ANNUAL MONITORING REVIEW

2021





Table of Contents

Execut	ive Summary	1
Backgr	ound and Context	
1.	SEforALL's Theory of Change	7
	Refined SEforALL 3.0 Narrative	
	Reflections on SEforALL 3.0's Theory of Change – 2 years in – as part of our next business planning cycle	10
	SEforALL's Evolving Theory of Change	11
	The Challenge in the Final Decade of Action – Status of the Sector	12
	SEforALL's Value Proposition	12
2.	Progress in achieving results outlined in the 3-Year Business Plan (2021–2023) in the	13
	context of the Theory of Change and Cross-Organizational Key Performance Indicators	
	Results Against SEforALL's Theory of Change	17
	Cross Organizational KPIs	25
	SEforALL Country Support	31
3.	Programme Overview	
	Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy	51
	Energy Access & Closing the Gap	
	Energy Transition & Climate	76
	Intersection with Other SDGs	82
4.	Learnings	88
	Sectoral Learnings	
	Organizational Learnings	
	Evaluations	90
Annex	95	····· 91
	Supporting Data & Evidence through Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	
2.	SEforALL Budget vs. Actual Expenditure 2021	
3.	Acknowledgement and Appreciation for Donors who Supported SEforALL in 2021	
4.	Changes to KPIs in 2021	99

List of Figures

Figure 1	SEforALL Programme 2020 KPI Performance Status	5
Figure 2	SEforALL 3.0 Strategic Focus Areas & SEforALL 3.0 Programmes under these Thematic Areas	6
Figure 3	SEforALL's Theory of Change	7
Figure 4	Summary of potential impact to be achieved by 2030 through the Energy Compacts mechanism (as per Oct 2021)	15
Figure 5	Key Results / Contributions to the Energy Sector through the lens of SEforALL's Theory of Change	17
Figure 6	Cross-Organizational KPI Update, 2021	26
Figure 7	Definitions of Country Engagement Strategy Phases and Types of Country Support	30
Figure 8	Global Footprint	31
Figure 9	% Gap to reach SDG7 in each country	33
Figure 10	SEforALL's 2020 Country Support Based on SEforALL's Country Engagement Strategy	40
Figure 11	UN-Energy KPI Performance Scorecard	53
Figure 12	IRSP KPI 2020 Performance Scorecard	56
Figure 13	EF KPI Performance Scorecard	59
Figure 14	SEforALL Forum KPI Performance Scorecard	62
Figure 15	PRF KPI Performance Scorecard	65
Figure 16	UIEP KPI Performance Scorecard	68
Figure 17	RBF KPI Performance Scorecard	71
Figure 18	Adjustments to UEF Core / Base KPIs to begin in 2022 Annual Monitoring Review	72
Figure 19	Clean Cooking KPI Performance Scorecard	75
Figure 20	EESD KPI Performance Scorecard	78
Figure 21	Sustainable Cooling for All KPI Performance Scorecard	81
Figure 22	PHC KPI Performance Scorecard	84
Figure 23	WF KPI Performance Scorecard	87
Figure 24	Knowledge products and associated data produced for the energy sector publicly available online	91
Figure 25	SEforALL Partnerships Graphic	93
Figure 26	Actual 2021 Expenditure for SEforALL	96
Figure 27	Actual 2021 Expenditure for SEforALL (graph)	97
Figure 28	Changes to KPIs in 2021	99

Executive Summary

The world will hopefully look back at 2021 as a watershed in international support for a just and equitable energy transition. Many initiatives from the past 12 months could very well transform the world's ability to achieve clean, affordable energy for all — as called for by Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) — and put the international community on track to achieve a just and equitable energy transition to netzero emissions by 2050. We are proud that Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) was at the heart of several of these initiatives.

The achievement of SDG7 underpins many of the other SDGs, including healthcare, gender equity, education, jobs, economic opportunity and climate resilience. But access to energy must equate to energy for development, with sufficient levels of affordable and reliable energy to support the development and economic aspirations of countries.

SEforALL began 2021 by calling on leaders to "Be Bold" as part of a global campaign advocating for greater ambition and action on SDG7 and the Paris Agreement. In line with this call to action, we set a bold annual workplan focused on areas we see as critical to SDG7 success. We undertook major global

advocacy and diplomacy efforts to build political will for a clean, equitable energy transition, while also working closely with priority countries on targeted interventions designed to help them improve energy access and efficiency. Our work took place amidst challenging circumstances due to COVID-19, which forced some of the deliverables to be carried over to 2022. At the same time, the pandemic highlighted the global need for sufficient and reliable energy access, with electricity being essential for vaccine distribution and powering health services.

With this workplan, we continued to build on the success demonstrated to date with our strategy and 2021-2023 three-year business plan, which was released in 2020. The business plan was developed following a systematic and rigorous approach to identify gaps in action and the interventions required to address them through 12 programmes — which we refer to internally as Results Offers — that can move the needle on progress. This Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) is the second report (2020 AMR) summarizing progress made against the three-year business plan and provides an overview of the organization's planned activities for the year under each of our programmes,

along with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), to offer our stakeholders a clear understanding of the scope of our work towards achieving SDG7, in line with the Paris Agreement. This year's AMR also provides the first record of reporting against SEforALL's Cross-Organizational KPIs, developed in early 2021. Thus, the AMR is a record for future benchmarking, allowing for transparent tracking and evaluation over time.

The AMR is an Annex to the Annual Report, providing executive-level data and evidence in support of the external communications document. All programmatic summaries are underpinned by robust 2021 Annual Programme Progress Reports and Programme KPI Management Tools, supported by SEforALL's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Team. The AMR is tailored for SEforALL, current and future donors, the SEforALL Funders' Council, SEforALL's Administrative Board, our wide range of partners and the global community.

SEforALL's successes represent fruitful collaborations with key partners who share our dedication to SDG7 and climate action. Thank you to our partners and funders for their support of our work.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021

Towards Results Against our Theory of Change - A non-exhaustive list

ADVOCACY AND DIPLOMACY

- Throughout 2021, SEforALL played a critical role in an important political milestone in the international push to achieve SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050: the UN Highlevel Dialogue on Energy (HLDE). The HLDE was the first leader-level meeting on energy under the auspices of the UN General Assembly in 40 years.
- With our support, more than USD 600 billion in finance and investment was articulated in +200 Energy Compact commitments by governments, the private sector and other key stakeholders during the HLDE in September 2021. Statements from Member States at the HLDE were emblematic of the growing international consensus on an energy future that is truly sustainable, net zero and for all.
- SEforALL closely collaborated with the UK Presidency of COP26 and participated successfully in COP26 by securing the first SDG7 Pavilion at a Climate Change Conference, in partnership with the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP). Through the SDG7 Pavilion, SEforALL promoted the existing ambitious Energy Compacts and rallied efforts towards new Compacts.
- Advisory support provided to the Italian G20 Presidency: SEforALL, in coordination with development partners and international organizations, produced a strategic paper entitled G20 Energy Poverty: addressing the intersection of SDG7, development, and resilience. This paper and

- the subsequent workshop provided a framing of the debate by G20 members and resulted in key policy recommendations for eradication of energy poverty.
- Directly supported the Government of Nigeria with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, that was launched at the HLDE. SEforALL supported the development of a Nigeria Energy Transition Plan that provides the Government of Nigeria with a data-driven credible pathway and investment target to reach net-zero emissions by 2060, which spurred the President to announce a commitment to net zero by 2060 at COP26.
- Through the Energizing Finance research series published two principal reports: (1) Understanding the Landscape, tracking finance for electricity access and clean cooking committed in 2013–2019 for 20 Sub-Saharan and Asian countries, and; (2) Taking the Pulse, presenting findings on the estimated volume and type of finance needed by enterprises and customers to achieve universal access for electricity and clean cooking. In addition, two knowledge briefs on cooling and coal finance were also released.

ENERGY ACCESS

 The Universal Energy Facility (UEF), a results-based finance (RBF) facility managed by SEforALL, launched in Benin in 2021 to support approximately 7,000 electricity connections through mini-grids. Wave 1 launched in Madagascar and Sierra Leone focusing

- on verified energy connections from mini-grids in 2020. Wave 1 is expected to deliver almost 14,000 electricity connections across all three countries by the end of 2022. Construction is expected to commence in 2022 on approved sites.
- A total of 265 healthcare facilities have been electrified in four countries (Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines and Uganda) as an indirect result of support provided by our Powering Healthcare Programme.
- A total of 20,785 new electricity connections were made by a company in Nigeria as a result of support by the Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks programme, providing geospatial data from the Solar Power Naija project to give accredited solar home system (SHS) companies valuable insights on opportunities for expanding their distribution channels.
- Built an economic model for localizing the solar value chain and supporting implementation of Nigeria's Solar Power Naija project. The model analyzed the potential to increase local content in the off-grid solar value chain and grow the local solar manufacturing industry. This analysis supports stakeholders in understanding the market opportunity for localization of the solar value chain in Nigeria and is a key input into the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCDO) support through the Manufacturing Africa programme. More information on the project can be found here.

- Negotiated with commercial banks on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria to unlock private capital for the implementation of the Solar Naija Programme that aims to electrify 5 million homes by 2023 using solar technologies; this programme also intends to create 250,000 jobs.
- Developed an interactive Integrated Energy Planning (IEP) tool for Nigeria. The tool is powered by extensive geospatial modelling and layers of data, and for the first time covers electrification, clean cooking and productive use of electricity. The interactive platform provides actionable intelligence for government and private sector stakeholders to deliver least-cost access to electricity and clean cooking in Nigeria. Through the tool and visualization platform, energy access data, analysis, and results are publicly available, benefitting a broad range of users in both the public and private sectors.
- Developed a Powering Healthcare Roadmap for Nigeria (to be published in 2022) to support largescale health facility electrification interventions, targeted to the government and its development partners, as well as co-authored a knowledge brief with the World Bank/Energy Sector Management Assistance ProgramESMAP to demonstrate the potential to shift from a commonly used asset ownership model to a more service-based model in healthcare electrification programmes.
- Prepared the groundwork for a Powering Healthcare Roadmap for Rwanda, which would focus on last-mile connectivity for health facilities, energy demand generation and the opportunity for energy efficient appliances and SWOT analysis for delivery and financing models.
- Designed the Access Accelerator Rwanda programme, an ambitious plan to accelerate

- universal energy access in Rwanda with key partners. The programme is expected to be implemented over three years (2022–2025), in support of the Government of Rwanda's plan of universal electricity access by 2024 and cooking access by 2030. The programme will have three key focus areas: closing the electrification finance gap; developing an integrated clean cooking plan to achieve universal access to clean cooking by 2030; and stimulating electricity demand through productive uses of energy.
- Launched the assessment of mini-grid enduser tariffs in Sierra Leone (to be completed in 2022) with an objective to develop practical recommendations for interventions to reduce the end-user tariff. The analysis will examine different components of the tariff and how it impacts the end user across different mini-grid developers from Sierra Leone. Resulting recommendations will explore opportunities for efficiencies or removing barriers that will have a significant impact on the end-user tariff.
- Launched work on achieving financial closure of the Betmai hydro project in Sierra Leone and overall government support for driving electrification, including clear recommendations to the Government of Sierra Leone to power social infrastructure.

JUST AND EQUITABLE ENERGY TRANSITIONS

 Supported the development of a Nigeria Energy Transition Plan that provides the Government of Nigeria with a data-driven credible pathway and investment target to reach net-zero emissions by 2060, which spurred the President to announce a commitment to net zero by 2060 at COP26.

- As part of the launch of the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP), the Alliance announced a Call for Transformational Country Partnerships, which will offer financial and technical assistance to countries with the vision, commitment and highest level of leadership to advance major national programmes in fossil fuel transitioning, grid-based renewables and distributed renewable energy. SEforALL, as a partner in the Alliance, is brokering conversations with priority partner countries, including Nigeria.
- To further promote policy change, we supported Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, South Africa and Sri Lanka on their National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs). The NCAPs of Ghana and Cambodia were officially published in 2021.
- Finance leveraged by initiatives in which the Cooling for All programme influenced programme design is now approximately USD 216.9 million, well over the business plan target of USD 140 million by 2023.
- Published the fourth update to the <u>Chilling Prospects</u> report and significantly improving the data and evidence base on Access to Cooling, which has supported policy change and the mobilization of finance for sustainable cooling.
- Through the Women at the Forefront Mentorship Programme, 100 women from the sustainable energy sector were sponsored for a two-month technical training programme in Kenya. The women received solar and energy management training. In addition, 45 women from 18 countries were supported to grow their careers leading Clean Cooking solutions in the Global South.

In 2021, SEforALL supported 23 Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipient countries and four non-ODA recipient countries. Collectively, the 23 ODA countries are home to nearly half of those living without access to electricity globally. They simultaneously represent half of the population without access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. Finally, they include some of the countries in the region with the fastest growth in energy demand and potential for energy efficiency improvements.

For programme performance, it is important to note that targets set for our 2021-2023 business plan were finalized through a formal consultative process, both internally and externally, to develop, for the first time as an organization, results-based KPIs that lean more towards outcomes and away from activities. Setting ambitious targets and publicly sharing and reporting against them annually was a new experience for SEforALL. The new MEL Strategy and Framework entailed increased risk but, we found this to be both motivating and rewarding as we report progress towards results and see our progress year on year. As these results-based targets are mostly lagging against leading indicators, our progress towards these targets is not always captured in the data of the AMR. However, we do track progress internally through project management-oriented KPIs that are leading indicators, supporting us in tracking progress to inform implementation improvements to achieve our goals. As we are learning through these processes, we have formally made slight adjustments to the original KPIs, definitions and targets as transparently documented throughout this report. All we have learned from the first two years of implementing our current business plan and associated MEL Strategy and Framework will inform, to a greater extent, the next business planning process where evolved KPIs and targets beyond 2023 will be developed in alignment with our evolving vision towards the achievement of SDG7 by 2030 and net zero by 2050 in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

Additionally, the targets set for our 2021–2023 business plan were finalized in June of 2020 before the severity and impacts of the global pandemic were realized. Regardless of the challenges posed to implementation due to COVID-19, we agreed as an organization to stick to our targets and transparently report on progress against them. We are now seeing the increasingly positive trend towards achievement of KPIs and significant results from progress made across the organization due to our dedication to the path needed to meet our ambitious goals.



FIGURE 1: SEforALL Programme 2021 KPI Performance Status

	#	Programme	2020 Status (KPIs met)	2021 Status (KPIs met)	Available Budget**	Progress/ Trending	Context
~ & >	1	UN-Energy	N/A	3/5	100%+	0	+200 Energy Compacts received to date, of which: 30 national Energy Compacts, 56 Energy Compacts signed by the private sector, 17% of HICs represented (target 50%), 38% of global emissions represented, 30% of countries identified as major funders (40% target). Fairly strong upward trend towards green from NA previous year.
olomac	2	International Relations and Special Projects		4/5	97%	•	9 countries supported, 25 partners engaged (target 25), 5 country commitments supported, 3 special projects carried out. Strong upward trend further into green.
Energy Diplomacy Advocacy	3	Energy Finance		2/3	55%	O	20 stakeholders supported and 6 stakeholders acted on recommendations. Sector indicator out of direct sphere of influence: USD 32.1 billion (target USD 43.9 billion) committed for energy access in HICs.
Ē	4	SEforALL Forum	N/A	N/A	25%	0	Moved to 2022, due to continuing impact from pandemic. The SEforALL Forum took place in May 2022 and will be reported in next year's AMR. Significant progress made in planning during 2021 not yet reflected in KPI results.
	5	Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks		2/3	98%		4 supported countries (of target 5), 2 MGP thematic working groups active, no data available yet on % improvement in the electricity access RISE score for those countries supported due to data lags. Slight upward yellow trend.
ccess & he Gap	6	Universal Integrated Energy Planning	N/A	3/3	86%	0	1 IEP developed, 2 partners adopting IEP best practices, 1 government influenced to adopt IEP best practices.
Energy Access & Closing the Gap	7	Results-Based Financing / Universal Energy Facility		All KPIs affected by COVID and available funding	83% operational only	O	USD 8.55 million raised since 2020 (of target USD 100 million), UEF operating in 3 countries (of target 8), no funds disbursed as mini-grid construction has not been finalized, application process and construction delayed due to COVID-19. Downward trend in light of other KPIs coming into play 2021; Recalibration of targets approved in 2022, which, along with additional funding is expected to change the trend trajectory substantially.
	8	Clean Cooking		2/2	35%	0	3 countries have prioritized Clean Cooking, USD 133.8 million in annual finance committed to clean cooking in HICs. Strong upward trend into green.
Energy Transition & Climate	9	Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development		2/5	66%	O	78 stakeholders with high-level energy efficiency commitments made since 2020, 39 (of target 43) countries developed an energy efficiency strategy, plan or policy since 2020, USD 290 billion (of 300 billion target, sector specific) in energy efficiency investment made annually, 53 countries supported by SEforALL partners, energy efficiency progress improved to 1.9%. Strong upward trend within red and yellow KPIs.
Energy & C	10	Sustainable Cooling for All		1/2	75%		USD 216.9 million investment raised by partners since 2020, 4 HICs (of target 16) developed an NCAP with support by SEforALL, largely due to COVID-19 response at country level. Slight upward trend within yellow.
Intersection with other SDGs	11	Powering Healthcare		3/4	100%+	•	13 key energy and health stakeholders prioritizing energy in healthcare, 50% of health electrification programmes adopting sustainable delivery models, 80% of health electrification programmes adopting holistic and high-quality system designs, 265 health facilities electrified with SEforALL's support. This programme is green throughout with the exception of connections, where slight upward trend observed.
Interse	12	Women at the Forefront		0/5	17%	0	145 women supported by SEforALL: 45 through a women's mentorship programme, 100 through technical training. There was not sufficient funding in 2021, however this is trending in a more positive direction for 2022.

Overall, SEforALL's 2021 progress and performance, marking the second year of implementation under the new strategy of SEforALL 3.0, can be summarized as follows:

BOLD: We started this year by calling on global stakeholders to "Be Bold" as part of a global campaign calling for greater ambition and action on SDG7 and the Paris Agreement. In line with this call to action, we set a bold annual workplan focused on areas we see as critical to SDG7 success.

GROUND-BREAKING: With growing urgency around climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2021 saw the first summit-level <u>High Level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE)</u> in 40 years, during the UN General Assembly. <u>Energy Compacts</u> were created in the lead-up to the Dialogue as a centre point for business, governments, development institutions and others to rally around before, during and after the summit. The Compacts ensured the Dialogue was not simply an opportunity for exchanging words, but about catalyzing action through commitments.

COLLABORATIVE: We were honoured to work with a wide network of partners in 2021. By reshaping our efforts with existing partners and engaging with new ones, we are now in a better position to achieve our goals. It's clear that both SEforALL and the broader SDG7 movement built tremendous momentum in 2021 as we collectively strive for clean, affordable energy for all by 2030.

*KPI performance scoring is applied at the individual KPI level first, then applied to each programme's KPIs as follows: 0–49 percent is red, 50–99 percent is yellow and 100 percent plus is green. Please note these traffic lights represent the success of all KPIs across each programme, where achieving green can only occur if 100% of KPIs are met. The individual programme level scorecards reflect a more detailed and optimistic picture, while this is the transparent sum.

**available budget reflects total available funds in 2021 earmarked for each programme (including those brought forward from 2020 and new cash flow from 2021 contracts), compared to the total budget forecasted to fulfil all activities; therefore % = available budget to spend compared to what was forecast as needed to achieve all objectives and targets for the year. 0-49 percent is red, 50-94% is yellow and 95-100% is green. Please see section 3 for detailed 2021 results per programme.

Background and Context

In the second year of implementation under SEforALL's new strategic direction, we set a bold annual workplan focused on areas we see as critical to SDG7 success, aligned with SEforALL's new strategy and three-year business plan, which was published in August 2020. SEforALL's work in 2021 continued to build on the success demonstrated to date with our strategy centred around four thematic areas: Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy, Energy Access and Closing the Gap, Energy Transitions and Climate, and the Intersection of SDG7 with other SDGs. Figure 2 outlines the connection between these strategic focus areas and our programmes.

For SEforALL, the achievement of SDG7 underpins the success of a majority of the other SDGs and also means large-scale social, economic and environmental reform and impacts including improved climate, health, livelihoods and job creation, gender equality and food security – putting people at the heart of all we do.

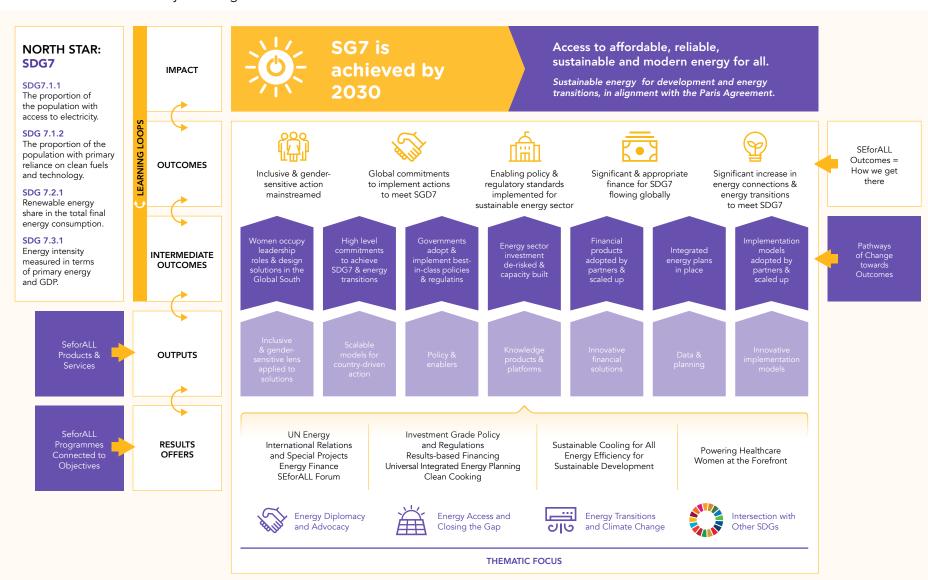
The connectivity between these strategic focus areas, programmes, and the five outcomes in SEforALL's Theory of Change (ToC) are visualized in Figure 3. The collective and parallel success of these programmes — in partnership with governments, the private sector, financial institutions, civil society organizations and the international donor community — contributes to the required changes across the energy sector value chain and energy ecosystem on a country-by-country basis in order to achieve impact. A detailed narrative of our ToC is available upon request, while an executive version is available in our 2021–2023 Business Plan. The ToC illustrates our vision of how the world will move, over time, towards the achievement of SDG7.

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

SEforALL 3.0 Strategic Focus Areas	SEforALL 3.0 Programmes under these Thematic Areas
Energy Diplomacy and Advocacy	 UN-Energy International Relations and Special Projects (IRSP) Energy Finance SEforALL Forum
Energy Access and Closing the Gap	 Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks (PRF) Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP) Results-Based Financing (RBF) Clean Cooking
Energy Transitions and Climate	Energy Efficiency for Sustainable DevelopmentSustainable Cooling for All
Intersection with Other SDGs	Powering Healthcare (PHC)Women at the Forefront

1 SEforALL's Theory of Change

FIGURE 3: SEforALL's Theory of Change



Refined SEforALL 3.0 Narrative

SEforALL 3.0's approach has expanded beyond global advocacy to include more targeted country-specific advocacy and action since 2020. We are partnering with countries to identify changes in the ecosystem needed to support an energy transition and provide energy access for social and economic development while simultaneously supporting changes at scale that are sustainable and in alignment with the Paris Agreement. SEforALL conducts deep market analyses, identifying the gaps in available evidence and data, policy and regulations, planning, capacity, finance and implementation initiatives with the aim of achieving SDG7. Based on these analyses and drawing upon a strong consortium of partners, we work to fill the gaps in data and evidence to enable informed decisions incountry and the development of data-driven countryspecific strategies. These country strategies include a suite of customized, best-in-practice solutions tailored

to the needs of each country, including integrated energy plans and least-cost pathways, investment grade policies and regulations, innovative models for business and financial products, knowledge products and open-source platforms, with an applied gender lens. These products and services are assumed to lead to the changes in the world we see as necessary over time to achieve SDG7. In parallel to these efforts, global advocacy is still a crucial component

of SEforALL's value proposition to the sector, which led to many of the organization's major achievements in 2021, including substantial commitments secured towards achieving universal energy access and a clean energy transition.



