

October 2017 Webinar







SDG 7: affordable and clean energy for all by 2030

In September 2015, the world's leaders came together to agree on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

One of those goals, SDG 7, calls for us to "secure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030".





The series tracks and analyzes finance for electricity and clean cooking in 20 countries with the highest access gaps.





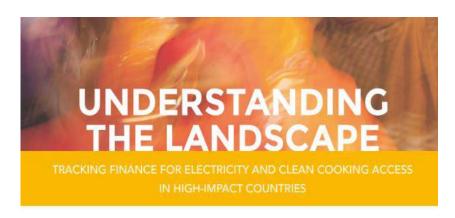






























A first-of-its-kind analysis of finance for electricity and clean cooking access



TRACKING FINANCE FOR ELECTRICITY AND CLEAN COOKING ACCESS IN HIGH-IMPACT COUNTRIES







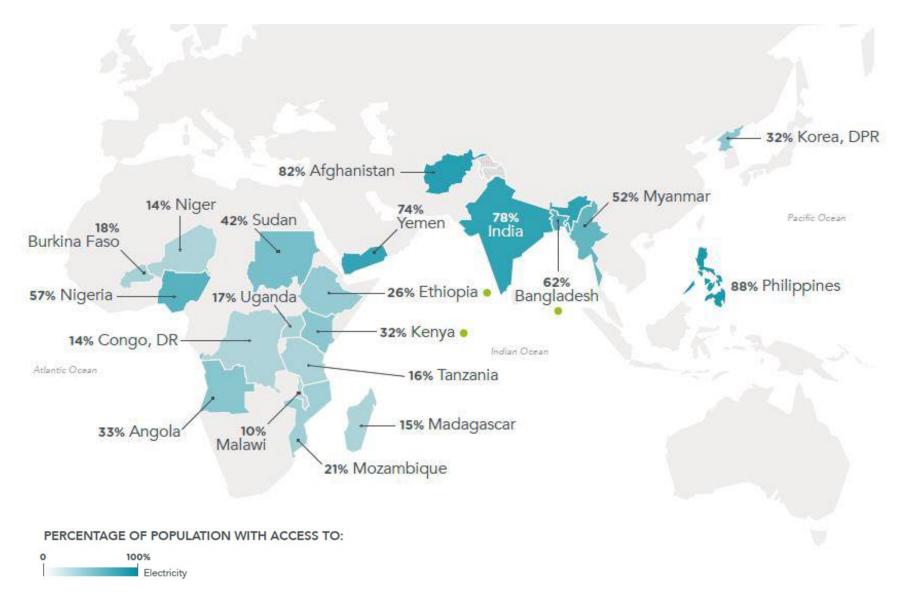




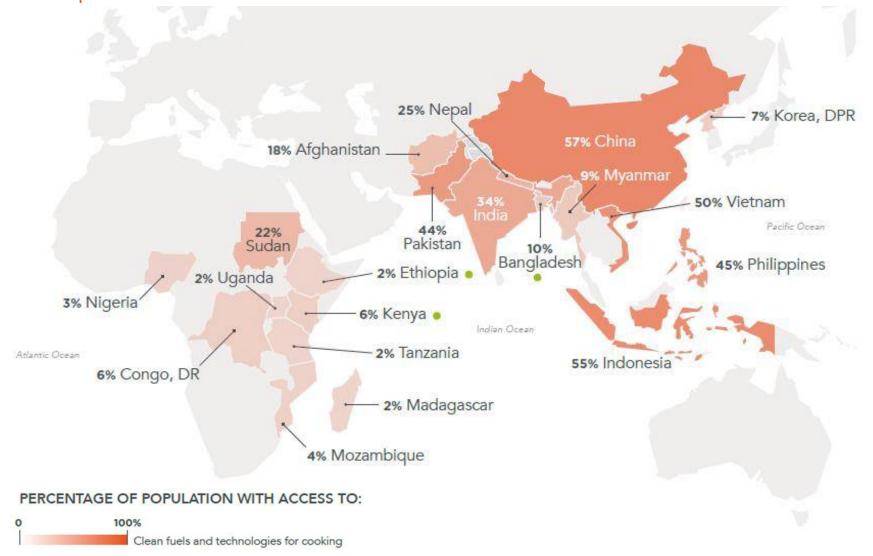
The Energy Access Problem



1.06 billion people lack access to electricity globally, 80% live in high-impact countries



