



THE  
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL  
**FORUM**  
NEW YORK CITY, 3-5 APRIL 2017



**SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL FORUM:**  
GOING FURTHER, FASTER - TOGETHER

# FOREWORD

## LISTENING TO OUR MANY PARTNERS IN THE MOVEMENT THAT HAS GROWN UP AROUND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL, WE SET OUT TO CREATE THE 3RD SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL FORUM IN A VERY SPECIAL WAY.

We designed a “market place” that would help broker new partnerships and ideas, spur investment and drive action towards Sustainable Development Goal 7—the energy goal.

More than 1,000 leaders from across governments, business, finance and civil society came: the leaders who are doing the hard work to secure clean, affordable energy for all while keeping the promise of the Paris Agreement.

At Sustainable Energy for All, we marshal the evidence and interrogate the latest data on progress towards SDG7, so that we can help leaders focus on where we can have the greatest impact—and do so in the quickest amount of time and with the least amount of cost. We tell the stories of success and bring them to the United Nations system as part of a much wider effort to assess progress towards the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

And so we built the program for the Forum around input from our partners on where we would need to concentrate minds and, crucially, around the evidence. How well are we doing? What’s working? What isn’t? Why? How then to move to speed and scale?

At the Forum, we launched the latest **Global Tracking Framework** report, a product of the Sustainable Energy for All Knowledge Hub that shows progress against global energy goals and where we need to go further. We used this data, along with analysis from an array of other reports—including the recently launched RISE report—to drive every conversation and focus leaders on precisely where we need to be to reach our 2030 targets.

The most recent data show that without more focus, changes in approach and a doubling down on our efforts, we are not on track to secure sustainable energy for all by 2030. Even if we look at some of the most recent actions by some countries—not captured yet by the data—we need to do more. But at the Forum it was clear that we could be much closer if we all act together and act now.

The Forum showcased the best examples of work already having real impact. Our Partners told stories about the work they are doing all around the globe to drive the revolution in energy productivity. They are integrating energy systems to accommodate more renewables and embracing off-grid alongside grid-connected solutions to speed energy access and to address systemic inequity in current energy systems by focusing on those that have to date been left behind—rural communities, low-income people in cities, women, the displaced and the marginalized. We helped to share these success stories far and wide because we know that success breeds more success and the confidence to act. And with

powerful media and social partners, we ensured that this good news spread far beyond New York to the places where decision makers need to shift course.

Just as importantly, the Forum bore the true hallmark of a movement: we demonstrated the collective courage to interrogate ourselves about what’s not working—so that we can be fitter to go further, faster.

During the Forum, our Partners rolled out a stunning list of new commitments driving action on SDG7. New initiatives were launched. For example, the Government of Chile—working with the “District Energy in Cities” initiative—announced a strategy to tackle air pollution and improve air quality for its citizens.

Financial innovations were launched. The Microgrid Investment Accelerator (MIA), a first-of-its-kind financing facility that seeks to mobilize \$50 million via public-private partnerships between 2018 and 2020 for energy in India, Indonesia and East Africa, was unveiled.

Together with GreenFaith, the Wallace Global Fund and other philanthropies and faith groups, we launched SHINE—a campaign to mobilize patient capital and support from the faith and philanthropic communities, many of which are shifting their focus from divesting to investing in clean energy solutions for access.

New data and evidence were released. Power for All launched a report that pinpoints policies to accelerate energy access for millions of rural poor and puts forward a roadmap to implementation. REN21 launched the Renewables Global Futures Report analyzing the views of more than 100 renowned energy experts on the feasibility of achieving a 100% renewable energy future. And Smart Villages underscored the enormous knowledge base at the local level and how essential “informed consent” is in helping to deliver energy access for all.

Partnerships were strengthened. With a huge push from Hivos, high-level representatives from governments, private sector companies and civil society committed to partnerships between sectors to accelerate progress towards decentralized renewable energy access.

Five more cities joined the Building Efficiency Accelerator. EP100—the campaign working with companies committing to double their energy productivity—announced a new member from South Africa: the retail chain Woolworths, which has committed to double its energy productivity by 2020.

Finally, we announced a new People-Centered Accelerator—a partnership to advance gender equality, social inclusion and women’s empowerment in pursuit of SDG7—with more than 19 groups and initiatives pledging to work together to spur action so we leave no one behind.



This is the kind of action we need. But we know, based on the evidence, that there is much more to do.

If we are to secure energy access for the more than 1 billion people who still have little or no access to energy—we need to go further.

If we are to make clean cooking options available to the more than 3 billion people who still rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating—we need to go faster.

If we are to truly advance gender equality, social inclusion and women’s empowerment in providing energy services, we must change mindsets.

But I am convinced that the movement on display at the 3rd Sustainable Energy for All Forum is ready to do just that and more. And future SEforALL forums will continue to connect partners, mobilize finance and spur partnerships toward our goals.

**We are Sustainable Energy for All.**

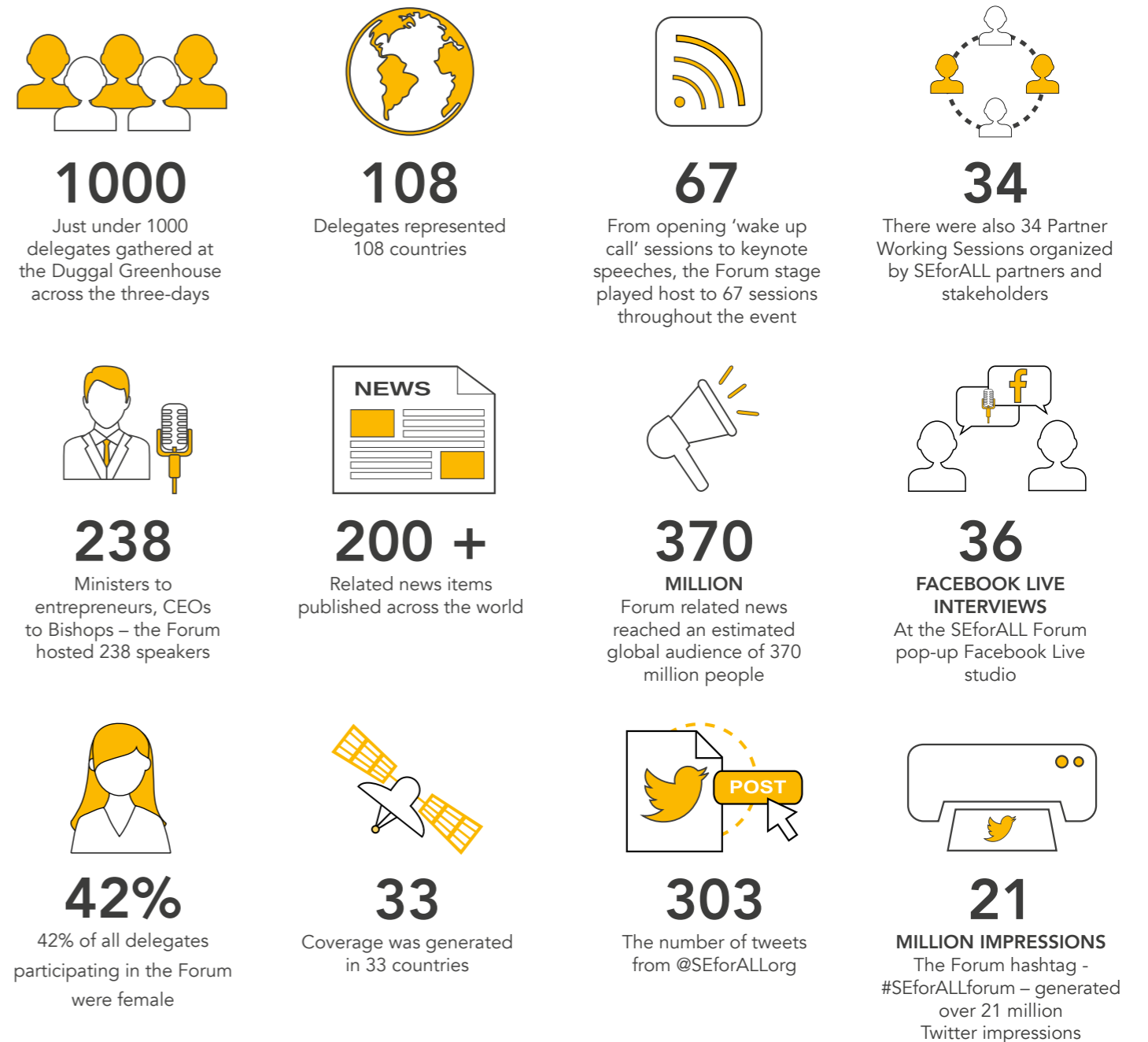
**We are that movement.**

**And we are getting it done.**

**RACHEL KYTE**

Chief Executive Officer of Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL),  
and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General  
for Sustainable Energy for All.

# FORUM IN FIGURES



\* A full methodology is available at the end of the report

# DAY 1

## PRODUCTIVITY MATTERS: PUTTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY FIRST

As Rachel Kyte, Chief Executive Officer of Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, opened the 2017 Sustainable Energy for All Forum on the main plenary stage, she shared the vision that this year's Forum was a marketplace for delegates, partners and all stakeholders to come together, facilitating deals, fostering partnerships and supporting action.

Under the overall banner of "Going Further, Faster – Together," each day was given a specific theme. The first day looked at *Productivity Matters: Putting Energy Efficiency First*.

### THE WAKE-UP CALL

To help set the tone, each morning's agenda followed a similar pattern, with a Wake-Up Call, Marshalling the Evidence and Knowledge into Action sessions hosted each day on the main stage. These conversations gathered leaders and experts related to each day's theme to look at topics in more detail and to share the relevant evidence, successes and data, thereby informing Forum delegates ahead of more detailed partner working sessions in the afternoon.

The overarching evidence base for the event was the third Global

Tracking Framework (GTF) report, which was launched during the opening Wake-Up Call session on the first day.

The report, produced by the World Bank Group and the International Energy Agency as part of the Sustainable Energy for All Knowledge Hub, showed that the current pace of progress on three global energy goals access to electricity, renewable energy and efficiency—is not moving fast enough to meet 2030 targets.

To meet Sustainable Energy for All objectives, the Global Tracking Framework report estimated that re-



newable energy investment would need to increase by a factor of 2-3, while energy efficiency investment would need to increase by a factor of 3-6 and a five-fold increase would be needed to reach universal access by 2030.

