SUSTAINABLE
ENERGY FOR ALL

Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the SE4All Multi-Donor Trust Fund

(Report of the Administrative Agent of the SE4All MDTF
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2015)

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DP

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PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Executive Office of the Secretary-General, United Nations (EOSG)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

CONTRIBUTORS

DENMARK

GERMANY

ICELAND

SWEDEN

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Non-profit Organizations

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Allocation: Amount approved by the Executive Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme: A project/programme including budget that is approved by the Executive Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment: Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit: Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate: The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs: A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount: Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization

Participating Organization
A UN Organization or other Inter-Governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure: The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure: A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure: A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date: Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

Total Approved Budget: This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee

AA	Action Agenda
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARE	Alliance for Rural Electrification
BAML	Bank of America Merrill Lynch
BNDES	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social (Brazilian Development Bank
C2E2	Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency
CEM	Clean Energy Ministerial
CEMG	Clean Energy Mini-Grids
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
E4A	Efficiency for Access
ECREE	Ecowas Centre for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency
EU	European Union
GFEI	Global Fuel Economy Initiative
GFT	Global Facilitation Team
GGFRP	Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership
HIO	High Impact Opportunity
IADB	Inter American Development Bank
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IP	Investment Prospectus
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LPAA	Lima Paris Action Agenda
MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standard
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NAZCA	State Actor Zone for Climate Action
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OLADE	Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (Latin American Energy Organization)
QC	Quality Circle
RAGA	Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis
RISE	Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SICA	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (Central American Integration System)
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
U4E	United for Efficiency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEPFI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank

THE TURNING POINT
by Rachel Kyte

2015 was a momentous year for the multilateral development discourse: from the Sendai Framework to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to the Paris Agreement on climate change. Together, these milestones form a universal, people-centered, and transformative agenda for a cleaner, safer and more prosperous world for all. It is upon us to now make this agenda reality.

Energy is the golden thread that connects economic growth, increased social equity, and an environment that allows the world to thrive. Energy is not an end to itself, but rather a critical means to the achievement of the other goals.

While historically energy had been "missing" from the Millennium Development Goals, the UN General Assembly has gone through a process of increasingly recognizing its importance. In 2012, the United Nations General Assembly designated, 2012 as the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All. In turn, The United Nations General Assembly unanimously declared 2014 – 2024 as the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All. At Rio+20, the world proclaimed that, "we are all determined to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality".

On September 25, 2015, world leaders unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals. One of those goals – Sustainable Development Goal 7 – calls for the world to "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all". And finally, at the Paris climate conference in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal - an agreement that sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to "well below 2°C".

We have reached a turning point.

We have the chance to be the first generation that can create access to energy for the world's poor, thus profoundly changing development trajectories. And we may also be the last generation that can prevent major damage from climate change, precisely by deploying renewable energy and energy efficiency to drastically reduce the carbon intensity of development.

To help us attain these goals, Sustainable Energy for All must adjust its approach, its business model, and its focus. The Sustainable Development Goal 7 itself – with targets for energy access, renewable energy, and energy efficiency – is more than ambitious. It is audacious. And audacity is precisely what is required in order to meet the challenges of climate change and poverty. The energy transition required must be swift, enormous and just. And no-one must be left behind.

The UN General Assembly has recognized Sustainable Energy for All's contributions through a number of resolutions. Governments at all levels, multinational development banks, businesses, investors and NGOs are keen to see new alignments fostered and new action

sparked. A strategy that takes into account our new reality will be presented for discussion with the Sustainable Energy for All Advisory Board in June 2016.

This report touches only slightly on the new agenda.   Instead, it offers donors who have contributed to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) an accounting of what Sustainable Energy for All's Global Facilitation team has delivered, how it has done so, with what partners and where. In doing so, the report will cover activities beyond what the Multi-Partner Trust Fund itself has financed and also includes activities that were made possible through in-kind contributions.

On 1 January 2016, I took up the assignment as the new UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All and as the CEO of Sustainable Energy for All. It is with deep respect for the achievements of my predecessor, Kandeh Yumkella, and his team, that I submit this report for your review.