3.04 billion people lack access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking globally, 84% live in high-impact countries



Investment needs



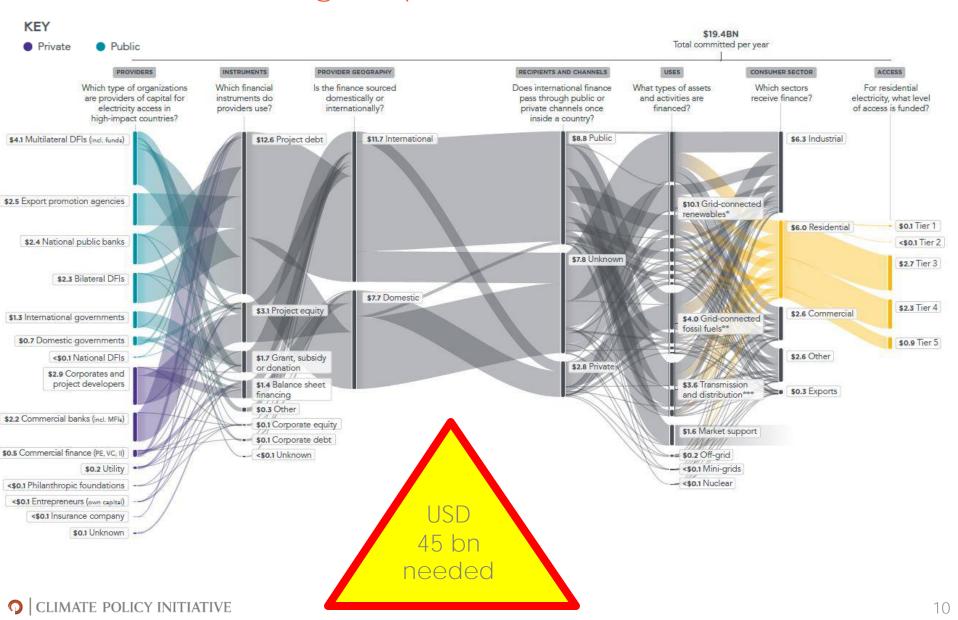
ELECTRICITY: <u>USD 45 billion per year</u> to reach universal electrification by 2030 (SEforALL, 2015)



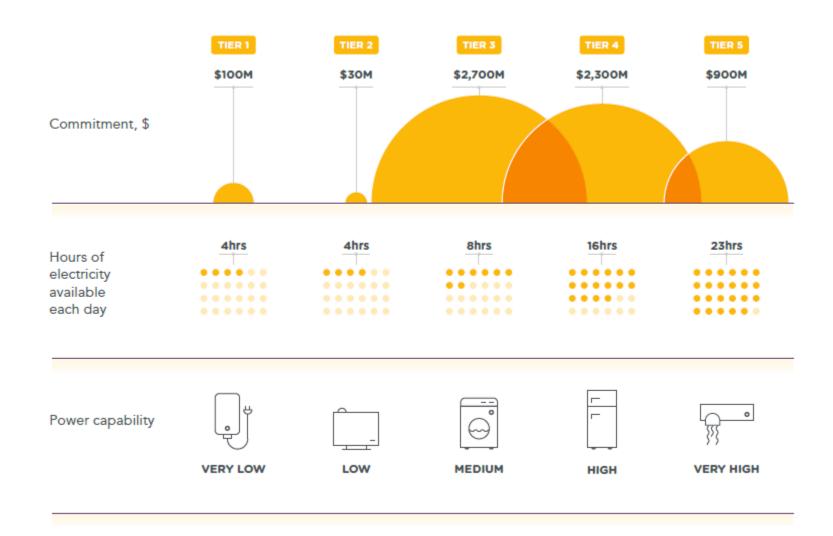
CLEAN COOKING: <u>USD 4.4 billion per</u> <u>year</u> as the minimum required investment in clean cooking annually(SEforALL, 2015)

