SEforALL's engagement. The indicator also records the donor funding the project, and whether the project integrates gender and youth strategies, enabling analysis of funding sources and inclusivity across country engagements.
KPI 3(b)	Global public goods	Number of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed or enhanced with SEforALL support or influence	The number of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies, regulations, and Country Compacts developed or enhanced for country governments with SEforALL support or influence. It captures instruments intended to inform governance, budgetary and strategic decision-making, rather than stand-alone knowledge products. Each data point is categorized by its status and by SEforALL's level of contribution as direct, indirect or influenced. Eligible instruments may be national, multi-country or regional in scope including M300 and UN Energy Country Compacts, only where SEforALL has specifically supported countries in designing these instruments.
KPI 4	Energy access connections	Number of new or improved energy access connections (electricity and clean cooking) disaggregated by households, businesses, institutions	The number of new and improved energy access connections delivered through solutions for electricity and clean cooking. It captures progress toward expanded and improved access to modern energy services by translating verified household, business and institutional connections into estimated numbers of people served. Jobs created or supported, as well as CO ₂ emissions reduced or avoided, are similarly derived from connection figures based on recognized methods in the sector which have been adopted or modified by the SEforALL core MEL Framework or programme-specific calculation approaches. The indicator also records installed solar PV and battery storage capacity associated with these connections to reflect the scale of the underlying energy infrastructure.
KPI 5(a)	SEforALL global footprint	Number of countries where SEforALL is active, annually – with SDG7 and net-zero lenses applied.	The countries in which SEforALL is considered active based on the presence of at least one funded, in-country project with an approved work plan and defined deliverables or outputs. It classifies each active country by the project's primary project modality to reflect the nature of SEforALL's engagement. The indicator also records the donor funding the project, and whether the project integrates gender and youth strategies, enabling analysis of funding sources and inclusivity across country engagements.
KPI 5(b)	SEforALL global footprint	Number of regional, thematic and global platforms (or hubs) where SEforALL is active – disaggregated by number of which SEforALL is leading	SEforALL's institutional footprint across regional, thematic and global platforms or hubs (Multi-Stakeholder Platforms), that bring stakeholders together for dialogue, decision-making, coordination or implementation; contribute to SEforALL's mission across energy access, energy transition, energy finance, energy diplomacy and related SDG7 themes; have defined goals, objectives, governance arrangements and longevity; and are intentionally organized processes, which means they are not one-off events or ad-hoc collaborations. The indicator demonstrates SEforALL's strategic reach, influence, access to valuable datasets and networks, and convening power in shaping global and regional energy transitions.

ANNEX 5

RBI 3B Data: Customized Country-Level Plans, Strategies, Policies and Regulations

The table below provides detailed information on Results-Based Indicator 3B (RBI 3B), which tracks the number of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies and regulations developed or enhanced with SEforALL’s support in 2025.

SEFORALL PROGRAMME	NAME OF PRODUCT	TYPE OF CUSTOMIZED PRODUCT	COUNTRY
Clean Cooking	COP30 Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) Platform for Clean Cooking in School	Plan	Brazil
Clean Cooking	Landscape Analysis Ethiopia	Plan	Ethiopia
Energy Efficiency	Doubling Energy Efficiency in India	Policy	India
Energy Efficiency	Roadmap to Reform the State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF)	Plan	India
Energy Efficiency	State Demand Flexibility Regulations (India)	Regulation	India
Kenya ETO	Kenya 2nd NDC (2031-2035)	Policy	Kenya
Kenya ETO	Kenya's Transition Beyond Oil and Gas	Strategy	Kenya
Mission 300	Compact Implementation Support Document	Strategy	Madagascar
Mission 300	Compact Implementation Support Document	Strategy	Nigeria
Mission 300	Compact Implementation Support Document	Strategy	Tanzania
Mission 300	Compact Implementation Support Document	Strategy	Zambia
Mission 300	Ghana National Energy Compact	M300 Country Compact	Ghana
Mission 300	Kenya National Energy Compact	M300 Country Compact	Kenya
Mission 300	Mozambique National Energy Compact	M300 Country Compact	Mozambique
Mission 300	Nigeria Energy Compact	M300 Country Compact	Nigeria
Mission 300	Sierra Leone National Energy Compact	M300 Country Compact	Sierra Leone
Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership	MGP: Mini-grids business model and policies	Policy	Zambia

