USD 30.2 billion in financing for access to electricity tracked in 20 High-Impact Countries 2015-16
USD 30 million in financing for clean cooking tracked in 20 HICs 2015-16

2013-14
- International - private: 0.2%
- Domestic - private: 6%
- International - public: 81%
- Domestic - public: 12%

2015-16
- International - private: 0.2%
- Domestic - private: 3%
- International - public: 69%
- Domestic - public: 28%
Public and private sources of finance for electricity across the 20 HICs (%)
Finance for electricity access in the 20 HICs
Percentage without access to electricity, total finance tracked in 2015-16 (USD billion) and % change from 2013-14

Source: Access figures based on World Bank Indicators.
Finance for clean cooking in the 20 HICs
Percentage without access to clean cooking, total finance tracked 2015-16 (USD million) and % change from 2013-14

Source: Access figures based on World Bank Indicators.
Note: North Korea is not included in the chart due to negligible amounts tracked.
Source of finance for electricity across the HICs (USD billion)

Note: Average over 2015-16.
Comparison between 2013-14 and 2015-16 of finance (USD million) for clean cooking

Note: Average over 2015-16. No data was found for Afghanistan, China, Congo DR, Korea DPR, Myanmar, Philippines or Sudan.
Finance for electricity (USD billion) in HICs in 2015-16

$30.2BN
Total committed per year

Providers
- $15.2 Project debt
- $8.2 Balance sheet financing
- $4.5 Project equity
- $0.9 Corporate debt
- $0.9 Grant
- $0.4 Corporate equity
- <0.1 Crowdfunding

Instruments
- $18.5 Domestic
- $11.6 International
- $6.1 Public
- $0.1 Public Private
- $0.4 Off-grid and Mini-grids
- $0.3 Energy efficiency

Consumer Sector
- $12.0 Industrial
- $8.6 Residential
- $3.8 Commercial
- $4.7 Other
- $0.2 Exports
- $0.2 Tier 1
- $0.1 Tier 2
- $4.1 Tier 3
- $3.2 Tier 4
- $0.9 Tier 5
- $0.1 N/A

NB: Values may not add up due to rounding

Grid-connected renewables includes: solar, wind, large hydro, geothermal, small hydro, unspecified, biomass and waste and biofuels.

Grid-connected fossil fuels includes: coal, gas and oil.

Transmission and distribution includes: Transmission, Distribution, Unspecified T&D.

Market support flows were not assigned to any specific consumer sector.

Energy efficiency funds for residential consumptions were not assigned to any specific tier.
Finance for clean cooking (USD million) in HICs in 2015-16

$32.7M
Total committed per year

$30.5M
Only flows to the residential consumer are counted toward the “clean cooking” total.

$11.0 Tier 1

$1.5 Tier 2

$18.0 Tier 3

$30.5 Residential

$3.0 Alcohol

$2.2 Non-residential

$2.2 LPG

$1.6 Advanced biomass

$0.1 Solar cooking

$0.1 LPG (infra)

$0.1 Electric

$1.0 Gas

$0.1 Domestic

$2.0 Unknown

$16.9 Biogas digesters

$16.9 Public

$29.6 International

$22.8 Grant

$8.1 Corporate equity

$1.0 Balance sheet financing

$1.8 Corporate debt

$15.8 Private

$15.8 Stocks and S-S*

* Stoves and fuel includes: Improved biomass, Alcohol, LPG, Advanced biomass, Electric and Solar cooking.

NB: Values may not add up due to rounding.
Estimated financial commitments for electricity by end user across the 20 HICs (USD billion)
Note: Average over 2015-16.
Finding a way forward for electricity

• Target financing efforts in all HICs, not just a few
• International public financial institutions need to maximize finance for development to fill continuing financing gaps and stimulate market development for private sector engagement, particularly in hard-to-reach markets.
• Reverse the significant increase in finance for fossil fuel fired power generation, notably coal.
  ➢ Policy makers need to prioritize non-coal fired power generation as part of their integrated energy planning and investment
  ➢ Greater efforts for private capital to recognize the cost-competitive nature of RE generation.
  ➢ Public and private financing should align lending policies and practices with Paris Agreement commitments in the countries in which they fund energy access projects and activity.
• India demonstrates the market transformation that is possible when governments establish targets and implement policies to prioritize electricity access and RE.
• Government leaders, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa HICs, need to learn from success and promote best practice.
Finding a way forward for clean cooking

• Stronger emphasis is needed to create “big markets” rather than incremental solutions
• Meeting SDG7 targets requires a paradigm shift in how the global community supports access to clean cooking
• International community needs to take a refreshed, holistic approach to the issue – one that affects approximately 3 billion people globally
• Government commitment, target setting and allocation of domestic budget (Indonesia example) with attention to moving big markets forward