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

The pathways of change visualized in figure 3: SEforALL's Theory of Change are seen as a value chain of SEforALL's support, products and services and influence to move the world and the enabling environment as a trigger for change towards SDG7. The value chain happens simultaneously in some cases and in a step-by-step process in others, depending on the customized solutions required to fill the gaps needed to achieve SDG7 in each country we support. The assumed value chain and logic behind this approach can be briefly described as:

- Women occupy leadership roles and influence decisions across the energy sector to ensure that solutions will adequately address the needs of women and youth
- High-level and public commitments are secured towards achieving universal energy access and a clean energy transition that is just and equitable
- Integrated Energy Plans (IEPs), covering both electrification and clean cooking, are in place based on best-in-class data and least-cost approaches to guide universal energy access efforts
- The energy sector is de-risked due to the adoption and implementation by governments/ policymakers of the best-in-class policies and regulations in support of energy access and clean energy transitions
- Tailored financial solutions are adopted by partners and scaled up in response to an enabling ecosystem that attracts more project developers, finance and paying customers, which combined, lead to change happening at scale
- Results are delivered faster by securing and directing finance to establish new energy connections

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

Reflections on SEforALL 3.0's Theory of Change – 2 Years in – as part of our next business planning cycle

Two years into the SEforALL 3.0 ToC, we have the following reflections that will be integrated into subsequent adjustments based on ongoing strategic development in 2022, focused on 2023 and beyond:

- We recognize now is the pivotal strategic moment to reflect, refine and build upon the SEforALL 3.0 ToC
- We stand behind the outcomes of our ToC, which at an executive summary level aims to:
 - Accelerate ambition for energy access and climate
 - Develop stronger policy, regulation and planning to create a more enabling environment
 - Deliver faster results by securing and directing finance to establish new energy connections
- We have learned that our pathways of change need to be more firmly anchored to our vision for 2030 for the achievement of SDG7, and how that connects to our vision for 2050 in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

- We maintain the existing pathways of change accurately represent what our programmes are aiming to achieve through market development at a country level, coupled with global commitments and the mobilization of finance for energy connections and energy transitions. However, we have identified three overarching, anchoring themes that need to further refine our vision of how we affect change in the world:
 - 1) An energy access ToC and an associated strategy are needed to articulate how the achievement of SDG7 by 2030 is a precondition to net zero by 2050 in alignment with the Paris Agreement, anchoring our energy access programmes and their related theories of change in the Energy Access Strategy
 - 2) An energy transitions ToC and an associated strategy are needed to articulate how energy access is anchored into a just and equitable energy transition, what this means in order to achieve SDG7 in alignment with the Paris Agreement by 2050, anchoring our energy transition programmes and their related

- theories of change to this strategy
- 3) While energy advocacy and diplomacy are a core track in SEforALL 3.0's ToC, we intend to further unpack how this work specifically spearheads the change needed, creating political will and pathways for the success of energy access and energy transitions.
- All of our organizational learnings are being integrated into this strategic moment as we reflect on the past and refine our strategy for the future. In 2022, these three pathways of change are being further refined in order to better articulate our vision to achieve SDG7 by 2030, and subsequently net zero by 2050. Leveraging key learnings from our 10-Year Review and other ongoing evaluation efforts (see pg. 90 below on Evaluations), these three different yet complementary strategies and theories of change are being refined in unison; the results will be reflected in our organizational ToC, subsequently programmatic theories of change, and integrated into our next business planning cycle looking beyond 2023.

SEforALL's Evolving Theory of Change: Conceptual Framework

The road ahead: Achieving SDG7 by 2030 is a prerequisite for a **just and equitable energy transition**, spearheaded by diplomacy and advocacy to pave the way.

2022 2030







Energy Access Theory of Change with the achievement of SDG7 by 2030 a prerequisite to net zero by 2050



Just and Equitable Energy
Transitions Theory of Change in
support of the Paris Agreement



Advocacy and Diplomacy Theory of Change spearheads the change needed, creating political will and pathways for success

These three pathways must be orchestrated in unison to achieve SDG7 by 2030 in alignment with the Paris Agreement by 2050, representing evolving thinking and framing around the current SEforALL 3.0 Theory of Change.

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

We are in the final decade to achieve SDG7 – access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030. While 2021 was a pivotal year for SDG7 and the energy transition, the latest data show global energy access gaps narrowed only slightly over previous years, with uneven progress across regions.

Based on data from <u>Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2022</u>, 733 million people still lack access to electricity, with millions more without reliable

or affordable access. 2.4 billion people lack access to clean cooking solutions, with close to 3.2 million premature deaths annually attributed to indoor air pollution. Although there has been some progress towards SDG7 over the past decade, it has slowed due to difficulties bringing energy access to hard-to-reach populations and the impacts of COVID-19. With business as usual, over 670 million people will be left without electricity, and over 2.1 billion without clean cooking by 2030, falling far short of the SDG7 targets. At the same time, we have a climate

emergency, largely attributable to the energy sector, where 76 percent of global greenhouse emissions are generated. Those countries that have contributed least to climate change are also the ones most at risk and are those still in energy poverty.

We cannot achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and net-zero emissions by 2050 without achieving SDG7 by 2030, and we need urgent action to address a lack of political and financial commitment to securing clean, affordable energy for all.

SEforALL's Value Proposition

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

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

- Convening a wide range of stakeholders (governments, funding partners, private sector, financial institutions, civil society) through our role as a trusted broker in the energy access landscape.
- Assisting stakeholders (countries, institutions, companies) to implement the plans and policies they have designed (or intend to design) through partnerships.
- Unlocking, accelerating and sustaining commitments and associated funding to the energy access sector

 Working closely with stakeholders to set up implementation mechanisms, build capabilities and enable data-driven decision-making.

Our value proposition is further being tested and refined in 2022 as part of our 10-Year Review of SEforALL. We look forward to revisiting this with the results from the 10-Year Review, which will also influence our upcoming business planning cycle, vision to 2023, and to 2050. Further information on SEforALL's evaluations can be found in pg. 89 below.

Progress in achieving results outlined in the 3-Year Business Plan (2021–2023) in the context of the Theory of Change and Cross-Organizational Key Performance Indicators

With the above background context as a backdrop, the following section outline SEforALL's progress towards the outcomes and overall impact we are striving for as an organization. As 2021 was a year of bold, groundbreaking collaboration, design and implementation of the new strategy in parallel, this mid stage of implementation of our current business plan is taken into consideration as we review our achievements and results to date. Given that progress, results and impact take time to assess, it is premature to expect available data and evidence showing the impact of our work under the new strategic direction at this stage in time. As the key performance indicators (KPIs) in our business plan are results oriented, and programmes were encouraged to strategically move away from activities-based KPIs, the fruits of 2021's work are expected to be even further realized from an outcome data perspective in the coming years. This delay notwithstanding, we have made significant progress towards all KPIs and objectives of each

programme in 2021, as is seen both in the narrative of progress as well as in emerging data towards targets.

Where programmes are behind, SEforALL is reviewing these circumstances on a case-by-case basis, in the context of COVID-19, managing available funding with an ambitious workplan against the backdrop of a global pandemic and making associated adjustments in 2022. The following pages serve as learning loops for the organization, being shared and reflected on throughout the Leadership Team and All Staff meetings to inject learnings into 2023 planning and implementation strategies. Where there are risks in association with the reliability of evidence and data, the SEforALL Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Team has conducted due diligence to ensure nothing is reported without solid evidence that can be drawn upon immediately from our records. When in doubt, data and evidence have not been counted towards the results herein.



HIGH-LEVEL EVENTS AND ASSOCIATED OUTCOMES: SEFORALL'S ADVOCACY AND CONVENING POWER, NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS RAISED THROUGH ENERGY COMPACTS AT THE HLDE AND AT COP26

High-level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE), September 2021

The success of SEforALL's ToC is supported through advocacy and diplomacy, delivered via high-level events and close partnerships. The organization brings together the right stakeholders in order to create political will and increase ambition through commitments that pave the way for change at the global and country level. In 2021, COVID-19 restrictions meant global events were only held in the latter half of the year initially in hybrid form. There was a strong emphasis on virtual events at the HLDE.

- Throughout 2021, SEforALL played a critical role in an important political milestone in the international push to achieve SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. With our support, more than USD 600 billion in finance and investment was articulated in +200 Energy Compact commitments by governments, the private sector and other key stakeholders during the HLDE in September 2021. The HLDE was the first leader-level meeting on energy under the auspices of the UN General Assembly in 40 years. Statements from Member States at the HLDE were emblematic of the growing international consensus on an energy future that is truly sustainable, net zero and for all.
- Our work on the HLDE included spearheading the Energy Compact process, designing and implementing the Dialogue process and co-chairing its coordination with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). The Dialogue was also seen as an

- important milestone on the road to the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in November 2021.
- While the HLDE showed how much we must still accomplish, it also served as a compelling signal of what is possible. Key achievements led by SEforALL include:
- Announcement of Energy Compacts and other new partnerships. By the HLDE in September, 179 Energy Compacts were received, including from more than 35 countries. Several new partnerships were announced to were announced to provide and improve access to electricity and clean cooking. SEforALL led the outreach and interaction with each of these stakeholders. engaging them to build and deepen their Compact commitments. Highlights from these 179 commitments are listed on our website and include significant new coalition commitments on ending the development of new coal-fired power generation, accelerating investment into green hydrogen, procuring carbon-free energy and powering remote healthcare facilities.
- Organization of global commitments on energy poverty and energy transition. Whilst far more is undoubtedly needed to end energy poverty and succeed in the decarbonization of energy systems, the HLDE was a ground-breaking first step in organizing previously disparate global commitments on energy poverty and energy transitions onto one platform. This platform can now

- serve to benchmark ambition, track progress, drive greater coordination and ensure accountability for delivery. Led by SEforALL, the development of this mechanism was a key outcome for transparency and accountability. We worked closely with UNDP to design, test and deliver this new platform. In addition to mobilizing commitments to action, the Energy Compact process is designed to help broker new partnerships and finance for implementation. We have begun the process of matchmaking opportunities between demand and supply under the new Energy Compact Action Network (launched in May 2022).
- Development of a set of milestones for SDG7 and net zero. The HLDE also laid out a first-ofits-kind agreed road map for SDG7 (2030) and net zero (2050) that articulated critical milestones that must be achieved by 2025, 2030 and 2050. For 2025 these include bringing electricity access to 500 million more people and clean cooking solutions to 1 billion more people; establishing comprehensive energy transition strategies for every country; doubling global renewable power capacity and reducing GHG emissions by onethird; re-directing USD 400 billion in fossil subsidies to clean energy; and raising annual investment in clean cooking and electricity access to USD 25 billion and USD 35 billion, respectively. The summit also reiterated the call to end investment in new coal power capacity internationally with immediate effect.

HLDE and Associated Energy Compacts Achievements in Numbers

Figure 4: Summary of potential impact to be achieved by 2030 through the Energy Compacts mechanism (as per Oct 2021). Through the submitted Energy Compacts, the following commitments to 2030 have been put forward:

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Finance and Investment (USD)		Enhanced clean cooking access (no. of people)	Additional clean energy capacity to be deployed (GW)	Energy savings to be achieved (GWh)
GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS	\$128 Billion	838 Million	32 Million	637 GW	7,190 GWh
PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITMENTS	\$493 Billion	1.09 Billion	15 Thousand	719 GW	13,252 GWh
CATALYTIC PARTNERSHIPS (Leveraged outcomes)	\$1,490 Billion	2.58 Billion	289 Million	4,534 GW	>1 TWh

HIGH-LEVEL EVENTS AND ASSOCIATED OUTCOMES: SEFORALL'S ADVOCACY AND CONVENING POWER, NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS RAISED THROUGH ENERGY COMPACTS AT THE HLDE AND AT COP26

Following the HLDE, we continued to promote the Energy Compacts through to COP26 in Glasgow, with new Energy Compacts continuously received, and their commitments highlighted.

- At the heart of this effort was the use of COP26 as a platform to raise the level of ambition and breadth of the Compacts agreed at the HLDE. For example, COP26 provided important inflection points for the Energy Compact initiated by Google on 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy (CFE) and the No New Coal Compact. In both cases, new members joined these multistakeholder partnerships at COP26 and, the constituent members of the 24/7 CFE Compact held an in-person meeting to determine the next substantive steps of the Compact.
- SEforALL hosted the first-ever SDG7 Pavilion at COP26, in partnership with the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP), which included programming over the two weeks of COP26. The Pavilion was utilized to hold 78 events, showcasing key partnerships across governments, philanthropies and other institutions, demonstrating the need and value of elevating the energy access and just and equitable energy transition narratives into the COP process and climate conversations.
- Key Takeaways from COP26 included:
- Elevating the conversation on clean energy and energy access: For many, COP26 represented a turning point. With less than nine years to make deep emissions cuts and deliver on SDG7, countries were asked to think long and hard to

- deliver ambitious updated NDCs and energy systems were crucial to these commitments.
- Ensuring a just and equitable energy transition: A critical piece of COP26 negotiations focused on balancing the need for developing and emerging countries to respond to the aspirations of their populations by providing sufficient and reliable energy for development aligned with an energy transition that would put the world on a pathway to net zero before it's too late. We cannot get to net zero collectively unless we also factor equity into the conversation. The Glasgow Climate Pact includes multiple references to just transitions.
- Ending coal-fired power: For the first time ever, coal was explicitly mentioned in COP documents and significant commitments were made to transition away from coal, as well as end the financing of coal power abroad. More than 40 countries signed on to a political declaration on Energy Day to transition away from unabated coal power generation. Although the final Glasgow Climate Pact had language changed from 'phase out' to 'phase down', this is still important progress. This builds on the momentum of the No New Coal Energy Compact commitment presented by Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Montenegro, Sri Lanka and UK at the HLDE, responding directly to the Secretary-General's call for halting all new coal-fired power production.
- Energy Compacts as a tool for support: Many of the Energy Compacts were showcased at the <u>SDG7</u> <u>Pavilion at COP26</u>. In addition, UN-Energy

- announced an Energy Compact Action Network, to be launched in 2022, to facilitate enhanced cooperation to accelerate the pace of delivery.
- Enabling partnerships to catalyze energy action: The official launch of the GEAPP by The Rockefeller Foundation, IKEA Foundation, and Bezos Earth Fund signalled the importance of much-needed philanthropic capital to catalyze the much greater levels of investment required for countries to achieve their energy access and net-zero ambitions.
- Engaging youth to lead a clean energy future: COP26 demonstrated the rising power of youth in having a say in how their future develops. This year at COP26, we saw youth take charge by engaging with world leaders to demand change. We continue to prioritize amplifying the voices and ideas of youth, as was the case in our Youth Summit in 2021 and will continue to integrate youth into the programmes of international events in the coming years.
- Finance commitments: COP26 saw several new climate finance commitments, including towards the "USD 100 billion goal by 2020 goal" that is now expected to be reached by 2023, and with a new focus on mobilizing USD 500 billion from 2021-2025. With missed targets to date and time running short, developed countries and finance institutions must move beyond talk and commitments to actual contributions, projects and disbursements to support just and equitable energy transitions for developing countries.

KEY PROGRESS: RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL's TOC (1/5)

Outcome 1: Inclusive and gender-sensitive action mainstreamed

SEforALL's strategy is to strengthen efforts to put gender equality and women's empowerment at the heart of solutions for energy access and the sustainable energy transition. SEforALL is leading by example by further improving its own gender strategy to enhance the organization-wide commitment to gender-transformative work. Mainstreaming gender throughout our work is seen as an important precondition to scale at speed through solutions that are inclusive of the needs of men and women.

Trend Analysis: 2021 progress towards mainstreaming gender-sensitive action can be characterized as: (1) the integration of gender-sensitive lenses into our annual research series and formal recommendations to the sector; (2) the procurement and inclusion of gender-specific datasets into a majority of our programmes and their associated tools and knowledge products for the sector, and; (3) gender-specific datasets leveraged for customized country support. These trends can be seen consistently in the examples provided throughout this section.

- UN-Energy: At the HLDE, successfully convened stakeholders to design and release a Global Roadmap on SDG7 to 2030. The Global Roadmap emphasized that women are among the greatest beneficiaries of a just and inclusive transition to sustainable modern energy. The report also called for national policies and regulations to mainstreaming gender and empowering women in economic sectors.
- Further at HLDE, a thematic group focused on

Energy Transition: Towards the Achievement of SDG7 and Net-zero Emissions produced a report calling to ensure gender equality in all aspects of the energy transition, including more women taking on roles as engineers, policymakers and entrepreneurs.

- Gender and Energy Compact: SEforALL signed onto a Gender and Energy Compact at the HLDE. The compact was developed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), ENERGIA International Network on Gender (ENERGIA) and the Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET), and supported by the Governments of Ecuador, Iceland, Kenya, Nepal and Sweden to promote a just, inclusive, and gender-responsive energy transition. The coalition of signatories included governments, the private sector, academia, civil society, youth and international organizations.
- On the day of the HLDE and coordinated by SEforALL, the People-Centered Accelerator

- issued a statement urging world leaders, donors, companies and the global community to reaffirm their commitments to the principles of gender equality, social inclusion, and women's empowerment. The statement called on the global community to address long-standing, systemic inequities by removing barriers to energy access such as limited access to financing for women and called upon governments to prioritize more needs-based planning addressing gendered aspects of energy poverty.
- International Relations and Special Projects: SEforALL provided exclusive leadership advisory support on energy access to the Italian G20 Presidency. Throughout this engagement, an Executive Note was developed to shape the debate on eradication of energy poverty. The Executive Note was peer reviewed by seven international organizations, highlighting the role of gender in the eradication of energy poverty, and ensuring that

^{*} Please note, the MEL Team aligns with global best practice, seeing impact as a longer-term endeavor that cannot typically be achieved within a year of implementation. Therefore, while our Annual Report may focus on impacts, the AMR will focus on what we can confidently state are contributions to the sector, which may lead to documented impacts in the coming years. Impacts language in the Annual Report is more 'marked' in this context and is backed by the evidence in this report and in our MEL Framework across the organization.

KEY PROGRESS: RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL's TOC (1/5)

(CONTINUED)

Outcome 1: Inclusive and gender-sensitive action mainstreamed

gender considerations were a part of high-level G20 policy dialogue.

- Campaigns and Events: SEforALL hosted the first SDG7-focused Youth Summit, which had 2,343 registered participants from 134 countries, with a balanced gender representation of 54 percent female participants. During the Youth Summit, a Masterclass, 'Women Breaking the Glass Ceiling in the Energy Sector' was curated.
- Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks: A gender lens has been further integrated into our approach to support an enabling environment. To streamline gender into this programme further, gender is now included in funding proposals, while simultaneously working with the Women at the Forefront team to identify opportunities to include gender in current programming.
- To further support gender mainstreaming in Nigeria's Solar Naija Programme, which aims to substantially expand solar off-grid electrification, the team incorporated the request to identify gender data and statistics within the geospatial data mapping component.
- Gender considerations have been integrated in the design of the Virtual Knowledge Hub through engagements with women coalitions to incorporate a gendered perspective into policy

and regulatory templates.

- Universal Integrated Energy Planning: Gender mainstreaming was an important aspect in the development of integrated energy and COVID-19 vaccine distribution plans for Nigeria (completed in 2021) and Malawi (conceptual phase in 2021). The development of the plans focused on identifying or creating appropriate datasets where possible and updating models with gender-disaggregated data. The plans are also integrating clean cooking in the analysis, which directly targets women and girls who are most affected by the lack of clean cooking solutions.
- Clean Cooking: The programme focused on obtaining a deeper understanding of consumers, who are primarily women with scarce resources. As a result, the Clean Cooking Data for All Initiative can promote the development of more effective, desirable and affordable products and fuels that meet users' cooking needs.
- Energy Finance: The two reports of the 2021
 Energizing Finance research series integrated gender data and analysis to better demonstrate how energy finance supports women and girls, especially emphasizing the importance of eliminating financing barriers to achieve energy access for the last mile. The programme also strives to ensure at least 50 percent representation of women on the Energizing

Finance Steering Committee.

- Sustainable Cooling for All: SEforALL published the first analysis of gender-based impacts as a result of lack of access to cooling. The report examined gender-related challenges to be addressed to ensure cooling interventions and related finance and acknowledge gender-differentiated impacts. A series of recommendations were presented as steps to address challenges in pursuing universal sustainable cooling, from a gender perspective.
- Women at the Forefront: The programme is entirely focused on closing the gender gap in the energy sector. This includes ensuring all SEforALL programmes consider gender as a key component. Further, through the Women at the Forefront programme, 100 women were sponsored for a two-month technical training programme in Kenya on solar and energy management. Through a mentorship programme, 45 women from 18 countries were supported to grow their careers leading Clean Cooking solutions in the Global South.

KEY PROGRESS: RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL's TOC (2/5)

Outcome 2: Global commitments to implement action to meet SDG7

Our advocacy and diplomacy work, driving global commitments to SDG7, is seen as a critical pathway to the achievement of energy access and energy transitions through associated financial commitments that can support connections and change at scale. SEforALL is interested in obtaining commitments, and invested in supporting countries, companies and partners to transform those commitments into action and tangible results. Highlights include:

Trend Analysis: Our work advocating for global commitments to SDG7 has made significant progress in the form of driving the HLDE, supporting substantial commitments in the form of Energy Compacts, and supporting the UK Presidency of COP26, while also securing the first-ever SDG7-related Pavilion at a COP. Our programmes across the organization feed into these processes.

- International Relations and Special Projects: As a part of the advisory support provided to the Italian G20 Presidency, SEforALL, in coordination with development partners and international organizations, produced a strategic paper G20 Energy Poverty: addressing the intersection of SDG7, development, and resilience. This paper and the subsequent workshop provided the framing of the debate by G20 members and resulted in key policy recommendations for the eradication of energy poverty.
- UN Energy: SEforALL mobilized Energy Compacts in the lead-up to the HLDE and COP26. Over 200 Energy Compacts representing bold voluntary action commitments were submitted, which helped to accelerate progress toward SDG7 action on a trajectory in line with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. The Energy Compacts significantly added to international momentum toward progress on energy access and energy transitions.
 - The Compacts are represented by member states, UN and intergovernmental organizations, foundations and multistakeholder coalitions, NGOs, CSOs and Youth, local and regional government, the private sector and academia.
 - SEforALL co-led the convening of the HLDE that saw statements from over 90 global leaders and the release of the <u>Secretary-General's</u> <u>Global Roadmap on SDG7 to 2030</u>.

- In collaboration with other UN-Energy members, SEforALL organized the Energy Ministerial Thematic Forums in the lead-up and as part of the HLDE with over 1,500 participants, over 50 Ministers and 30 heads of UN organizations. Further, <u>5 SDG7 Theme Reports</u> for the HLDE were launched at the event following an intensive three-month Expert Group process.
- SEforALL closely collaborated with the UK Presidency of COP26 and participated successfully in COP26 by securing the first SDG7 Pavilion at a COP. Through the SDG7 Pavilion, SEforALL promoted the existing ambitious Energy Compacts and rallied efforts for new Compacts.

KEY PROGRESS: RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL's TOC (2/5)

(CONTINUED)

Outcome 2: Global commitments to implement action to meet SDG7

HIGHLIGHTS OF ENERGY COMPACT COMMITMENTS

- The Health Facility Electrification Compact committed to providing 25,000 health facilities with sustainable access to a clean and reliable power source by 2025. Partners include USAID/Power Africa, Shell Foundation, SEforALL, UNDP, UNICEF, IRENA, Denmark, GAVI and SELCO Foundation.
- The 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact, led by Google and SEforALL and in partnership with nearly 50 other partners including Ørsted, Iceland and EDP, committed to transforming global electricity grids to absolute zero or full decarbonization.
- National Energy Compacts submitted from 35 governments, including Denmark, Germany, India, Malawi, Nauru, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, UAE and US.
- No new coal: Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Montenegro, Sri Lanka and UK committed to ceasing new permits (immediately) and new construction (end of 2021) for unabated coal.
- Green hydrogen: 29 Compacts were submitted from across sectors totalling 268 GW of new renewable energy capacity and 129 GW of new electrolyzer capacity by 2030.

- The Netherlands Government and a coalition of 25+ businesses, NGOs and foundations committed to supporting access to clean cooking for 45 million people, access to electricity based on renewable energy for 100 million people, and a doubling of job opportunities in the energy transition for women and youth, all by 2030.
- The US Government committed to decarbonize the international Development Finance Corporation (DFC) investment portfolio and mobilize USD 25 billion in public sector commitments from Power Africa's development partners and development institutions.
- Enel committed to reaching 5.6 million new electricity connections by 2030, speed up its coal phase-out to 2027, triple renewable energy generation to 145 GW by 2030 and provide more than 4 million EV charging points and 10,000 electric buses by 2030.
- The Rockefeller Foundation, in partnership with IKEA Foundation, committed USD 1 billion in philanthropic capital to scale the distributed renewable energy sector to end energy poverty and

combat the climate crisis.

- The Government of Rwanda launched a Clean Cooking Energy Compact that aims to accelerate access to modern cooking solutions.
- Gender and Energy Compact: developed by UNIDO, ENERGIA and GWNET, with 56 partners including seven government partners committing to a just and inclusive energy transition that is gender responsive, youth-inclusive, locally led and globally connected.