These headline outcomes were discussed on stage with experts from the report and business voices, all agreeing that this needed to be a wake-up call to world leaders. Political leadership and the need for industry to be challenged more were key takeaways, with suggestions that the bar of action needs to be raised three times from where we are today.

### MARSHALLING THE EVIDENCE

Following the launch of the GTF report, the subsequent Marshalling the Evidence session looked at the latest data on productivity for high-impact countries, focusing on the opportunities, barriers, geographies and sectors where we can go further, faster.

This conversation brought business, policy and industry leaders together, with some speakers noting a change—even a tipping point—in the energy industry's thinking.

Key areas discussed included:

- the transportation sector, which looked at the innovations over the past decade and the greater need to electrify transportation in rural areas;
- the power sector, which looked at the mindshift companies have gone through to use more renewables, and the room for improvement within the industry; and
- the building sector, which cited the increased growth of populations within cities as well as energy efficiency and fragmentation of the sector being challenges. Solutions discussed included capacity and financing—such as creating a market for energy efficient buildings, using codes and standards and specialized preparation with each government—looking at programs after implemen-

tation and financing instruments, such as working with municipalities and small banks.

### KNOWLEDGE INTO ACTION

The next Knowledge into Action session convened leaders who are already using ambitious policies and incentives to harness the potential of energy efficiency.

Within this session, participants focused on addressing why some countries and cities prioritize energy efficiency more than others, what are the lessons learned in raising the level of energy efficiency, and how to spur governments and cities towards making greater progress.

The role of collaboration was a reoccurring theme, with speakers highlighting that sustainable energy solutions cannot be developed in isolation but require partnerships and implementation across all sectors if they are to proceed at the speed





and scale we need. For many governments, efficiency is the “lowest-hanging fruit,” and thus the best place for many to start in creating sustainable energy—both on the demand and the supply side.

### GLOBAL COVENANT OF MAYORS FOR CLIMATE AND ENERGY

The role of cities in a sustainable energy transition was the focus of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy session. This

conversation brought together former mayors, diplomats and current policymakers to discuss how cities have often been progressive policy hubs that support a sustainable energy transition and tackle environmental issues their communities face.

Local governments around the world cited air pollution as one of the biggest issues, along with the development of sustainable transport systems. To address those issues, the European Union is currently accelerating the roll-out of state-of-the-art

infrastructure for alternative fuels to support the deployment of low-carbon public transportation modes, including electric or hydrogen-fueled buses, or LNG-powered vessels.

Yet, investment in solutions that support sustainable energy and climate action is becoming an increasingly evident priority for corporations, communities and individuals for these governments to respond. Panelists said they had increased optimism that cities would continue to invest and use renewable resources at a greater



scale. Maroš Šefčovič, Vice President of the European Commission for Energy Union, stressed the key role of smart public procurement in shaping new lifestyles and smart city landscapes. He also pinpointed energy efficiency as the sector with the largest potential for value-adding activity and job creation, with strong involvement of local entrepreneurship.

### THE DEEP DIVE

Three Deep Dive sessions gave delegates a choice of which topic to explore as the first morning sessions came to a close: *Good Utility, Smart Policy and Towards the Bottom Line - The Business Case for Doubling Energy Productivity*.

In the **Good Utility** session, utility leaders looked at how their sector has made significant advances in energy productivity and where they still could increase action and ambition. Panelists discussed the market distortion caused by subsidies, the need to

incentivize quality rather than quantity of energy generation, the introduction of regulation of distribution based on quality, and the creation of the right incentives that will lead to smarter and cheaper energy solutions. António Mexia, CEO, Energias de Portugal, stressed that the biggest challenge for people who have electricity is to value its use properly.

The **Smart Policy** session asked policy makers how they can transform their energy and transport systems while creating jobs and economic growth. Panelists discussed the challenges of how—despite a massive projected growth for the vehicle fleet—you can create an infrastructure that supports more mobility with faster air pollution reduction. Suggestions put forward by panelists included ensuring high efficiency in electric vehicles, developing storage supply chains for batteries and hydrogen in countries, establishing a carbon price, and electrifying and redesigning freight sup-

ply chains. Maroš Šefčovič, Vice President of the European Commission for Energy Union, called upon the organization of new mobility and the update of traffic regulation to anticipate the uptake of autonomous driving, as well as new fuel and emission standards for cars and trucks.

In **Towards the Bottom Line - The Business Case for Doubling Energy Productivity** session, industry leaders discussed how increasing energy productivity is good for their businesses and bottom line. Businesses said they have built efficiency into their manufacturing and operating systems, with a focus on energy investments that will lead to payback in two to three years—and they are already feeling the reward. Panelists noted that while many businesses recognize the opportunity of investing in efficiency, not enough action is happening at the speed that we need.



# PARTNER WORKING SESSIONS - DAY 1

Over the course of the Forum, SEforALL partners hosted 34 partner working sessions, ranging from exploring opportunities for corporate and government action to solutions for the most vulnerable. From panel discussions to roundtables, the partner working sessions were designed by SEforALL Partners to raise awareness, advance outcomes, bridge public-private divides, launch and create new partnerships, and share experience and success—with the ultimate aim to accelerate action on the SEforALL objectives beyond the Forum.

## GLOBAL TRACKING FRAMEWORK 2017 – A DEEP DIVE INTO THE FINDINGS

(HOST: WORLD BANK, IEA AND SEforALL)

To mark the launch of the third edition of the Sustainable Energy for All Global Tracking Framework (GTF), the International Energy Agency (IEA), SEforALL and the UN Regional Economic Commissions (UNRECs) took an in-depth look at progress towards SEforALL objectives on energy access, energy efficiency and

renewable energy over 2012-14. When the international community agreed to secure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030, it opened up opportunities for a sustainable energy system for everyone that delivers growth, development and competitiveness. However, while the GTF report shows great progress in many countries, the world as a whole is not on track for meeting the targets by 2030. Over 2012-14, the rate of progress on energy efficiency came close to what is needed, with a gradual decoupling of economic growth and energy consumption, but stronger energy efficiency policies are needed. Likewise, renewables have seen some successes—through solar PV and onshore wind in particular—but it is still challenging to scale up renewables in heat and transport, which represent 80 percent of global energy consumption. And, more attention is needed to harness the potential of advanced biofuels. On access, the data show that progress with electrification has been slowing and a growing share of rural communities in Africa are without energy services. The roll out of clean cooking solutions also lags population growth at a global level. The UNRECs flag-

ged issues with data sources and quality and the importance of having metrics that can inform decisions and help us advance towards a service-oriented energy system in the future. The UNRECs will explore these issues further at the Ministerial Conference at the 8th International Forum on Energy and Sustainable Development in June 2017 in Kazakhstan, where they will also release regionally focused GTF reports.

## THE ROLE OF RESULTS BASED FINANCE IN REALIZING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

(HOST: SNV NETHERLANDS DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION AND THE ENERGISING DEVELOPMENT (ENDEV) PROGRAM)

Increasingly, Results-Based Financing (RBF) is being piloted as an innovative tool to promote energy access in developing countries. It offers incentive payments based on results achieved to businesses that deliver pre-specified outputs. This session explored how RBF schemes are an important part of a broader toolkit that can help in overcoming barriers and accelerate market development for



energy access. Panelists noted that with RBF you can de-risk investment going into new markets. RBF can provide support and reduce financial risks for companies. RBF provides a logical system and an accessible tool for new, innovative companies and is particularly useful where market entry is inhibited by risks, perceived or real. It was noted, however, that while RBF is a promising part of a toolkit for new entrants, it is not the sole silver bullet. RBF provides certainty in the revenue stream, but that is only part of the picture for developing the market. A favorable policy and regulatory environment is required to assist in market growth (e.g. if taxes, tariffs on imports make products too expensive, targets will be missed; RBF won't help solve this problem). Further, businesses often need longer-term financing as they are starting up. RBF provides the revenue stream and helps businesses develop a track record; however, access to affordable finance is still nee-

ded to establish companies. Panelists highlighted that RBF is essentially a risk mitigator that is scalable if done right. RBF is not a "one size fits all" solution: the incentives and indicators for RBF need to be carefully designed for the local market situation to ensure the mechanism helps to overcome market barriers and attract private financing. If donors are willing to "purchase results," then this can be taken to commercial funders to raise finance, which panelists concluded is a way to scale financing in the energy access space.

## WHAT ROLE CAN ENERGY PLAY IN DECARBONIZING THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM?

(HOST: SLOCAT AND MICHELIN BIBENDUM)

The discourse on energy efficiency as it relates to the transport system has oftentimes overlooked the gains

that could be made in the freight sector. Carbon emissions produced by transporting freight are on the rise. This session emphasized the growing urgency to develop joint pathways for enhancing energy efficiency as well as the production of renewable sources of energy and their deployment in the transport sector. Speakers highlighted the importance of improving the fuel economy of heavy vehicles and pushing policymakers to implement regulations that either incentivize or require the transport industry—including the shipping sector—to be more efficient. It will not happen on its own. Reflecting on the unique and sometimes radical ways to reduce one's carbon footprint, participants socialized the idea of encouraging more people to utilize some of our more traditional modes of transportation (i.e., using wind to power our boats, riding bikes instead of cars or just plain walking).

## UNDERSTANDING TRADITIONAL BIOMASS | ADDRESSING THE DATA CHALLENGE IN AFRICA

(HOST: SEFORALL BIOMASS ACCELERATOR)

Traditional biomass is a significant share of modern renewable energy use in Africa. However, a lack of robust data on its production and use—some estimates suggest this could be over-estimated by up to 50%—hampers efforts to raise awareness of its importance for the energy agenda and to identify solutions for its management. To realize the full economic potential of biomass across the whole range of uses—from cooking, through industrial heat and power, to aviation—will require better data. It will also require strengthened policy, political champions and greater institutional capacity at the national level. Better data can support greater

sustainability, help reduce poverty, secure finance, restore unproductive land and address water challenges. Many organizations are working on biomass data: IRENA and FAO are collecting household consumption data; the GACC is conducting global market assessments in 25 countries; REN21 is looking at policy implications; and the World Bank is conducting biomass resource mapping. Participants in the discussion agreed that more support is needed to make data gathering at the national level and its organization simple, easy to use and available to all. The roundtable on sustainable biomaterials indicated its willingness to help with this. Having a framework for collecting and archiving data at the country level, with clear standards, harmonized testing, and processes to track the effectiveness of solutions, could help transform biomass use and modernize the biomass industry. SEforALL, the

SEforALL Bioenergy High Impact Opportunity, UNECA and AfDB invited interested partners to join the Africa Biomass Data Initiative to better understand this issue and work together on a solution to support countries across Africa.