Rachel Kyte
CEO & Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
Sustainable Energy for All

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Introduction and Background

The launch of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) by the UN Secretary-General in September 2011 marked a historic moment for the international community, sending a clear signal of the centrality of energy in addressing the two defining challenges of our time: ending poverty and averting precipitous changes in climate.

SE4All seeks to catalyse a transformation of the world's energy systems toward an equitable and sustainable future. Transforming the world's energy systems is expected to lead to new multi-trillion-dollar investment opportunities that help eliminate energy poverty, integrate and balance conventional and renewable energy sources, address climate change and enhance prosperity in developed and developing countries.

Objectives of SE4All by 2030:
• Ensure **universal access** to modern energy services.
• Double the global rate of improvement in **energy efficiency.**
• Double the share of **renewable energy** in the global energy mix.

Governance For SE4All and its MPTF
• **SE4All Advisory Board**. Co-chairs: Ban Ki-Moon and Jim Yong Kim; members: 50 distinguished global leaders from government, CSOs and the private sector.
• **Executive Committee:** Provides operational guidance (head: Chad Holliday, Chairman of Royal Dutch Shell).
• **Standing Committees**: Energy Access, Efficiency, Renewable Energy, Finance
• **UN Secretary-General's Special Representative (SRSG) and CEO**: Kandeh Yumkella (until 31.07.2015) and Acting COO Mohinder Gulati (until 31.12.2015)
• **Program Review Committee**: Reviews allocation decisions (Members: Sweden, the UK, Germany, Denmark and Iceland).
• **Global Management Team/Global Facilitation Team (GTF)**: About 30 dedicated professionals working in Vienna and New York.
• **GFT Business Plan** (1.07.2013 – 30.06.2016) approved by the Executive Committee in April 2013 and guiding the overall work program.

This report summarizes progress made during 2015 towards implementation of the Sustainable Energy for All Business Plan. The Business Plan covers the period between July 2013 and June 2016 and was approved by the Executive Committee in April 2013, defining the objectives, actions, and outcomes for the SE4All Global Facilitation Team (GFT).

The Sustainable Energy for All Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was established in September 2012 at the request of the UN Secretary-General to channel and manage donor contributions to advance the objectives of SE4All. To date, the Fund has supported the operations of SE4All's Global Facilitation Team to carry out the programmatic work of SE4All under the Business Plan. This report, however, goes beyond activities financed by the MPTF, reporting also on work based on in-kind contributions. This report has been prepared jointly by the GFT and the MPTF Office.

Progress on Business Plan Implementation to Date

The Advisory Board

The SE4All Advisory Board in its meeting in November 2013 requested that four Advisory Board Committees be constituted – on Accelerating Access, Scaling up Deployment of Renewables, Establishing Energy Efficiency Partnerships, and Scaling up Finance (cross-cutting). The sections below provide an update on the work of the Committees and on progress made against each of these four priorities.

The Advisory Board met in May 2015 during the Sustainable Energy for All Forum in New York to discuss priority actions and next steps and agreed to work on two concrete products to capitalize on the progress to date of SE4All and catalyze more work toward its goals: (i) a global implementation strategy for the proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on energy, including a five-year vision and action plan (2016-20), and (ii) a vision statement of SE4All contributions for COP 21.

Finance Committee

Co-Chairs: Luciano Coutinho (President, Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES)), Purna Saggurti (Chairman of Global Corporate and Investment Banking at Bank of America Merrill Lynch (BAML)).

Activities: Report on "Scaling Up Finance for Sustainable Energy Investments". A joint task team from the World Bank Group (WBG), BAML, and BNDES established three working groups to look at what it would take to finance SE4All's objectives. After extensive consultation, the draft report was first presented at the Delhi Sustainable Development Summit in February 2015. Broad-based consultations were also held with several commercial and multilateral banks, export-credit agencies, and wealth funds. A final report[1] was delivered to the Co-Chairs of the Advisory Board, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and World Bank President Jim Yong Kim, during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda Conference stated: "We call for action on its recommendations, with a combined potential to raise over $100 billion in annual investments by 2020, through market-based initiatives, partnerships and leveraging development banks." The report and recommendations were further disseminated on 27 September 2015 during the UN summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda.