For the latest updates see the **Energy Compact Registry**.

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

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

SEforALL sees an enabling policy and regulatory environment as a key precondition to de-risk investment in the energy sector. This enabling environment is also seen as a precondition to mobilize the private sector and associated finance to reach the last mile, providing energy connections/installations through clean and efficient solutions that support human development and mitigate the progress of climate change. Highlights include:

Trend Analysis: SEforALL is seeing increasing results from our customized country-specific policy, planning and strategy development, which is a testament to the great relationships built with governments and key stakeholders during the first year of our country-level implementation in 2020. Key pillars of this work include customized data, roadmaps and tools to support national planning, policy development and implementation, and country-level programme policy development for off-grid electrification and clean cooking.

- Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks:
- Created the concept for a Virtual Knowledge Hub, an interactive platform that supports policymakers in developing policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable energy. The team is currently developing tools and organizing resources to be hosted on the hub.
- Working closely with Nigeria's Rural

- Electrification Agency (REA) in support of national-level off-grid electrification programme design and related policy of the Solar Power Naija project. This support is tailored specifically to participating private sector companies in identifying households for off-grid electrification.
- Working closely with the Ministry of Infrastructure in Rwanda to identify policy and regulatory support required to achieve the government's primary energy access objectives. This support is tailored to stimulate demand through productive uses of energy and to support implementation of the commitments under their Energy Compact and the latest National Electrification Plan.
- Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development: SEforALL co-led the creation of the energy transport sector <u>Digital Toolkit for Energy and Mobility</u> that can support local governments with planning and developing sustainable transport policies and projects.
- Sustainable Cooling for All: The Cooling for All programme collaborated with different development partners such as UNDP, UNEP and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) to include access to cooling data and challenges in national cooling policy development and promoting National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs). The team engaged in consultation meetings with Cambodia, Ghana, Nigeria, Indonesia and Pakistan to include cooling access issues in national sustainable cooling policy and provided inputs and reviews of the draft NCAPs of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, South Africa and Sri Lanka. To date, this has resulted in finalized NCAPs in both Ghana and Cambodia (which resulted in Cambodia including cooling in its NDC)
- SEforALL collaborated with the Cool Coalition to provide support for testing of the global methodology for developing an NCAP in Cambodia.

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

(CONTINUED)

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

- Powering Healthcare developed a Powering
 Healthcare Roadmap for Nigeria to provide
 the Government of Nigeria and its development
 partners with a data-driven overview and practical
 recommendations for planning and coordination of
 electrifying the country's underserved health facilities.
- International Relations and Special Projects: Through the COP26 Energy Transition Council, SEforALL supported the development of a Nigeria Energy Transition Plan that provides the Government of Nigeria with a data-driven credible pathway and investment target to reach net-zero emissions by 2060, which spurred the President to announce a commitment to net zero by 2060 at COP26.
- Universal Integrated Energy Planning, with input from the Clean Cooking and Cooling for All teams, developed a Nigeria Integrated Energy Planning Tool, utilizing geospatial modelling and layers of data to cover, for the first time, electrification and clean cooking and provide actionable intelligence for the government and private sector stakeholders to deliver least-cost access to electricity and clean cooking in Nigeria. The interactive tool is publicly accessible and usable by external stakeholders through an online interactive platform.

KEY PROGRESS: RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL's TOC (4/5)

Outcome 4: Significant and appropriate finance for SDG7 flowing globally

Our contribution, and that of our partners, is to help leaders unlock finance for centralized and decentralized energy solutions, for energy access, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. SEforALL continues to do this by fostering partnerships and sharing knowledge that helps leaders take actions to address barriers to financial flows. SEforALL's strategy does this directly by channelling finance to project developers for decentralized energy access connections, and indirectly by providing evidence and data as a trusted broker to mobilize finance with partners.

Trend Analysis: SEforALL is seeing significant finance leveraged at a scale not witnessed before in the global SDG7 community. SEforALL's contribution as outlined below is through global commitments such as UN Energy Compacts, as well as at the programme level, through bespoke focus areas with high impact in the sector such as the Universal Energy Facility and the Cooling for All programme. Whether finance is being leveraged directly or indirectly, it has the potential to support connections and energy transitions at scale, which SEforALL is either directly implementing (through the Universal Energy Facility (UEF)) or monitoring indirectly through partners, over time.

- Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks, with input from the International Relations and Special Projects, Clean Cooking and Universal Integrated Energy Planning teams: designed a programme and a resource mobilization strategy for the Access Accelerator Rwanda programme, a joint initiative of SEforALL, Shell Foundation and the Government of Rwanda, to accelerate achieving Rwanda's energy access targets.
- UN-Energy & International Relations and Special Projects: As part of the HLDE, SEforALL helped secure commitments through Energy Compacts totallling more than USD 600 billion in finance and investment by governments, the private sector and other diverse stakeholders towards ending

energy poverty and decarbonizing energy systems.

- Energizing Finance: Through the Energizing Finance research series, SEforALL provides the global community with critical analysis on finance commitments, disbursements and needs in countries with the largest energy access gap. In 2021, two principal reports were published:
 - Understanding the Landscape tracked finance for electricity access and clean cooking committed in 2013–2019 for 20 Sub-Saharan and Asian countries
 - Taking the Pulse presented findings on the estimated volume and type of finance needed by enterprises and customers to achieve universal access for electricity and clean cooking.
 - Two knowledge briefs on cooling and coal finance were also released.
- Results-Based Financing (RBF)/UEF: SEforALL and partners raised USD 8.552 million for the first wave of the UEF to support approximately 14,000 new electricity connections (to be implemented in 2022); the UEF aspires to be a USD 500 million facility by 2024 as per adjusted targets in 2022 (see Figure 18: Adjustments to UEF Core / Base KPIs to begin in 2022 Annual Monitoring Review). The UEF is working to leverage private sector funds as well as capital from other donors as it scales up.

- Cooling for All: Finance leveraged by initiatives in which the Cooling for All programme influenced programme design is approximately USD 216.9 million, well over the business plan target of USD 140 million by 2023. In addition, the updated figure reflects contributions from the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to the Africa Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling (USD 9.3 million) among other projects funded through a COP26 announcement. Between direct finance and leveraged finance, the Cooling for All programme sees significant and appropriate financing flowing globally from the public sector.
- A recent evaluation of the Cooling for All programme (see pg. 90 on Evaluations) found that Cooling for All has contributed to strengthened energy efficiency standards for cooling in at least four developing countries, to the investment of over USD 100 million and the potential investment of a further USD 1,4 billion in cooling energy efficiency.
- Universal Integrated Energy Planning: The Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) developed for Nigeria identified that a total nominal investment of USD 25.8 billion is needed to achieve universal electrification in Nigeria using a least-cost approach. To realize the clean cooking opportunity identified in the IEP, an investment of USD 478 million for LPG, USD 83 million for e-cooking and USD 847 million for biogas is required.

KEY PROGRESS: RESULTS AGAINST SEFORALL'S TOC (5/5)

Outcome 5: Significant increase in energy connections, installations and energy transitions to meet SDG7 by 2030

Since 2020, SEforALL has integrated implementation and direct financing of connections to its portfolio of work. To scale energy connections at the right speed, we are at the heart of the solution along with key partners to drive the decade of action. The results in outcomes 1-4 directly support connections and energy transitions.

Trend Analysis: As a result of commitments, improved policy, regulations, and enabling environment as well as financial flows and solutions designed with the appropriate gender lens, connections are seen on the ground, with a natural time lag. The speed and scale of connections has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic substantially as stakeholders across the sector have had to shift priorities to react, reallocate resources to recover, or simply lock down to wait things out. Against this backdrop, progress on connections is starting to trend upward.

• The Universal Energy Facility (UEF), an RBF facility managed by SEforALL, was designed and operationalized in 2020. Wave 1 launched in Madagascar and Sierra Leone focusing on verified energy connections from mini-grids in 2020. Wave 1 is expected to deliver almost 14,000 electricity connections across three countries by the end of 2022. UEF also launched in Benin in 2021 to support approximately 7,000 electricity connections through mini-grids. Construction is expected to commence in 2022 on approved sites. Additional highlights for 2021 include:

- Four developers were selected to commence building mini-grid projects at approved sites. Mini-grid construction commenced on eight of the approved sites in Madagascar. Seven sites had been conditionally approved for funding in Sierra Leone. A second wave for Sierra Leone and Madagascar was opened due to availability of left-over funds that attracted one additional site application in Sierra Leone.
- Operational in three countries by the end of 2021, the UEF plans to scale up to be a USD 500 million facility by 2024 as per adjusted targets in 2022 (see Figure 18: Adjustments to UEF Core / Base KPIs to begin in 2022 Annual Monitoring Review). With the momentum of UEF's first year, the programme is now reforecasting expected energy connections by 2023 and beyond, which will be communicated in next year's Annual Monitoring Review.
- The technologies to be supported by the UEF, including renewable energy mini-grids, solar home systems (SHSs), stand-alone solar for productive use (SSPU) and Clean Cooking solutions will displace harmful non-renewable energy sources that will contribute to the energy transition in the target countries.
- Powering Healthcare indirect connections: A total of 265 healthcare facilities that have been electrified in four countries (Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines and Uganda) were set up as an indirect result of support provided by SEforALL. The support included reviewing the needs assessment tool carried out by International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Philippines, supporting the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) in Nigeria with guidance and resources for the power solutions deployed to 200 COVID-19 sites as a part of the National Economic Sustainability Plan, discussing best practices on technical aspects and long-term sustainability of pay-as-you-go solar electrification of health centres in Uganda, and providing advisory support to Energy for Impact and the OVO Charitable Foundation on key performance indicators (KPIs) and long-term sustainability.
- Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks indirect connections: 20,785 new connections were deployed by private sector company ASOLAR as a result of support provided by SEforALL. ASOLAR utilized geospatial data from the Solar Power Naija project that SEforALL supported to provide accredited SHS companies with valuable insights on expanding their distribution channels.

Cross-Organizational KPIs

In early 2021, SEforALL developed cross-organizational KPIs to capture progress and results across all programmes in our workplan and show the organization's progress towards the five outcomes in our Theory of Change (ToC). The cross-organizational KPIs aggregate how SEforALL has directly attributed to, or meaningfully contributed to, progress towards SDG7 through the lens of country support, commitments, policy and planning, finance, energy connections and gender.

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

The approved cross-organizational KPIs are as follows and this Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) represents the first record of reporting against these targets. SEforALL's 10-Year Review, conducted in 2022 (further information available in the Evaluations section on pg. 90), is working to fill in data gaps from years prior to 2021 as part of the track record confirmation, associated evidence, and data analysis and synthesis of the review. As data become available through this review, it will be reported in 2022, retroactively. SEforALL would like to express its thanks to the Funders' Council for feedback on these cross-organizational KPIs and looks forward to further refining and reporting on them in future years as we learn from the data and evidence that comes to light through monitoring and evaluation.



SEforALL's Progress Against Cross-Organizational KPIs

Figure 6: Cross-Organizational KPI Update, 2021



KPI	ToC Outcome	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
No. of countries actively supported by SEforALL annually (not cumulative)	All	2	16	16*	24**	27 (23 are ODA recipient countries)	18	20

KPI definition: No. of countries SEforALL actively supports to move the needle towards SDG7 globally across the support categories of its country engagement strategy: 1) Advocacy and Advisory Support; and 2) Implementation Support. Please see associated definitions and outline of strategy on pg. 29 & 30. SEforALL aims to support countries with the highest deficits to achieve SDG7 in the context of access, including electrification and cooking, cooling, energy efficiency, renewables and energy-related GHG emissions. SEforALL also supports developing countries in their energy transition strategies and pathways.



KPI	ToC Outcome	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
No. of high-level commitments made publicly to implement actions towards SDG7 through processes and fora established or directly supported by SEforALL's programmes (cumulative)	Commitments	4	4	TBC***	77	191 (179 Energy Compacts; 32 with gender component)	130	168

KPI definition: Commitments made by countries, companies and organizations through global fora and processes established or directly supported by SEforALL, such as the HLDE, COP26, the SEforALL Forum, or other international collaborations such as the G20. Examples of commitments are Energy Compacts and new or enhanced NDCs including those with a gender focus.

^{*}Adjusted from 18 in 2020 AMR as identification and formulation is no longer considered a support category.

^{**}The 2021 target accounts for additional country support by SEforALL needed ahead of the UN HLDE and the launch of Energy Compacts.

^{***}Further historical data for this KPI are currently being gathered as part of SEforALL's 10-Year Review, findings will be finalized in 2022 AMR, additional evidence and data pre-2021 will be published in AMR 2023

-		
	J	

KPI	ToC Outcome	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
No. of customized country-level plans, strategies, policies, and regulations developed with SEforALL support to pave an enabling environment for sustainable energy and energy transitions towards SDG7 (cumulative; no. of which have a gender lens)	Policy & planning	0	6	TBC*	13	5 (2 with gender lens)	20	26

KPI definition: New or improved country-level policies, strategies or plans developed through SEforALL's support. These can include a federally run programme where SEforALL influences implementation policy (Nigeria for example), an IEP where SEforALL has supported development of a national-level energy plan for electrification, cooking or cooling for example, or a specific policy or regulation for a country's legal framework supporting energy connections or transitions, and those with a gender focus. The number of country-specific plans, strategies or policies, etc. is counted here, rather than the number of countries themselves.



KPI	ToC Outcome	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
USD leveraged towards energy access and/or clean energy transitions directly and indirectly through SEforALL's work (direct, indirect, cumulative)	Finance	11.5 (direct)	34.2 (4.2 direct + 30 indirect)	42.05** (8.552mn direct UEF + 33.5 indirect Cooling)	145 (100 direct + 45 indirect)	600 bn+ (8.552mn direct UEF + 216.9mn indirect Cooling, 600bn indirect UN Energy)	170 (100 direct + 70 indirect)	390 (250 direct + 140 indirect)

KPI definition: This figure includes cumulative USD finance invested in the energy sector, either directly through SEforALL's programmes such as the UEF, or indirectly through SEforALL's influence and advocacy work, such as Cooling. This indicator does not track global progress of investment in the energy sector on access, including electrification and cooking, or energy efficiency, as is the case through SEforALL's Energy Finance, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and other globally reputable sources.



	KPI	ToC Outcome	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
s s	No. of verified new energy access connections / installations funded upported directly and indirectly by SEforALL's programmes (electricity and clean cooking: cumulative, direct, indirect)	Connections & Transitions	0	6,125	0	351,960	21,050 (indirect)	1,029,110	2,234,400

KPI definition: Connections funded directly, or otherwise indirectly supported, by SEforALL's programmes (i.e., UEF that have been verified, or Powering Healthcare (PHC) window), disaggregated by solution (electrification and clean cooking).

^{*}Further historical data for this KPI are currently being gathered as part of SEforALL's 10-Year Review; findings will be finalized in 2022 AMR, additional evidence and data pre-2021 will be published in AMR 2023.

**Please note, direct finance leveraged for the UEF was reported as USD 6.968 million in 2020, this has since been confirmed as USD 8.552 million as a result of the UEF Wave 1 Evaluation and updated throughout the

^{**}Please note, direct finance leveraged for the UEF was reported as USD 6.968 million in 2020, this has since been confirmed as USD 8.552 million as a result of the UEF Wave 1 Evaluation and updated throughout th AMR accordingly in 2021.

Cross-Organizational KPI data, narrative per KPI

KPI 1

In 2021, 27 countries were actively supported, 23 of which are ODA recipient countries. This figure is represented annually, not cumulatively, please see further country data, map, and programme-specific support in Figures 8 and 9 on the following pages.

KPI 2

While more than 200 Energy Compacts were received in 2021, 179 were vetted and officially accepted through the UN-Energy Team in 2021, equating to over USD 600 billion in financial commitments. Please see a selection of highlights from these commitments on pg. 20. Of the total 191 commitments made officially in 2021, 32 commitments included a gender lens. In addition to Energy Compacts, 12 commitments were made through other streams of work:

- Nigeria, Kenya and Morocco made commitments as part of the Energy Transition Council.
- Cambodia included measures on access to cooling in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

- Ghana reflected the role of access to cooling for advancing the SDGs in its NCAP.
- Four Clean Cooking related commitments were made outside of the Energy Compacts process: an African-Europe Foundation Clean Cooking Manifesto; a UNIDO-led call to action on clean cooking; a Clean Cooking Support Act; and Principles for Priority Action on Clean Cooking for All.

Remaining commitments include the International Growth Centre's Council on State Fragility's Call to Action, a joint commitment for a UNDP Africa Regional Office, and a multi-stakeholder HEPA Strategic Roadmap on Health and Energy.

KPI 3

With five customized country-level plans, strategies, policies, and regulations completed in 2021, an additional nine were in progress in 2021 alone, trending towards meeting the target for this KPI in 2022. Those completed in 2021 include: (1) Nigeria Energy Transition Plan; (2) Nigeria Integrated Energy Plan with a cooking, cooling component, including a gender lens; (3) Powering Healthcare Nigeria

Roadmap; (4) Ghana NCAP, and (5) Cambodia NCAP with gender lens.

KPI 4

USD 8.55 million leveraged directly for RBF facility (UEF), USD 216.9 million leveraged indirectly to advance access to cooling (please see related programme data for more details) and USD 600 billion+ leveraged indirectly through UN Energy Compacts.

KPI 5

20,785 connections supported indirectly through the Solar Naija Project in Nigeria and associated developer's utilization of geospatial data produced by SEforALL's Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks programme. 265 healthcare facilities were electrified through guidance and technical support provided to partner organizations by the Powering Healthcare programme; these healthcare facilities were electrified across four countries (Kenya, Nigeria, Philippines and Uganda) as an indirect result of support provided by SEforALL.

SEforALL's Country Engagement Strategy & Framework

Throughout 2021, SEforALL developed a Country Engagement Strategy & Framework, which lays out our: (1) country selection process; (2) business engagement and scoping methods – Country Research and Analysis and Identification and Formulation; and (3) active country support – Advocacy and Advisory and Implementation Support, which can be distinct from each other, or can be a process of beginning with Advocacy and Advisory Support, and then moving to Implementation Support.

SEforALL's Country Assessment Framework Template and Tools, developed in 2021, are used for the country selection process. These tools were created to inform SEforALL's internal decision-making processes by: 1) conducting market and subsequent baseline assessments of potential countries of support based on available global data, stakeholder engagement and application of in-house research tools and data collection methods; 2) identifying the best entry points for SEforALL's support based on gaps and demand, if any; 3) identifying which countries SEforALL should prioritize for its engagement and potential support; and 4) identifying which of SEforALL's programmes are most applicable to provide a unique customized

solution, leading to customized support through Advocacy and Advisory and/or Implementation.

The Country Engagement Strategy and Framework further includes appointing SEforALL country focal points to coordinate our country-specific support, communication and impact both internally and externally. For our work in Sierra Leone for example, a locally based country manager is being hired in 2022 to coordinate the different work streams and liaise between SEforALL, in-country stakeholders and locally based partners. This approach is being applied to all of the countries where SEforALL has multiple programmes present for holistic support – Nigeria, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. Please see section 4 below on how learnings from our Country Engagement Strategy and Framework have been integrated into our operations in 2021.

Further definition of the stages of our Country Engagement Strategy and Framework can be found in the graphic below. These stages of country research and analysis, scoping to mutually define support with partner countries and types of support provided are further applied to the countries supported in 2021.



Country Engagement Strategy & Framework – Definitions of Country Engagement Strategy Phases and Types of Country Support

Figure 7: Definitions of Country Engagement Strategy Phases and Types of Country Support

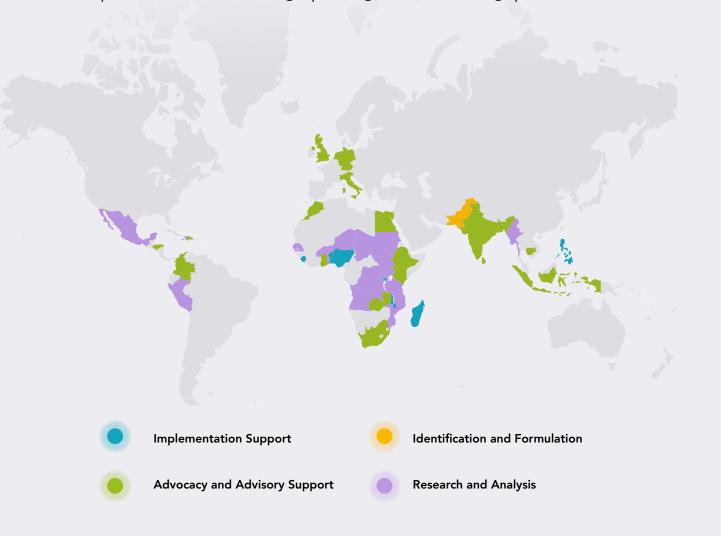
Research and Analysis Identification and Formulation **Advocacy and Advisory Support Implementation Support** Country-level research through Based on findings from research Global agenda setting through Directly support the implementation publicly available and SEforALLand analysis, working closely with high-level sustainable and coordination of discreet initiatives, energy governments and key stakeholders diplomacy and advocacy. Advisory programmes, projects across the procured data (qualitative and country's SDG7 and SDG13 agendas, quantitative). Analysis to understand to further define the scope of work, services and action to steer and as well as other SDGs as related determining type of SEforALL translate the the country-specific context, gaps, implementation to their intersection with SDG7. demand and feasibility for country support, such as Advocacy and of our recommendations support, generating a market and Advisory, and/or Implementation knowledge sharing, Support can include brokering and capacity baseline assessment to inform support (that can occur as a step-bybuilding and technical assistance, managing action-oriented, country-SEforALL's best point of entry in step process, or can go directly into as well as more substantial projects focused partnerships, implementation or each country, if any. This can include one path or the other, further defined and programmes of support. support of electrification programmes and those providing clean cooking due diligence as a form of market below). This process can include Advocacy and Advisory can lead outlining proposals for potential readiness assessment including to Implementation as a next step solutions. Examples include the operation of the UEF in country, the regulatory diagnostics, gap analysis activities, outputs, outcomes and or stay as Advocacy and Advisory purely. Both pathways are impactful to SDG7 and stakeholder mapping. impacts, while establishing resources Sierra Leone Betmai Hydroelectric The outputs are data and analysis required to deliver. This step can and based on the demand of Project and designing and supporting include translating global and the implementation of a nationalfor timely and adequate decisioncountries we support. Examples making that is either leveraged regional initiatives with partners or include development of an Energy level programme for electrification, internally or shared publicly as globally available tools, methods Compact, support of a country such as the Solar Naija Project in through the Energy Transition Council Nigeria, among others. knowledge products. Examples and approaches developed by include the Energizing Finance SEforALL into customized country-(ETC), support of the COP Presidency research specific action plans. Examples and support of the G20 Presidency. series, the Chilling Prospects reports, the Country include the design of the Rwanda Assessment Framework, policy and Access Accelerator Programme and scoping for the Integrated Energy regulatory diagnostics and country due diligence for the UEF. Plan in Malawi.

^{*} Please note, the colour coding in this figure is aligned with the colour coding of the first country map in Figure 8 and detailed table of country support below.

SEforALL Country Engagement

Figure 8: Global Footprint

SEforALL supported 27 countries in 2021, 23 of which are Official Development Assistance (ODA) recipient countries, making up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7



SEforALL supported 23 ODA-recipient countries in 2021, which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7. The following charts in Figure 9 below present the individual country profiles against key energy and climate-related indicators:

SDG7.1: Access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (electricity and clean cooking)

SDG7.2: Share of renewable energy

SDG7.3: Rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Paris Agreement: Net zero emissions by 2050

Collectively, these 23 countries are home to nearly half of those living without access to electricity globally. They simultaneously represent half of the population without access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. Finally, they include some of the countries in the region with the fastest growth in energy demand and potential for energy efficiency improvements.