## HOW CAN WE HEAT AND COOL OUR CITIES WITHOUT COMPROMISING AIR QUALITY, CLIMATE GOALS, ENERGY SECURITY AND AFFORDABILITY?

(HOST: DANFOSS AND UN ENVIRONMENT, CO-CONVENORS OF THE DISTRICT ENERGY IN CITIES INITIATIVE, THE IMPLEMENTING MECHANISM OF THE DISTRICT ENERGY ACCELERATOR)

This session heard from the policy-makers of Chile and Belgrade, as well industry leaders ENGIE and Car-

bon Trust, on the approaches they are promoting in cities to meet this challenge. By viewing heating and cooling as city-level systems—just like transport or waste—these leaders are delivering the integrated approaches, such as district energy, that can fast-track efficiency improvements, unlock local renewables and deliver considerable benefits. Chile used the session to announce the adoption of a new district energy strategy to reduce air pollution in the country, backed up by \$60 million in soft loans from the government. Under this strategy, one integrated solution being examined includes heat pumps, building efficiency and district energy and it could reduce air pollution from heating by 99%. Belgrade described its dual approach to sustainable heat: improving building efficiency and simultaneously modernizing one of the largest district heating systems in Europe. This dual approach is integral to the city's new district heating strategy: from less than 1% renewable energy today, by 2025 they could have switched to 65% renewable or recovered heat, including waste heat from power stations, solar thermal, geothermal and biomass. Panelists also emphasized that public-private partnerships are essential to generate more opportunities for innovation in this sector. However, stakeholders must find the right allocation of risks in partnerships and ensure they have a shared vision, goals and clear responsibilities, all of which are guided by sound principles.

## ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY: CORPORATE EARLY ADOPTERS AND DISRUPTERS

(HOST: ENERGY UNLOCKED)

As speaker Harry Verhaar, head of Global Public and Government Affairs for Philips Lighting noted during the session, "Sustainability [is] just another word for innovation." The workshop highlighted innovative solutions that will have the biggest impact on energy productivity by 2030, based on Energy Unlocked's Energy Productivity Innovation Challenge (EPIC) in 2016 and its 2017 work to bring businesses—whether large or small, corporate or startup—together on a platform for transitioning energy systems. Alongside Philips, speakers from eMotorWerks, Centrica, LO3 and M-PAYG shared early insights with participants into how new businesses and "early adopter" corporate leaders are driving energy productivity and climate impact, either in their own operations or as new offers for their customers. Panelists noted that digitalization brings together new value chains and enables new business models where energy is provided no longer as a commodity but as a service. The value of energy productivity as a metric is to allow every market player, every company, and every solution to compete on equal footing, though energy impact will really take hold when solutions are able to scale through partnerships. But we are just at the beginning of a major shift toward demand-side solu-

tions that require new value chains to really drive productivity. With 100 business models and 10 business model types currently on the EPIC platform, it is the largest energy productivity platform globally. In 2017, Energy Unlocked is calling for further adoption of energy productivity commitments, investments and procurement by corporations, growing the market acceleration platform to involve governments and early adopters who can foster new ecosystems that enable these innovative partnerships to scale.

## ACCELERATING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(HOST: SEFORALL AND ENEL)

To achieve SDG7 and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, the traditional electricity sector needs to be transformed by digitalization, decentralization and electrification. We are faced with new challenges that are arising in developed and emerging countries: in the developed ones, we are witnessing an explosion in the number of connected power-consuming devices, smart sensors, and a growing penetration of distributed energy resources; meanwhile, emerging countries face the issue of providing energy access in rural areas in an affordable and sustainable way. Many utilities in the developing world are simply not creditworthy and struggle to make the investments needed to expand electricity networks to the unserved, while dedicated govern-



ment budget lines to support electrification are often missing. This session focused on how to address this transition in both emerging and developed contexts, emphasizing that the energy sector must rely on a clear and conducive regulatory framework to attract, develop and de-risk investments to reach the electrification and efficiency targets set by governments. Decentralization is key to meet electrification targets and increase the number of people having access to electricity in a more cost-effective and sustainable way. Digitalization is key to driving efficiencies in the grid, enabling the exchange of electricity and information, the production and consumption of energy, and metering efficiencies. It also allows urban technologies to become available to rural populations and will facilitate management of the complexity of integrating grid/decentralized solutions. To reap the benefits of digitalization, clear policies and regulations are required to enable the private sector to become partners with the public sector to deliver universal access. There are significant job opportunities through an increased electricity supply and companies are playing critical roles in training for the electricity trade. There is also a need for increased awareness and capacity within governments on decentralized solutions, in order to become part of integrated energy planning and implementation. For market activation, government, civil society and the private sector must come together and recognize a need

for facilitation between CSOs (and demonstrate interest in energy poverty) and the private sector—specifically that CSOs need to move from the concept of energy “beneficiaries” to “consumers.” During the session, the need for and importance of a new Electrification Accelerator were highlighted. To this aim, Enel will work in partnership with SEforALL and other key partners to accelerate universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

### **INDUSTRIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY: EXPERIENCE, BEST PRACTICES AND HIGH IMPACT OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA AND CHINA**

(HOST: COPENHAGEN CENTER ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY)

Industrial energy efficiency improvements hold huge promise for readily accessible, cost-effective energy savings and emissions reductions with multiple benefits for businesses and society. This session highlighted the recent success stories and high-impact opportunities for increasing the energy efficiency of industry in the enormous emerging markets of China and India, which have major potential for contributing to the 2-degree goal. China and India have seen a sizable uptake of energy efficiency measures in industry, driven in large part by effective energy efficiency regulations and policies that mandated energy efficiency targets across different industries—particularly those industries that are energy-intense, such

as cement, steel and chemicals. For example, a study recently released by the Copenhagen Centre, *Good Practice and Success Stories on Energy Efficiency in China*, indicated that after a series of supportive energy efficiency policies were implemented, energy efficiency penetration increased from 20 percent to 40 percent among industrial companies between 2005 and 2014. In India, energy efficiency target setting for industrial enterprises and a market-based mechanism of “Perform, Achieve, and Trade” Scheme has proven to be very successful in speeding up energy efficiency improvements among large energy-intensive industries. International technical assistance has been a critical element in supporting the design and implementation of country-specific, effective regulatory frameworks. Germany has provided some close technical support to India during the design and implementation of their industrial energy efficiency policy. The session ended with a presentation about international cooperation to facilitate business sector engagement in industrial energy efficiency improvement. To expand energy efficiency investment, it is necessary to create sustainable investment opportunities and viable financing solutions—including using public/donor resources effectively to unlock private investment and then transition to commercial financing without the need for further support. To get to the “next level” in energy efficiency, there needs to be a focus on innovation and deeper de-carbo-



nization in industry, while at the same time supporting energy efficiency across small- and medium-sized enterprises, which also represent enormous potential in the form of energy savings. The panel’s discussion was based on two recently released studies from the Copenhagen Centre on *Energy Efficiency: Good Practice and Success Stories on Energy Efficiency in China* and *Good Practice and Success Stories on Energy Efficiency in India*.

### **OVERCOMING THE BARRIERS TO CLEAN ENERGY MINI-GRID DEPLOYMENT**

(HOST: EDP - ENERGIAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.)

Clean Energy Mini-Grids provide a fast, efficient, and cost-effective means of providing sustained energy access to populations where distance

from the grid is too large and the population density too low to economically justify a grid connection. Despite this, the rate of deployment remains lower than what is needed to achieve SDG7. This session explored two of the main barriers impeding progress: the regulatory framework and financing. From a regulatory perspective, panelists emphasized the need for more transparent processes and simplified licensing procedures. Panelists emphasized that standards are critical for addressing the challenges of national grid extension integration and protecting against stranded assets. While many mini-grids have been successful, there is not a proven business model and therefore they are not attracting financing. More efforts are needed to de-risk mini-grid investment, such as aggregated vehicles which could help reach minimum investment sizes

considered by large investors, such as the Microgrid Investment Accelerator launched at the Forum. To ensure a united, responsible leadership for delivering clean energy mini-grids to market, the Clean Energy Mini-Grids Partnership will be established as a formal delivery partner for SEforALL to share knowledge, bring the partners together and overcome the barriers to clean energy mini-grids deployment in a unified way.

### **INCREASING ENERGY EFFICIENCY MARKETS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

(HOST: INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)

The 2016 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) SEforALL Energy Week identified energy efficiency as a significant, if yet largely untapped energy



resource for the region, providing the cleanest, cheapest and fastest solution to meet growing energy demand. This session explored opportunities and international, intra- and inter-regional experiences with a view to identifying how to overcome barriers and take forward an “energy efficiency first” approach across the region. Energy efficiency was positioned as the “prosperity fuel” in that it is not just about saving energy but doing more with greater efficiency. The region’s economic and social development requires more goods and services, which require more power and other energy services. Just expanding energy supply, even solely through renewables, is not the optimal solution. Increasing the productivity of energy is also needed to provide more goods and services to increase standards of living in a sustainable manner. Energy efficiency can provide this increase in productivity to fuel the region’s future prosperity. Panelists emphasized that regulatory frameworks are critical to scale efficiency and that in the case of LAC, the design and implementation of such frameworks tend to take a lot of time to put in place. Building political will and leadership commitment are therefore imperative. Moreover, robust planning with concrete goals for energy efficiency sends meaningful signals to the market. Operationalizing incentive frameworks is dependent upon government capacity. A number of successful models in LAC have been characterized by a specialized energy efficiency agency

that is competent on both technology and financing. Local commercial banks are also important conduits for financing and when supported by capacity building can evolve into effective channels to support private investment. As energy efficiency has advanced, standards-setting becomes ever more important. Looking forward, municipalities/cities are going to be a critical part of the solution; special attention should be given to providing capacity building to cities to enable them to design and implement “cities of the future” and effectively target energy efficient street lighting, water pumping and transportation opportunities. Private investment is also essential and local financial institutions are important to engage, particularly for small, localized investments.