Energy Access Committee

Chairs: H.R.H. Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman Al-Saud (Assistant Minister, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of Saudi Arabia, Chairman of the National Committee on the Clean Development Mechanism), Reema Nanavaty (Secretary General of the Self Employed Women's Association); and Neven Mimica (European Commissioner for Development and Cooperation).

Activities: Recommendations to the Advisory Group. The Committee met in April 2015 and developed a set of recommendations to the Advisory Board:
(1) Promote country-level Action Agendas and Investment Prospectuses as key tools to achieve both SE4All's goals and the goals of the proposed Sustainable Development Goal 7. (2) Support allocation of resources to national governments for the dedicated SE4All focal points. (3) Support increased focus by governments and increased support from donors to develop an enabling policy

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[1] Final SE4All finance report: *http://www.SE4All.org/sites/default/files/l/2015/09/SE4All-Advisory-Board-Finance-Committee-Report.pdf*

environment for mini-grids, decentralized electricity and cooking solutions in order to engage private-sector investments. (4) Support increased innovation in financial solutions to foster mini-grid markets, clean cooking solutions and other decentralized energy service product and service models. (5) Support a "demand-driven" approach to energy planning and implementation.

Energy Efficiency Committee

Chairs: Achim Steiner (Executive Director, United Nations Environmental Programme), Jean-Marc Ollagnier (Group Chief Executive, Accenture Resources); and Mogens Jensen (Minister of Trade and Development Cooperation, Denmark)

Activities: Development of the Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform which the Committee had supported to launch in September 2014 as a public-private partnership programme to scale up energy efficiency policy, action and investment in key energy-consuming sectors, with the mission of accelerating action and commitments made by national and sub-national leaders at the country, city, state, regional and sectoral level. At its meeting in June 2015 the Committee discussed the progress of the Accelerator Platform, its campaign for scaling up action leading up to COP 21, and a review of what was needed to achieve success. The meeting was an opportunity for the Accelerator Platform partners from the private sector, international organizations and NGOs to present their work and needs, for partners of SE4All to hear about the work of the Energy Efficiency Platform, and for the Energy Efficiency Hub in Copenhagen and Energy Efficiency Facilitation Hub in Tokyo to briefly describe their work. The Committee endorsed plans by SE4All to bring multiple government and private-sector partners in the Accelerator Platform to Paris to ensure that energy efficiency was duly recognized and reflected in the COP process (see also section on "Global Advocacy" below).

Renewable Energy Committee

Chairs: Mr. Adnan Amin (Director-General of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)), and Mr. José Manuel Entrecanales (President and Chief Executive Officer of Acciona).

Activities: The renewable energy committee has made good progress in identifying key areas of focus, proposing recommendations that can help advance deployment of renewable energy globally, and gathering initial thoughts about game-changing initiatives and instruments. Looking ahead, the work of the committee will focus on prioritizing and implementing those initiatives and instruments which can be collectively best built upon and supported by Advisory Board members.

Sustainable Energy for All Objectives[2]

During 2015, SE4All supported stakeholders' and Member States' actions by enhancing international cooperation across a number of fields that were expected to accelerate commitments towards and investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies. The 2013-2016 Business Plan organized SE4All's efforts around six key results areas:

I.   **Accelerating Country Action:** Helping to mobilize ideas, actions and investment, and facilitating project/program development and implementation by all partners – public, private, civil society and development agencies in all participating countries.

II. **Catalyzing Investment and Business Action:** Providing a platform for private-sector engagement with the initiative and supporting the development of hundreds of public-private, multi-stakeholder partnerships (i.e. High-Impact Opportunities).

III. **Growing the SE4All Movement:** Leveraging its political capital and convening power to engage with global, regional and national political processes, including the General Assembly's Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, and mobilizing global public engagement to raise awareness and continually expand outreach to all stakeholders. Forming strategic alliances with CSOs is a priority.