Finance for Electricity Access

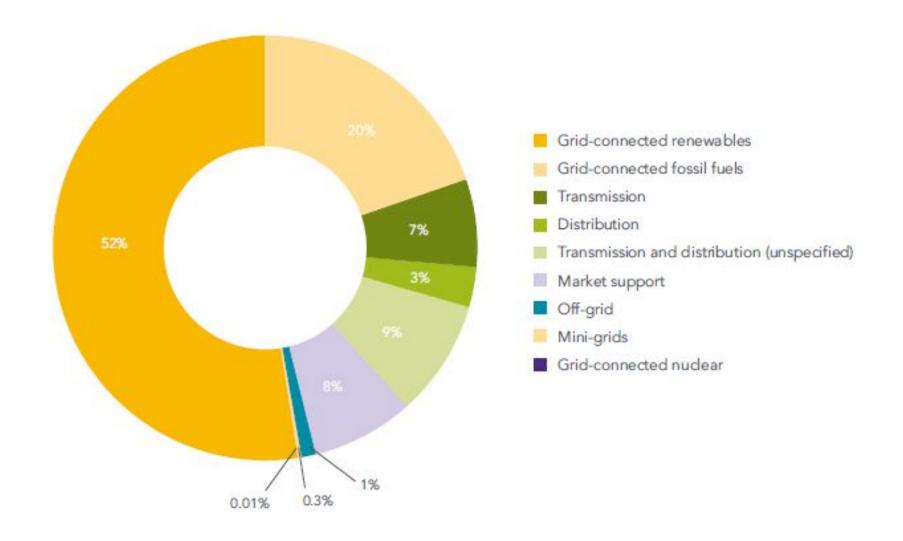
USD 19.4 billion per year was invested in electricity across the 20 high impact countries over 2013-14



Most finance for residential electricity access supports a medium or high level of electricity service