**HOW SUPER-EFFICIENT APPLIANCES CAN CHANGE THE FACE OF ENERGY ACCESS**

(HOST: CLASP, GLOBAL LEAP, UN FOUNDATION)

Super-efficient appliances are a rapidly increasing focus in efforts to expand energy access and deliver the modern energy services that transform lives and livelihoods. This session highlighted the growing awareness of the importance of appliances to energy access goals and discussed recent progress in development of the market for super-efficient, off-grid appliances. The session began with a brief presentation on how super-effi-

cient appliances can reduce the costs of off-grid energy, while enabling off-grid energy systems to deliver more energy services. Panelists then discussed how off-grid energy companies now view super-efficient appliances as integral to the design and deployment of off-grid energy systems, including both solar home systems and, increasingly, mini-grids. Super-efficient, off-grid appliances now constitute an important and growing component of the off-grid market, allowing companies to expand their businesses and develop entirely new business models based on the types of services these appliances can provide. Panelists also issued a call to governments and donor organizations to devote more resources to support the market for super-efficient appliances. This investment will be necessary to catalyze further growth in the market.

**INCREASING PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (ENMS)**

(HOST: UNIDO AND CARBON TRUST)

The session identified the drivers for the early adopters of energy management systems and the many barriers that need to be tackled to ensure a more global uptake. There are four key factors for the promotion of Energy Management Systems: strength of management commitment, availability of data, communication and engagement across the company, and

effective monitoring and auditing. Panelists noted that the role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) must be recognized and understood, given they account for 30% of industrial energy use and represent a huge opportunity for energy savings. If SMEs don’t become more energy efficient, reaching the sustainability goals will prove extremely difficult. While implementing energy efficiency standards is necessary, more is needed. Energy efficiency experts must acquire buy-in from a company’s management group to achieve the results we are seeking. Without motivated management and personnel, achieving our sustainability goals will prove challenging.

**FINANCING URBAN BUILDING EFFICIENCY**

(HOST: SEFORALL BUILDING EFFICIENCY ACCELERATOR)

In 2016, 23 cities worked with the Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA) to formulate building efficiency policy commitments, demonstration projects and tracking approaches. These cities now need financing and private sector engagement to bring their commitments to fruition. This session saw city leaders pitch project proposals to financial institutional leaders with finance mechanisms that could be leveraged by cities or building owners seeking investments in building efficiency. The ensuing dialogue identified gaps and opportunities for the BEA and partners to assist cities with additional project preparation to help the city projects become investor ready. Panelists highlighted that in the aggregate, energy efficiency is an enormous opportunity and there are institutional investors who have an appetite for this space. But there is a

mismatch in the market: it’s very hard to get energy efficiency “capital markets” ready because energy efficiency is highly fragmented by categories like technology and property type. Additionally, there is often an almost singular focus on the energy performance data of those projects, but financiers are more interested in data about the likelihood of being repaid, which may have nothing to do with the energy performance of the building. Data needs to be collected, therefore, to help make the business case. On the push for energy efficiency standards: keep it simple. Panelists noted that the trap countries and cities fall into is to be very prescriptive on standards. Instead, focus on outcomes and let people figure out how to get there, putting public effort and money into data and monitoring.



# DAY 2

## GET IT TOGETHER: INTEGRATING CENTRALIZED AND DECENTRALIZED ENERGY SYSTEMS

The second day of the Forum was under the theme *Get It Together: Integrating Centralized and Decentralized Energy Systems, looking at the opportunity of centralized and decentralized solutions.*

### THE WAKE-UP CALL

A Wake-Up Call opened the day again, as Rachel Kyte was joined by Zouera Youssoufou, Managing Director and CEO of Dangote Foundation, to discuss the role of Africa in securing Sustainable Development Goal 7. Africa is a high-impact region and both speakers stressed that for it to

secure the strong development it vitally needs, African entrepreneurs, businesses and banks must be involved directly, that this development does not come from outside the continent. Good governance was also recognized as a major issue, along with the lack of women represented within the energy sector, meaning their voices are not sufficiently reflected at the local, city and country levels. To create an integrated energy system, this must dramatically change and peer-to-peer relationships will be required to support its growth. It was also noted that Asia and Africa—regions of focus within

this session—will not follow the same path used by the more industrialized world but their future progress is key if we are to achieve SDG7.

### MARSHALLING THE EVIDENCE

The following Marshalling the Evidence session continued this discussion, looking at the latest data on access to electrification and clean cooking for high-impact countries and what more needs to be done to ensure we go further and faster to meet the objective of universal access by 2030.



After a short animation using Global Tracking Framework data, which showed the progress in closing the energy access gap, panelists discussed the variety of barriers that stop progress going at the speed and scale we need in increasing access and what can be done to tear down those barriers: from encouraging the cookstove market to highlight its positive impacts on the environment, gender and poverty alleviation as well as the widely known health benefits to discussing the role of creating markets through direct support to private-sector companies through access to debt or equity, or the support of financial institutions that empower entrepreneurs.

### KNOWLEDGE INTO ACTION

Many leaders are already embracing renewable energy solutions and the Knowledge into Action session

looked at how they are using ambitious policies and incentives—or business models—to harness the potential of renewable energy as we move to a decarbonized future and achievement of the SEforALL objectives.

The conversation had a particular focus on Latin America and the Caribbean, a region that has significant potential in growth with outstanding resources and a position at the leading edge of reduced renewable energy prices. The region has already started to implement solutions for climate change, particularly as renewable energy provides a better solution than historical diesel generation. The key now will be ensuring that as many low-cost renewable energy projects are developed there as quickly as possible.

### THE DEEP DIVE

Three Deep Dive sessions—*Now We're Cooking, Making connections and Country Action*—gave delegates options on which topic to explore as the first morning sessions came to a close.

In the **Now We're Cooking** session, global leaders and experts discussed how we can secure clean cooking for just over 3 billion people in 14 years. Panelists discussed how clean cooking has been given more attention now—54 countries included plans for this within their INDCs submitted ahead of the Paris Agreement—and yet the need for measurement and data remains. Ongoing challenges include the lack of fit into a specific government or donor area of focus, inaccessible financing for the smaller amounts that are needed, and an investment environment in each



country that is unpredictable, with an uneven playing field due to the lack of incentives or tariffs on clean cooking parts and stoves. Gender was also discussed heavily, given that women and children are disproportionately affected among those who do not have access to clean cooking. To support the clean cooking initiative and ensure progress at the speed and scale needed, it was suggested that governments to do something different over the next few years,

trying a bottom-up rather than a top-down approach.

Energy leaders talked about the challenges of—and opportunities for—connecting centralized and decentralized energy systems in the **Making Connections** session. Speakers agreed that both centralized and decentralized systems have a role to play in providing access to the 1.06 billion people who do not have access to energy. And, while the private sector is less interested in develo-

ping rural electrification, speakers suggested it can be more successfully involved through partnerships to ensure operation and maintenance. Anchor loads, business models and community engagement were all suggested as three key factors to help ensure more commercially viable systems.

For the **Country Action** session, leaders talked about the successes and barriers they face in securing modern energy services for their citizens.

An example of the stark differences between Chinese and European markets was discussed, asserting that while both prioritized a concerted introduction of renewables, this impacted their economies differently and flexibility was key. For countries to continue to attract investment in renewables, speakers emphasized the role of political stability and willingness to establish an enabling environment, cost-reflective tariffs that account for the variability of re-

newable energy, and a respect for the rule of law. Many countries want to continue to diversify their energy mix but need to be connected to new stakeholders and best practices from different sectors and countries if they are to support the pace needed to achieve SDG7. Roberto Ridolfi, Director for Sustainable Growth and Development at the European Commission's Directorate for International Cooperation and Development, illustrated the need for tailored so-

lutions towards financing for energy access through the example of the EU-funded ElectriFI initiative, which provides de-risking for financing of mini-grid projects and solar home systems, or the EU External Investment Plan, which encourages investments in Africa. The European Union has allocated €3.7 billion to sustainable energy over 2014-2020, aiming at enabling energy access for 40 million people.

# PARTNER WORKING SESSIONS - DAY 2

## FINANCE FLOWS FOR ENERGY ACCESS: ARE THE RIGHT LEVELS OF FINANCE FLOWING?

(HOST: SEFORALL, CLIMATE POLICY INITIATIVE, WORLD BANK, AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, PRACTICAL ACTION CONSULTING)

Access to finance is cited as one of the core barriers to accelerating energy access. In an effort to unlock the necessary levels of investment, SEforALL is working with the World Bank, Climate Policy Initiative, the African Development Bank and Prac-

tical Action Consulting to develop a comprehensive inventory of where finance is flowing across the Multi-Tier Framework in the top 20 high-impact countries for access to electricity and clean cooking and whether these flows meet the financing needs and absorptive capacity of those seeking to close the access gap. The aim is to update this exercise on a regular basis to provide a measure of progress towards levels and kinds of investment needed to close access gaps, and what more needs to be done. The session sought to solicit feedback on the approach, methodology, data

and stakeholders' needs and perceived challenges to ensure its relevance and usability, and that we meet the overall project goal—to inform decision makers on how to mobilize the most effective and appropriate financing required to deliver energy access by 2030. Panelists emphasized that through this work, we want to move from just having concepts to seeing investments. Early results suggest that Overseas Development Assistance is not focused on where we need it to have the greatest impact on the greatest number of people—in high-impact countries. Further, it

is clear that market maturity and the geopolitical context matters: in Kenya, for example, the only debt that has started to emerge is in crowdfunding mechanisms. Companies are reluctant to go to local banks and local banks are reluctant to lend, while consumer finance is beginning to grow rapidly and is likely to become an important catalyst in the years ahead. There was a call to participants to work with the partners undertaking this work—to provide their feedback and highlight any data sources which may be useful for the database and analysis ahead of launching this body of work in September this year.