SEforALL has supported 90+ countries in 10 years*

Figure 8: Global Footprint

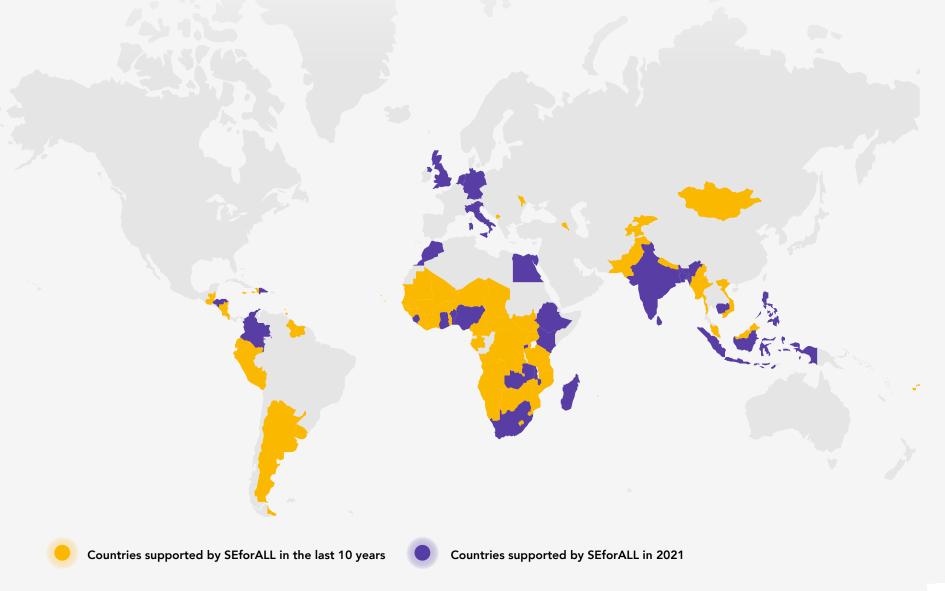


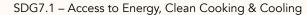
Figure 9: % Gap to reach SDG7 in each country



Figure 9: % Gap to reach SDG7 in each country

SEforALL supported 23 ODA-recipient countries in 2021, which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7

Legend:Implementation SupportAdvocacy and Advisory Support





SOURCES: World Bank (2019), Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report (2020) latest available data in 2019 for energy access and clean cooking, Chilling Prospects (2021)

Figure 9: % Gap to reach SDG7 in each country

SEforALL supported 23 ODA-recipient countries in 2021, which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7

Legend:

- Implementation Support
- Advocacy and Advisory Support

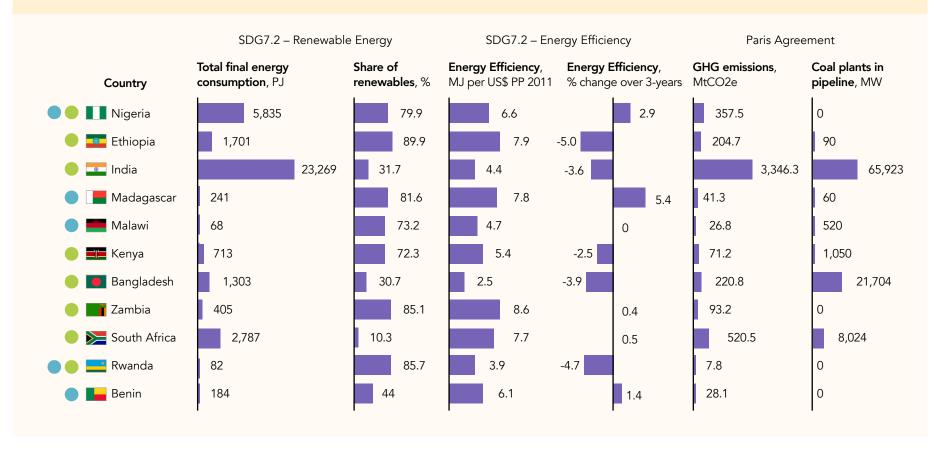
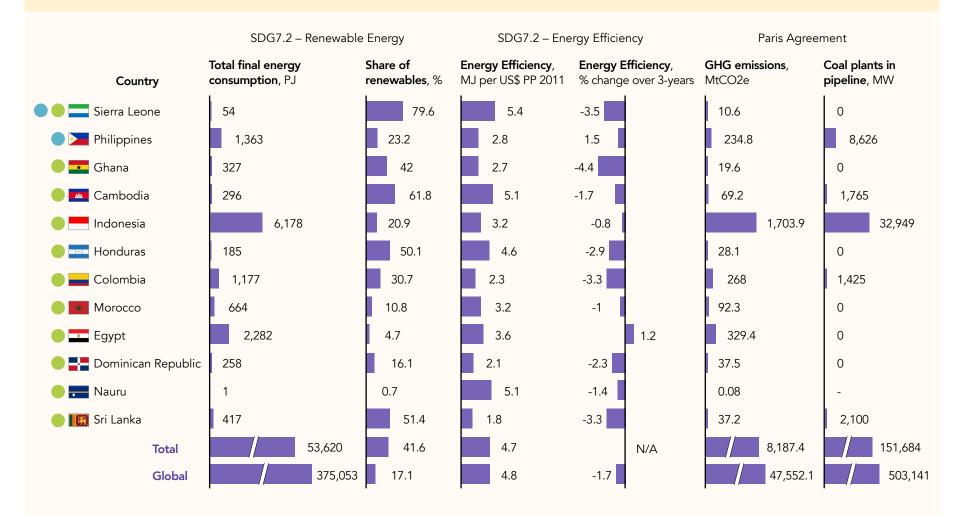


Figure 9: % Gap to reach SDG7 in each country

SEforALL supported 23 ODA-recipient countries in 2021, which together make up a large share of the gap to achieve SDG7

Legend:

- Implementation Support
- Advocacy and Advisory Support



SOURCES: Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report (2020) latest available data in 2017 on renewables and energy efficiency, ClimateWorks (2018), Global Energy Monitor's Global Coal Plant Tracker (2021)

Results in Countries Supported

■ Nigeria

- Built an economic model for localizing the solar value chain and supporting implementation of Nigeria's Solar Power Naija project. SEforALL built an economic model that analyzed the potential to increase local content in the off-grid solar value chain and grow the local solar manufacturing industry. This analysis supports stakeholders in understanding the market opportunity for localization of the solar value chain in Nigeria and is a key input into the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office's (FCDO) support through the Manufacturing Africa programme. More information on the project can be found here.
- Negotiated with commercial banks on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria to unlock private capital for the implementation of the Solar Naija Programme that aims to electrify 5 million homes by 2023 using solar technologies; this programme also intends to create 250,000 jobs.
- Planning (IEP) Tool for Nigeria. The tool is powered by extensive geospatial modelling and layers of data, and for the first time covers electrification, clean cooking and productive use. The interactive platform provides actionable intelligence for government and private sector stakeholders to deliver least-cost access to electricity and clean cooking in Nigeria.

- Through the tool and the visualization platform, the energy access data, analysis and results are publicly available, benefitting a broad range of users, including the public and private sectors.
- Developed an Energy Transition Plan for Nigeria in partnership with McKinsey, as part of the opportunity for moving greater energy ambition forward under the Energy Transition Council (ETC). This plan was approved by the Government of Nigeria and is one of the first for an African country to identify the areas it needs to prioritize for its energy transition. It has the potential of providing a leading example for the rest of Africa. It also estimates investment needs (USD 410 billion above business as usual through to 2060), which will be helpful for government officials to take forward in dialogue with potential financiers. The plan helped spur the President to announce the country's net zero by 2060 commitment at COP26.
- Directly supported the Government of Nigeria with the design and launch of a <u>national Energy</u> <u>Compact</u>, which was launched at the HLDE.
- As part of the launch of the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP), the Alliance announced a Call for Transformational Country Partnerships, which will offer financial and technical

- assistance to countries with the vision, commitment and highest level of leadership to advance major national programmes in fossil fuel transitioning, grid-based renewables and distributed renewable energy. SEforALL, as a partner in the Alliance, is brokering conversations with priority partner countries, including Nigeria.
- Developed a Powering Healthcare Roadmap for Nigeria (to be published in 2022) to support large-scale health facility electrification interventions, targeted to the government and its development partners, as well as co-authored a knowledge brief with the World Bank/ESMAP to demonstrate the potential to shift from a commonly used asset ownership model to a more service-based model in healthcare electrification programmes.

Rwanda

- Developed the Clean Cooking Data for All pilot project which is a first-of-its-kind analytics platform that provides the data necessary to identify solutions that reduce human exposure to indoor air pollution. The goal of the data initiative is to remedy the current situation where existing clean cooking data in the sector are siloed and fragmented, by creating an integrated picture of the clean cooking sector. SEforALL signed a contract with Nexleaf Analytics, secured co-funding from the Swedish Postcode Foundation, engaged with the World Bank and achieved formal endorsement from the Government of Rwanda. Implementation of the project will be launched in 2022.
- Supported the Government of Rwanda in the preparation of its Clean Cooking Energy Compact and the launch of the compact at a joint event at COP26. Integral support was also provided to the Government of Rwanda in the inception phase. This support contributed to continuing the momentum at the HLDE and beyond in raising ambition on clean cooking. The compact is an ambitious framework that aims to make modern cooking solutions more accessible. Further details include:
- Phasing out the use of open fires in 80 percent of the rural population, ensuring that at least 50 percent of urban populations have access to efficient, clean cooking fuels.

- Provides a comprehensive policy framework for the achievement of these aims through 14 action areas.
- Has been fully costed at USD 600 million before 2030 in the form of traditional finance, technical assistance, and private sector investment, with the government and its partners committed to mobilizing this support.
- Through its Energy Compact, Rwanda aims to de-risk projects to attract private sector financing, forging more partnerships and engaging various stakeholders in promoting green investments to achieve clean cooking goals.
- Designed the Access Accelerator Rwanda programme, an ambitious plan to accelerate universal energy access in Rwanda with key partners. Programme objectives and key value add were designed, accompanied by a thorough project implementation plan developed in close collaboration with the Rwandan Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), the Shell Foundation and private sector representatives with the aim to crowd in resources for the implementation phase starting in 2022. The programme is expected to be implemented over three years (2022–2025), in support of the Government of Rwanda's plan of universal electricity access by 2024 and cooking access by 2030. The

- programme will have three key focus areas: closing the electrification finance gap; developing integrated clean cooking plan to achieve universal access to clean cooking by 2030; and stimulating electricity demand through productive uses of energy.
- Developed the Integrated Clean Cooking Plan to identify optimal pathways to achieve universal access to clean cooking in Rwanda by 2030.
 SEforALL finalized the scope of work in 2021 and secured buy-in from MININFRA. Development of the plan is underway.
- Prepared the groundwork for a Powering Healthcare Roadmap for Rwanda that will focus on last-mile connectivity for health facilities, energy demand generation and the opportunity for energy efficient appliances and SWOT analysis for delivery models and financing models. SEforALL and Power Africa signed a strategic and funding agreement for a period of two years to carry out this work. The funded workplan will focus on sector coordination, data, and country-level support. SEforALL also conducted initial discussions with UNDP regarding in-country advisory work for Rwanda for a Powering Healthcare Roadmap.

■ Sierra Leone

- Launched the assessment of mini-grid enduser tariffs with an objective to develop practical recommendations for interventions to reduce the end-user tariff. The analysis will examine different components of the tariff and how it impacts the end user across different mini-grid developers in Sierra Leone. The analysis will be completed in 2022 and resulting recommendations will explore opportunities for efficiencies or removing barriers that will have a significant impact on the enduser tariff.
- Began supporting work on achieving financial closure of the Betmai hydro project and overall government support for driving electrification in Sierra Leone, including developing clear recommendations to the Government of Sierra Leone to power social infrastructure.
- Provided in-country support in Sierra Leone focused on powering social infrastructure including healthcare facilities. SEforALL will provide a detailed energy needs assessment, and a technology and cost assessment for selected schools and healthcare facilities. The workplan, to

- be carried out in 2022, includes targeted technical assistance and a strategic advisory service to support the adoption and initial implementation of the roadmap.
- Completed the site-specific application stage for Wave 1 in Sierra Leone by the UEF, an RBF programme: four developers were selected to commence building mini-grid projects at approved sites. A second site-specific stage was re-opened for Sierra Leone in 2021. Overall, seven sites have been approved for funding and will deliver approximately 1,385 connections in Sierra Leone. The team hosted webinars during the site-specific stage to introduce the UEF, explain participation in the facility and walk participants through the online application process and platform. The team also organized virtual feedback sessions for developers. SEforALL published a survey requesting feedback from all pre-qualified developers to improve future UEF application cycles. The UEF team also carried out advocacy and communication efforts in Sierra Leone to raise interest and awareness of RBF and the UEF among the government and finance and development communities.

Figure 10: SEforALL's 2021 Country Support Based on SEforALL's Country Engagement Strategy

BENIN 与	
Universal Energy Facility / Results-Based Financing	Implementation of a Results-Based Financing (RBF) programme that allows for scale, speed and efficiency to achieve universal energy access by 2030 via minigrid connections. Pre-qualification implemented 28 January 2021.
MADAGASCAR 与	
Universal Energy Facility / Results-Based Financing	Implementation of an RBF programme that allows for scale, speed and efficiency to achieve universal energy access by 2030 via mini-grid connections. Wave 1 pre-qualification implemented 21 October 2021.
MALAWI	
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Development of the least-cost electrification integrated energy plan for Malawi that in-cludes least-cost electrification plan, clean cooking and COVID-19 vaccine rollout com-ponents (TBC).
NIGERIA 与	
SEforALL Programme Support Clean Cooking	Developed the clean cooking component of the Nigeria Integrated Energy Access Plan, which highlights and evaluates trade-offs and compares the consequences of different clean cooking transition scenarios by utilizing geospatial data and analysis, affordability and potential for adaptation.
International Relations & Special Projects	Provided advisory support to the in-country Energy Transition Council (ETC) dialogue and undertook needs assessments with national governments and development partners. Partnered with Government of Nigeria and McKinsey & Co to produce an Energy Transition Plan; supported the Government in announcing a commitment to Net Zero by 2060 at COP26.
Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	SEforALL has been supporting the Government of Nigeria in designing an implementation framework for the Solar Power Naija Project through 4 workstreams: i) providing best-in-class geospatial data to identify sites for deploying mini-grids and solar home systems, working with the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to define allotments for implementation and distribute to participating private sector companies; ii) securing international financing for off-grid developers in local currency; iii) identifying end-user payment providers and operation support for Solar Home Systems (SHS) companies' operations; and iv) analyzing the opportunity and feasibility of upstream localization of the solar value chain based on a comprehensive economic model.
Powering Healthcare	Developed a Powering Healthcare Roadmap for Nigeria to support large-scale health facility electrification interventions, targeted to the government and its development partners, as well as co-authored a knowledge brief with the World Bank/ESMAP to demonstrate the potential to shift from a commonly used asset ownership model to a more service-based model in healthcare electrification programmes.
Sustainable Cooling for All	Cooling for All data, research and policy recommendations transferred to UNDP. Direct engagement with Ministry of Environment (Climate Change and Ozone offices) and Energy Efficiency stakeholders on next steps. SEforALL also supported a needs-driven analysis for cooling and energy demand needed to achieve COVID-19 vaccination for integration into the Nigeria Integrated Energy Plan (IEP).

Type 1: Implementation Support

NIGERIA (CONTINUED)	
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	Produced an Integrated Energy Planning tool incorporating electrification and clean cooking that will play a vital role in helping the Federal Government of Nigeria inform Nigeria's Economic Sustainability Plan, especially the Solar Power Strategy deploying 5 million SHS and mini-grid connections by 2023 and the National LPG Expansion Implementation Plan promoting LPG consumption in Nigeria. Nigeria's Vice President launched the tool in February 2022 and SEforALL has continued liaising with the Office of the Vice President, REA and other stakeholders to facilitate utilization.
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Nigeria with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.
PHILIPPINES 与	
Powering Healthcare	Provided technical support for needs assessment toolkit for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Philippines, as well as advice on potential service providers. 8 healthcare facilities are expected to be electrified before the end of 2021.
RWANDA ⇔	
Clean Cooking	SEforALL alongside Nexleaf Analytics in collaboration with the Government and partners, initiated the pilot Clean Cooking Data for All initiative in Rwanda in 2021. The programme aims to work with the Government of Rwanda to collect and analyze innovative, ground truth data via sensors from 100 households using clean cooking solutions.
International Relations and Special Projects	Facilitated ongoing discussions with the Government of Rwanda around support for the implementation of its Rural Electrification Strategy. Partners included the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Energy Team under the umbrella of the Global Commission to End Energy Poverty and a proposal to draft a business model on an Integrated Distribution Framework.
Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	Designed a 3-year programme to coordinate resources to support the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) in achieving electrification and clean cooking objectives. The Access Accelerator Programme is designed to focus on 3 pillars: a) productive uses of energy; b) access to clean cooking fuels and technologies; and c) unlocking finance to close the electrification gap.
Powering Healthcare	Preparing a Powering Healthcare Roadmap for Rwanda that would focus on last-mile connectivity for health facilities, energy demand generation and the opportunity for energy efficient appliances and SWOT analysis for delivery models and financing models. The workplan will focus on sector coordination, data, and country-level support. SEforALL also conducted initial discussions with UNDP regarding in-country advisory work for Rwanda for a Powering Healthcare Roadmap.
Universal Integrated Energy Planning	SEforALL is partnering with the Government of Rwanda to develop an Integrated Clean Cooking Plan to complement its existing electrification plan and to accelerate access to clean cooking. The objective of this project is to support the government in accelerating development in the clean cooking sector by determining the optimal ways of expanding access to clean cooking solutions.
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Rwanda with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.



Type 1: Implementation Support



SIERRA LEONE 🖨	
Universal Energy Facility / Results-Based Financing	Implementation of an RBF programme that allows for scale, speed and efficiency to achieve universal energy access by 2030 via mini-grid connections. Wave 1 pre-qualification implemented 21 October 2021.
International Relations and Special Projects	Implemented a technical assistance project for advising government on: 1) mini-grid policy and regulatory environment (with a focus on tariffs and subsidies); 2) mini-grid productive-use applications in the agricultural sector; and 3) mini-grid site selection criteria. Providing support for the Betmai Hydro Project to reach financial close.
Powering Healthcare	Providing in-country support in Sierra Leone focused on powering social infrastructure including healthcare facilities. SEforALL will provide a detailed energy needs assessment, and technology and cost assessment for selected schools and healthcare facilities. The workplan, to be carried out in 2022, includes targeted technical assistance and strategic advisory service to support the adoption and initial implementation of the roadmap.
Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	Conducted a comparative quantitative analysis (benchmarked against neighbouring countries) to understand the key drivers of the end-user tariff for mini-grids in Sierra Leone and derive recommendations for interventions to address affordability in the long term.
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Sierra Leone with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.
BANGLADESH 与	
Sustainable Cooling for All	Cooling for All data, research and policy recommendations transferred to UNDP. Follow-up engagement with UNDP and exploratory discussions with government officials to determine scope of National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) and follow-up processes.
CAMBODIA 🖨	
Sustainable Cooling for All	Supported United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) and Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE) to include cooling for all data and indicators into the development of Cambodia's NCAP. Provided technical assistance to finalize the access to cooling indicators on thermal comfort, food and health into the NCAP document template for Cambodia.
COLOMBIA 🗁	
International Relations and Special Projects	Created connections with the Colombian government to convene government officials and members of the Three Percent Club focusing on energy efficiency in industry and buildings.
Investment-Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks	Updated incentive frameworks for accessing rural electrification fund (including off-grid) and peer review of the Rural Electrification Plan.
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Colombia with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.



Type 1: Implementation Support



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Dominican Republic with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact.
EGYPT	
International Relations and Special Projects	Provided advisory support to the in-country ETC dialogue and undertook needs assessments with national governments and development partners. Engaged with development partners, including AfDB, EBRD, IRENA, World Bank, FCDO and others working in Cairo to provide strategic guidance to the support that the ETC can provide to Egypt's priorities.
ETHIOPIA 与	
International Relations and Special Projects & Clean Cooking	Supported the Ministry of Energy in creating the country's Energy Compact to be submitted before the HLDE. This support has been through consultations and general guidance to the Ministry. Ethiopia had, as of mid-August, submitted a draft Energy Compact as a result of this support.
GERMANY	
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Germany with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.
GHANA 🔄	
Sustainable Cooling for All	Cooling for All data, research and policy recommendations transferred to UNDP. Follow-up discussions with UNDP to determine scope of NCAP and follow-up processes
HONDURAS	
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Honduras with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.
INDIA	
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of India with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.

Type 1: Implementation Support

 $[\]leftrightarrows$ SEforALL provided support to these countries in 2020 and in 2021

INDONESIA 与	
Sustainable Cooling for All	Collaborated with UN ESCAP and UNEP for NCAP development of Indonesia. Provided TA to assess the Access to Cooling data in Indonesia and also the Food/Agriculture Cold Chain energy and carbon emission forecasting.
ITALY 🖒	
International Relations and Special Projects	Provided advisory support to Italian G20 Presidency on Energy Poverty eradication; provided technical assistance in developing the report.
KENYA	
International Relations and Special Projects	Provided advisory support to the in-country ETC dialogue and undertook needs assessments with national governments and development partners.
MOROCCO	
International Relations and Special Projects	Provided advisory support to the in-country ETC dialogue and undertook needs assessments with national governments and development partners.
NAURU	
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Nauru with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.
NETHERLANDS	
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Netherlands with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.
SOUTH AFRICA 🖒	
Sustainable Cooling for All	Cooling for All data, research and policy recommendations transferred to Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL). On request, further suggestions to support populations with lack of cooling access, more granular data on cooling equipment access and its energy and environment.



Type 1: Implementation Support



SRI LANKA 🔄						
Sustainable Cooling for All	Cooling for All data, research and policy recommendations transferred to UNDP. Detailed technical review of draft NCAP. Final NCAP review and recommendations.					
UNITED KINGDOM 白						
International Relations and Special Projects	Supported the UK COP26 Team by providing ongoing support to the Energy Transition Council, including the CEO/SRSG serving as Co-Chair. Through the ETC, supported country briefs to make the case for a transition from coal to renewables. This work continues through ongoing advisory work with the UK as well as specific country support.					
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of United Kingdom with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.					
ZAMBIA						
UN-Energy	Supported the Government of Zambia with the design and launch of a national Energy Compact, which was launched at the HLDE.					



Type 1: Implementation Support



Programme Overview

SEforALL has now been implementing all programmes for two years under its 3.0 updated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, including programme-level Logframes, Theories of Change and results-oriented key performance indicators (KPIs) leveraging the principles of SMART KPIs (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, time-bound), and updated internal monitoring and reporting structures. The full suite of this information is available per programme upon request.

This section of the review starts with an overview of SEforALL's 2021 Programme Performance, followed by a programme-by-programme summary of progress, key results, KPI status, programme changes, challenges and learnings.

For programme performance, it is important to note that targets set for our 2021–2023 business plan were finalized through a formal consultative process, both internally and externally, to develop, for the first time as an organization, results-based KPIs that lean more towards outcomes and away from activities. Setting ambitious targets and publicly sharing and reporting against them annually was a new experience for SEforALL. The new MEL Strategy and Framework entailed increased risk but we found this to be both motivating and rewarding as we report progress towards results and see our progress year on year. As these results-based targets are mostly lagging against

leading indicators, our progress towards these targets is not always captured in the data of the Annual Monitoring Review (AMR). However, we do track progress internally through project managementoriented KPIs that are leading indicators, supporting us in tracking progress to inform implementation improvements to achieve our goals. As we are learning through these processes, we have formally made slight adjustments to the original KPIs, definitions and targets as transparently documented throughout this report. All we have learned from the first two years of implementing our current business plan and associated MEL Strategy and Framework will inform, to a greater extent, the next business planning process where evolved KPIs and targets beyond 2023 will be developed in alignment with our evolving vision to achieve SDG7 by 2030 and net zero by 2050 in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

Additionally, the targets set for our 2021–2023 business plan were finalized in June of 2020 before the severity and impacts of the global pandemic were realized. Regardless of the challenges posed to implementation due to COVID-19, we agreed as an organization to stick to our targets and transparently report on progress against them. We are now seeing the increasingly positive trend towards achievement of KPIs and significant results from progress made across the organization due to our dedication to the path needed to meet our ambitious goals.

HOW KPI PERFORMANCE IS MEASURED

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

COVID-19 Pandemic - Examples of Impacts on Programmes

The pandemic has impacted our work in different ways. Some programmes are experiencing difficulties in stakeholder outreach and engagements due to travel restrictions. For other programmes, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the timeline to implement workplans. Three examples of this are the UEF, Cooling for All and the SEforALL Forum.

In 2020, the pandemic meant a delay in the UEF launch timeline in Madagascar and Sierra Leone, and in 2021 it resulted in SEforALL pushing the launch of the UEF Benin from Q4 2020 to Q1 2021. Further, the regulatory approvals needed by developers for UEF applications have been delayed due to government staffing constraints caused by the pandemic.

The Cooling for All programme has also experienced a lagging impact from the pandemic as it relates to the implementation of National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs) and other national strategies. In many countries, these planning processes have been deprioritized, and while many of the plans have been drafted, they have not been approved by governments, likely due to the more urgent response required by the pandemic.

In addition, we again postponed the SEforALL Forum, originally planned for 2020, to 2022. However, SEforALL used the COP26 SDG7 Pavilion to announce the new dates of the Forum in partnership with the Government of Rwanda, which was well received by our partners and attendees.

