

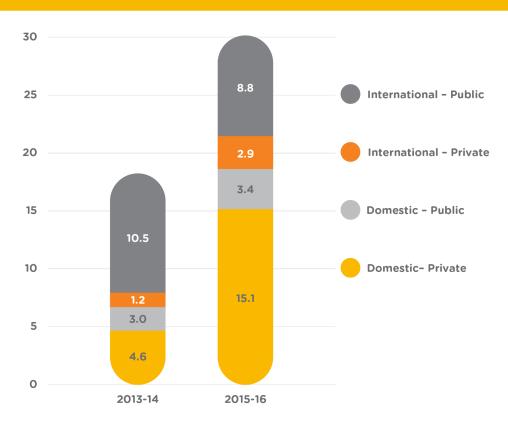






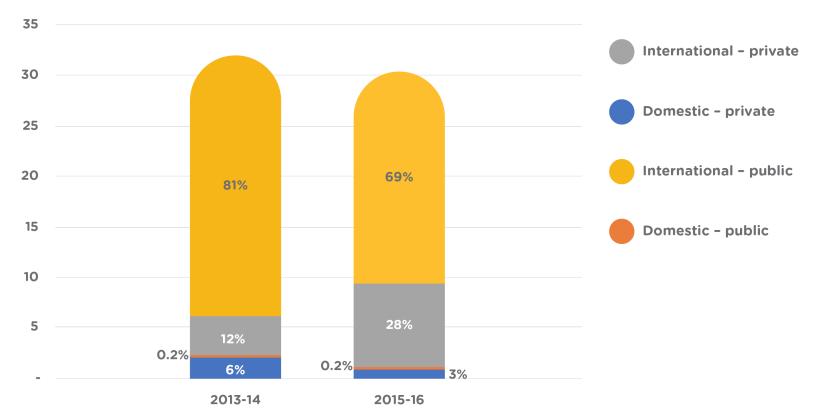
USD 30.2 billion in financing for access to electricity tracked in 20 High-Impact Countries 2015-16





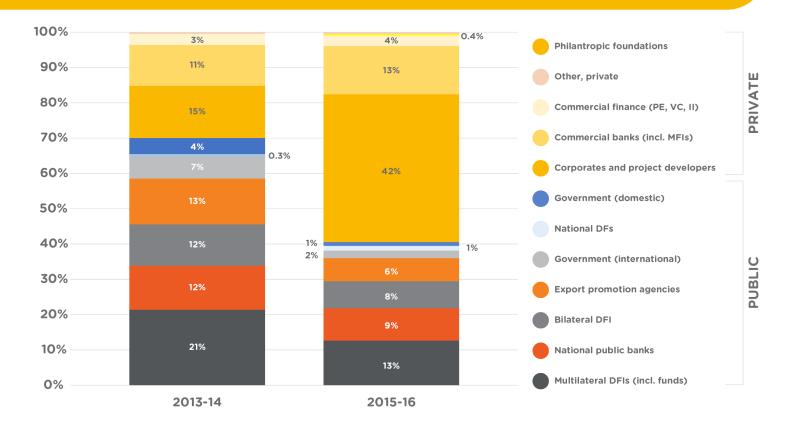
USD 30 million in financing for clean cooking tracked in 20 HICs 2015-16





Public and private sources of finance for electricity across the 20 HICs (%)