## MORE THAN A CONNECTION: CROWDSOURCING DATA TO ASSESS AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(HOST: WRI)

Grid supply in many developing countries is struggling to keep up with demand, resulting in unreliable and inadequate electricity service. Innovative solutions like decentralized renewable energy and energy efficiency can be integrated into traditional grid services to help solve the problem. Open, granular, and credible data on the quality of supply are key to catalyzing discussion about what actions can be taken, who will benefit from them, and how results of investments can be monitored. This session explored stakeholders' experiences with collecting data on the quality of sup-

ply and improving access to electricity along multiple dimensions. The panelists noted that technology for data is no longer a barrier and, therefore, there is no excuse for not having data in the public domain. The purpose of crowdsourcing data to assess quality of electricity supply is to provide evidence to the government on how the electricity supply is performing and what improvements can be made. There is government will to achieve energy access and they are interested in data to evaluate their projects and to feed data into the development of future projects. It is important to note that the value is the entire system around the device collecting data—not the device (that's just a piece of hardware)—therefore, the entire enabling environment must be created for data to be successful. The enabling environment includes the consumers who need to buy into the idea that this data will help them and is valuable. It also must include the utility; buy-in from the utility means you're not surprising them with unexpected results. The next hurdle in the sector is getting mini-grid data to be transparent, so that the market can take off.

## RENEWABLES GLOBAL FUTURES: GREAT DEBATES TOWARDS 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY

(HOST: REN21)

While there may be general agreement that we need to decarbonize our energy system, there is no one

way to achieve this; what works in one country does not necessarily work in another. Finding solutions for some sectors is easier than for others. This session provided a full spectrum of views as to whether getting to a 100% renewables by mid-century is a pipe dream or not, resting on the views of 114 renowned energy experts from every region of the world. More than 70% of the experts interviewed consider a global transition to 100% renewable energy to be both feasible and realistic, with European and Australian experts most strongly supporting this view. There is an overwhelming consensus that renewable power will dominate in the future, with many noting that even large international corporations are increasingly choosing renewable energy products, either from utilities or through direct investment in their own generating capacity. Numerous companies, regions, islands and cities have set 100% renewable energy targets. Extensive discussions and debates are needed about both the opportunities and challenges of achieving a 100% renewable energy future by mid-century. Only by fully understanding the challenges and engaging in informed debate about how to overcome them can governments adopt the right policies and financial incentives to accelerate the pace of deployment. There is also an urgent need to start building the adequate infrastructure for enabling such a decentralized sustainable energy future. The session was the first in a series of regional conversations about



the feasibility of a 100% renewable energy future.

### ACCELERATING THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE ENERGY SECTOR

(HOST: IRENA)

Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix is crucial to meet the decarbonization and sustainable development goals. A combination of decreasing costs, improving technology and enabling policies has driven an accelerated deployment of renewable energy technologies over the past decade. Ramping up deployment further across the power, transport and heating/cooling sectors will require concerted efforts to overcome challenges. On the basis of IRENA's 2017 Rethinking Energy publication, the session explored these challenges in both access and non-access contexts, and stimulated discussions on measures needed to address them. In the access context, with the participation of Nepal and the incubator Selco India, it was highlighted that there is a need to look at delivery services (e.g., for health, education, agriculture) rather than just kW or kWhs. Off-grid renewable energy solutions are an effective tool to deliver these services in rural areas while promoting rural entrepreneurship and enabling the poor to become asset owners—all of which can create tremendous economic activity at the local level. In the non-access context, it was highlighted that the renewable

energy market is growing extremely fast in the power sector and experience from the Netherlands and Denmark shows that high shares of variable renewable energy can be integrated in the power system in an efficient way. The recent experience of the UAE with the lowest price in the PV auction was highlighted as an example of the dramatically decreasing costs of renewables, in particular wind and solar. Decentralized energy solutions were also highlighted as game changers: there is a new role for consumers, network operators and utilities, as well as for new players, such as aggregators.

### DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

(HOST: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME)

Energy is central to economic development, social progress and environmental sustainability, and progress towards many of the SDGs—including poverty eradication, better health and education, women empowerment, clean water, and food security—depends on the energy goal. Moreover, achieving climate targets as outlined in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) will also remain unmet without energy sector transformation. This session therefore explored how to advance these intertwined energy, climate and development goals through innovative business models and approaches to unlock finance,

integrated approaches and strong partnerships. The session also saw UNDP announce the release of its Sustainable Energy Strategy Note, 2017-2021: Delivering Sustainable Energy in a Changing Climate, which outlines UNDP's vision, mission, approach, guiding principles and focus in the area of sustainable energy, including the critical role that sustainable energy plays in advancing major outcomes in the post-2015 agenda. Panelists emphasized that we must continue to work with government partners to create a policy environment to reduce risk for the private sector to dive into energy investment and help scale to large projects with bigger impacts. With so many potential actors in the energy sustainability space, it's important to focus on complementary efforts and coordinate with other partners to ensure a greater impact. Moreover, panelists emphasized that putting in place standards is the easiest part of the response: It's compliance and enforcement that are the most difficult. We must convince people that new energy technology will help improve their work process and daily lives. Panelists acknowledged that any grand strategy to address energy sustainability must include Africa—if not, we will fall short of our goals.

### DRIVING INNOVATIVE FINANCING TO SCALE THE COOKSTOVES AND FUELS SECTOR

(HOST: GACC)



Businesses in the clean cooking sector require long-term investment to increase production capacity, expand distribution reach, finance working capital and build management teams. Unfortunately, this capital has historically been lacking as these companies face difficult growth paths that deliver non-risk-adjusted returns, and therefore do not fit the requirements of commercial banks, development finance institutions or even many impact investors. However, the sector is beginning to mature and perceptions are changing as innovative technologies and commercial business models are spurring sector growth. According to the panelists, the major market barriers for cookstoves and fuels businesses are the interrelated

challenges associated with affordability and demand creation. For this market to scale, distribution channels to the last mile will need to mature, consumer finance will be a critical factor, and mobile money is likely to play a significant role given that much of the target customer base is "unbanked" and cannot afford products on a cash basis. The panel noted that distributed electrification solutions are far more mature from a financing perspective, with individual pay-as-you-go solar companies attracting more capital in one year than the cohort of leading cookstoves and fuels businesses have in the past five years. Innovative business models and technological advancements must continue to be developed and financed

by risk-tolerant, early-stage investors and venture philanthropists if clean cooking solutions are to scale-up and SDG7 is to be achieved.

### LEVERAGING THE TRILEMMA | THE PROMISE OF INTEGRATED ELECTRIFICATION PLANNING

(HOST: WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL)

The challenge of scaling the potential of distributed energy sources (DER) is at the core of the power sector transformation. Building on six years of analyzing and ranking the sustainability of energy systems around the world, the 2017 Energy Trilemma dialogue focuses on the innovative deployment and integration of distributed energy into existing power systems and the fundamental shift in thinking required from governments, regulators, producers, consumers and the finance sector. This session highlighted that a variety of models have succeeded in various parts of the world, but local contexts are key for any success. Panelists highlighted that the cost of storage remains the main factor to make systems more affordable than they are already, while local capacity to also handle all aspects of rollout will be a crucial barrier to scale and hence to achieving access targets. Non-tariff trade barriers were also identified to be a potential brake to the implementation of off-grid systems and an area that regulators could look at from a regional perspective. Panelists concluded that



balancing security, affordability and sustainability (the three dimensions of the trilemma triangle) are crucial to achieving the SEforALL objectives. Conclusions from both the workshop and from a series of interviews with key DER actors held at the SEforALL Forum marketplace will be unveiled in September in the 2017 World Energy Trilemma report. The report will provide a concrete path of action to facilitate the integrated electrification planning that is required to secure access to sustainable energy for all.

### UNLOCKING INVESTMENT FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ACCESS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(HOST: CLIMATE POLICY INITIATIVE)

Finance is a key challenge to scaling up energy efficiency and sustainable energy access in developing countries. While the capital exists, redirecting investment from high-carbon

to low-carbon pathways requires innovative solutions that balance risks and returns and appeal to the private sector. This session showcased approaches and financial instruments drawn from the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance and related programs that have the potential to drive billions of dollars in investment by addressing persistent barriers to investment. The Investor Confidence Project, a 2016 Fire Awards winner sponsored by the Environmental Defense Fund, addresses the barriers associated with the small size of individual investments, especially at the residential and small-scale commercial levels, and the lack of standardization leading to high transaction costs, through standardized design of energy efficiency projects, so that aggregation is facilitated. The Rockefeller Foundation's "Smart Power for World Development" program focuses on energy efficiency as a tool for economic development by taking a holistic approach incorporating policy, access to finance and market

stimulation. The narrow geographic focus and breadth of interventions is built on a premise that working on one front only will not move markets. "Pay As You Go Solar," another 2016 Fire winner and championed by the World Bank, was also showcased. It seeks to standardize key performance indicators for distributed solar through applying data analytics, in efforts to scale finance to the sector by addressing perceived risks of investors. While some risks may be perceived only, some risks are real—such as foreign exchange fluctuations. "The long-term FX risk mitigation instrument," a 2015 Lab instrument being implemented by TCX, addresses foreign exchange risks on a global basis to support local borrowers, with the support of patient public sector capital. Finally, cKers Finance of India, which operates in the rapidly expanding sectors of energy efficiency and clean energy in India, is developing standards for "sustainable energy bonds," a sub-class of green bonds/climate bonds that will

help scale project finances for decentralized renewable energy solutions. It is being incubated by the India Innovation Lab for Green Finance.

### THE BARRIERS TO AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNLEASHING OFF-GRID SOLUTIONS TO DELIVER A SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FUTURE

(HOST: ZAYED ENERGY FUTURE PRIZE)

Delivering on the Paris Climate Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals will require all sections of society to play their part. Zayed Future Energy Prize winners are making an invaluable contribution to achieving these aims by deploying clean technology and using sustainable actions to create positive societal benefits for more than 289 million people since 2009. Featuring members of the Zayed Future Energy Prize's international community of winners, finalists and stakeholders, the session presented the challenges that organizations face in delivering successful, value-for-money, off-grid energy solutions to the "last mile." The Asian Development Bank (ADB) acknowledged the need to change its focus, business models and lending products in order to support off-grid access. In 2016, ADB invested \$700 million in energy access (out of \$5 billion; only 14%), with 110 million people benefiting, but most of this was grid-related. The ADB realizes that 60% of the remaining unelectri-

fied population will require off-grid solutions, so ADB needs to change its focus/business models by moving away from large state-owned utilities and working more with the private sector and civil society. The discussants presented three key summations:

1. We don't talk enough about failures; there is an increased need for tolerance of innovation and what we have learned. We need to move away from the "off-grid" label, which sounds diminished; decentralized solutions can offer speed, quality and a level of access that provides appropriate and affordable energy for millions, which the grid will not. Panelists are tired of hearing "we need innovative business models; we need innovative finance." We have them! How the finance community adapts, replicates and scales the great examples of business models that work is the needed focus, including innovation in market activation and ecosystem development, with a collective CSO and private sector voice. There is a growing need for the private sector and the charity sector to meet in the middle.