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SEFORALL PROGRAMME	NAME OF PRODUCT	TYPE OF CUSTOMIZED PRODUCT	COUNTRY
Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership	PRF: Mini-grids regulations	Regulation	Zambia
Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership	PRF: National Integrated Clean cooking plan for Rwanda	Plan	Rwanda
Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership	PRF: Sierra Leone Minigrid Regulations	Regulation	Sierra Leone
Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership	PRF: Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP)	Plan	Zambia
Powering Social Infrastructure	Powering Healthcare Roadmap in 5 states in India - Assam	Strategy	India
Powering Social Infrastructure	Powering Healthcare Roadmap in 5 states in India - Bihar	Strategy	India
Powering Social Infrastructure	Powering Healthcare Roadmap in 5 states in India - Ladakh	Strategy	India
Powering Social Infrastructure	Powering Healthcare Roadmap in 5 states in India - Rajasthan	Strategy	India
Powering Social Infrastructure	Powering Healthcare Roadmap in 5 states in India - Tamil Nadu	Strategy	India
Powering Social Infrastructure	Sierra Leone Health Facility Electrification O&M Strategy	Strategy	Sierra Leone
Sustainable Cooling	Homa Bay County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Kilifi County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Laikipia County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Makueni County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Mozambique Agricultural Cold Chain Planning	Plan	Mozambique
Sustainable Cooling	Nakuru County Kenya Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Taita Taveta County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Tana River County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Turkana County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Sustainable Cooling	Vihiga County Heat Action Plan	Plan	Kenya
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Madagascar National Integrated Energy Access Plan	Plan	Madagascar
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Makueni County's new Energy Plan	Plan	Kenya
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Mozambique Clean Cooking Strategy	Strategy	Mozambique
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Nigeria IEP - NESIP	Plan	Nigeria
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Regional Indicative Electrification Plan for 2 regions	Plan	Madagascar

ANNEX 6

RBI 5B Data: Regional, Thematic and Global Platforms (or hubs)

The table below provides detailed information on Results-Based Indicator 5B (RBI 5B), which tracks the number of regional, thematic and global platforms (or hubs) where SEforALL is active in 2025.

SEFORALL PROGRAMME	NAME OF PLATFORM / INITIATIVE	PRIMARY REGIONAL FOCUS	PRIMARY THEMATIC / SECTOR FOCUS
Clean Cooking	COP30: From school kitchens to communities, linking energy and food systems	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Clean Cooking	Institutional Clean Cooking - Community of Practice	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Communications, Campaigns and Events	EmPower Growth Campaign	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Communications, Campaigns and Events	Energy Heroes Awards	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Communications, Campaigns and Events	Let's Talk About Energy Podcast	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Communications, Campaigns and Events	Regionally Focused Campaign	Asia	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Communications, Campaigns and Events	The Energizer	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Communications, Campaigns and Events	Transitioning Energy. Transforming Lives	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Energy Efficiency	Power Breakthrough	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Energy Transition & Investment Planning	ASEAN Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Energy Transition & Investment Planning	Southeast Asia	Energy Transition
Energy Transition & Investment Planning	Capacity Building Workshop on Energy Transition & Investment Planning for ASEAN Center for Energy (ACE)	Southeast Asia	Energy Transition
Energy Transition & Investment Planning	Policy and investor dialogue at the 25th ASEAN Energy Business Forum	Southeast Asia	Energy Finance
Energy Transition & Investment Planning	SIDS Ministerial Roundtable at SEforALL Forum in Barbados	Latin America & the Caribbean	Energy Transition
Energy Transition & Investment Planning	Train the Trainer Capacity Building Workshop in Vienna	Global	Energy Transition
Gender and Youth	Africa Youth Energy Innovation Challenge	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Finance
Gender and Youth	COP30 Plan to Accelerate Solutions	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Gender and Youth	Global Sustainability Challenge	Global	Energy Finance
Gender and Youth	Open Africa Power 7th Edition	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Transition
Gender and Youth	Student Energy Career Training	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy

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SEFORALL PROGRAMME	NAME OF PLATFORM / INITIATIVE	PRIMARY REGIONAL FOCUS	PRIMARY THEMATIC / SECTOR FOCUS
Gender and Youth	Women in Clean Cooking Mentorship Programme: 2024-25 Cohort	Latin America & the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Gender and Youth	Youth4Climate Call for Solutions 2025 Evaluation Process	Global	Energy Finance
Green Industrialization	Council for Critical Minerals Development in the Global South	Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia and Pacific	Energy Transition
Green Industrialization	Fostering Industrial Hubs for Energy-Transition Technologies in Africa: A G20 Action Plan	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Green Industrialization	Joint Working Group Meeting on Minerals	South Asia	Energy Transition
Green Industrialization	The ASEAN Mineral Investment Forum (AMVEST) 2025	South Asia	Energy Transition
Kenya ETO	M300 National Energy Compact	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Mission 300	Africa DRE Platform	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Finance
Mission 300	M300 Compact Working Group - Secretariat	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Mission 300	M300 Joint Working Group - Secretariat	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	SDG Synthesis Coalition Planet Pillar	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Powering Social Infrastructure	Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA)	Global	Energy Access
Powering Social Infrastructure	Health and Energy Platform of Action (HEPA)	Global	Energy Access
Powering Social Infrastructure	Health Electrification and Telecommunications Alliance (HETA)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Powering Social Infrastructure	Multilateral Energy Compact for Health Facility Electrification	Global	Energy Access
Policy and Regulatory Frameworks & Mini-Grids Partnership	Zambia Off-grid Task Force	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Sustainable Cooling for All	Beat the Heat Implementation Drive	Global	Energy Transition
Sustainable Cooling for All	Ghana Cooling Efficiency Marketplace Platform	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Transition
Sustainable Cooling for All	Kenya - India South South Exchange	South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Transition
Sustainable Cooling for All	Kenya Cooling Efficiency Marketplace Platform	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Transition
Sustainable Cooling for All	Marketplace for cooling and efficiency projects	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Transition
Sustainable Cooling for All	Nigeria Cooling Efficiency Marketplace Platform	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Transition
Sustainable Cooling for All	United for Efficiency Initiative and the Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling and Cold Chain	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Transition