IV. **Communications and Outreach:** Scaling up public communications, making use of social media, and developing a comprehensive branding strategy. Communication efforts are leveraged through collaborating and coordinating with the resources of partners.

V.   **Knowledge Management:** Creating a platform for sharing of best practices and lessons learned, developing common tools and methodologies, and making use of the resources available from academia and large network of partners who produce knowledge through their experience of working on developmental issues.

VI. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Putting in place a robust framework for monitoring and accountability, tracking progress made by countries, periodic reports to the donors, and annual reports.

Narrative updates on each of the six sections are presented below. Specific information on the Business Plans' targets and achievement in each of the key result areas is presented in Annex I.

A new Strategy and Business Plan for the period 2016-2021 is currently under preparation.

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[2] According to 2013-2016 Business Plan

I.   Accelerating Country Action

SE4All's Country Action process supports countries in articulating their action agendas, investment strategies and programmes/projects towards the three objectives of SE4All. A wide range of SE4All partners from all sectors and in all regions already contribute to these efforts, most notably UNDP, EU, AfDB, WB, and ECREEE. The main actors are the countries concerned, supported by public and private partners, including global, regional and national development banks. A list of countries active in the country action process is included in Annex II.

The GFT Business Plan 2013-2016 describes the key objectives of Country Action in detail (see Annex III). Since the launch of SE4All in 2011, more than 70 countries are now actively working with the SE4All Country Action framework, and 67 Rapid Assessment/Gap Analyses (RAGA) have been finalized. There is a clearly defined Country Action framework, including guidelines and templates that were revised and made available on *www.SE4All.org* throughout 2015. At present there is no template for developing an Investment Prospectus (IP); the diversity and varying quality of the first ones indicate a need for a stronger steer.

- Action Agenda (AA): At present 3 Action Agendas are fully released for publication: Gambia, Tanzania, Uganda, and 32 other countries are in some stage of development.

- Investment Prospectus: At present Gambia, Tanzania and Myanmar have released an Investment Prospectus for publication, and another 22 countries are underway.

The *SE4All.org* website section on Country Action were updated, and a map was added to provide a global overview of ongoing Country Action.

A Quality Circle (QC) was agreed in early 2015 and has proven its value since then. It is voluntary for countries to make use of the QC, but so far everyone has agreed to let their draft AA or IP undergo review. The degree to which the comments to government had an effect remains to be seen. The potential to involve further parties in the quality assurance process in order to raise the quality, including the readiness of identified IP projects, might be explored in 2016.

Beyond the consultative Country Action processes, SE4All also launched a series of in-country activities. This included capacity-building workshops organized with countries representing different regions. These took place in Asia (in Bhutan, in Singapore, and in Japan – with support from the Energy Efficiency Facilitation Hub hosted by the Energy Conservation Center, Japan). Another workshop, gathering countries from all the world, was organised by the Energy Efficiency Hub in Copenhagen in November 2015. Across Africa, SE4All partnered with the Covenant of Mayors, a European initiative gathering cities committing to sustainable energy and climate change mitigation. SE4All worked on the expansion of this initiative to sub-Saharan Africa – including two workshops organised in November in Dakar and Nairobi. A call for proposals was subsequently launched in December to finance sustainable energy and climate mitigation and adaptation plans in 12 cities of the region.

Finally, SE4All launched a programme in Central America to develop energy efficiency action plans in the 8 countries of the region, in partnership with the Energy Efficiency Hub, Central America Integration Systems (SICA), El Salvador's National Energy Council, UN ECLAC, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Latin America Energy Organisation (OLADE) and other major actors in the region. Several workshops were organised in order to prepare these action plans, and the GFT participated in the biggest one, organised in November in San Salvador. This initiative was presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador during the COP 21 Energy Day.

Recent events in 2015 may have overtaken some of the rationale and usefulness of some aspects of the Country Action efforts. Specifically, with the unanimous passing of the SDGs in September 2015, the concept of a SE4All partner country or "opt-in country" has to some degree been overtaken by events. In principle, 193 countries have now made the SDGs – including SDG 7 – their own goals. Another game-changing event in 2015 was the Paris Agreement resulting from the COP 21 meeting in December. Almost all countries submitted plans for "Intended Nationally Determined Contributions" (INDCs) prior to the meeting, showcasing broad and unprecedented commitment to emission reductions.