2. The private sector is used to working in tough places but it can't overcome bad tariff structures, giveaways and poor policy frameworks. It needs a marketplace that drives scale. We have to change the mindset, so that energy is part of other sector projects; especially for multilateral development banks, integrating energy into health, economic development,

and poverty alleviation may make project loan size something they can finance.

3. Commercial money and commercial players are not the only actors who can deliver universal energy access. Philanthropic and public finance is also required to ensure energy justice and there is still a role for the public sector and CSOs

### FROM PLANS TO ACTIONS – AFRICA'S EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING THE SEFORALL INITIATIVE

(HOST: AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)

This session presented the outcome of the SEforALL Africa Workshop held in Abidjan during the week before the NY Forum. It noted the advancement of SEforALL Action Agendas and Investment Perspectives in Africa and discussed the implementation arrangements for SEforALL at the country level, particularly in terms of implementation structures, coordination among national and international partners and project development and execution. Panelists highlighted the mobilization of stakeholders around SEforALL in many African countries and stressed the importance of long-term country engagement, particularly the need for high-level political buy-in and strong country ownership of the vision and priority actions contained in the Action Agendas. It was suggested that country-wide, coordi-



nated support packages—or country compacts— assuring long-term support to the country, linked to clear commitments and flexible enough to respond to changing conditions and needs, are likely to yield better results than various stand-alone projects. The session underscored the importance for countries to put in place, if not already available, appropriate structures to assure the continuous stakeholder engagement, the coordination of activities, the continuous development of Investment Prospectus projects and their follow-up, as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Such structures—i.e., a secretariat or delivery unit—should be adapted to local conditions and institutional frameworks, linked to the SDG process, and properly staffed and budgeted by the country, with eventual additional financial support from development partners. The session also exchanged on the need for innovative financing instruments to be deployed to increase the involvement of the private sector in Africa’s

energy sector and, in this regard, also underlined the importance of mobilization of African sources of capital.

**SILICON VALLEY CLEAN ENERGY TECH CHALLENGE**  
(HOST: US DEPARTMENT OF STATE)

Universal access to energy cannot be achieved through public or private sector action alone. The two must work together to achieve the scale necessary to bring electricity to the over one billion people who lack it. Public-private partnerships can stimulate technological innovations to overcome energy access barriers and public funds can be used to de-risk projects and leverage private finance. This session explored how the US State Department’s Silicon Valley Clean Energy Tech Challenge brings together Bay Area technology companies working in the clean energy space to design solutions to overcome six challenges in the energy access space: battery storage, metering and monitoring, efficient appliances,

business models, off-the shelf and open-source components, and generating demand and awareness. The Challenge has created a fruitful space for public/private partnerships on energy access to grow, while reducing duplication of efforts and increasing efficiency. Panelists noted that using partnerships to develop great open source data and new disruptive technologies are some of the best ways to scale energy access initiatives—but they must involve local actors, otherwise donors end up with “white elephant” projects. Governments can play a crucial role as a convener for private institutions and nonprofits to generate ideas to tackle energy issues; however, the problems must be defined clearly in order to crowd-source innovation and find local solutions that address people’s energy needs.

**FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL: GREEN ENERGY FINANCE IN AFRICAN POWER**

(HOST: POWER AFRICA AND GO-GLA)

Power development initiatives have sought to utilize creative ways to blend private and public capital to foster infrastructure and off-grid development, and to facilitate the growth of sustainable power sectors throughout sub-Saharan Africa—particularly through public-private partnerships. This session explored how public-private partnerships are being used to develop and finance local SMEs and local financial institu-

tions in this sector. Panelists emphasized that it is imperative that parties involved in expanding energy access better describe what we are trying to achieve, particularly given the huge perceived risks of investing in Africa. Individual panelists highlighted what they perceived to be myths in the sector: Myth 1: Local currency loans are too expensive. However, it’s not doing local currency loans that is risky: companies are receiving debt in US dollars but their revenues are in local currency, leaving enormous risk on the side of companies. Myth 2: mini-grids are the next big thing. Mini-grids, however, are not bankable or economic yet—ticket sizes are too small and installed costs and capex requirements too large. The sector needs to build demand and build load. It was also noted that even in developed countries, you don’t get loans for start ups, so why would it be any different in developing countries. Once you have proved the concept, then the banks crowd in. Myth 3: As long as you have a guarantee then you’ll get a loan. This is not the case necessarily; guarantees have to meet certain requirements to be able to pass on the benefits of the guarantee. The panel—that represents actors across the transaction—concluded that everyone needs to work together to move this forward; organizations/banks can’t do it alone and to go further, faster, we need to do it together.

**LEVERAGING EFFORTS FOR SCALING ENERGY AC-**

**CESS THROUGH WOMEN CENTRIC BUSINESS MODELS**

(HOST: ENERGIA)

Energy access and gender equality are both reflected as important goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the two are often discussed separately, they are inextricably linked as this session sought to reinforce. In recognition that women are a critical dimension of the energy access discussion but many times are overlooked, a number of innovative business models around women’s energy entrepreneurship have gained traction over the past few years. Panelists highlighted that NGOs and the private sector are finding it profitable to engage women (and their networks) as part of the workforce in promotion, sale, servicing and financing of off-grid electrification solutions, as well as in leadership positions in energy sector organizations. Moreover, because women are significant energy consumers and often managers of household expenditures, finding ways to encourage women to make better energy-related decisions is very important. To that end, govern-

ments can play an important role in standard setting, labeling, enforcement and education to ensure quality products that are cleaner, safer and more durable—especially for clean cooking technologies—reach women consumers. To further expand women-centric models, there has been some experimentation on financing models aimed to support women entrepreneurs and consumers with the promise of scale; however, more work is required to ensure that the financing and business models are aligned well to the growth and maturity of women entrepreneurs, and are locally appropriate. There is also a need to have better sharing mechanisms of lessons learned in this area, as the knowledge available is fragmented. Panelists suggested that it would be useful to have a more common voice and financing models, so as not to cannibalize and compete for funding sources. The women entrepreneurs also voiced their opinions and, in particular, raised issues related to transportation and competition from sub-standard products as challenges to be addressed. They also emphasized the importance of integrated, long-term support to them.



# DAY 3

## WHY WAIT?: SEIZING THE ‘ENERGY ACCESS DIVIDEND’

### THE WAKE-UP CALL

The third and final day opened with another Wake-Up Call with a slightly longer and bigger panel discussing how we create a level playing field and leave no one behind as we make progress on energy and sustainable development.

During the discussion, it was noted that the global energy goals are crucial for poverty eradication—the overarching aim of the SDGs—and an important area of official development assistance. Universal access was also looked at in the context of sustainability and speakers agreed that finding a balance to achieve all

SDGs will require more innovative, sustainable sources for development that engage all sectors and levels of society.

### MARSHALLING THE EVIDENCE

For the final Marshalling the Evidence session of the Forum, speakers looked at exploring the dividends that accrue with energy services and the case for going further, faster—together.

The panel focused on inspirational but practical examples, as well as on the importance of women’s empowerment and ensuring energy ac-

cess for those at the bottom of the pyramid. Panelists focused on how power generation directly helps to reduce poverty and how energy provision is an unimaginable driving force for communities that struggle with poverty, healthcare and education access. To help ensure that the “energy access dividend” is realized, speakers stressed the need to use models that consider this as a global—not just a one-country—problem, and that decision makers must take a leap forward for action to happen at the speed and scale needed.

### KNOWLEDGE INTO ACTION

The following Knowledge into Action sessions convened leaders and experts together to highlight how energy services help generate jobs, improve education and health, enable businesses to grow, and create huge new markets.

In the discussions, speakers underscored that energy access is not only about electricity but also about hope. The role of digitalization will become more important and, as electrification increases, lives are saved through lights on in maternity wards and vaccines refrigerated.

To increase energy access, the panel also discussed the need to build new markets that do not exist today—which in turn requires investment. To support this, we need institutions willing to invest and take that extra risk, allowing markets to grow and energy access to increase.

### THE DEEP DIVE

As the morning plenary sessions came to an end, three Deep Dive sessions gave delegates options on topics to explore in more detail, including *Leaving No One Behind*, *The New Market and Off Grid – On Target*.

**Leaving No One Behind** brought leaders together to address issues of affordability and how, through that, we can support a more even playing field. Panelists discussed how universal access will not be achieved without reaching the most vulnerable first by devising innovative and targeted strategies for the poor to access energy services in a sustainable manner. Just expanding electricity is not enough; increasing energy access should be considered a public good for communities that will not be reached by commercial expansion. Changing the narrative on gender and energy was also discussed as something that could be significantly helped by more supportive policies, along with the need to recognize the comparative advantages of working with women for energy development.

For the **Off Grid - On Target** session,



discussions focused on how energy providers are already increasing productivity through decentralized solutions. Since energy poverty is a vicious cycle for people who have no money to pay for energy, panelists discussed how barriers can be overcome through government recognition of mini grids as a valuable source of power, private sector knowledge of government grid plans, and the ability to charge a cost-effective tariff so a return on investment can be achieved. Faith was also discussed as an opportunity to support this, as panelists noted the desire to build bridges between faith groups and experts in the field, adding more relevant context to the technological and political considerations.

In **The New Market**, the role of the private sector in serving the bottom of the pyramid was the focus of discussions, acknowledging that there are a vast amount of value-conscious

but untapped consumers and creative entrepreneurs. Speakers suggested that if this untapped group were supported, it would allow for greater development gains through economic empowerment. However, they also agreed that while attracting people with not-for-profit products made sense when introducing a new product, it is more financially viable and sustainable to consider for-profit initiatives over the longer term, despite the large initial debt. It was suggested that for-profit products can realize the untapped potential of rural markets and make a substantial impact—with a greater customer base and local government engagement to ensure approaches are informed about genuine needs and constraints.

### CLOSING SESSION

The 2017 Sustainable Energy for All Forum ended with a keynote address







by Peter Thomson, President of the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly, and closing remarks from Rachel Kyte.