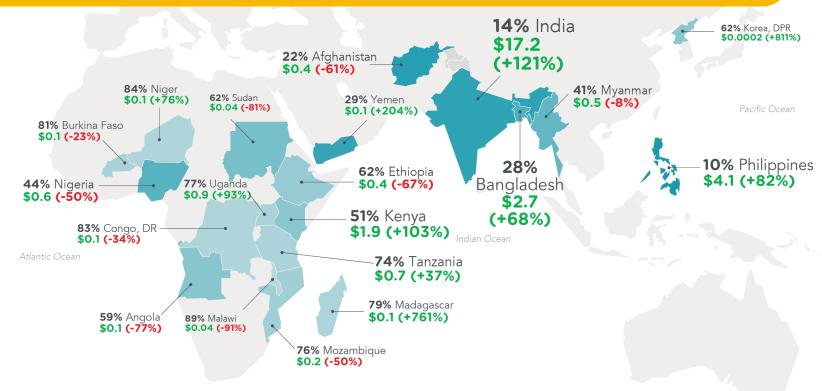




Finance for electricity access in the 20 HICs





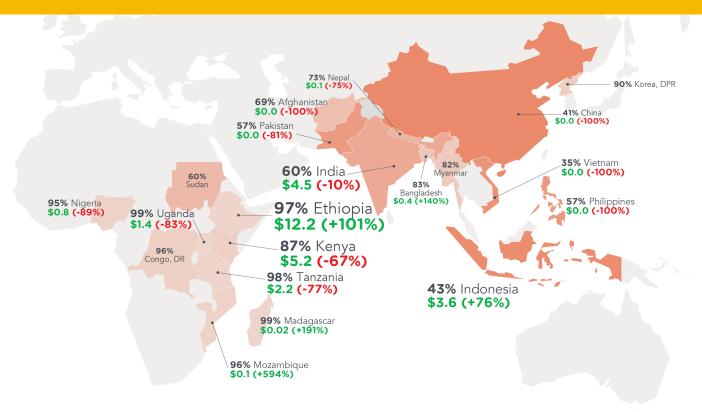


Electricity **o**

Finance for clean cooking in the 20 HICs

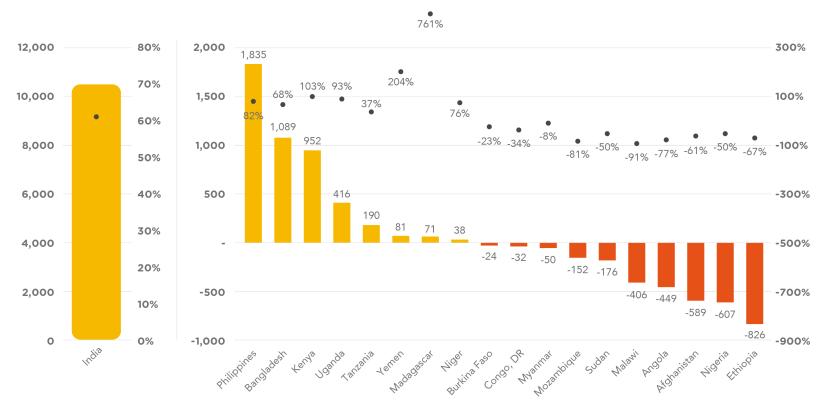
Percentage without access to clean cooking, total finance tracked 2015-16 (USD million) and % change from 2013-14





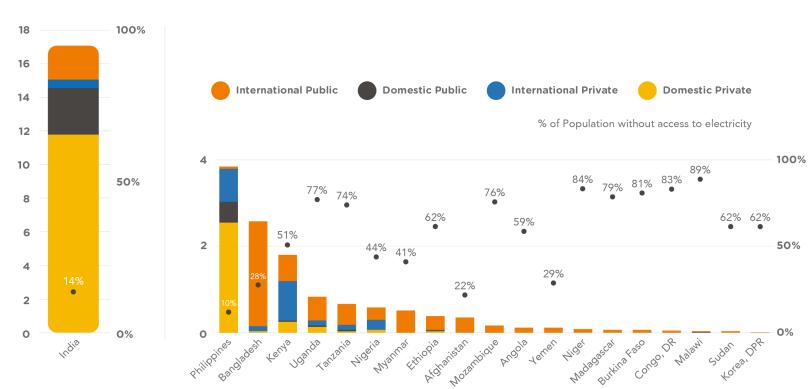
Difference in electricity financing across the HICs between 2013-14 and 2015-16 (USD million, y-o-y change)





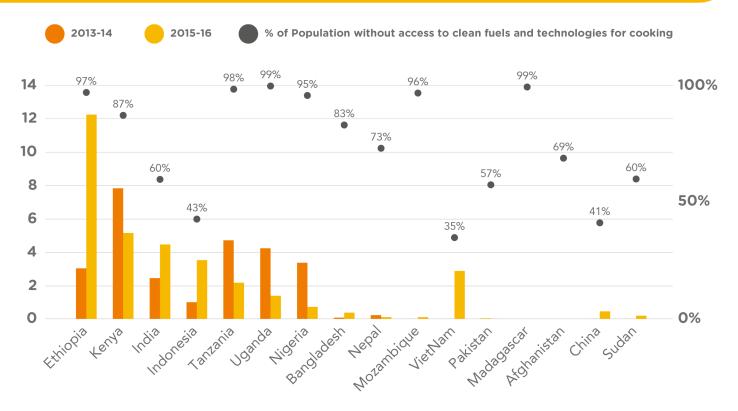
Source of finance for electricity across the HICs (USD billion)





Comparison between 2013-14 and 2015-16 of finance (USD million) for clean cooking