While these commitments represent encouraging progress, they challenge the underlying premise of some of the SE4All country work that had been built around making and achieving commitments. For the new SE4All strategy and business plan, there is now the opportunity to consider how best to operate in a context in which commitments have already been made – for example by redefining partnerships, by nominating a certain number of countries as "SE4All priority countries", or otherwise.

Regional Hubs

SE4All Regional Hubs have played a crucial role in the process of implementing SE4All on the regional and country level. They have helped to connect the global agenda with actions on the ground by facilitating the production of AAs and IPs and by enabling regional coordination and knowledge exchange. There are currently four Regional Hubs: The Africa Hub, the Asia-Pacific Hub, the Latin America and the Caribbean Hub, and the Europe-Central Asia-Mediterranean Hub.

The Africa Hub: The first Regional Hub that was established is the Africa Hub. It is hosted by the AfDB in cooperation with the African Union Commission, NEPAD, and UNDP. The AfDB employs a fully dedicated SE4All Coordinator, who is supported by additional staff members. In many ways, the Africa Hub is a pioneer in the definition of the role of a Regional Hub, and it is currently the most active of the four Hubs. Starting in 2013, it has organized and hosted three annual SE4All Country Action Workshops, which have established themselves as the main forum for the discussion and determination of the SE4All Country Action Process. Moreover, the members of the Hub directly support a large number of countries in the drafting of the AAs and IPs. In West Africa, the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) plays a special role as it practically fulfills the functions of a sub-regional hub for the implementation of SE4All. This is based on a political mandate from ECOWAS as well as on the support provided by ECREEE to all ECOWAS countries for the drafting of the SE4All Action Agendas. In 2015, the first SE4All Africa Hub Annual Report was issued, including a status overview of progress made in the continent: http://www.se4all.org/content/se4all-africa-hub-annual-report-2014-2015

The Asia-Pacific Hub: The Asia-Pacific Hub was launched at the Asia Clean Energy Forum in 2014 and is hosted by the ADB in cooperation with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and UNDP. At the time of the launch, the ADB already had in place its own Energy for All Program, which left less room than in Africa for the shaping of a genuine SE4All approach. The ADB and UNDP do, however, support a limited number of countries in the drafting of AAs and IPS. In 2015, the Hub issued a summary report entitled Sustainable Energy for All: Tracking Progress in Asia and the Pacific: http://www.se4all.org/content/se4all-status-report-tracking-progress-asia-and-pacific

The Latin America and the Caribbean Hub: This hub is hosted by the IADB in cooperation with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and UNDP. In 2015, the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) joined as the fourth member of the Hub. In 2015, the IADB has supported two countries in the drafting of Action Agendas.

The Europe-Central Asia-Mediterranean Hub was established in 2015 and is hosted by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Thematic Hubs

SE4All has built a strong network not only of regional but also of thematic hubs to support implementation. Thematic hubs exist for Energy Efficiency (Denmark/Technical University of Denmark/UNEP), Renewable Energy (the International Renewable Energy Agency, IRENA), Knowledge (World Bank), Capacity Building (The Energy and Resources Institute, TERI), and Energy Efficiency Facilitation (the Energy Efficiency Center, Japan). Combined, these hubs cover the three SE4All objectives of energy access, efficiency and renewable energy, as well as different cross-cutting approaches to addressing them. Accomplishments in 2015 include:

Knowledge Hub: In 2015 the work of this hub gathered momentum. The second edition of the Global Tracking Framework (GTF) was launched in Vienna in May 2015 and also shared with audiences in Delhi, Manila, New York, Yerevan and Johannesburg. The GTF consortium is mobilizing to begin production of the third edition which will be due in May 2017, now working within the framework of SDG7. The five UN Regional Energy Commissions will be joining the consortium. The first global rollout of Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE) - covering 110 developed and developing countries was completed and due to be launched in the Fall of 2016. This will provide an unprecedented mapping of the quality of the policy and regulatory environment for access, efficiency and renewables. At around the same time, the first State of Energy Access Report will also be launched. Finally, the first Global Energy Access survey is currently underway covering 10-15 of the world's largest access deficit countries. The surveys will make it possible to consistently and simultaneously portray the energy access challenge in these countries using the Multi-Tier Access Framework, which positions households in one of five tiers of energy access based on seven dimensions of the quality of their electricity service. This new measure comes much closer to capturing the "affordable and reliable" access demanded by SDG7 than earlier binary measures of having an electric wire coming into the house.