In his keynote, H.E. Peter Thomson congratulated participants on the success of the meeting, saying it is imperative for the international community to achieve universal energy

access and combat climate change. He identified four critical steps for the international community to drive progress on the sustainable energy goals, including: policy and regulatory frameworks such as energy efficiency targets, integrated energy plans, and energy price signals; building strategic and innovative partnerships bringing together go-

vernments, civil society, academia, international organizations and the private sector; engaging the private sector; and mobilizing billions more in finance annually until 2030, including public, private, blended and alternative sources.

Expressing her hope for the future, Rachel Kyte closed the Forum saying the event had achieved its role as a marketplace, bringing transactions in information, partnerships and deals. She urged participants to take a moment to celebrate the many achievements showcased during the Forum, yet reminded everyone we must go further, faster – together as “we are not on track to meet the sustainable energy goals and much remains to be done.”



# PARTNER WORKING SESSIONS - DAY 3

## SHINE: INVESTING IN ENERGY ACCESS FOR ALL (HOST: WALLACE GLOBAL FUND, GREENFAITH AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL)

When world leaders signed the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement, they committed to an energy transition from fossil fuels to clean and renewable solutions. However, efforts to date have failed to prioritize the most vulnerable communities, marking a clear need for equitable and comprehensive efforts in energy access. Shine is an emerging global campaign linking partners in faith, philanthropy and development to generate momentum towards universal energy access by 2030. As a community of practice, the campaign will bring new investors to

the field—particularly for early-stage capital and de-risking pools—while encouraging policies to catch up with technology and building community capacity to engage in the planning and delivery of energy access solutions. This partner working session was one of three Shine events during the Forum, including a discussion at the SDG Media Center and a Press Conference with the Honorable Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice.

## PARTNERSHIPS TO INTEGRATE ENERGY RESOURCES AND LAST-MILE ACCESS FOR INCOME GENERATION

(HOST: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Innovative business models and

partnerships to execute at scale are key drivers to reach the bottom of the pyramid. This session highlighted that sustainability objectives can only be achieved with strong private sector commitment and civil society engagement. In Africa, off-grid solutions have largely been targeted to Eastern Africa to date. In Latin America and the Caribbean, despite the 97% electrification rate and the \$1 billion invested annually on access by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), bringing basic energy services to the remaining 26 million people remains a challenge. The session emphasized that SEforALL has a dual role of advocacy and aggregation (getting rid of fragmentation) to play to support last-mile connectivity. Large energy companies are good at bringing finance; start-ups are good at innovation; but

providing energy access to the last mile remains difficult for both. This is frequently thought to be due to the lack of creditworthiness of customers, but the session highlighted work that shows that even the poor are creditworthy and are willing to pay for services if upfront costs are spread out over time. Notably, state or parastatal service providers have not been able to leverage this creditworthiness and the utility creditworthiness itself is frequently a challenge. Panelists noted that providers of stand-alone systems have managed to circumvent this issue. Total, now one of the major solar energy companies, has created a new renewable energy branch which offers scalable, reliable and individualized solar lighting and phone charging solutions. The profits that are generated by the deployment of solar lanterns, branded as social projects, are then reinjected into new projects. Panelists also noted that while it is difficult to find business models for mini-grids from top to bottom, it appears easier from bottom to top. The panel concluded that the success of Total's lanterns rests on the combination of the following partnerships with strong local involvement: market knowledge, which can be provided by the IFC, the GIZ or country partners, for example; manufacturers; distribution channels, with the support of NGOs, P2P solutions or via mobile technologies; financing, including through micro-credit, micro-financing institutions or crowd-funding; and, recycling (of solar lanterns batteries).



## INTEGRATING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY INTO HUMANITARIAN RELIEF: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOCAL MARKETS AND SEFORALL GOALS

(HOST: CHATHAM HOUSE)

There are currently over 65 million people displaced by conflict around the world. 86 percent of these people are taking refuge in developing countries, many of which are affected by severe energy access and/or energy security issues. With humanitarian agencies increasingly taking on a role beyond immediate assistance to deliver longer-term development solutions, energy investments can be a bridge that helps secure basic human needs while contributing to a country's long-term sustainability goals. This session explored various case studies highlighting how humanitarian practices could help scale

clean energy access in low- and middle-income countries facing a refugee crisis. Panelists noted that the first step begins with integrating energy access priorities into the humanitarian system. Where displacement occurs as a result of conflict, the challenge is to plan for energy as part of a transition away from emergency relief and to put in place more sustainable practices. We need to make sure that what is put in place mitigates the impact of additional population pressure. There are also opportunities to assist hosting countries achieve their sustainable energy access goals by combining humanitarian and development efforts to help scale up successful ongoing projects in areas such as green buildings, efficient power and water infrastructure or clean transportation. In camps, there are many opportunities for mobile, off-grid technology, especially in remote rural areas. The most common form of cooking among dis-





placed people is wood and charcoal, which has several negative impacts on health, the environment and social cohesion. Camps offer the opportunity to bring costs of alternatives such as LPG, locally produced ethanol and solar down by offering a large market. To finance these projects, panelists noted that the risk profile is too high to rely exclusively on external private capital and therefore donor funding should be able to be deployed as soft capital.

**ACCELERATING GENDER AND INCLUSION FOR ENERGY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT**  
(HOST: SEFORALL)

To achieve universal access to sustainable energy justly and without leaving anyone behind requires a

people-centered approach, with gender equality, social inclusion and women’s empowerment placed at its center. This session announced the intent to develop a People-centered Accelerator to promote approaches that address gender equity and provide sustainable energy access to the very poorest, contribute to women’s full participation in access solutions and associated economic opportunities, and extend the universe of partners in this area. The discussion focused on the focus of the accelerator, with recommendations that it mainstream these issues into other SEforALL accelerators and programs—such as those working on energy efficiency; that it advocate for these issues and help diverse stakeholders speak with one voice; and that it showcase successes and failures and help build the evidence and business case for action. It was

also recommended that the Accelerator work closely with philanthropic organizations to mobilize resources and scale solutions for access to clean energy and conduct a mapping of activities that are underway and where support is pledged. This would help stakeholders connect the dots and provide a platform for accelerated action. During the discussion, ECREE announced the first regional policy to help close gender gaps that was recently launched by the Economic Community of West African States, and their work to help other regions across Africa apply similar approaches. SEforALL announced that it will work with interested stakeholders over 2017 to set goals for the Accelerator and define a program of activities with partners. SEforALL will also discuss this issue with other SEforALL accelerators.

**TURNING THE POWER ON FOR 1.1 BILLION PEOPLE: THE ROLE OF OFF-GRID SOLAR SOLUTIONS IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED HOUSEHOLDS** (HOST: GOGLA)

Building on the success of solar lighting, larger off-grid solar systems are reaching an increasing number of households. Many question, however, whether off-grid solutions can be a real alternative. This session explored the energy needs, patterns and trajectories of off-grid households in developing countries. When determining which system size the new off-grid customers will buy, panelists noted that the biggest driver is proximity to a retailer or direct contact with a salesperson. These interactions determine the first product a customer will purchase. The largest portion of these new customers, about 90 percent, are going from kerosene entry-level products mostly sold on a cash basis. If larger systems sold via “pay as you go” are in the reach of customers, company experience and research in Uganda show that customers would opt for larger systems. Panelists emphasized that business models must be built around the idea of the relationship with the customer and that the relationship will be long term (10+ years), especially in pay as you go offerings. By building a long-term relationship with the customer, the business can obtain data on consumer behavior while they pay

back their loans, enabling the consumer to become creditworthy and the business to offer additional energy service products—and thus moving households up the energy staircase (but with other household goods offered on credit). In the future, the offerings could include more productive uses of energy, such as irrigation pumps, mechanical devices and crop insurances.

**POWERING HEALTHCARE: MAKING THE CASE FOR GREATER INVESTMENT IN HEALTH FACILITY ELECTRIFICATION**  
(HOST: UN FOUNDATION)

Despite energy’s critical role in health systems, it is estimated that tens of thousands of health centers and cli-

tics across the developing world lack adequate electricity and the health services it powers. This session brought together energy and health specialists from bilateral, multilateral and government actors to explore factors facilitating and constraining greater investment in health facility electrification in resource-constrained settings. The conversation revolved around the commitment of the panelists to working towards delivering sustainable energy in the health sector, where SDG7 and SDG3 intersect. Panelists highlighted that sustainability remains a big barrier, especially in rural primary health facilities, but noted that new delivery models are being deployed and tested in many countries across the globe. A second big barrier is the lack of data on how energy impacts healthcare and health





services directly and indirectly. As Zambia’s Minister of Health rightfully stated: “If you don’t switch it ON, life is switched OFF”.

**VOICES FROM THE VILLAGE – ARE YOU LISTENING TO WHAT WE REALLY WANT?**

(HOST: SMART VILLAGES)

This session saw a panel of community leaders from high-impact countries around the world answer the question: What exactly are the priorities for villages themselves when it comes to achieving energy access dividends? Panelists emphasized the

need to focus more on dividends from energy access, particularly for the bottom billion in off-grid communities, to achieve not only SDG7 but also a range of other SDGs—and in doing so, to engage the local community. The local communities are the ones that need to define what it is that they want. This needs to be a dialogue—rather than a prescription. When locals are given the opportunity to buy into system change, they are more willing to change, to become entrepreneurs, learning new skills and engaging in social and productive enterprises. When the additional societal benefits of energy access

are illustrated—such as increased safety, better education and food security—the achievement of SDG7 for these communities becomes all the more realistic. Two mayors on the panel from rural areas of Peru and Haiti, Dr. Alphonso Guevara Chota and Mr. Gregory Etienne, announced that their villages would begin a program of rural twinning between the two localities. It is hoped that this is the beginning of a wider rural twinning initiative. The session concluded that the tagline “Going further, faster – together” makes a difference for the bottom billion. If we don’t go together—as fast and as far as

possible—there will continue to be people and places, such as those in Haiti, that will never see the dividends of energy access in their lifetimes. This is why the tagline “Going further, faster — together” really matters.