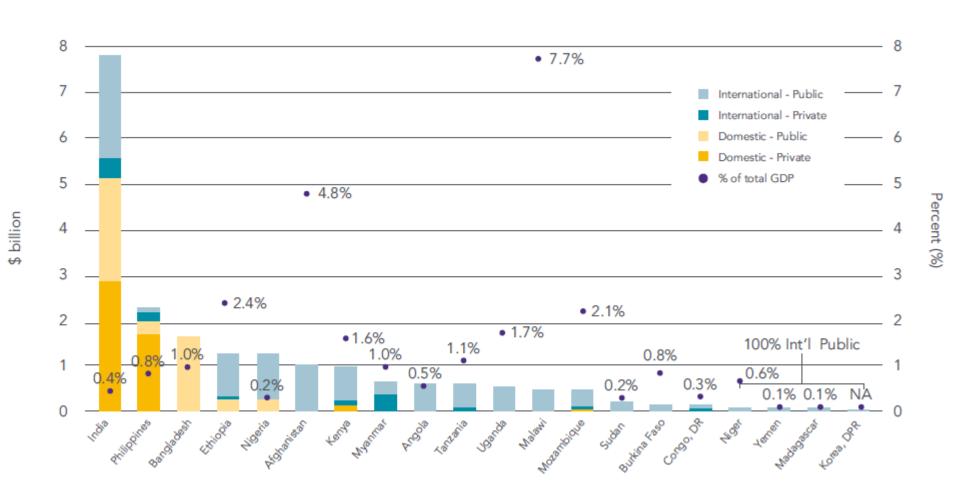


Grid-connected renewables dominate



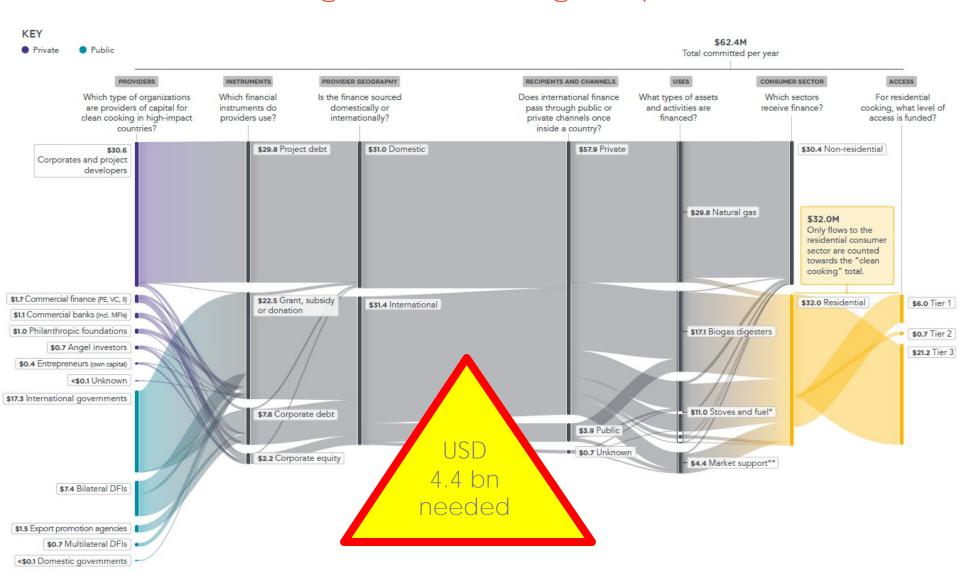
Note: Average over 2013-14

Asia sees the majority of investment



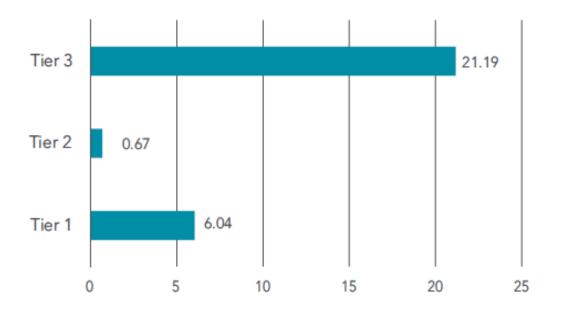
Finance for Clean Cooking Access

An average of USD 32 million per year was invested in clean cooking across the high impact countries,



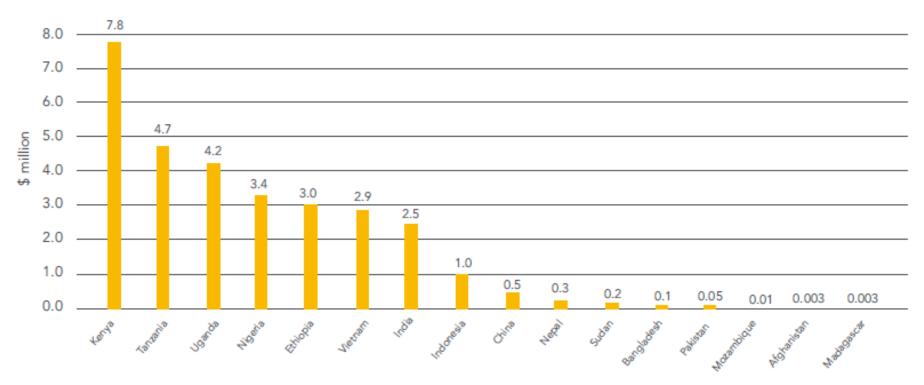
Most investment will deliver Tier 3 cooking access

Figure 2.21 - Finance for residential clean cooking access by Tiers of access (\$ million)