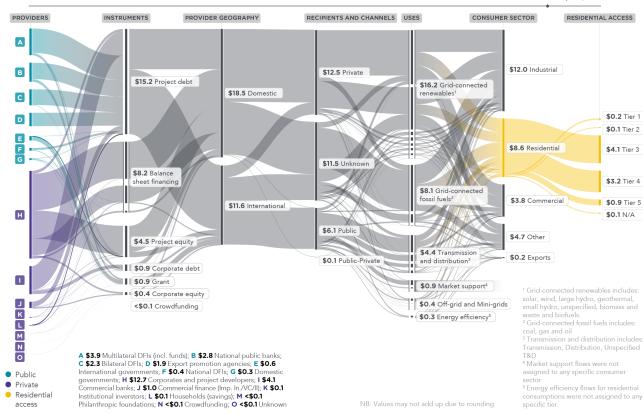




Finance for electricity (USD billion) in HICs in 2015-16







Finance for clean cooking (USD million) in HICs in 2015-16

E \$4.5 Commercial finance (PE, VC, II);

(own capital);

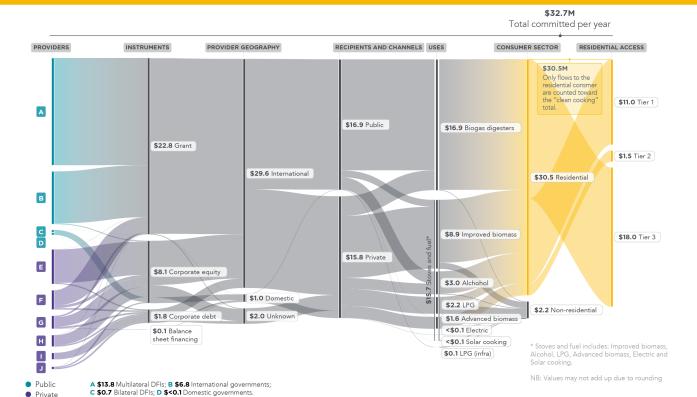
project developers; H \$1.5 Angel investors;
I \$0.9 Commercial banks (incl. MFIs); J \$0.3 Entrepeneurs

F \$2.5 Philanthropic foundations; G \$1.7 Corporates and

Residential

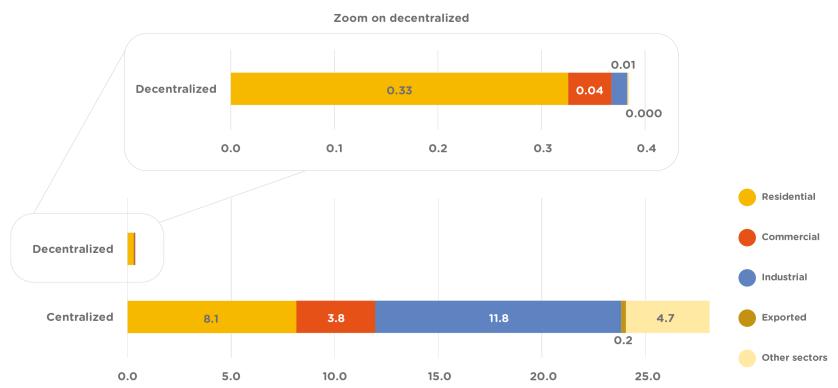
access





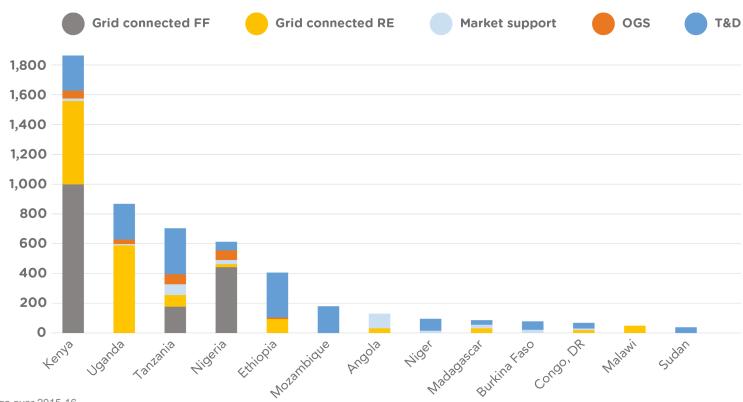
Estimated financial commitments for electricity by end user across the 20 HICs (USD billion)





Country recipients of international public finance by type (USD billion)





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.

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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