We otherwise are addressing these challenges by hosting webinars and meetings virtually to engage stakeholders, or by hiring in-country firms to conduct the necessary country due diligence (e.g., in the case of the UEF).



FIGURE 1: SEforALL Programme 2021 KPI Performance Status

	#	Programme	2020 Status (KPIs met)	2021 Status (KPIs met)	Available Budget**	Progress/ Trending	Context
× ×	1	UN-Energy	N/A	3/5	100%+	0	+200 Energy Compacts received to date, of which: 30 national Energy Compacts, 56 Energy Compacts signed by the private sector, 17% of HICs represented (target 50%), 38% of global emissions represented, 30% of countries identified as major funders (40% target). Fairly strong upward trend towards green from NA previous year.
Energy Access & Energy Diplomacy & Closing the Gap	2	International Relations and Special Projects		4/5	97%	•	9 countries supported, 25 partners engaged (target 25), 5 country commitments supported, 3 special projects carried out. Strong upward trend further into green.
Energy Ac	3	Energy Finance		2/3	55%		20 stakeholders supported and 6 stakeholders acted on recommendations. Sector indicator out of direct sphere of influence: USD 32.1 billion (target USD 43.9 billion) committed for energy access in HICs.
	4	SEforALL Forum	N/A	N/A	25%	0	Moved to 2022, due to continuing impact from pandemic. The SEforALL Forum took place in May 2022 and will be reported in next year's AMR. Significant progress made in planning during 2021 not yet reflected in KPI results.
	5	Investment- Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks		2/3	98%		4 supported countries (of target 5), 2 MGP thematic working groups active, no data available yet on % improvement in the electricity access RISE score for those countries supported due to data lags. Slight upward yellow trend.
Access & the Gap	6	Universal Integrated Energy Planning	N/A	3/3	86%	•	1 IEP developed, 2 partners adopting IEP best practices, 1 government influenced to adopt IEP best practices.
Energy A	7	Results-Based Financing / Universal Energy Facility		All KPIs affected by COVID and available funding	83% operational only	•	USD 8.55 million raised since 2020 (of target USD 100 million), UEF operating in 3 countries (of target 8), no funds disbursed as mini-grid construction has not been finalized, application process and construction delayed due to COVID-19. Downward trend in light of other KPIs coming into play 2021; Recalibration of targets approved in 2022, which, along with additional funding is expected to change the trend trajectory substantially.
Energy Transition Energy Access & Closing the Gap		Clean Cooking		2/2	35%	0	3 countries have prioritized Clean Cooking, USD 133.8 million in annual finance committed to clean cooking in HICs. Strong upward trend into green.
y Transition Climate	8	Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development		2/5	66%		78 stakeholders with high-level energy efficiency commitments made since 2020, 39 (of target 43) countries developed an energy efficiency strategy, plan or policy since 2020, USD 290 billion (of 300 billion target, sector specific) in energy efficiency investment made annually, 53 countries supported by SEforALL partners, energy efficiency progress improved to 1.9%. Strong upward trend within red and yellow KPIs.
Energ &	10	Sustainable Cooling for All		1/2	75%		USD 216.9 million investment raised by partners since 2020, 4 HICs (of target 16) developed an NCAP with support by SEforALL, largely due to COVID-19 response at country level. Slight upward trend within yellow.
Intersection with other SDGs 8 8		Powering Healthcare		3/4	100%+	•	13 key energy and health stakeholders prioritizing energy in healthcare, 50% of health electrification programmes adopting sustainable delivery models, 80% of health electrification programmes adopting holistic and high-quality system designs, 265 health facilities electrified with SEforALL's support. This programme is green throughout with the exception of connections, where slight upward trend observed.
Interse	12	Women at the Forefront		0/5	17%		145 women supported by SEforALL: 45 through a women's mentorship programme, 100 through technical training. There was not sufficient funding in 2021, however this is trending in a more positive direction for 2022.

^{*}KPI performance scoring is applied at the individual KPI level first, then applied to each programme's KPIs as follows: 0–49 percent is red, 50–99 percent is yellow and 100 percent plus is green. Please note these traffic lights represent the success of all KPIs across each programme, where achieving green can only occur if 100% of KPIs are met. The individual programme level scorecards reflect a more detailed and optimistic picture, while this is the transparent sum.

^{**}available budget reflects total available funds in 2021 earmarked for each programme (including those brought forward from 2020 and new cash flow from 2021 contracts), compared to the total budget forecasted to fulfil all activities; therefore % = available budget to spend compared to what was forecast as needed to achieve all objectives and targets for the year. 0-49 percent is red, 50-94% is yellow and 95-100% is green. Please see following section XX for detailed 2021 results per programme.

1. UN-Energy

BACKGROUND: UN-Energy is the principal mechanism within the UN system for interagency collaboration on energy. The CEO of SEforALL also serves as the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) for Sustainable Energy for All, as Co-Chair of UN-Energy, and served as Co-Chair of the Highlevel Dialogue on Energy (HLDE), with SEforALL designated as a key supporting partner. In these roles, she engages and supports key partners at international and regional levels, and on behalf of the UN Secretary-General provides leadership and champions and drives commitments to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) and a global clean energy transition.

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- High-level Dialogue on Energy 2021: The first high-level summit on energy mandated by the General Assembly since 1981 was led by the SRSG with the UNDP Administrator. Its aim was to make significant, real impact on Member States' achievement of SDG7, efforts to recover better from COVID-19 and the COP process. UN-Energy will use the HLDE to jumpstart progress to 2030 through the UN-Energy Action Plan.
- Energy Compacts and tracking: Agree on data-driven and ambitious publicly trackable commitments with countries, companies and organizations committed to achieving SDG7.
- Energy Compacts Action Network and Annual Leadership Meeting: Launch the Energy Compacts

SEforALL, as a partner of UN-Energy and in support of the CEO and SRSG in her role as Co-Chair of UN-Energy, leads and implements programmes and activities to facilitate engagement with government, the private sector and other partners to drive the achievement of SDG7 and energy transitions as critical inputs to global development and climate change.

Jumpstarting these decade-longs efforts, for the first time in four decades, the UN General Assembly called for the HLDE to be held during the General Assembly in 2021, where the SRSG was appointed by the Secretary-General as Co-Chair and High-Level Champion for the HLDE.

Action Network by 2022, which will comprise champions from governments, international organizations, business and civil society across 70 countries, and will spearhead the energy narrative, drive commitment and advocate for strong ambition. The Annual Leadership Meeting with over 50 countries will ensure public dialogue, commitment mobilization and results monitoring and will release an annual flagship tracking mechanism. These activities are designed to sustain momentum to 2030.

 Representing and supporting the UN: Magnify the leadership role of the SRSG to expand global advocacy for SDG7 while advising the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and representing the UN system.



UN-Energy: Year in Review

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

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Successfully convened the HLDE with SEforALL leading support, including statements from over 90 global leaders and release of the Secretary-General's Global Roadmap on SDG7 to 2030.



HLDE Ministerial Thematic Forums held, organized by SEforALL and partners, with over 1,500 participants, and over 50 Ministers and 30 heads of UN organizations.



Over 200 Energy Compacts received, supported by SEforALL's efforts.



30 countries submitted national Energy Compacts, committing increased ambition towards SDG7 and clean energy transitions.



+USD 600 billion finance and investment commitments announced at HLDE and Energy Action Days by government, private sector and other stakeholders towards ending energy poverty and decarbonizing energy systems, represented by Energy Compacts.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- SRSG's outreach and engagement as the High-level Champion of the HLDE was substantial, contributing to the successes outlined above in 2021.
- Bridging the gap between government and nongovernment stakeholders, such as engaging the private sector in UN processes, for example through
- the Expert Groups process of the HLDE, has brought private sector Energy Compacts and much-needed private sector contribution to shaping solutions.
- First full UN-Energy Principles meeting in a decade, which led to agreement and announcement of a UN-Energy pledge to UN-Energy principals.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: Demand for SEforALL support for HLDE and Energy Compact processes increased substantially throughout the year, highlighting a gap between available resources and that demand and ranging from research support for the Technical Working Group process, to technical support on review and outreach for the Energy Compacts.

Learning: The potential of SEforALL's strong positioning among the global network of actors in the energy sector, as well as our ability to adapt the consultation and buy-in processes helped to ensure the widest possible engagement from the UN system in the HLDE process, and particularly for Energy Compacts. This underscores the clear role and value addition of UN-Energy.

Change: Accommodating for thematic, multistakeholder Compacts in addition to the Compacts that were initially envisaged as coming from individual stakeholders has led to changes in the Energy Compact support and review processes.

Figure 11: UN-Energy KPI Performance Scorecard

#	КРІ	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value*	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries agreed to Energy Compacts	Total number of national governments agreed to national Energy Compacts	0	0	0	20	30	35	50
2	No. of companies agreed to Energy Compacts	Total number of Energy Compacts agreed by private sector organizations	0	0	0	50	56	80	100
3	% high-impact countries (HICs) on Access agreeing to Energy Compacts	Based on the predefined HIC lists for clean cooking and electrification published by SEforALL's Energizing Finance research series, the % of which have made commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A	50%	17%	60%	70%
4	% global emissions represented by Energy Compacts	% of global emissions represented by countries that have committed based on the World Resources Institute (WRI) data published annually	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	38%	40%	50%
5	% of countries identified as major funders of energy access (according to Energizing Finance research series) agreeing to Energy Compacts	Based on the predefined major sovereign funders list published by SEforALL's Energizing Finance research series, the % of which have made commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A	40%	30%	50%	60%

KPI1: 30 individual country Compacts; Renewables in Latin America and the Caribbean (RELAC) and No New Coal means 38 countries made commitments in other Compacts as well.

KPI2: 56 individual private Compacts plus additional private sector organizations joined in multi-stakeholder Compacts.

KPI3: HICs Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi and Nigeria agreed to Energy Compacts.

KPI4: Given that a number of large, developed countries made Energy Compact commitments, a significant segment of global emissions were included within the Compacts submitted.

KPI5: Major energy donor countries such as Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, UK and US agreed to Energy Compacts.

^{*}Of the over 200 Energy Compacts received in 2021, of which 179 verified, these data represent sub indicators of the overall figures; cumulative targets.

2. International Relations and Special Projects (IRSP)

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

Internally, this programme underpins, coordinates and collaborates across all of SEforALL's programmes, connecting in-country stakeholders, when needed, and their specific needs to the solutions SEforALL is implementing with partners. In the final decade to

achieve SDG7 paired with the need to halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and in order to be on track for net-zero emissions by 2050, it is imperative that SEforALL drive momentum towards SDG7 and inclusive energy transitions. More high-level commitments are needed as are more innovative projects that respond to evolving needs on the ground. The coordination provided by this programme aims to address the gaps present across the complex global system of stakeholders and competing agendas.

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Supporting COP Presidencies, such as the UK's COP26 Unit on the COP26 Energy Transition Campaign targeting 7-10 countries for identifying global support for more ambitious clean energy transitions.
- Advising G20 Presidencies on how to provide a framework for energy access leadership that was discussed by the G20 Energy Transition Working Group.
- Working with multilateral organizations such as the Asian Development Bank to address Cooling

- for All and Energy Efficiency through the Asia Clean Energy Forum.
- Directly supporting SEforALL's CEO who has joined the Africa-Europe Foundation's Strategic Task Force on Sustainable Energy to develop recommendations for the African Union-European Union Summit.
- Close collaboration with the Clean Energy Ministerial and Mission Innovation on innovations for more ambitious energy transition by member countries.



International Relations & Special Projects: Year in Review

The objective of the International Relations & Special Projects (IRSP) programme is to enhance momentum to achieve SDG7 and the Paris Agreement by providing analytical support to targeted global and regional leaders, getting closer to stakeholders on the ground in our target countries to translate their needs to the right solutions. Therefore, most of IRSP's efforts focus on external engagements.

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Co-led the **Energy Transition Council (ETC)** up to, and at, COP26; now continuing momentum to COP27 in Africa.



Close **collaboration with the UK Presidency of COP26**; co-hosted a first of its kind **SDG7 Pavilion** that enabled ambitious outreach among partners, and various side events.



In collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat, developed a first ever investors toolkit for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), launched at COP26. The toolkit will be implemented in Seychelles.



Provided support to the **Italian G20 Presidency's** leadership of the **Energy Transition Working Group**, helping to shape the Ministerial Communique to address universal energy access and energy poverty.



Contributed to Energy Compacts among private sector, sub-national governments, specific countries and regional coalition efforts. The **No New Coal Compact** was launched at COP26 as a result of SEforALL's support in onboarding Chile and Sri Lanka.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Increased engagement with the private sector, utilizing the opportunity of the Energy Compact process to increase strategic outreach.
- The Climate Investment Platform (CIP) is becoming more active & is programming more support to countries in identifying potential investments.
- Enhanced engagement with Asia through different platforms, most notably ASEAN Centre for Energy

and UNESCAP.

- Continued providing trusted support to G20
 Presidencies as the Indonesia presidency has requested help and advice for the 2022 G20 meetings.
- Elevated Energy Access into the COP processes (COP26 and now ongoing to future COPs) and climate conversations.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: Providing a framework for SEforALL's country engagement beyond ad hoc opportunities has been an on-going evolutionary process. In alignment with the continuous development of our Country Engagement Strategy, we continue to refine the best approach for all stakeholders.

Learning: SEforALL has developed a wide-open space to help define a Just and Equitable Energy Transition in developing countries. To keep this momentum and consolidate SEforALL's role, we need to agree on our longer-term objectives as an organization regarding our role in the fulfillment of the Paris Agreement by 2050.

Change: We are starting to focus more of our efforts on the open space surrounding Just & Equitable Energy Transitions. This is happening through ETC engagement (UK has confirmed its support of the ETC over the next five years) as well as identifying what a Just & Equitable Energy Transition looks like for African countries. This shift is expected to be more pronounced in 2022.

Figure 12: IRSP KPI Performance Scorecard

#	KPI	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries actively supported by IRSP annually*	No. of countries IRSP supports to move the needle towards SDG7 globally across the 2 support tiers of SEforALL's country engagement strategy: 1) implementation support; 2) advocacy and advisory support	2	4	6	8	10	10	12
2	No. of partners actively engaged with IRSP, both programmatically and strategically*	No. of formal strategic and programmatic partners engaged with IRSP; strategic partners typically global or regional partners who share strategic objectives [i.e., ADB], programmatic partners typically formally supporting in-country work [typically aligned with specific external programme(s)]	10**	20	11	25	25	30	30
3	No. of country commit- ments to clean energy transition	No. of countries that made high-level political commitments to clean energy transitions during processes led by the COP Presidency as a result of SEforALL and partner support [COP26, COP27]	0	0	0	3	5	6	9
4	No. of special projects carried out per year (po- tential future work areas for SEforALL)	No. of new pilot initiatives that are not covered by existing SEforALL programmes where IRSP takes the lead; new business, once it has reached a tipping point it is moved into another programme if work is to be continued by SEforALL	0	1	2	2	3	2	3

KPI1: Targets adjusted back to business plan targets in 2021, as opposed to capturing organization-wide targets that are now reported in cross-org KPIs. IRSP actively supported 9 countries during 2021, including Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and UK.

KPI2: Targets adjusted back to business plan targets in 2021 in similar vein as above. IRSP actively engaged with 25 partners, which is more than double the engagement of 11 partners in the previous year. These partners represent multilateral organizations, civil society, financial institutions, partnership platforms and UN agencies.

KPI3: At COP26, the following countries made commitments to clean energy transitions as a result of our efforts: Chile, Kenya, Morocco, NIgeria and Sri Lanka.

KPI4: (1) GEAPP special project in Sierra Leone, (2) "Betmai Project" and (3) Energy Transition Council (ETC) has evolved into a special project.

^{*}Due to introduction of cross-organizational KPIs in 2021, this KPI has been reverted to original intention of capturing support of the IRSP programme only, 2020 data and targets have been adjusted accordingly.

^{**}Original baseline established based on partners formally supporting in-country work, has evolved

3. Energy Finance

BACKGROUND: According to *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2020*, achieving universal energy access will require an investment of at least USD 45 billion annually until 2030. Deploying this volume of finance requires an understanding of the amount and type of finance currently committed to countries with large energy access deficits (deemed high-impact countries (HICs), how quickly and effectively it is disbursed and absorbed, the types of

energy access solutions that receive finance, and the financing needs of enterprises delivering those solutions. We must accelerate the deployment of innovative financing instruments to close the gap between demand and supply of appropriate finance for energy access and – by extension – the energy access gap itself.

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

SEforALL's Energizing Finance research series is the first and only systematic analysis of finance commitments, disbursements and needs in countries with the largest energy access gaps. Through peerreviewed methodologies and findings, this research leverages proprietary data to identify financing trends, gaps and innovations that will inform achievement of SDG7. Since its inception in 2017, Energizing Finance has produced innovative analysis in three reports:

 Understanding the Landscape tracks year-on-year finance commitments for energy access in HICs. Its analysis supports assessment of the effectiveness of policies and regulations in catalyzing finance flows.

- Missing the Mark presents development partners and governments with information on the efficiency with which finance is disbursed for energy access projects, and the barriers that need to be addressed to accelerate disbursements.
- Taking the Pulse informs governments of the volume and type of capital required to meet SDG7 through off-grid energy solutions via country studies.



Energy Finance: Year in Review

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

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Launched two reports under the **2021 Energizing Finance** Research Series: *Understanding the Landscape and Taking the Pulse*.



Published two **knowledge briefs** as part of the Energizing Finance Research Series: A Framework for Tracking Cooling Investment and Coal Power Finance in High-Impact Countries.



Finalized two country briefs on the Paris Alignment of Power Sector Financing in India and Indonesia.



Provided substantial technical inputs that culminated in the **G7+ High-level Call to Action on scaling** energy investment in fragile states.



Became affiliate member of the **Rocky Mountain Institute's (RMI) Climate Finance Access Network (CFAN)**, advising on its workplan and strategy.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Participated in and provided substantial inputs to technical working group processes for institutions such as Climate Policy Initiative, World Economic Forum, Shell Foundation and KPMG.
- Peer reviewed publications from the International Energy Agency, International Institute for Sustainable Development, and REN21, among others.
- Represented SEforALL in various international fora including the Vienna Energy Forum and the Ministerial Thematic Forum of the HLDE.
- A Rapid Review process was launched in late 2021, along with the SEforALL MEL team, to recommend a way forward for the programme in 2022 and beyond. The findings and recommendations of the Rapid Review are available in section 4 of this report.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: Adjustments in the Energy Finance programme's leadership structure initially presented a resource gap; this was a challenge that led to an opportunity to revisit the strategy of the programme in late 2021. At this time, a Rapid Review was conducted to inform recommendations for an innovative refresh of the programme, now being developed in 2022.

Learning: Our in-country reach, particularly for the countries that we report our data on, has been limited due to lack of programmatic funding and associated senior-level resources. There is significant opportunity to influence country-level activity with evidence and data from the research, through the right diplomacy. This is being addressed through the new strategy for the programme and associated recruitment in 2022.

Change: Reduced launch plans for research series in Q4 2021 due to limited team resources during transition of Energizing Finance leadership.

Figure 13: EF KPI Performance Scorecard

#	КРІ	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of stakeholders incl. countries supported by technical and policy advice	Number of stakeholders, including countries that have been given targeted support based on data and evidence from the Energizing Finance series	0	2	12	4	20	7	12
2	No. of stakeholders that act on recommendations from SEforALL	Number of stakeholders (including countries, initiatives, etc.) who have taken action based on SEforALL's policy or technical recommendations as provided by the Energizing Finance research	2	4	4	6	6	8	10
3	USD billion committed for energy access in HICs (per annum)	Annual finance commitments to energy access as measured by Energy Finance Data in HICs; HICs as predetermined by the SDG7 Tracking Report	36,3	39,9	43,7	43,9	32,1	48,3	53,1

KPI1: SEforALL was represented on working groups and steering committees of organizations such as the World Economic Forum, IEA, IRENA and Technical Working Groups linked to the HLDE. In collaboration with the <u>Climate Finance Lab</u>, we supported the launch of the first Peace Renewable Energy Certificates issue for fragile countries such as Chad, DRC, Somalia and South Sudan through technical advice given under the auspices of the Lab's work.

KPI2: The International Growth Centre's Council on State Fragility developed and launched a High-level Call to Action on increasing investments to distributed renewable energy in fragile state contexts with SEforALL signed on as a partner. As an affiliate member of the Climate Finance Advisory Network (CFAN), SEforALL provided input to the development of CFAN services and supported identification of country demand for climate finance advisors. In 2021 CFAN announced that eight Pacific countries were to receive dedicated climate finance advisors.

KPI3: Understanding the Landscape 2021 found that for the seventh consecutive year, the world is falling perilously short of the level of investment required to achieve energy access for all. Tracked finance for electricity in HICs declined in 2019 for the first time in three years.

4. SEforALL Forum

BACKGROUND: The SEforALL Forum is a landmark global gathering that brings people together to take stock of progress, showcase success and identify solutions to achieve faster, broader gains towards sustainable energy for all. It serves as a platform to broker new partnerships, spur investment, address challenges and drive action towards realizing SDG7 and a global clean energy transition.

Prior to 2022, the last SEforALL Forum had taken place in 2018. With a biennial schedule, the next Forum had been scheduled for 2020, for the first time co-hosted with a government and taking place in Kigali, Rwanda. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was delayed multiple times and was finally firmly scheduled for May 2022. The 2022 SEforALL Forum was planned to

reflect SEforALL's strategic direction, bridging global agenda-setting with a focus on country-level engagement and implementation. As one of the first major in-person events on energy access in more than two years, the Forum was expected to garner significant attention and drive action towards achieving a just and equitable clean energy transition.

This programme has been broadened to focus beyond the Forum and starting in 2022 is reported as "Campaigns and Events", capturing results and associated key performance indicators (KPIs) against global events and advocacy more broadly: accompanied by a further articulated strategy and associated Theory of Change (ToC).

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Convene energy leaders in government, business, finance, and civil society for an inclusive, structured and curated Forum aimed at finding solutions to existing challenges and to mobilize the necessary resources to achieve SDG7.
- Implement the actions identified in the 2022 Forum to accelerate the journey to SDG7.
- Seek fundraising to sponsor participants active in gender, youth, job creation and educational topics to attend the Forum – ensuring no one is left behind.
- Incorporate women and youth as agents of change and innovators in the global energy transition.



SEforALL Forum: Year in Review

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

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Launched global campaign calling on citizens and leaders to *Be Bold for SDG7*. The campaign launch attracted 6,000 participants from 92 countries and 631 signatures, and included 18 recorded interviews under the Bold Conversations interview series.



Hosted first-ever **SEforALL Virtual Youth Summit** with over 2,000 participants from 134 countries, and over 50 youth and high-level speakers exchanging perspectives on critical paths forward to SDG7.



Showcased SEforALL work in Rwanda and promoted the SEforALL Forum at COP26. The Rwanda side event took place at SDG7 Pavilion (and online) was one of the summit's highest attended events.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- SEforALL continued to maintain relationships with the Government of Rwanda and developed a new Forum planning proposal.
- Save the Date for the SEforALL Forum, officially launched in partnership with the Government of Rwanda at the SDG7 Pavilion at COP26.
- Video production showcases the work of a SEforALL Youth Summit competition finalist during the launch of SEforALL's Chilling Prospects report.
- The Be Bold campaign's success has led to a request that it be revamped under the same banner in 2022 with a stronger focus on encouraging action.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: 2021 was a busy year for SEforALL's involvement in key international events. While this development indicates that its role in the global advocacy space is growing and helped to define the strategy of the next Forum, it also delayed the Forum's initial planning schedule.

Learning: Global events have changed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, with many taking place virtually or hybrid virtual and in-person. In 2021. SEforALL improved its virtual events production offerings and streamlined external events to humanize energy access and SDG7 more broadly in order to better connect with audiences around the world and inspire action.

Change 1: The development of a new Forum planning proposal including revised objectives in line with SEforALL's evolving role in the global advocacy space.

Change 2: Recognizing that SEforALL leads events and conducts activities beyond just the SEforALL Forum, the SEforALL Leadership Team approved broadening the scope of this programme to "Campaigns and Events" starting in 2022. Reporting in the next AMR will reflect a broader set of activities.

Figure 14: SEforALL Forum KPI Performance Scorecard

#	KPI	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of high-level commitments to SDG7 made publicly by countries, companies and organizations	High-level commitments made at the Forum, or as a direct result of the Forum, in support of the SDG7 roadmap laid out by SEforALL. Such commitments can include MOUs signed by high-level leaders, financial commitments to SDG7 or commitments to sign Energy Compacts (not to be double counted with UN-Energy Compacts - tracking contribution towards)	4	4	4	4	4	9	9
2	No. of mutually developed actions created and committed to during, or as a direct result of, the Forum	Collaborative efforts / actions reported by stakeholders who have attended the Forum, which have been facilitated by SEforALL's matchmaking/learnings shared between stakeholders with common goals, either at the Forum or as a result of the Forum	6	6	6	6	6	11	11

KPI1: The SEforALL Forum did not take place in 2021.