**GOVERNMENTS, CIVIL SOCIETY AND PRIVATE SECTOR – WHO NEEDS A SEAT AT THE TABLE TO ACHIEVE GREEN AND INCLUSIVE ENERGY ACCESS?**

(HOST: HIVOS)

Inclusive energy access can only be achieved if governments, civil society and the private sector collaborate in an open and transparent way. Recognizing this, HIVOS hosted an interactive session which featured storytelling and in-depth discussions around the success criteria and pitfalls of multi-stakeholder partnerships. Participants highlighted that partnerships across all sectors are necessary to facilitate a more robust view and identify inclusive, country-specific strategies. The success criteria for working in partnerships include a stakeholder mapping, an open platform as well as a collaborative and transparent process to share information, and the ability to shift focus

and adapt because partnerships sometimes bring about unexpected results. Participants noted that lessons learned and iconic success stories should be collected and conveyed beyond partnerships’ stakeholders, in order to create an impact beyond boundaries. Institutionalized accountability is also recognized as necessary to enable long-lasting change. The workshop recommended that more awareness around the benefits of existing partnerships should be raised, including the fact that collaboration enables all stakeholders to gain a more holistic view of their environments and to shift and adapt their strategies swiftly due to their shared vision.



# COMMUNICATIONS OVERVIEW

Communications formed a significant part of the Forum, with the communications campaign in the build up, during and after the event focusing on sharing the evidence and announcements made at the Forum to a global audience.

Strong engagement with participants ahead of the event was a key element within this. Delegates received weekly newsletters that included blogs, speaker announcements and video content, all with the aim to share key information ahead of the event to ensure everyone was able to maximize their time at the Forum. For those that weren't able to attend the event in person, all the main plenary sessions were broadcast live and available to watch on the Forum website.

During the Forum, there were over 10 announcements made by SEforALL partners, using the event as a platform to share their news to a global audience. All of the announcements were highlighted across social media, press activity and also through live Forum updates from the SDG Media Zone or in the Facebook Live Studio.

Media Partners for the 2017 Forum were **Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Facebook and Connect4Climate**.

## MEDIA

Just under 30 journalists registered for the Forum, with a mix of online, print and broadcast publications attending the event. Press conferences, media briefings and 1:1 interviews all

took place during the three days, connecting journalists to keynote speakers and partners making announcements.

The 2017 **Global Tracking Framework** report was the headline announcement of the Forum, with its official launch on the first day revealing the latest figures on energy access, clean cooking and progress across renewables and energy efficiency to support global energy goals.

Ahead of the Forum, Sustainable Energy for All hosted a global media briefing call under embargo with the World Bank and IEA to share the latest results from the Global Tracking Framework ahead of its launch on the first day.

SOME OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL PUBLICATIONS TO COVER THE FORUM AND GLOBAL TRACKING @FRAMEWORK LAUNCH INCLUDED:



Another announcement made by SEforALL, the Wallace Global Fund and GreenFaith was the launch of **Shine: Investing in Energy Access for All**—an emerging global campaign focused on diversifying the sources of finance to support energy access. A press conference for the Shine campaign held on the final day of the Forum included speakers from the World Council of Churches and the Wallace Global Fund, together with Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Climate Justice Foundation.

Through this engagement with the media, coverage generated in the month leading up to and during the Forum that referenced the event and/or covered the Global Tracking Framework resulted in:

- **Over 200 news articles** across national, international and broadcast media—with strong results in North America, Europe and India
- A global estimated audience reach of **just under 370 million**
- Coverage generated in **38 countries**
- News reported in **10 different languages**

## SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media was a key part of the Forum communications strategy—allowing the event to engage a large online global audience outside of New York. Announcements and interviews with keynote speakers and leading energy experts were shared live from the Forum using the dedicated

Forum hashtag #SEforALLforum.

## FACEBOOK LIVE

As part of a media partnership with Facebook, a pop-up Facebook Live studio was created at the Forum, hosting live interviews, discussions and announcements from the Sustainable Energy for All Facebook page with some of the event's keynote speakers and partners.

This resulted in:

- **36 Facebook Live interviews** recorded at the Forum Live studio
- Just under 60 posts on the **Sustainable Energy for All Facebook page**
- A **237% increase** of views on the



Sustainable Energy for All Facebook Page

- Facebook posts reaching an audience of just under 85,000 globally

TWITTER

One of the main social media platforms used for the Forum was Twitter, with the SEforALL account @SEforALLorg used as the main channel from which Forum news, updates and live content was shared. For posts in the month leading up to and during the Forum that included the hashtag #SEforALLforum, Twitter engagement resulted in:

- The #SEforALLforum hashtag and content generating over 21 million Twitter impressions
- Over 300 tweets from @SEforALLorg
- During the event, the #SEforALLforum started trending in North America and globally



@Mayors4Climate are leading the way, but it will take all levels of govt to meet the demand for sustainable infrastructure. #SEforALLForum



RETWEETS 94 LIKES 166

1:49 PM - 3 Apr 2017

**SEforALL** @SEforALLorg

.@CFigueres: "Our actions over the next 3-4 years will determine the quality of life on this planet forever." #SEforALLforum

CHRISTIANA FIGUERES | @CFigueres

THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL FORUM  
NEW YORK CITY, 3-5 APRIL 2017

@SEforALLorg | #SEforALLforum

RETWEETS 115 LIKES 79

11:42 AM - 3 Apr 2017

**United Nations** @UN

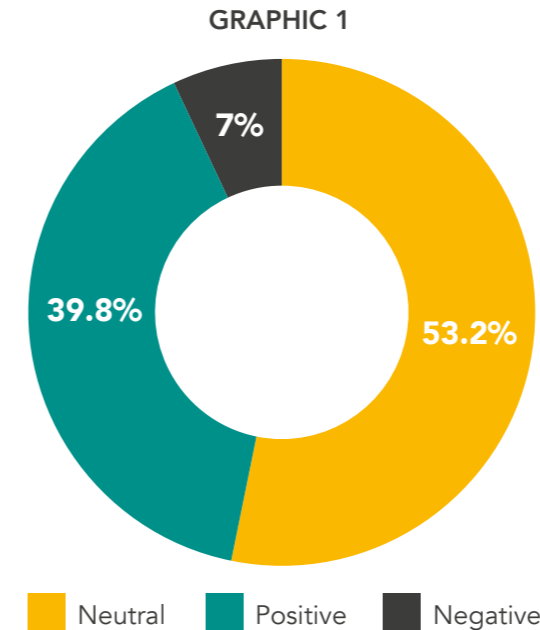
This week in Brooklyn: #SEforALLforum celebrating the clean energy. Follow @SEforALLorg, @GlobalGoalsUN & see: bit.ly/2omkKDu

SEforALLforum.org | #SEforALLforum

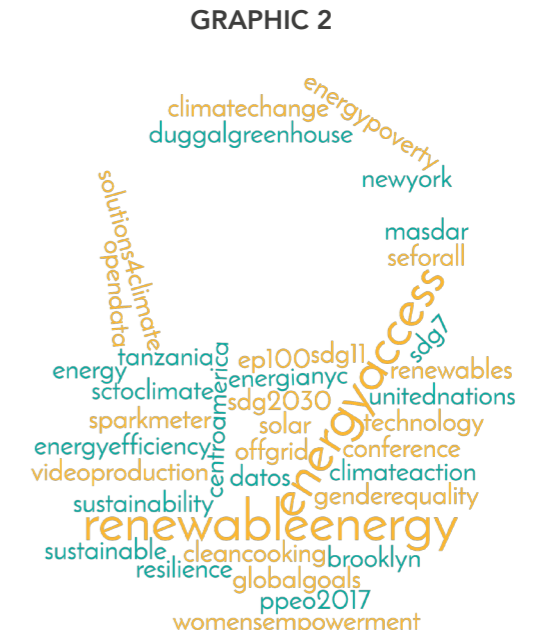
THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL FORUM  
DUSSAL GREENHOUSE, NEW YORK CITY | 3-5 APRIL 2017

RETWEETS 134 LIKES 254

7:05 AM - 3 Apr 2017



- Over half of #SEforALLforum posts were "positive," with a further 39.8% classified as "neutral" (See Graphic #1 above.)
- The majority of posts focused on energy access and comments specifically related to SDG7, with other key topics being renewable energy, women's empowerment, partner announcements and the sustainable development goals (See Graphic #2 above.)



SDG MEDIA ZONE

SEforALL also hosted an SDG Media Zone at the Forum, providing a space for partners to highlight announcements, host conversations or share updates live from the event.

The Zone was in the very heart of the Forum's Marketplace, with all sessions broadcast live through Periscope. As well as this online audience, these SDG Media Zone sessions also attracted delegates at the event to

join and hear the latest news being announced by partners, with seating for just over 50 in front of the SDG Media Zone stage.

From award ceremonies and announcements, to report launches and a special conversation between Peter Thomson, President of the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly, and student leaders, there were over 10 SDG Media Zone sessions during the event.



# METHODOLOGY & CREDITS

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was produced by Sustainable Energy for All with contributions from partners and content produced by IISD Reporting Services. Images used within are the copyright of Sustainable Energy for All or IISD/ENB, Diego Noguera. Images can be found on the [Sustainable Energy for All Flickr page](#) or visit the [IISD Reporting Services website](#).

## METHODOLOGY

**MEDIA NUMBERS:** The media monitoring period took place between 1 March – 11 April 2017. Media sources used to gather impact data come from Meltwater media monitoring service, Havas PR and SEforALL internal research. Data included refers to the Forum with either direct mentions of the event, mentions of SEforALL or SEforALL-related activity to the event, or coverage of the Global Tracking Framework, which was launched at the event. The estimated audience reach is the monthly online unique visitors to each outlet, from data made publicly available by those publications at the time of reporting (data is not provided by all outlets, and therefore not available for each item).

**SOCIAL MEDIA NUMBERS:** The social monitoring period took place between 1 March – 11 April 2017. Only posts on Twitter that used the #SEforALLforum hashtag have been counted. Impressions and data were calculated using Hootsuite and Twitter Analytics. Any posts that did not include the hashtag have not been counted.

## ABOUT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL

As a global platform, Sustainable Energy for All empowers leaders to broker partnerships and unlock finance to achieve universal access to sustainable energy, as a contribution to a cleaner, just and prosperous world for all. We marshal evidence, benchmark progress, amplify the voices of our partners and tell stories of success and connect stakeholders.

For more information, please visit [SEforALL.org](http://SEforALL.org)

# WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO



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## MEDIA PARTNERS



## SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL IS FUNDED BY





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