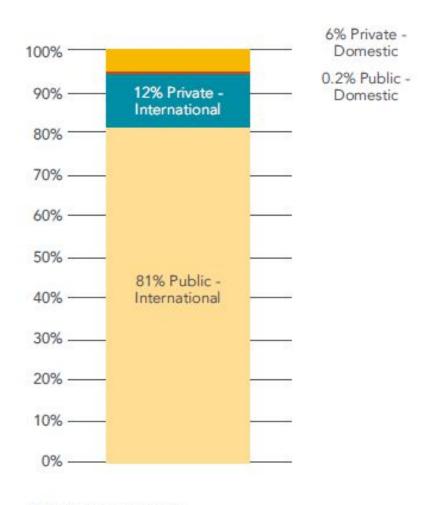
Note: Average over 2013-14

Most finance for clean cooking access targets Sub-Saharan Africa



Note: Average over 2013-14. The graph does not show \$1.4 million targeting multiple high impact countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, due to a lack of detail in country destinations. No data was found for Congo DR, Korea DPR, Myanmar, Philippines.

International finance for clean cooking access was 15 times that of domestically sourced finance



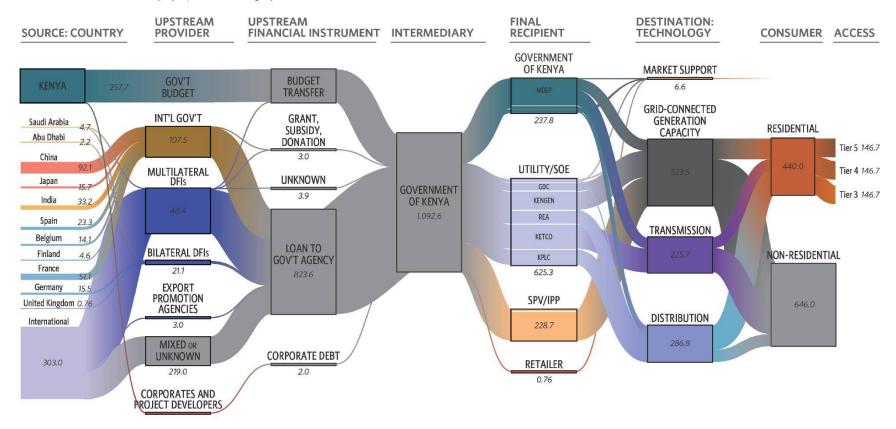
Note: Average over 2013-14

Country Case Studies

KENYA ELECTRICITY – Bulk of finance originates outside Kenya, with strong centralization of resources through Government

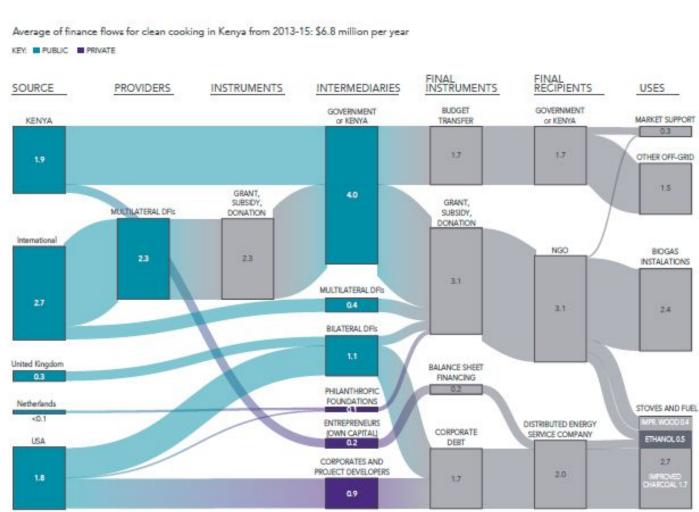
Average **electricity** finance flows in **Kenya** from 2013-2015: **USD 1,092.6 million** per year

The totals below are in USD millions per year, taken as an average of commitments made between 2013 and 2015.