KPI2: The SEforALL Forum did not take place in 2021.

5. Investment-Grade Policy& Regulatory Frameworks

BACKGROUND: The World Bank's Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) suggest that the world is only about halfway towards adopting the advanced policy and regulatory frameworks for sustainable energy. Strong policy and regulatory frameworks are proven to de-risk and unlock finance, to enable energy access and energy transition projects.

While some countries are making progress in adopting supportive policy and regulatory frameworks, many others lack the capacity and access to adequate support to adopt such frameworks in time frames consistent with achieving SDG7.

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Develop and host a virtual knowledge hub to provide policymakers with easy access to a suite of policy and regulatory tools and templates identified through best-in-class peer group examples and accompanied by relevant decision-making trees for policymakers.
- Provide country customization support for policymakers to design, adapt and adopt bestin-class policies and regulations, develop comprehensive strategies, support programmatic implementation and facilitate country-level learning and capacity-building.
- Pilot an innovative approach to leverage economies
 of scale in the solar value chain to dramatically
 accelerate distribution and improve the affordability

- of high-quality solar components for offgrid (mini-grid and solar home system (SHS)) electricity access in target regions.
- Support and utilize the Mini-grid Partnership (MGP), a consortium of over 300 mini-grid stakeholders, to accelerate the deployment and development of clean energy mini-grids through information sharing, partnerships and collective trouble-shooting of the most pertinent barriers to scale up.
- Establish partnerships with longer-term technical assistance providers to ensure sustained support through to implementation of the policy and regulatory frameworks.



Investment-Grade Policy & Regulatory Frameworks:

Year in Review

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

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



- Established buy-in from the Government of Rwanda into the Access Accelerator programme concept and design.
- **Established partnership with UNDP Africa regional office** on a joint offer to the Sahel region, including co-hosting a side-event during the June Ministerial of the HLDE.
- **9 country diagnostics performed** to: a) assess PRF country customization support needs; and b) provide regulatory intel across SEforALL's other work programmes.
- Demand stimulation for Country Customization Support in Colombia and Zambia.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Learning the relevance of our regulatory diagnostic tools (used to provide feedback to World Bank and The Rockefeller Foundation among others) for donors who are using them to assess in-country investment and policy support opportunities.
- Importance of expanding our scope to other regions, particularly Latin America, building on our existing knowledge of Sub-Saharan Africa to foster South-South cooperation.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: Continuously increasing demand from this programme's offering and expertise has required efforts to increase team resources and revamp initially envisaged workplan for 2021 in parallel with taking on new projects.

Learning: It takes up to 3 months of conversations with governments to define full project scope, before work can get underway. Demand stimulation requires capacity, resources and effort beyond simply the PRF team. Further refinement through our Country Engagement Strategy is underway.

Change: For the Rwanda Access Accelerator programme, we established an internal coordination structure across all programmes to ensure we are all aware and aligned on work taking place in and with Rwanda. This is a model being replicated across the organization for support of other countries.

Figure 15: PRF KPI Performance Scorecard

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

KPI1: 4 in-country projects underway: Colombia, Nigeria, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. Target was not reached due to increased scope of work of the Rwanda project and delays in bringing additional project management capacity on board.

KPI2: No data available in 2021. RISE is updated every two years, and we are expecting the next update in Dec 2022.

KPI3: Target for 2021 was already reached in 2020, when 2 MGP working groups were established.

 $[\]star$ This figure is subject to the RISE Score being updated by the World Bank publicly once approved

6. Universal Integrated Energy Planning

BACKGROUND: With less than 10 years left to achieve SDG7.1, governments need to know where to focus, funders need to know which solutions to support, and solution providers need to understand which communities to target. Universal integrated energy planning is a power tool that helps direct resources effectively and efficiently to where they are needed the most.

Energy planners do not always employ all the tools in their toolbox when it comes to developing energy access strategies. For example, planners tend to rely heavily on grid extension when designing electrification strategies and fail to take alternative options into consideration because of poor coordination between, and data about, all of the solutions/technologies available. Integrated energy planning makes use of data and digital tools

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- **Setting the standard**: Create practical tools and knowledge products that help set the standard for best-in-class IEPs. These foundational activities will focus on, among other things:
 - Data: Improving the availability, quality and consistency of data used in geospatial, integrated energy access planning. This will involve defining key data standards and securing the buy-in of organizations involved in the development of IEPs in the use of high-quality data.
 - Governance: Promoting good governance practices in the development of IEPs (e.g., inclusive stakeholder consultations).
 - Cooking: Developing a new paradigm for energy access planning that incorporates clean cooking into integrated electrification planning and explores how geospatial,

to help policymakers rapidly identify the optimal mix of technologies to achieve universal energy access. Unfortunately, not all countries have an integrated energy plan (IEP) or one that is actionable and underpinned with accurate data. As such, SEforALL built out a new Universal Integrated Energy Planning (UIEP) workstream in 2020. This programme complements the value chain of services and support we can provide through our Energy Access stream of work, which also includes Investment Grade Policy and Regulatory Frameworks and the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) programmes, among others. A best-inclass IEP is the ideal precursor to shape an improved enabling environment to de-risk finance for, and implementation of, energy access programmes, making way for associated financing mechanisms to support implementation of an IEP, such as the UEF.

integrated energy planning tools could advance the clean cooking agenda.

- Country-level advisory support: Provide tailored advisory support to countries that have developed or are developing an IEP to help them better utilize their IEPs and translate them into policies, finance and action.
- **Filling the gap**: Commission IEPs in countries where IEPs may not exist or where they could be improved upon (including clean cooking).
- Building demand: Use high-level advocacy to secure political buy-in on integrated energy access planning and the role of distributed energy for meeting energy access goals. This will involve facilitating South-South learning.



Universal Integrated Energy Planning: Year in Review

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

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Finalized the Nigeria IEP and presented it to the Vice President of Nigeria and the Nigerian Minister of Environment.



Secured the mandate from the Ministry of Energy in Malawi to develop an IEP for Malawi.



Finalized the scope of work on an integrated clean cooking plan for Rwanda and secured buy-in from the Ministry of Infrastructure in Rwanda.



Successfully organized and hosted an IEP side-event at the UN High-level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE) Ministerial Thematic Forum, which attracted more than 100 participants.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Convened sector stakeholders on Energy Planning through hosting of the webinar "Leveraging demand data for improved energy access planning"
- A new UIEP Programme Manager joined SEforALL on 1 May, bringing along 10 years of expertise in the renewables and off-grid electrification space to lead the IEP work at the country level.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: SEforALL was initially to carry out an IEP in Sierra Leone as discussed with the government. After discovering that another development partner institution was already engaged in developing an electrification plan in Sierra Leone, it was decided to not proceed with this IEP effort, which would have been duplicative or required significant alterations to the scope of work eliminating core elements of what we consider a best-in-class IEP. In agreement with the donor of this work, a shift was made to implement this plan in Malawi.

Learning: It is critical to secure buy-in at the working level within key ministries as well as securing high-level buy-in from a government to develop or improve an IEP.

Change: The shift from an IEP for Sierra Leone to Malawi. We have secured the mandate from the Ministry of Energy in Malawi to develop an IEP, applying lessons learned from Sierra Leone.

Figure 16: UIEP KPI Performance Scorecard

#	КРІ	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of IEPs developed in partnership with target countries	No. of plans for expanding access to electricity, clean cooking or other modern energy services (e.g., cooling) commissioned by SEforALL in partnership with and tailored to country specific needs	0	0	0	1	1	3	4
2	No. of development partners adopting IEP best practices	No. of development partners influenced to adopt IEP best practices through advocacy and knowledge exchange	0	0	0	1	2	3	6
3	No. of additional countries adopting IEP best practices	No. of governments influenced to adopt best practices directly through government advisory and indirectly through advocacy and knowledge exchange	0	0	0	1	1	2	4

KPI1: IEP for Nigeria was developed in 2021 and launched in Feb 2022. Additionally, the groundwork for IEPs for Malawi and Rwanda started in 2021 with project kickoff in Feb 2022 & expected completion in mid-2022.

KPI2: The UIEP Programme influenced two development partners in 2021. The workshop on 'Data Standards for Integrated Energy Planning' influenced a partner, who has used the 'Proposed List of Key Inputs for Integrated Cooking Planning' SEforALL developed as a starting point for their work on clean cooking. Another development partner welcomed SEforALL's feedback on their recently launched clean cooking tool; SEforALL's feedback was based on the methodologies and learnings from its clean cooking planning work pioneered in Nigeria.

KPI3: In a post-workshop survey on the 'Data Standards for Integrated Energy Planning' workshop, a participant from the government of Nigeria mentioned that their institution's day-to-day work has been influenced by their attendance at the workshop and led to creation of new partnerships as well as influencing their thinking on adopting best practices.

7. Results-Based Financing / UEF

BACKGROUND: Achieving universal energy access by 2030 requires a funding mechanism that allows for scale, speed and efficiency. While substantial financing resources are dedicated to energy access, most financing continues to rely on traditional procurement mechanisms that entail the up-front financing of inputs. Results-based financing (RBF) offers a paradigm shift by enabling payment of specified sums for projects based on clear verification of a functional electricity connection. By shifting delivery risk to the private sector, RBF allows governments and funding partners to aggregate financing and scale up support across multiple countries. The administrative-light approach (eliminating the need for private companies to fill in an application every time they request financing) is intended to scale up execution and reduce the operational burden from off-grid companies.

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Coordinate fundraising to scale up the UEF and ensure it is sufficiently funded.
- Operationalize the UEF to implement mini-grid connections.
- Operationalize the UEF to implement standalone solar systems and those for productive use.

In collaboration with partners, SEforALL launched the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) in 2020 to serve as a multi-donor RBF facility to significantly speed and scale the delivery of energy connections in Africa. The UEF provides incentive payments to eligible organizations deploying energy solutions and providing verified end-user energy connections.

Wave 1 was launched in Madagascar and Sierra Leone focusing on verified energy connections from mini-grids in 2020. Wave 1 is expected to deliver almost 14,000 electricity connections across three countries by the end of 2022. UEF also launched in Benin in 2021 to support approximately 7,000 electricity connections through mini-grids. Construction is expected to commence in 2022 on approved sites.

- Operationalize the UEF to implement clean cooking solutions.
- Coordinate and convene stakeholders funding or working on RBF schemes to share lessons learned, enhance coordination and avoid overlaps.
- Provide advocacy and advisory services coupled with communications and outreach to promote and scale the transition to results-based approaches.



Results-Based Financing / UEF: Year in Review

The objective of the RBF/UEF programme is to provide a funding mechanism that allows for scale, speed and efficiency to achieve universal energy access by 2030.

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



The UEF has completed the first site-specific application stage for Wave 1 in Madagascar and Sierra Leone: four developers have been selected to commence building mini-grid projects at approved sites.



Mini-grid construction has commenced on eight of the approved sites in Madagascar.



The UEF has re-opened a **second site-specific window for Wave 1** in Madagascar and Sierra Leone.



The UEF launched in Benin, completed the pre-qualification stage, and is currently reviewing site-specific applications.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Hosted webinars to introduce the UEF during the site-specific stage in Benin, Madagascar and Sierra Leone.
- Organized two virtual feedback sessions for developers from Benin, Madagascar and Sierra Leone, hosted by The Rockefeller Foundation.
- Hired independent evaluators to produce a learning document, including recommendations in advance of scaling up other technologies and countries.
- Administered a survey on the UEF's prequalification and site-specific stage to collect feedback from developers on the process.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: Applicants in Benin and Slerra Leone have experienced delays in receiving regulatory approvals required by the UEF. This has had a compounded impact on the application process and schedule, as some regulatory approvals are contingent upon others. For example, in Sierra Leone, developers cannot obtain mini-grid licenses without land leases.

Learning: The importance of adaptability within the UEF. Due to COVID-19, it was not possible to conduct on-the-ground country assessments. Instead, the UEF adapted by gathering knowledge and analyzing feedback from external experts, such as a hired legal firm, developers and partners to assess each specific country situation and incorporate this information into the UEF framework.

Change: Extending the site-specific deadline for Benin and opening a second site-specific window for Wave 1. Additional changes are expected to be implemented in the UEF programme in 2022 based on the outcomes and recommendations from the evaluation conducted and developer feedback.

Figure 17: RBF KPI Performance Scorecard

#	KPI*	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	Funds (USD million) raised for UEF	USD raised for the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) by SEforALL and partners, specifically for this UEF	0	4.2	8.55	100	8.55	250	500
2	Funds (USD million) disbursed by UEF as grants to providers	Of the USD raised, amount disbursed to developers as grants	0	3	0	99	0	243	484
3	No. of verified mini-grid connections with power flowing	Mini-grid connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system	0	6000	0	159600	0	332400	573400
4	No. of verified functional SHS installed	Stand-alone solar system connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system	0	0	0	192000	0	624000	1347000
5	No. of verified functional clean cooking solutions deployed	Clean cooking connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system	0	0	0	0	0	72000	313000
6	No. of countries where the UEF is operating	Countries where the UEF has performed due diligence, established partnerships and opened a window for project developers to apply for UEF Funding	0**	4	2	8	3	12	16

KPI1: The UEF has raised USD 8.55 million (previously reported as USD 6.97 million in 2020, subsequently corrected) from GIZ, Carbon Trust via FCDO, Good Energies Foundation, Shell Foundation, USAID and The Rockefeller Foundation. While this KPI is off track due to the impact from COVID-19, which created delays in launching, permits, etc., additional funding was contracted in early 2022 via the IKEA Foundation (not reported in 2021) and further committed by other donors, such as GEAPP, bringing us closer to targets in coming years. In parallel, UEF evaluation learnings and feedback received from the developers are being integrated transparently into UEF scale-up operations.

KPI2: In 2021, the UEF signed Grant Agreements and Conditional Offer Letters with successful applicants of the site-specific stage in Madagascar and Sierra Leone and one developer in Madagascar has already begun mini-grid construction. The UEF will have sufficient data to report on total funds disbursed once Wave 1 is concluded. Disbursement delays are aligned with application delays outlined in previous sections of this report, and the impacts of COVID-19. These delays have an impact on all KPIs throughout the programme.

KPI3: In 2021, mini-grid construction was underway. The UEF will have sufficient data to report on total connections once Wave 1 is concluded.

KPI4: UEF planning for the launch of stand alone solar is well under way. Additionally, stand-alone solar for productive use (SSPU) is being integrated into the programme in 2022.

KPI5: The UEF has not yet operationalized clean cooking, due to the focus on mini-grid markets in countries of operation.

KPI6: As of 2021, the UEF was active in Benin, Madagascar and Sierra Leone.

^{*} Cumulative targets

^{**} The baseline published in the business plan was 3 but upon further refining this KPI, we have adjusted it in line with the definition to 0

Figure 18: Adjustments to UEF Core / Base KPIs to begin in 2022 Annual Monitoring Review

Revision of targets based on learnings and feedback from donors in early 2022

#	КРІ	Definition	Baseline	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target	2024 Target	2025 Target
1	BP: No. of countries where the UEF is operating New: No. of markets where the UEF is operating, by country	BP: No. of countries where the UEF is operating, disaggregated by markets the UEF is operating in within each country New: No. of markets for mini-grids, SSPU, and other technologies, defined as a market in a country	markets the UEF is operating in 0 3 ets for mini-grids, SSPU, and other		BP: 12 New: 5 mini-grid, 2 SSPU*	BP: 16 New: 7 mini-grid, 5 SSPU	BP: TBC** New: 10 mini-grid, 8 SSPU	BP: TBC New: 12 mini-grid, 10 SSPU
2	Funds (USD million) raised for UEF (cumulative)	USD raised for the Universal Energy Facility (UEF) by SEforALL and partners, specifically for the grants amount to be distributed by the UEF and operational costs to manage the UEF	0	8	BP: 250 New: 100	BP: 500 New: 250	BP: TBC New: 500	ТВС
3	Funds (USD million) disbursed by UEF	Funds (USD million) Amount of USD disbursed to developers as grants,		BP: 243 New: 33	BP: 484 New: 67	BP: TBC New: 150	BP: TBC New: 250	
4	No. of verified mini-grid connections with power flowing	Mini-grid connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system, Odyssey	0	0	BP: 332,400 New: TBC***	BP: 573,400 New: TBC	ТВС	ТВС
5	No. of verified functional SHSs installed	Stand-alone SHS connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system	0	0	BP: 624,000 New: TBC	BP: 1,347,000 New: TBC	ТВС	ТВС
6	No. of verified functional stand-alone solar systems for productive use (SSPU) installed	SSPU connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system	0	0	TBC****	ТВС	ТВС	ТВС
7	No. of verified functional clean cooking solutions deployed	Clean cooking connections funded by the UEF that have been verified by the remote monitoring system	0	0	BP: 72,000 New: TBC	BP: 313,000 New: TBC	ТВС	ТВС

^{*}Newly approved targets as per March 2022, reflecting learnings and achievable targets for Wave 2 and beyond are depicted in each cell above.

^{**}Targets beyond 2023 TBC in 2022.

^{***}With the approval of new targets for markets, fundraising and funds disbursed, the targets for connections will be adjusted accordingly based on the subsidy amount determined per technology type/market.
****SPU added to the programme in 2021 conceptually, while targets are to be set and integrated into AMR reporting in 2022.

NB: In future, reduction in costs over time will be added, and is already being monitored, i.e., on the subsidy, as well as the cost of implementation, CAPEX, OPEX, systems costs, etc. will be implemented.

8. Clean Cooking

BACKGROUND: Around 2.4 billion people do not have access to clean cooking solutions. Instead, they must rely on burning traditional biomass or polluting fuels, which has severe consequences. Indoor air pollution from the use of traditional fuels for cooking causes millions of deaths annually.

The estimated cost worldwide from the use of traditional fuels for cooking is approximately USD 2.4 trillion each year, which accounts for the adverse impacts on health, the climate, lost productivity and the environment, including deforestation. Meanwhile, there is a chronic lack of finance flowing to the clean cooking sector. Finance commitments remain far below the estimated investment needed to achieve universal access by 2030.

Clean cooking for all hinges on catalytic public finance, enabling domestic policies that support sustainable clean cooking value chains and consumer support that promotes demand. This calls

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

SEforALL builds on its leadership in the sector by supporting and improving clean cooking coordination efforts, focused on filling missing links, including the need to raise ambition and help governments recognize the co-benefits of clean cooking access, providing data to drive planning and unlock finance in scalable solutions.

The clean cooking access programme focuses on three main pillars of work:

 Advocacy and Partnerships. Raising ambition and prioritizing access to clean cooking in national strategies, including through Energy Compacts: acting as key convener of partners in the sector, for cross-sector coordination and broad consensus to make access to clean cooking a priority at global and country levels. Expanding access to modern, clean cooking solutions will also need diversified responses tailored to local contexts and market conditions, while applying existing technologies that address factors like affordability and reliability.

SEforALL's leadership in the clean cooking sector is recognized by groups such as the G20, whose Presidency in 2020 it supported by convening partners to support the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group. SEforALL is also a member of the WHO HEPA Steering Committee, and our CEO is a member of the HEPA High-level Coalition, ensuring SEforALL is uniquely placed to inform and influence discourse on clean cooking within the UN system and through inter-governmental fora such as the G20 and the African Union Commission.

attracting new market players, and mainstreaming gender and youth engagement.

- Country Support, Data for Decision-Making and Finance.
 Disseminating reliable data to catalyze action by key stakeholders, support integrated planning approaches, policies and regulations, and innovation in finance that unlocks investments at scale.
- Communication, Fundraising and Programme Management, including implementing a communication and advocacy strategy that emphasizes the opportunity for action; generating targeted knowledge products that quantify and clarify the social, economic and climate dividends of expanding clean cooking access.



Clean Cooking: Year in Review

The objective of the Clean Cooking programme in 2021 was to support and improve sector coordination efforts and develop agile solutions along the value chain to inform and influence decision-makers and accelerate sustainable deployment of clean cooking solutions.

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Advanced the Clean Cooking Data for All pilot project, including engagement with the World Bank and the Government of Rwanda (securing the government's formal endorsement of the project), and reconvening the original 2019 Clean Cooking Charrettes group.



Supported the Government of Rwanda in preparation of its **Clean Cooking Compact** and the launch of the Energy Compact at COP26.



Supported the **formulation of the Rwanda Access Accelerator programme** with a focus on a Clean Cooking IEP for 2022 onwards.



Supported the draft final **Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) update for Nigeria** including access to clean cooking (electricity, LPG and biogas).



Spotlighted clean cooking at the High-level Dialogue on Energy (HLDE) and at the COP26 SDG7 Pavilion, which included the launch of the Rwanda compact on clean cooking.



Spotlighted clean cooking through the Energizing Finance research series.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- As a nascent programme, the clean cooking team forged close relationships with many key stakeholders in the clean cooking sector including the Clean Cooking Alliance (the Alliance), the World Bank's ESMAP programme, the Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) initiative and the WHOhosted Health and Energy Platform for Action (HEPA).
- As a member of sector strategy advisory committees,
 SEforALL has contributed to the development and implementation of strategies across programmes in the sector, and peer reviewed a number of international publications on clean cooking.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: The ambition of this programme, and its potential, is aligned with higher levels of programmatic funding and associated resources, which are a continued priority for 2022. This, however, did not limit the influence of the programme in the sector, which was a priority in 2021, with KPIs having been achieved this year.

Learning: The work of other SEforALL programmes is essential to meet universal access to clean cooking, whether planning, policies or finance. It is therefore essential to further align coordination, proposals, workplans and budgets between clean cooking and other SEforALL programmes in 2022, another priority for the coming year.

Change: In response to learnings, a re-orientation of the workplan for 2022 was completed at the end of 2021. An integral part of the revised workplan entails joint activities across SEforALL's programmes, further strategic and structured collaboration with external partners, and further efforts at fundraising for these activities.

Figure 19: Clean Cooking KPI Performance Scorecard

#	KPI*	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries that have prioritized clean cooking as a result of data and evidence provided by SEforALL	Number of countries actively engaging on clean cooking as a result of data and evidence provided by SEforALL	0	0	0	2	3	5	10
2	Clean cooking yearly investment** in HICs (USD million)	Annual finance commitments as measured by energy finance data in HICs for Clean Cooking; HICs as predetermined by the SDG7 Tracking Report	32	35	131,5	38	133,8	76	150

Narrative update

KPI1: The Clean cooking programme supported Rwanda to develop and launch an Energy Compact on Clean Cooking. The programme is advising Ethiopia on the Energy Compact highlighting clean cooking. Furthermore, support was lent to the UIEP team for the development of the Nigeria Integrated Energy Plan, which includes access to clean cooking fuels (biogas, electricity and LPG).

KPI2: Clean cooking commitments chronically fall short of the USD 4.5 billion in annual investment required to achieve universal access. Annual tracked commitments languished around USD 130 million between 2015 and 2019 and the continued underinvestment in clean cooking solutions, year on year, compounds the negative health, climate and gender impacts caused by traditional cooking methods.

^{*} Cumulative targets with the exception of financial which are per annum

^{**} Investment defined as annual finance commitments

9. Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development

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

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

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

SEforALL supports coordinated progress through the Three Percent Club and supports countries to convene, commit, strategize, learn, implement and communicate energy-efficiency progress. Together with the partners of the Three Percent Club, SEforALL:

- Matches energy efficiency solutions to country and sector needs.
- Supports and advocates for public sector energy efficiency commitments.

- Develops a clear narrative through enhanced knowledge products and tailored training resources.
- Enables country requests for funding to support technical assistance and implementation of energy efficiency solutions.



Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development: Year in Review

The objective of the Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development programme is to support coordinated progress on both energy access and energy transition, with the partners of the Three Percent Club in collaboration with the NDC Partnership, to help member countries increase the global rate of improvement and derive greater benefits from energy efficiency in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Co-led the Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All) Energy and Transport working group with UK FCDO programme on high volume transport (HVT).



Co-led the development of the Digital Toolkit for Energy and Mobility.



Collaborated with **Three Percent Club** core partners to simplify the offer from partners, review key principles that can be used to support both Energy Compact and NDC processes.



Co-led the organization and moderation of energy efficiency events at the SDG7 Pavilion at COP26.

OTHER HIGHLIGHT

 Co-led the organization and moderation of the Energy Efficiency Deep Dive Workshop at the Asian Clean Energy Forum in collaboration with ADB, ADBI and UK BEIS.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: Limited programmatic resources meant an increased focus in supporting external partners' energy efficiency work. While supporting the sector is part of our workplan, this meant less resources for our direct influence to advance energy efficiency in particular countries supported.