Energy Efficiency Hub: In 2015 the Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency (C2E2) launched four regional reports on the opportunities and existing initiatives for accelerating energy efficiency improvement in 53 countries from four regions: Africa; Southeast Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. These regional reports were disseminated at a number of selected international events and workshops including Copenhagen Centre's Global Workshop entitled *Accelerate Energy Efficiency: Challenges, Opportunities and Roadmaps,* where over 70 participants from 17 countries attended the event in Copenhagen from 9-12 November 2015. This event provided an opportunity for the sharing of experiences and the dialogues on solutions for acceleration of energy efficiency action among the private sector, government representatives and financial institutions.

In September 2015, the Copenhagen Centre commenced collaborations with leading Chinese and Indian think-tanks and academic institutions to study high impact opportunities (HIOs) for energy efficiency improvement in these two big emerging economies. The study focuses on mapping the existing energy efficiency policies in the two countries, summarising good practices and success stories, and identifying HIOs and preparing action plans for exploring those HIOs.

In August 2015 the Copenhagen Centre established a Secretariat to support and enhance coordination of the Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform that comprises of a series of sector-specific 'Accelerators' that offer a menu of activities to governments in priority sectors including buildings, industry, lighting, appliances, district energy and passenger vehicles.

Energy Efficiency Facilitation Hub: On 29-30 October 2015 the Energy Conservation Center Japan and the SE4All Energy Efficiency Hub, together with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, organized an International Sustainable Energy for All Forum in Tokyo, inviting policy experts and energy practitioners focused on energy efficiency and city planning, contributing solutions and best case studies on how to improve energy efficiency in urban areas.

Renewables Hub: During 2015, the Renewable Energy Hub, hosted by IRENA, has contributed to the consolidation of SE4All vision and its targets on access, efficiency and renewables as Sustainable Development Goal 7 of the 2030 Agenda. IRENA, as the Renewable Hub, has worked closely with other SE4ALL Hubs to seek synergies and ensure complementarity of efforts, most notably on access, with the regional hubs led by the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as with the Energy Efficiency Hub. In line with its mandate, IRENA has continued to provide a wide range of knowledge products and advisory services to inform the energy debate and to support countries as they consider their sustainable development and energy future. In this context, it has also contributed to specific aspects of the SE4ALL initiative, including through participation in the Advisory Board, support to the 2015 SE4All Forum -which saw the launch of IRENA's Second edition of the Renewable Energy Jobs report, contributions to the Global Tracking Framework, and collaboration with the World Bank in the Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE). In the area of climate change, IRENA has continued to lead the renewable energy track within the Lima Paris Action Agenda (LPAA). During COP 21 in Paris, IRENA co-led the organization of the LPAA Energy Day and organized a dedicated Renewable Energy day to promote renewables in the climate context.

II.   Catalyzing Investment and Business Action

A unique aspect of SE4All is the prominent role of the private sector alongside the public sector, civil society and multilateral organizations. Businesses value Sustainable Energy for All for the facilitation and brokering role it can play in enabling a policy dialogue with governments, which is seen as critical to reaching the three SE4All objectives by 2030. From the private sector, Sustainable Energy for All has attracted the personal engagement of leaders from globally recognized companies and organizations such as Accenture, Acciona, AES, Bank of America, Bloomberg, EcoNet Wireless, Enel, Eskom, Eni, Gham Power, Greentouch Consortium, Iberdrola, Masdar, One Degree Solar, Renault, Royal Dutch Shell, and Statoil. Engagement takes the form of concrete commitments, active membership on the SE4All Advisory Board and committees, or both.