KENYA COOKING - Relatively strong engagement on clean cooking both through public and private sector channels

Kenya: Clean cooking finance flows in Kenya 2013-15 (\$, million)

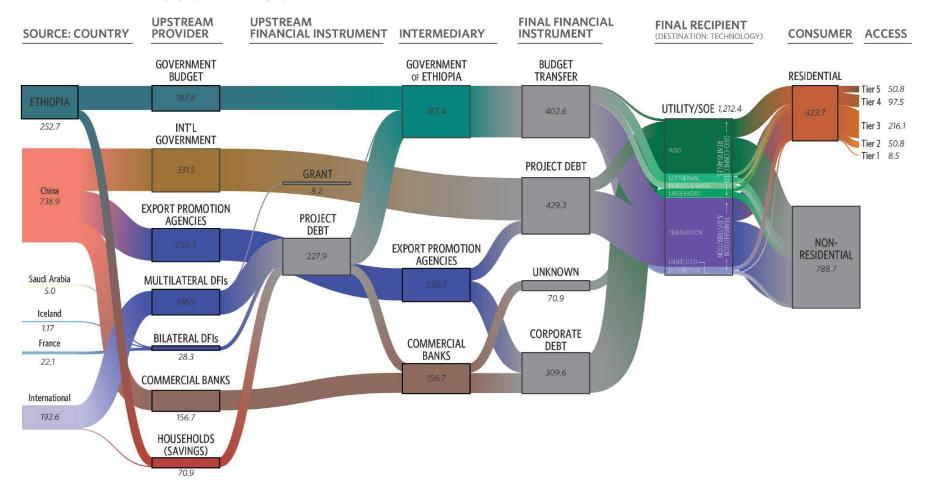


Note: Totals are an average of commitments made between 2013 and 2015.

ETHIOPIA ELECTRICITY - China is by far the largest international source of finance channeled directly to state-owned utility

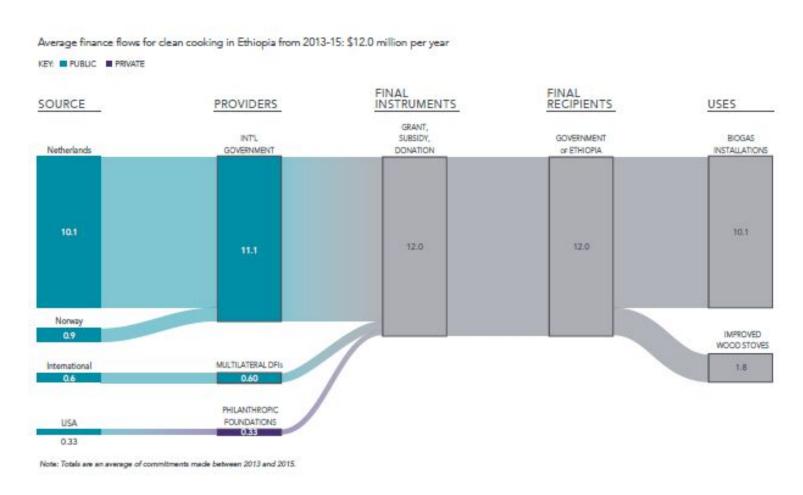
Average electricity finance flows in Ethiopia from 2013-2015: USD 1,212.4 million per year

The totals below are in USD millions per year, taken as an average of commitments made between 2013 and 2015.



ETHIOPIA COOKING – Finance exclusively from overseas donors, almost entirely from The Netherlands