Learning: Smaller funding requests for SEforALL (or small partnerships of two to three organizations) can provide value add for funders and has led to signed funding agreements. The ask for large coalition funding has been complicated and has not yet resulted in funding agreements; however, we continue to pursue this funding avenue, amongst others.

Change: Dedicated programme funding secured for 2022 and 2023, and further funding interest generated by shifting our funding approach to smaller dedicated funding with a smaller scope of work.

Figure 20: EESD KPI Performance Scorecard

#	KPI	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of countries or organizations with new high-level energy efficiency commitments made publicly	This is a sub-indicator of a larger database of public commitments, tracking SEforALL's programme contribution through the Three Percent Club, Energy Compacts and new or enhanced NDCs, or similar direct and compacts and new or enhanced NDCs, or		50	77	60	78	75	95
2	No. of countries that have developed a comprehensive energy- efficiency strategy, plan or policy	Tracking the number of countries that have developed a comprehensive strategy, plan or policies supportive of energy efficiency. This can include a national energy efficiency strategy/plan, energy efficiency regulation(s) or national programme(s) that can enable progress on energy efficiency across most or all sectors.	, 28 ² 33		39⁵	43	39	53	63
3	USD billions new investment in energy efficiency annually	Based on data published annually by the International Energy Agency (IEA) (and on its publication schedule); the global Energy Efficiency investments, based on the IEA definition. This financial indicator is tracking investment in the industry, not SEforALL's specific contribution; therefore, the SEforALL programme can influence contribution but is not typically attributed to this figure.	250³	250	250	300	290	375	475
4	No. of countries with national or sub-national support from SEforALL- supported multiple partner energy efficiency initiatives***	Number of countries with national or subnational (city, region) support by more than one partner energy efficiency initiative (Three Percent Club, Energy Efficiency Accelerators, Sustainable Mobility for All or similar initiative with SEforALL leadership and key support); these are not necessarily direct support provided by SEforALL staff, but rather by partners mobilized by initiatives that SEforALL leads or directly influences.	334	35	46 ⁶	40	53	45	55
5	% rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Based on data published annually by the IEA (and on its publication schedule); the global Energy Efficiency % of improvement, based on the IEA definition.	1,7%	3%	0.8%	3%	1,9%	3%	3%

Narrative update

- **KPI1:** One additional organization committed to supporting progress on energy efficiency in 2021, for a total of 78 countries and organizations that have committed since the Climate Action Summit in 2019.
- KPI2: No new plans identified in 2021, possibly due to the need for public consultation being limited during the pandemic.
- KPI3: IEA estimates that the 2021 energy efficiency investment increased 10 percent to more than USD 290 billion.
- KPI4: An additional seven countries have now received support from multiple partner energy efficiency initiatives for a total of 53 countries.
- KPI5: IEA estimates that the 2021 energy efficiency progress improved to 1.9 percent. This is a recovery from 2020.

Cumulative targets, with the exception of financial which are per annum and % rate of improvement in energy efficiency which is based on data available from the previous year

¹ Baseline adjusted from 5 beginning of 2021, ² Baseline adjusted from 15 beginning of 2021, ³ Baseline adjusted from 240 beginning of 2021, ⁴ Baseline adjusted from 8 due to slight redesign of KPIs and associated data and evidence which became available in 2020/beginning of 2021 ⁵ 2020 value adjusted from from 32 to 39 based on additional data and evidence becoming available beginning of 2022, ⁶ 2020 value adjusted from from 33 to 46 based on additional data and evidence becoming available beginning of 2022

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

10. Sustainable Cooling for All

BACKGROUND: Over 1 billion people lack access to sustainable cooling, and a further 2.2 billion have inefficient cooling. In a warming world, access to sustainable cooling is not a luxury. It is an issue of equity and a service that must be delivered to all to achieve SDG7.

Accelerating the delivery of these solutions to those at the base of the pyramid will enable the SDGs, the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and the Paris Agreement. For SEforALL, cooling is about the last-mile communities and individuals as much as it is

about industry, international trade and value chains to get cooled products to the most vulnerable, including COVID-19 vaccines to vulnerable populations.

SEforALL provides policy recommendations and frameworks for grassroots and civil society organizations to leverage for lobby changes in policy and regulatory frameworks. It also works directly with governments to help shape their National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs).

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Advice and policy progress: Support countries to develop and enhance NCAPs, cold chain strategies and National Sustainable Cooling Commitments.
- Tools and resources: Assess partners' sustainable cooling needs (Cooling for All Solutions Assessment toolkit) and offer potential solutions at country and city levels (urban and rural).
- Capacity building and events: Deliver access to sustainable cooling training to equip practitioners with new policy, planning and implementation skills

- and host global events such as the Global Panel on Access to Cooling.
- Data and evidence: Track access to cooling gaps annually and provide data, stories and knowledge, including finance for access to cooling and cold chains.
- **Communication:** Deliver the #ThisisCool communication campaign and organize global engagement on access to cooling.



Sustainable Cooling for All:

Year in Review

The objective of the Sustainable Cooling for All programme is to generate the evidence, partnerships, policy and business solutions necessary to deliver a faster response to the critical sustainable development challenge of providing sustainable cooling for all, and to reduce the energy demand needed to achieve that commitment.

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Supported Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, South Africa and Sri Lanka on their NCAPS. NCAPS of Ghana and Cambodia were officially published.



USD 216.9 million in finance leveraged by initiatives in which the Cooling for All programme influenced programme design.



The Cooling for All needs assessment framework was utilized to develop a global methodology for developing NCAPs by UNEP and UN ESCAP.



Launched *Chilling Prospects 2021* and the Cooling for All Solution Toolkit. *Chilling Prospects 2021* was launched in a global online event format, which received great feedback.

OTHER HIGHLIGHT

- New knowledge tools were developed and launched, including the Cooling for All Solutions Toolkit, the Cooling and Gender knowledge brief, the Raising Ambitions for Off-grid Cooling Appliances knowledge brief and the Sustainable Cooling Investment Tracking knowledge brief.
- The #ThislsCool campaign raised awareness throughout the year and increased participation in high-impact countries and across more media platforms.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: Balancing the contractual minimum spending requirements of the programme with the expiring funding from K-CEP and CIFF, while also needing to fundraise for the remainder of 2021 and beyond.

Learning: The external evaluation of the programme highlighted the value of the Cooling for All programme since inception, with companies using the programme to change product offerings, investors increasing spending on cooling and partners using programme outputs to inform their work.

Change: Creating more digital content through the Chilling Prospects report and #ThisisCool communications campaign and making more cooling data and virtual training opportunities available to partners.

Figure 21: Sustainable Cooling for All KPI Performance Scorecard

#	КРІ	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	USD million investment raised by partners to deliver sustainable cooling solutions and incentives	Value (USD) of funding mobilized by cooling initiatives to increase access to sustainable cooling solutions to meet the needs of human comfort and safety, food and nutrition security and/or medicine and health services.	11.5**	30	33.5	45	216.9	70	140
2	No. of Access to Cooling HICs w/ access to cooling in their NCAP and NDC as a result of SEforALL's support directly and indirectly	Number of HICs that use Cooling for All data, information or proposed text on policy, financial, technology or service-based measures (or are otherwise directly or indirectly supported by SEforALL) and that support access to cooling or show how cooling supports the SDGs in their NCAP, NDC or equivalent national strategy or plan.	2	11	2	16	4	21	27

Narrative update

KPI1: Finance leveraged by initiatives in which the Cooling for All programme influenced programme design now sits at approximately USD 216.9 million, well over the 2023 KPI target. The increase reflects commitments from the UK and the approval of the World Bank and Green Climate Fund Cooling Facility.

KPI2: There is a continued lagging effect on the publication of NCAPs. In 2021, Ghana published its NCAP with support from UNDP and SEforALL, and Cambodia received indirect support that resulted in the inclusion of access to sustainable cooling in its NDC. Feedback received indicates that prioritization of NCAPs has been a challenge in light of the need to prioritize the response to COVID-19.

^{*} Cumulative targets

^{**} The baseline was originally published in the business plan as 13, however based upon further research is reported as 11,5

11. Powering Healthcare

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

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

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Data and research: Build the evidence base for powering healthcare facilities, particularly in the areas of sector intelligence/mapping and impact research.
- Thought leadership: Develop the new ideas and tools (related to, e.g., business models, policy and quality assurance) needed to facilitate wide-scale and sustainable adoption of distributed clean energy solutions in healthcare facilities.
- Finance: Provide finance to de-risk investments and spur innovation in electrifying healthcare facilities; indicative activities include a UEF window on health facility electrification and a small-grant innovation challenge fund to

a lack of evidence/data, sectoral leadership/coordination, enabling policies and sustainability.

Powering Healthcare acts as an engine room, providing the impetus and solutions needed by governments and their partners to increase investment in health facilities and in the sustainability of health facility electrification efforts. We will do this by:

- Building an investment case for powering healthcare to ensure access to adequate and reliable power in healthcare facilities is prioritized as a necessary input to achieving public health and energy/ climate goals.
- Creating the core building blocks to deliver distributed clean energy solutions to healthcare facilities at scale and in a sustainable manner.

stimulate innovative technologies and delivery models.

- Collaboration and coordination: Strengthen political and technical cooperation and knowledge exchange among health and energy players
- Advocacy and communications: Raise awareness and educate stakeholders on the need and opportunity to provide better health services by powering healthcare facilities.
- Country-level support: Provide strategic and technical advisory services to governments and their development partners



Powering Healthcare: Year in Review

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

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Designed and launched the Health Facility Electrification Energy Compact, raising ambition in the sector around a joint target of 25,000 health facilities to be electrified by 2025.



Developed Market Assessment & Roadmap in Nigeria to support large-scale health facility electrification interventions, targeted to the government and its development partners.



Launched Knowledge Brief co-authored with the World Bank/ESMAP, From Procurement to Performance

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Donor and multi-stakeholder roundtable discussions (incl. at Power Africa partners days and at UN HLDE Ministerial), bringing together a large group of key stakeholders from the energy and the health sectors.
- 27 communications engagements, including speaking engagements in the Power Africa
- Partner Days, Nigeria Coalition for Health Facility Electrification webinar, and hosting side events during the HLDE Ministerial Thematic Forums, COP26 and IOREC.
- Launched sector survey to inform an Intervention Heatmap, tracking 250+ HFE interventions globally (to be published in Q1 2022).

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge 1: Lack of initial engagement at country level. In Nigeria, establishing a clear mandate with development partners to respond to demand from public counterparts led to delays in delivery of work.

Challenge 2: Limited bandwidth in team and recruitment delays for in-country short term contractors.

Learning: The importance of partnerships: our good working relationships with different partners who are supporting us in executing our workplan and ensuring we are accepted as a central and neutral partner has helped through challenges noted above.

Change: The development of the multistakeholder Health Facility Electrification (HFE) Energy Compact, that has created a further opportunity for us to coordinate the energy and health sector.

Figure 22: PHC KPI Performance Scorecard

#	KPI*	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target*	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of key energy and health stakeholders prioritizing energy considerations in healthcare (based on a list of 20 pre-defined key stakeholders)	Donors and development partners that are actively funding at the nexus of energy and health, based on a list SEforALL actively manages (note this is a snapshot in time based on evaluation assessment schedule and not cumulative).	at are actively funding used on a list SEforALL hot in time based on		9	10	13	12	14
2	% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting innovative/ sustainable delivery models (based on a review of 10 of the largest and most recent health facility electrification interventions) Based on a list of the 10 largest clinic electrification interventions that is actively managed by SEforALL, which are considered financially innovative and sustainable based on SEforALL evaluation criteria of O&M>5 years, long-term technical capacity specified and innovation (note this is a snapshot in time based on evaluation assessment schedule and not cumulative; there can be overlap with key stakeholder list above, however the 10 largest interventions are often funded by list above more than once).		20%	30%	50%	40%	50%		
3	% of clinic electrification programmes/projects adopting holistic and high- quality system designs (based on a review of 10 of the largest and most recent health facility electrification interventions)	Based on a list of 10 largest clinic electrification interventions that is actively managed by SEforALL, which of these are considered aligned with best technical specifications based on SEforALL evaluation criteria of system size and remote monitoring (note this is a snapshot in time based on evaluation assessment schedule and not cumulative; there can be overlap with key stakeholder list above, however the 10 largest interventions are often funded by this list more than once).	60%	70%	70%	80%	80%	90%	100%
4	No. of health facilities electrified with SEforALL's support (includes 1,000 health facilities through country advisory, and 1,000 through proposed UEF window)	This KPI has two parts: 1) those electrified through other stakeholders, dependent on their ability to secure funding, where SEforALL has supported those countries in development of roadmaps, business cases, etc.; 2) facilities electrified directly through SEforALL's Universal Energy Facility (a results-based financing mechanism), through a Powering Healthcare window.	0	125	0	725	265	1425	2000

Narrative update

- KPI1: In 2021, Power Africa, GAVI, UNICEF, CHAI, and Shell Foundation all committed resources to prioritize reliable energy for health facilities.
- KPI2: A significant share of the key development partners are now actively piloting sustainability models (e.g., World Bank, Shell Foundation and GIZ). The majority of the models are described in SEforALL's publications Lasting Impact and From Procurement to Performance.
- KPI3: More holistic energy solutions embraced that address all health facility energy demands rather than focusing on a few services. This includes the work of the World Bank under the multi-country ROGEAP programme, and UNDP's proposed activities under the Solar 4 Health programme.
- KPI4: This indicator target is based on a fully funded three-year workplan. In 2021, we indirectly supported the electrification of 265 healthcare facilities. This indirect support includes ad hoc technical and advisory support to organizations, which helped shape the deployment of, and quality of, power solutions for health facilities in Kenya (E4I), Nigeria (REA), the Philippines International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Uganda (CHAI).

^{*} All targets are based on semi-annual and annual assessment data, representing a snapshot in time, with the exception of KPI4, which is cumulative.

^{**} Baseline adjusted from 4 due to associated data and evidence that became available in 2020.

12. Women at the Forefront

BACKGROUND: SEforALL's updated strategy strengthens our efforts to put gender equality at the heart of our work to meet SDG7, with the three-year business plan including a new programme to expand professional and leadership opportunities for women in the energy access workforce –Women at the Forefront. The programme design utilizes and builds on the framework of the People-Centered Accelerator (PCA) programme and previous gender initiatives undertaken by SEforALL.

With supportive platforms and sponsored career development frameworks, more women can be equipped to enter the renewable energy workforce and rise to leadership positions, bringing unique experiences to their decision-making roles. Sustainable energy companies and organizations will diversify their staff, management, and C-suite; and women will occupy more leadership roles in the energy access

sector, leading to accelerated, inclusive and gendersensitive action on SDG7.

Several programmes seek to support and train women working in the energy sector. However, these initiatives are often confined by region, such as Caribbean island nations, or by industry, such as women working in energy utilities. These include similarly motivated programmes such as Women in Renewable Energy (WIRE), led by the Clinton Foundation, and USAID's Engendering Utilities Program. SEforALL seeks to broaden this scope of support offerings and address challenges all women face, whether they are students beginning a career journey or leaders amplifying their voices on the international stage.

As the global ambassador for SDG7, SEforALL sees how imperative it is that women are at the forefront of the energy access and transition dialogue and are able to participate in decision-making that impacts their lives. For example, access to energy, including healthier cooking solutions and cooling, directly impacts the day-to-day lives and health of women in high-impact countries. The solutions to reach SDG7 must be designed and implemented with the needs of women in mind. When women are at the forefront of those solutions, they can give a voice to those who currently do not have one. SEforALL aims to bring together our partnerships with some of the most effective programmes and utilize our CEO's experience to train and mentor women and advance opportunities in the sustainable energy sector, creating a global push for gender equality within SDG7.

HOW WE ACHIEVE OUR OBJECTIVES:

The Women at the Forefront Results Offer will consist of:

- Internship programme: establish an internship-toemployment programme to train young women and prepare them for careers in the sustainable energy sector.
- Mentorship programme: expand and tailor a series of programmes matching energy access

- professionals with mentors to foster personal capacity-building, increase sector knowledge and build personal networks.
- Technical training: support certification, customized training and capacity development for women in the sustainable energy workforce to advance their energy sector careers and expand equal representation in the workforce.
- Sponsored participation: elevate women as visible leaders of SDG7 through sponsored funding for women to attend and speak at key industry events.
- Supportive network: establish participation in the Women at the Forefront programme as a respected professional brand/identity within the sustainable energy sector; creating a supportive network of female mentors and alumni.

Women at the Forefront: Year in Review

The objective of the Women at the Forefront programme is to challenge current barriers to workforce participation and identify, support and champion the next generation of female energy leaders to close the access gap and ensure that no one is left behind.

KEY RESULTS / ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021



Provided solar and energy management training for 100 women by sponsoring a two-month technical training programme in Kenya through the Strathmore University Energy Research Centre (SERC).



Executed a mentorship programme for 30 women across Africa and Asia, in partnership with the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) and the Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET).



Signed a strategic partnership and funding agreement with the Enel Foundation to co-manage and expand the **Open Africa Programme (OAP)**. A joint announcement was made at COP26.



SEforALL signed onto, and supported getting signatories for, a first of its kind **Gender and Energy Compact**.



Urged the global community to reaffirm their commitments to the principles of gender equality, social inclusion, and women's empowerment by coordinating a statement with People-Centered Accelerator partners for the UN High-level Dialogue on Energy.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

- Facilitated interactions among outside organizations to strengthen the gender-energy nexus globally.
- Hosted Gender Smart Investing, a COP26 SDG7
 pavilion event focused on gender-responsive energy
 solutions and co-hosted another side event with
 Shine Campaign focused on investment in womenled and community-driven initiatives.
- Hosted the first SDG7 Femme-dations virtual mixer event on Emerging Innovations in Clean Cooking.
- Continued working with other SEforALL programmes for gender mainstreaming activities.

MOST SIGNIFICANT...

Challenge: This programme faced significant resourcing challenges in 2021, including lack of programmatic funding, and lack of a programme manager to lead and implement the work. We hired a programme manager in mid-2021 and obtained more adequate programmatic funding as of late 2021, setting us up for a more well-resourced programme in 2022. With this, we look forward to continuing to provide technical training and mentorship support, leveraging successful experiences supporting early- to mid-career women in Clean Cooking and applying this to additional sub-sectors where demand exists as funding becomes available.

Learning: As other organizations and partners have similar training and mentorship programmes, we have learned it is necessary to clearly articulate the value proposition for our activities, and strategically partner with the right organizations to bring together our myriad of skills and experience to shape the right solutions for the sector. While these other programmes exist, there is a clear desire for partnering with SEforALL to bring additional visibility and to scale those programmes.

Change: In 2021, we partnered with Enel Foundation to co-brand and scale the Open Africa Power programme, and have received strong traction and funding to do so. We are looking to continue scaling the programme building on these learnings and momentum gained in 2021.

Figure 23: WF KPI Performance Scorecard

#	KPI*	Definition	Baseline	2020 Target	2020 Value	2021 Target	2021 Value	2022 Target	2023 Target
1	No. of women's internships supported by SEforALL			250	0	750	1750		
2	No. of women's mentorships supported by SEforALL			165	45	365	665		
3	No. of women who have received technical training	coccions that were tinancially or otherwise supported (1)		0	275	100	775	1775	
4	No. of women supported by SEforALL to speak at leading industry events	No. of women supported by EforALL to speak at leading high-level industry events or 0 0 0		0	75	0	175	325	
5	No. of women supported by SEforALL in the sustainable energy sector	Total number of women who have completed SEforALL's Women at the Forefront programmes or have otherwise been supported by SEforALL in the sustainable energy sector	0	140	15	765	145	2065	4515

Narrative update

KPI1: There has not been sufficient funding to design and implement this activity.

KPI2: In 2020 and 2021, we provided the mentorship programme to a total of 45 women, 15 in 2020 and 30 in 2021. The lack of funding prevented a more ambitious mentorship programme to reach more women and the original KPI targets.

KPI3: In 2021, we trained a total of 100 women in partnership with Strathmore University in Kenya. To meet our ambitious targets, we need significant funding going forward.

KPI4: Lack of funding and the ongoing pandemic prevented implementation of this activity.

KPI5: Counting the mentorship and training programme, we have supported a total of 145 women who are now better equipped to enter and navigate the sustainable energy sector.

^{*} The targets for this programme are being reviewed in line with learnings from implementation and adjustments will be made in 2022.

4 Learnings

2021 SECTORAL LEARNINGS

Our work is informed by the findings of the annual *Tracking SDG7: Energy Progress Report 2021* and further analysis we conduct on the new data released. In 2021, our work was guided by our <u>key takeaways from the 2021 report</u>, which included:

- Incremental progress on electricity access will be undone by COVID-19 unless we act fast: We were already seeing slow progress on electricity access before COVID-19, and the pandemic will set us back further. For example, the International Energy Agency (IEA) has estimated that by the end of 2020, 25 million people in developing Asia and Africa may have lost the ability to afford an essential bundle of electricity services. Accounting for current and planned policies and the COVID-19 crisis, 660 million people will still be unelectrified in 2030, according to the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario.
- Minimal annual gains in clean cooking access make universal access by 2030 improbable: In the last decade, the percentage of the global population with access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking has risen by only 9 percentage points, from 57 percent in 2010 to 66 percent in 2019. A threefold increase will be required between now and 2030 to achieve the goal of universal access – from the 1.0 percentage point average annual increase

- in the last decade. Based on current trends without policy changes, 2.4 billion people will still be left without access to clean cooking by 2030, about half of those remaining without access residing in Sub-Saharan Africa and a quarter in Eastern Asia and Southeast Asia.
- Asia has made progress across all SDG7 targets, thanks to greater investment in energy: Asia's progress has been underpinned by finance, with Central and Southern Asia seeing the largest growth in annual average public financial flows, with a close to sixfold increase in the last decade. Tracking recent progress, Eastern and Southeast Asia was the only region to have an increase in public financial flows for energy from 2017 to 2018. Asia also stands out for its improvements in energy intensity (i.e., energy efficiency), with Eastern and Southeast Asia seeing an annual average rate of improvement of 3.1 percent. This contrasts with overall global progress on energy intensity, which is seeing a continuing slowdown of improvement.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is falling further behind on energy access and efficiency: For the first time, more people without access to clean cooking solutions are in Sub-Saharan Africa than anywhere else. In the last decade, population growth has outpaced new

- clean cooking access, resulting in 50 percent more people without access to clean cooking solutions in the region. Sub-Saharan Africa also has one of the lowest average annual improvement rates in energy intensity at just 1.4 percent, well below the global average of 2.0 percent in 2019 and the 3.0 percent needed to achieve the SDG7 target.
- Modern renewables and energy efficiency are pillars of a clean energy transition that supports development - they need to be scaled up: Measuring progress on SDG7 should include looking beyond minimal energy access for basic household services to sufficient levels for job creation and income generation. Developing countries need sufficient electricity to power businesses and grow their economies, but this electricity needs to come from low-carbon sources to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 and to deliver on development priorities. The distinction of modern renewables is important because burning of biomass for heat and cooking is considered a renewable energy source for reporting purposes, yet this source can be harmful to people and the environment. For meaningful progress to be made towards decarbonization, the uptake of modern renewables needs to be scaled up while containing energy consumption through energy efficiency.