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SEFORALL PROGRAMME	NAME OF PLATFORM / INITIATIVE	PRIMARY REGIONAL FOCUS	PRIMARY THEMATIC / SECTOR FOCUS
UN-Energy	Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)	East Asia and Pacific	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
UN-Energy	Green Hydrogen Task Force	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
UN-Energy	Smart community matchmaking	Global	Energy Advocacy & Diplomacy
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Agri-Energy Coalition	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Energy Modelling Platform for Africa (EMP-A)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Energy Modelling Platform Global (EMP-G)	Global	Energy Access
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Energy Modelling Platform Nigeria (EMP-N)	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	OnSSET SteerCo	Global	Energy Access
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	OnStove SteerCo	Global	Energy Access
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Open Source in Energy Access Symposium (OSEAS) 2025	Sub-Saharan Africa	Energy Access



ANNEX 7

Categories of Country Engagement

• M300 CDMU COORDINATION SUPPORT

Technical and operational assistance provided to enable effective coordination, alignment and implementation of the Mission 300 initiative from concept to delivery through Compact Delivery and Monitoring Units (CDMUs). This includes supporting governance structures, facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement, tracking progress against agreed milestones, and ensuring coherence across the initiative's partners and workstreams.

• IMPLEMENTATION

Directly support the implementation and coordination of discrete initiatives, programmes and projects across the country's SDG7 and SDG13 agendas, as well as other SDGs as related to their intersection with SDG7, including the execution and delivery of Mission 300 commitments. Support can include brokering and managing action-oriented, country-focused partnerships, planning, and direct implementation or support of off-grid electrification programmes and those providing clean cooking installations.

• TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Comprehensive, hands-on support that enables countries to design, plan and implement sustainable energy interventions. This includes conducting diagnostics, feasibility studies, energy modelling and technology assessments, and providing advisory services throughout the project cycle. Technical assistance ensures that energy solutions are context-specific, data-driven, and aligned with national development priorities.

• FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Support mechanisms that help unlock or directly mobilize financial resources for sustainable energy projects and programmes. This can include seed funding, co-financing arrangements, results-based financing (RBF), grant support, and de-risking instruments aimed at attracting private and public investment. Financial assistance also includes strategic advisory services to help countries structure bankable projects and access climate or development finance.

• POLICY & REGULATORY SUPPORT

Expert guidance to help governments formulate, revise and implement energy policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks. This support fosters a more enabling environment for clean energy investments, market development and just energy transitions. It includes assistance with national energy plans, electrification strategies, integrated energy policies, tariff structures and institutional strengthening to ensure effective governance.

• KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY BUILDING

Tailored initiatives that strengthen the capabilities of individuals, institutions and systems to lead and manage a just and equitable energy transition. This includes training workshops, peer-to-peer exchanges and guidelines, and the dissemination of knowledge products and best practices. Capacity-building efforts aim to foster long-term self-reliance, improve data collection and use, and support informed policy and investment decisions.

• DATA & RESEARCH

Country-level research through publicly available and SEforALL-procured data (qualitative and quantitative). Analysis to understand the country-specific context, gaps, demand and feasibility for country support, generating a market and baseline assessment to inform SEforALL's best point of entry in partnering with each country, if any. This can include due diligence as a form of market readiness assessments including regulatory diagnostics, gap analysis to SDG7 and stakeholder mapping. The outputs are data and analysis for timely and adequate decision-making that is either leveraged internally or shared publicly as knowledge products.

ANNEX 8

Mission 300 Compact Countries

 BENIN	 LIBERIA
 BOTSWANA	 MADAGASCAR
 BURUNDI	 MALAWI
 CAMEROON	 MAURITANIA
 CHAD	 MOZAMBIQUE
 COMOROS	 NAMIBIA
 CÔTE D'IVOIRE	 NIGER
 CONGO, REP.	 NIGERIA
 CONGO, DEM. REP.	 SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE
 ETHIOPIA	 SENEGAL
 GAMBIA	 SIERRA LEONE
 GHANA	 TANZANIA
 GUINEA	 TOGO
 KENYA	 ZAMBIA
 LESOTHO	 ZIMBABWE





ABOUT SEforALL

Sustainable Energy for All has a global mandate to accelerate progress on the energy transition in emerging and developing countries. Hosted by UNOPS, we work at the intersection of energy, climate and development, partnering with governments and organizations worldwide to end energy poverty, double energy efficiency, significantly expand renewable energy and combat climate change.



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