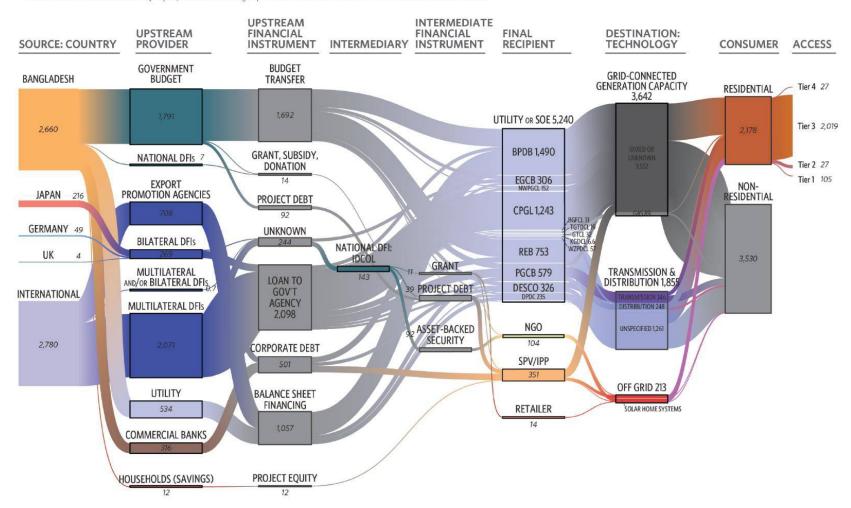
Ethiopia: Finance flows for clean cooking in Ethiopia 2013-15



BANGLADESH ELECTRICITY – Almost half of financing originates domestically, from both government and utilities' cash flow

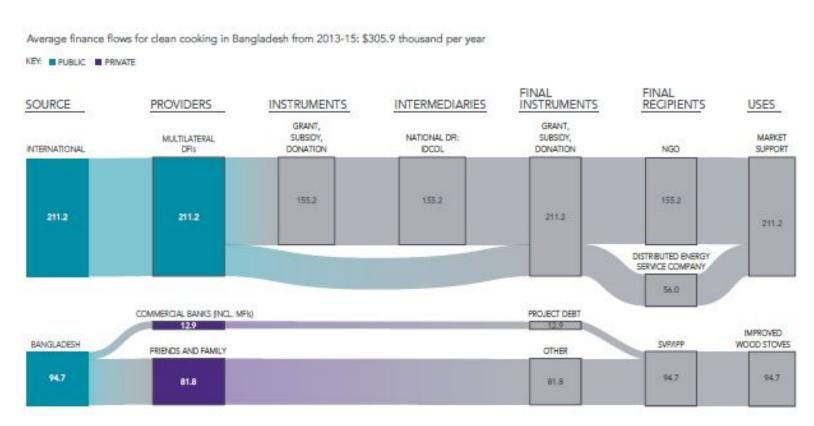
Average electricity finance flows in Bangladesh from 2013-2015: USD 5,709.3 million per year

The totals below are in USD millions per year, taken as an average of commitments and disbursements made between 2013 and 2015.



BANGLADESH COOKING - In addition to international donor finance, there is significant financial contribution from population

Bangladesh: Finance flows for clean cooking in Bangladesh 2013-15



Note: Totals are an average of commitments made between 2013 and 2015. Due to data limitations, this visualization depicts average disbursments and Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) instead of commitments over the time frame.

COMPARISON ELECTRICITY – Electricity finance represents substantial GDP share with 35-40% benefiting residential users

ACROSS DEEP-DIVE COUNTRIES: Electricity Finance

	Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Kenya	
AVERAGE ANNUAL ELECTRICITY FINANCE				
Absolute financing volume (USD mn)	5,200	1,212	1,100	
Finance per capita (USD per capita)	33	13	24	
Finance as a share of GDP (% of GDP)	3.0	2.2	1.8	
STRUCTURE OF ELECTRICITY FINANCE (%)				
Share coming from domestic sources	44	21	24	
Share that is concessional	62	65	100	
Share going to off-grid electricity	4	<1	1	
Share going to residential access	36	35	40	
Share going to Tiers 1-2	6	14	0	

COMPARISON COOKING - Negligible levels of funding, with a strongly donor driven agenda

ACROSS DEEP-DIVE COUNTRIES: Improved Cooking Finance

	Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Kenya	
AVERAGE ANNUAL COOKING FINANCE				
Absolute financing volume (USD Mn)	0.25	12	6.7	
Finance per capita (USD per capita)	<0.01	0.12	0.15	
STRUCTURE OF COOKING FINANCE (%)				
Share coming from domestic sources	31	0	29	
Share going to biomass cookstoves	31	15	31	
Share going to biogas facilities	0	85	35	

Thank you