2021 ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNINGS

- SEforALL's Country Engagement Strategy and Associated Country Support Model Learnings: SEforALL's country-specific support is aimed to provide strategic advisory support, to fill gaps where needed and catalyze broader implementation efforts with partners when opportunity exists to contribute to systemic change. Throughout the first two years of implementing this new strategic direction, we identified three main learnings, related to the process by which we identify, enter and manage country-level engagements. These are:
- Securing the right buy-in for country support (project scope of work) from both high-level (i.e., Ministerial) and working-level (i.e., technical) stakeholders.
- 2. Strengthening coordination of our support internally, to ensure SEforALL programmes supporting the same country take a streamlined and holistic approach to country support, and to improve stakeholder communication.
- 3. Acknowledging that our country engagement strategy is an ongoing process that requires continuous development and reflection based on learnings. Our country engagement strategy is not fixed but evolves according to learnings that surface as we implement. To avoid common barriers to learning such as fear of failure, fixed mindset, and an over reliance on past performance, we have implemented regular SEforALL internal country engagement after action reviews (AARs). These internal reviews ensure that learnings are surfaced

- and built into our work to continuously improve our organizational and country engagement strategy.
- 4. In response, we have shifted from a programme-focused approach to a country-focused approach to better coordinate our overall country engagement. This approach has multiple benefits: (1) one country coordinator is responsible for ensuring coordination and communication amongst all SEforALL programmes supporting each country (in Nigeria, Rwanda and Sierra Leone); (2) communication with government stakeholders and relevant partners is improved; (3) appropriate expertise across SEforALL teams is utilized to coordinate and deliver our incountry work.
- Global events have changed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, most now requiring a virtual presence. Our experience has shown that virtual meetings and webinars, while associated with their own set of challenges such as poor internet connections and absence of opportunity to make deeper connections with counterparts, were a good way of staying in contact with key stakeholders in the current global context. In 2021, we therefore improved our virtual event offerings and streamlined external events to better connect with audiences around the world, inspiring action and bringing people to the centre of energy access, and SDG7 more broadly.
- In response, we have found including a virtual presence to complement in-person events has many associated advantages, such as: (1) the opportunity to expand the audience base; (2) ease of

- collaboration and community building; (3) providing an immersive learning experience; (4) the extension of event content life cycle; (5) an extended opportunity for driving return on investment (ROI); (6) convenience and flexibility; (7) the opportunity for smaller companies and organizations to make a huge impact.
- SEforALL's convening power and role in global agenda setting was reiterated as a valuable asset to the energy sector in 2021, encouraging us to play an even more active role in advocacy and diplomacy moving forward.
- SFforALL has developed relationships finance and with government, other key stakeholders. effectively gathered those stakeholders. established links between organizations and provided valuable outreach to organizations beyond their existing networks.
- In conducting outreach to Member States to design and sign on to Energy Compacts, we learned that individual countries see SEforALL as an independent broker for sustainable energy and seek advice from it.
- Benefitting from years' worth of soft partnership building with key international organizations, stronger ties with the UN system (e.g., UN-Energy and the HLDE), and strong knowledge outputs from SEforALL's programmes has helped solidify our position as a neutral convener and go-to partner for market intelligence on energy access.

EVALUATIONS*

SEforALL gains a comprehensive picture of progress made at the outcome level through both formative/ developmental and summative evaluations scheduled at strategic moments throughout the implementation of our business plan. While our evaluation strategy is not limited to any specific approaches, we instead adapt evaluation methods to the needs of the evaluation effort and what strategic moment the resulting information is meant to support. While monitoring provides information about SEforALL programmes and achievement of intermediate results, it is limited to information on the selected programmes and therefore does not address more in-depth questions about why and how programmes are working or not working as intended, as well as what changes in the context may affect the successful achievement of outcomes and long-term impact. Thus, evaluation activities verify, give further insight to, and constructively challenge as needed the information available through monitoring. The following graphic outlines the evaluations that were finalized in 2021, those that are ongoing or planned for future years.

We currently have 1 ongoing evaluation, 3 wrapping up findings for dissemination, 1 finalizing selection of bids and 4 country specific evaluations lining up; these are aligned with strategic moments for outcomes to inform next steps as part of our commitment to continuous improvement, course corrections, continuously informing strategic and operational decisions with data and evidence.

COMPLETED AND PUBLISHED 2021

Cooling for All Programme Evaluation: The evaluation investigated the four stages of the programme from its inception in July 2017 to May 2021, with the aim of generating learning about what has worked well and what has been more challenging, together with understanding Cooling for All's contribution to SEforALL's outcomes.

WRAPPING UP FINDINGS FOR DISSEMINATION IN 2022**

- 1. UEF Wave 1 Learning Evaluation process and formative evaluation of Wave 1 from design (January 2020) to present date. The evaluation focused on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence alongside design and implementation through application processes to contracting. The evaluation recommendations based on learnings will be critical to inform the scale-up of the UEF in new and existing countries.
- 2. Energy Finance Rapid Review conducted in late 2021 and early 2022 to inform strategic decisions for the Energizing Finance research series and the Energy Finance programme overall via key stakeholder interviews.
- 3. SEforALL 10-year review in line with our 10-year anniversary in 2022, to provide a non-biased review of our achievements, results and impact contributing to the sector since our inauguration; our value proposition for the sector as seen by external stakeholders interviewed; to further establish our track record from start to present and influence a high-level vision to 2030.

ONGOING

UEF On-ground Verifications – implementing a robust on-the-ground verification process to triangulate remote verification data; ensuring sites and connections are live and compliant with UEF technical specifications. Verification complemented with further data collection through surveys. Procurement process for verification firm(s) currently underway.

BIDS UNDER EVALUATION

Mini-grid Partnership Rapid Review – gap assessment to recommend next strategic objectives and direction for the partnership.

EVALUATION OF OUR COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT AND ASSOCIATED IMPACT IN THE QUEUE FOR 2023 - 2025***

Sierra Leone

Nigeria

- Rwanda Access Accelerator Programme continue to integrate country evaluations into proposals to secure budget as a new standard
- **UEF Wave 1 Evaluation of Connections in Country (TBC)** scheduled 1-1.5 years after connections made to establish learnings and impacts.

^{*}All evaluations conducted through a stringent procurement process aligned with a multi-stakeholder vetted TOR, to obtain non-biased external experts to conduct the review with the support of SEforALL's MEL Team to guide evaluators through the organization's documentation and stakeholders.

^{**}Results available in 2022, shared with donors in Q2 2022 and published in AMR 2023, reflecting 2022.

^{***}Under our new MEL Framework, we strive to understand the impact and lessons from our country engagement strategy and country support by conducting country specific evaluations of our work.

Figure 24:

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

Energy Access and Planning

- Achieving Economies of Scale in the Nigerian Solar Value Chain
- From Procurement to Performance: Towards a Private Sector-Led Service-Based Model to Create Scale Up Sustainable Electrification of Public Institutions
- Increasing Energy Access in Sierra Leone
- Leveraging Demand Data for Improved Energy Access Planning (webinar)
- SEforALL Analysis of SDG7 Progress 2021

Health

- Powering Healthcare Solutions Catalogue
- Progress on Clean Cooking is Too Slow That Must Change

Cooling

- A Framework for Tracking Cooling Investment
- Chilling Prospects 2021
- Cooling for All and Gender
- Cooling for All Training at the ECOWAS Regional Energy Forum and Training
- Cooling Opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Raising Ambitions for Off-Grid Cooling Appliances
- The Path to Sustainable Cold Chains For All in Africa
- This Is Cool Webinar Series A Hot Market for Renewable Cooling
- This Is Cool Webinar Series Cooling for All and Gender
- This Is Cool Webinar Series Not Passing on Passive Cooling









Finance

- Coal Power Finance in High-Impact Countries
- Climate Finance Access Network in Africa (webinar)
- Energizing Finance: Taking the Pulse 2021
- Energizing Finance: Understanding the Landscape 2021

Other

- 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact Workshops
- Best Practices for Scaling Energy Efficiency with Energy Service Companies: Opportunities for ASEAN (webinar)
- Climate equity and corporate renewable energy procurement
- Deep-dive workshop: Urban energy
- Deep-dive workshop: Gender and energy
- The Digital Toolkit for Energy and Mobility

SEforALL Partnerships

Partnerships are essential to our work. Delivering on Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) and the Paris Agreement demands concerted action. Given the ambition of both international frameworks, this is no a small task and we will not achieve progress alone.

To enable more effective action towards universal access to sustainable energy, we have built a network of partners, including national governments, multilateral development banks, philanthropies, UN agencies, civil society organizations, industry associations and a growing group of major companies. Our reputation as an honest broker enables us to convene stakeholders and ensure multilateral co-creation of solutions to achieve SDG7, including strengthening collaboration between state and non-state actors. We are honoured

to work with this wide network of partners.

Through partnerships, we were involved in several exciting new initiatives in 2021 that have great promise for the future. SEforALL played a key role in the concept stage of the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) that was launched at COP26 and aims to unlock USD 100 billion in public and private financing to reach 1 billion underserved people with reliable, renewable power; avoid 4 billion tons of carbon emissions; and drive economic growth, with +150 million jobs created. We are a delivery partner in the alliance and help facilitate country engagement and support.

With Power Africa/USAID we <u>launched a partnership</u> focused on health facility electrification in Africa;

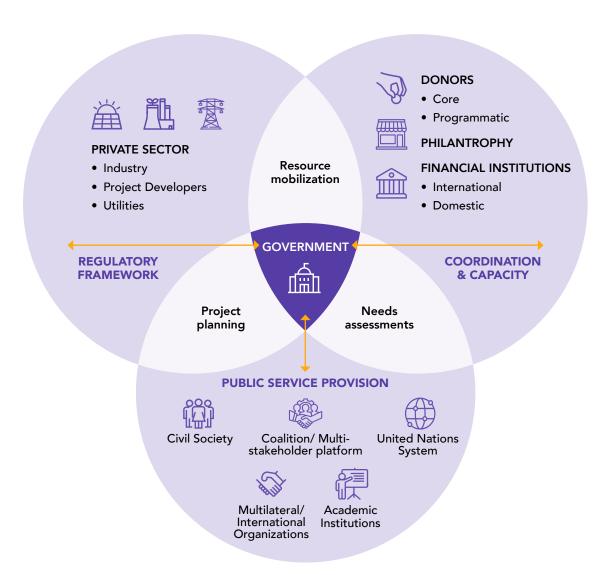
with the <u>UNDP</u> we hope to unlock public and private investments towards affordable and sustainable energy access for all people in Africa, particularly in the Sahel; and with the <u>Enel Foundation</u> we are expanding the Open Africa Power platform to train more women and youth for careers in the sustainable energy sector.

Furthermore, SEforALL established a new <u>Leadership</u> <u>Council</u>, with eight high-profile energy leaders as initial members, to support our mission at this critical juncture in the organization's development.

SEforALL will continue to collaborate closely with partners who share our dedication to sustainable development and climate action in order to achieve maximum influence and collective action in pursuit of SDG7 and energy transitions.

Figure 25:

SEforALL Partnerships Graphic



195	Partners in SEforALL's Partnership Network
22	Government
31	Private Sector (Industry, Project Developers, Utilities)
29	Civil Society Organizations
23	Coalition / Multi-stakeholder platform
20	Multilateral / International Organizations
14	Academic Institutions
34	United Nations System
12	Financial Institutions (International, Domestic)
3	Philanthropy
7	Other

LIST OF PARTNERS*

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT) University

Columbia University

Duke University

Energy Research Center, Tsinghua University

Florence School of Regulation

Imperial College

Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)

Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies Initiative for Sustainable Energy Policy (ISEP)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)

Oxford Martin School Future of Cooling Program

Strathmore Energy Research Centre

The Energy Resources Institute

University of Birmingham

University of Lesotho

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Africa Center of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling

Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE)

Ashden

Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy

C40 Cities

Climate Finance Access Network (CFAN)

Clinton Health Access Initiative

Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program

(CLASP)

Council on Energy Environment and Water (CEEW)

E3G

Energy Savings Trust

Energypedia

Friends of Europe

Global Cool Cities Alliance

Global LPG Partnership (GLPGP)

Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET)

Healthcare Without Harm

Household Solar Energy Funders Group (HSEFG)

International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA)

LeanIn Energy

Mini Grid Partnership

Modern Energy Cooking Services Programme (MECS)

Overseas Development Institute

Power for All

Rocky Mountain Institute

SNV

Student Energy

World Resources Institute (WRI)

World Wildlife Foundation (WWF)

COALITION / MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS

Access Coalition

Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)

African Association for Rural Electrification (CLUB-ER)

Building Efficiency Accelerator

Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)

Climate Investment Platform

Community of Champions

Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency

Daring Circle

District Energy in Cities Initiative

Efficiency for Access Coalition

Energy for Growth Hub

Energy Transition Council

Energy Transitions Commission

Equal by 30

Global Energy Interconnectivity Development Cooperation

Organization (GEIDCO)

Million Cool Roofs Challenge

Mission Innovation

Nigeria Off-grid Market Acceleration Program (NoMAP)

People-Centered Accelerator (PCA)

REN21

United for Efficiency (U4E)

Vienna Energy Forum

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC)

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

European Investment Bank (EIB)

First City Monument Bank (FCMB)

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

Stanbic

Sterling Bank

GOVERNMENT

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) of the Government of India

European Commission - DG EuropeAid Development &

Cooperation (DEVCO)

G20 Presidency - Italy

Government of Benin

Government of Colombia

Government of Dominican Republic

Government of Egypt

Government of Ethiopia

Government of Honduras

Government of Kenya

Government of Madagascar

Government of Malawi

Government of Morocco

Government of Nauru

Government of Netherlands

Government of Nigeria

Government of Pakistan

Government of Rwanda Government of Sierra Leone

Government of United Kingdom

Government of United States

^{*} SEforALL also works in close partnership with some of our funders who are listed in a dedicated section of acknowledgement and appreciation

LIST OF PARTNERS*

Government of Zambia

MULTILATERAL / INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Clean Energy Ministerial

Commonwealth Secretariat

ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy

Efficiency (ECREEE)

G5 Sahel

GAVI, The Vaccine Alliance

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

International Energy Agency (IEA)

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

International Solar Alliance

Lusophone Renewable Energy Association (ALER)

Montreal Protocol Secretariat

Multilateral Fund Secretariat

OPEC Fund for International Development

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) $\label{eq:condition} % \begin{center} \begin{c$

Program for Energy Efficiency in Buildings

SHINE Campaign

Vienna Energy Club

World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program

(ESMAP)

World Bank Group (WBG)

OTHER

Africa Energy Forum

Climate Policy Initiative (CPI)

Dalberg Global Advisors

Energy Access Booster

Global Commission to End Energy Poverty

Global Fuel Economy Initiative

International Institute for Energy Conservation

PHILANTHROPY

Africa-Europe Foundation SELCO Foundation

Shakti Foundation

PRIVATE SECTOR (INDUSTRY, PROJECT DEVELOPER, UTILITIES)

ACOB Lighting

Africa Minigrid Developers Association (AMDA)

Alliance for Rural Electrification

Alliance to Save Energy

ARM-Harith

Crossboundary

Danfoss

Econoler

Energias de Portugal (EDP)

Energy Net

Energy Private Developers Rwanda

Engie PowerCorner

European Partnership for Energy and Environment

Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FiA) Foundation

Global Food Cold Chain Alliance

Global Off-Grid Lighting Association (GOGLA)

Iberdrola

International Copper Association (ICA)

Interswitch

Johnson Controls

McKinsey & Company

Nexleaf Analytics

Odyssey Energy Solutions

Opay

RE100

Schneider Electric

Signify

Smart Power India

The World LPG Association (WLPGA)

World Business Council for Sustainable Development

(WBCSD)

World Economic Forum

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Climate Action Team
Cool Coalition (UNEP)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (Global ABC)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

OzoneAction

SDG7 Youth Constituency

UN-Energy

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

(UNCTAD)

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

(UNCCD)

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

(UNDESA)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia

and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for

Western Asia (UNESCWA)

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and

the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Foundation (UNF)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

(UNFCCC)

United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-

HABITAT)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

(UNIDO)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

(UNICEF)

United Nations Office of the High Representative for the

Least Developed Countries (UN-OHRLLS)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations System in Rwanda

United Nations Women

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

^{*} SEforALL also works in close partnership with some of our funders who are listed in a dedicated section of acknowledgement and appreciation

SEforALL Budget vs. Actual Expenditure 2021

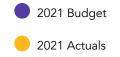
The following table represents the funding of each programme as planned and required in order to deliver on the full business plan and associated key performance indicators (KPIs) for 2021. This is then comparable to the actual funds available for each programme in 2021. The budget for each programme was developed as an aspirational budget, in that there were activities budgeted for that would only occur if additional funding was secured. Viewed through this lens, it is not unusual to have variances between the budgeted amounts and the actuals incurred. However, while having less funding available than needed to deliver on planned activities and results has had an impact on SEforALL and our ability to deliver our KPIs, those that are behind are behind mostly for the following reasons: slower implementation progress on the ground due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic; KPIs that are sector focused and much less in SEforALL's influence of control; and KPIs that require more time to achieve results. While pursuing resources required for specific programmes, SEforALL has done all that is feasible to keep the momentum going for programmes to be prepared to hit the ground running once funding is secured. Lack of funding may of course affect the realization of lagging KPIs in coming years, which the organization is looking to mitigate through its fundraising strategy. SEforALL has had an incredibly productive year but will require increased support to deliver the 2021–2023 business plan.

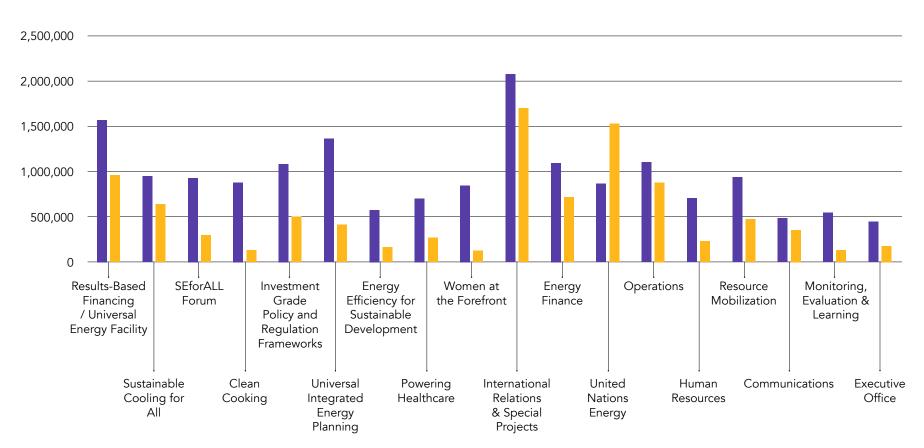
Figure 26: Actual 2021 Expenditure for SEforALL

Results Offer (External and Internal Programmes Included)	2021 Budget	2021 Actuals	Increase/ (Decrease)
Results-based Financing Facility	1,602,328	981,036	(621,292)
Sustainable Cooling for All	975,387	653,775	(321,612)
SEforALL Forum	955,819	305,111	(650,707)
Clean Cooking	901,628	147,725	(753,903)
Investment Grade Policy and Regulation Frameworks	1,109,995	519,171	(590,823)
Setting the Standard / Universal Integrated Energy Planning	1,390,952	421,963	(968,988)
Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	596,258	174,091	(422,167)
Powering Healthcare	720,741	281,092	(439,649)
Women at the Forefront	871,131	130,406	(740,725)
International Relations & Special Projects	2,116,453	1,735,506	(380,947)
Energy Finance	1,114,747	732,707	(382,040)
United Nations Energy	884,919	1,570,961	686,042
Operations	1,127,272	900,907	(226,365)
Human Resources	731,143	242,583	(488,559)
Resource Mobilization	963,160	483,819	(479,340)
Communications	496,054	360,962	(135,091)
Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning	567,422	139,748	(427,674)
Executive Office	463,086	192,427	(270,659)
TOTAL	17,588,493	9,973,992	(7,614,501)

Same information displayed in a graph

Figure 27: Actual 2021 Expenditure for SEforALL (graph)





Acknowledgement and Appreciation for Donors who Supported SEforALL in 2021

SEforALL would like to thank all of our donors for their support in 2021, previous years, and in those to come. This Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) and associated cross-organizational Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework would not be possible without those donors who specifically fund our MEL work through core support. We also thank our programmatic funders who support MEL and other internal support functions within programme workplans.

CORE FUNDERS

Austrian Development Agency

Government of Iceland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

IKEA Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation

Global Alliance for People and Planet

PROGRAMME FUNDERS

All On

Bloomberg Philanthropies

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

Climate Emergency Collaboration Group through

Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors

The Clean Cooking Alliance

Clean Cooling Collaborative

ClimateWorks Foundation

Global Alliance for People and Planet

Google

Government of Denmark, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Government of Iceland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Government of Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

International Cooperation

Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations

to New York

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale

Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), GmbH

EM-ONE

ENEL Foundation

ENEL S.p.A

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation

and Development (BMZ)

Good Energies Foundation

HSBC Holdings Plc

IKEA Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation

Shell Foundation

Swedish Postcode Lottery Foundation

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Transforming Energy Access (TEA) / Carbon Trust

USAID Power Africa

UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office

(FCDO)

UK Department for Business, Energy and Industrial

Strategy (BEIS)

UN-Energy MPTF

Changes to KPIs in 2021

The following list of programme KPI changes is a result of extensive consultation with each programme team, reflecting on learning during implementation compared to assumptions at the beginning of programme design. All data reported in 2021 are

based on the reworded KPIs in response to natural evolution throughout the year, while maintaining the integrity of the original KPI's intent, and documenting for transparency.

Figure 28: Changes to KPI wording in 2021

Programme	ne Original KPI Rewording to KPI in 2020		Rewording to KPI in 2021	
	No. of countries signed up for Energy Compacts	N/A	No. of countries agreed to Energy Compacts	
	No. of companies signed up for Energy Compacts	N/A	No. of companies agreed to Energy Compacts	
UN-Energy	% high-impact countries (HICs) on Access sign Energy Compacts	N/A	% high-impact countries (HICs) on Access agreeing to Energy Compacts	
on mongy	% global emissions represented by Energy Compacts signatories	N/A	% global emissions represented by Energy Compacts	
	% of countries identified as major funders of energy access (according to Energizing Finance research series) signing Energy Compacts	N/A	% of countries identified as major funders of energy access (according to Energizing Finance research series) agreeing to Energy Compacts	
International Relations and	No. of partners engaging and contributing to in-country work	No. of partners actively engaged with SEforALL, both programmatically and strategically	No. of partners actively engaged with IRSP, both programmatically and strategically*	
Special Projects (IRSP)	No. of engagements in countries in Africa and Asia (no. of countries)	No. of countries actively supported by SEforALL annually	No. of countries actively supported by IRSP annually*	

^{*} Due to introduction of cross-organizational KPIs in 2021, this KPI has been reverted to original intention of capturing support of the IRSP programme only, 2020 data and targets have been adjusted accordingly.

Figure 29: Changes to KPI definitions in 2021

Programme	Current KPI	Original KPI Definition	Rewording to KPI Definition in 2021
	No. of countries agreed to Energy Compacts	Total number of national governments committed to Energy compacts	Total number of national governments agreed to national Energy Compacts
UN-Energy	No. of companies agreed to Energy Compacts	Total number of organizations committed to Energy Compacts	Total number of Energy Compacts agreed by private sector organizations
IRSP	No. of countries actively supported by IRSP annually No. of partners actively engaged with IRSP, both programmatically	No. of countries SEforALL supports to move the needle towards SDG7 globally across the 3 types of SEforALL's country engagement strategy: 1) implementation support; 2) advocacy and advisory; 3) identification and formulation. SEforALL aims to support countries with the highest deficits to the achievement of SDG7 in the context of access, cooking, cooling, energy efficiency, renewables and energy-related GHG emissions. Those countries that are not high deficit countries are considered Energy Transition Countries, which SEforALL sees as leaders globally or regionally whose adoption of commitments and strategies to achieve SDG7 will influence countries with high deficits to adopt similar paths to achieve SDG7. No. of formal strategic and programmatic partners engaged with SEforALL; strategic partners typically global or regional partners who share strategic objectives [i.e.,	No. of countries IRSP supports to move the needle towards SDG7 globally across the 2 support tiers of SEforALL's country engagement strategy: 1) implementation; 2) advocacy & advisory No. of formal strategic and programmatic partners engaged with IRSP; strategic partners typically global or regional partners who share strategic objectives [i.e., ADB], programmatic
	and strategically	ADB], programmatic partners typically formally supporting in-country work [typically aligned with specific external programme(s)].	partners typically formally supporting in-country work [typically aligned with specific external programme(s)].
Results-Based Fi-nancing (RBF) / Uni-versal Energy Facility (UEF)	No. of countries where the UEF is operating	Countries where the UEF has performed due diligence, established partnerships and opened a window for project developers to apply for UEF funding through the Odyssey Platform.	Countries where the UEF has performed due diligence, established partnerships and opened a window for project developers to apply for UEF funding.
Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Development	No. of countries or organizations with new high-level energy efficiency commitments made publicly	While SEforALL tracks industry progress towards the achievement of SDG7.3, this KPI is a sub-indicator of the larger database, tracking SEforALL's programme contribution to commitments of countries and organizations through the Three Percent Club, Energy Compacts and new or enhanced NDC, or similar direct and comprehensive SDG7.3 commitments. In terms of our cross-organizational KPIs we will ensure there is no double counting of Energy Compacts with UN-Energy.	This is a sub-indicator of a larger database of public commitments, tracking SEforALL's programme contribution through the Three Percent Club, Energy Compacts and new or enhanced NDCs, or similar direct and comprehensive SDG7.3 commitments.



VIENNA HEADQUARTERS

Andromeda Tower 15th floor Donau-City-Strasse 6 1220 Vienna, Austria

WASHINGTON, DC OFFICE

1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20006, USA

NEW YORK OFFICE

420 5th Avenue New York, NY 10018 USA

ABUJA OFFICE

United Nations House Plot 617/618, Central Area District, Diplomatic Zone PMB 2851, Garki, Abuja FCT, Nigeria

Info@SEforALL.org | SEforALL.org