Business commitments to action in 2015 as were presented during the second SE4All Forum were: **Masdar's** initiative on Women in Sustainability, Environment, and Renewable Energy (WiSER), **Iberdrola's** programme on "Electricity for all", committing to achieve 4 million beneficiaries in electricity for all programme by 2020, **GreenTouch** announcement on the possibility to reduce the net energy consumption in communication networks by up to 90% by 2020 through dramatic improvements in energy efficiency in key networks and **Statoil's** commitment to the World Bank's new target for zero gas flaring by 2030.

Outreach to the private sector has fallen into two main categories: direct engagement and awareness building at events. The GFT has carried out a broad range of activities to involve the private sector, including through High-Impact Opportunities (HIOs), which are specific thematic and/or sectoral areas in which the initiative can convene and support new collaboration between partners to help break down barriers that are impeding action. HIOs are key entry points for businesses to work with SE4All and with a range of stakeholders to drive transformative changes that will support the development of new business models and opportunities, while making Sustainable Energy for All a reality on the ground. To date, six High-Impact Opportunities have been active:

I.   **Sustainable Bioenergy**[3] seeks to promote the development and deployment of sustainable bioenergy solutions in key sectors and industries where the environmental and socioeconomic benefits are greatest. With its launch at the SE4All Forum in May 2015, the HIO began linking the Private Sector with National Governments and Civil Society to drive the deployment of Bioenergy solutions that foster Rural Economic Development and reduce the use of fossil fuels.

II.   **Clean Energy Mini-Grids**: during 2015, the 180 public and private sector partners involved with the Clean Energy Mini-Grids (CEMG) HIO contributed to the effective introduction and sustainable operation of CEMGs, leading to results that stretch across all three SE4All objectives, thereby making a great contribution to SDG7. The CEMG initiative is helping to share experience, build evidence and goodwill, increase local operational capacity, attract

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[3] The Sustainable Bioenergy HIO is collaborating with Novozymes, Philippines Sugar Regulatory Authority, Department of Energy, Ethanol Producers Association and others to up-scale biopower and biofuels production and use; Everest Energy is creating a Bioenergy Project Incubator for East Africa (i.e. Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania) with funding from the Government of The Netherlands; Partners for Innovation are developing a Finance Facilitator in West Africa with support from the EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Program; KLM Royal Dutch Airline is fueling a series of flights between Oslo and Amsterdam with biofuels that have been certified sustainable by the Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials; the HIO is bringing together the ECREEE, Olam Group, Smart Villages, UN FAO and USAID Power Africa to promote the use of Agriculture Residues to produce electricity in West Africa; and the HIO and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development are collaborating to promoting Low Carbon Fuels as a way for Brazil, China, India and the U.S. to de-carbonize their transportation sectors and meet their NDCs.

investment, and enable collaboration to catalyze faster action. Early in the year, the Rockefeller Foundation hosted a 1-week gathering of lead members including ARE, DFID, GIZ, OFID, UNF and UNEP in Bellagio, Italy where clear objectives and a work programme for the HIO were agreed. One key deliverable was a survey to map public, philanthropic and commercial sources of funding and technical assistance for practitioners which was presented on behalf of the HIO Secretariat by ARE at the 2nd SE4All Forum in New York on 18–21 May 2015. The HIO Secretariat, led by the UN Foundation, facilitated the Energy Access Practitioner Network's 2015 Energy Access Investment Directory, which showcases the best in the off-grid clean energy sector globally and included a special section featuring the financing needs of mini-grid companies. The HIO also helped to show the practical realities of CEMG implementation with members' initiatives such as the CEMG business models being demonstrated by Sparkmeter and Lumeter in various developing countries, Practical Action's Rural Sustainable Energy Development work in Zimbabwe, and OMC's efforts to bring Power Everywhere in India.

III. **Energy for Women's and Children's Health** HIO has seen significant growth in the past year, both in terms of resources and interest mobilized in support of health facility electrification. With approximately $8m of funding raised in 2015, the HIO's lead partners (UN Foundation, WHO and UN Women) are undertaking a series of catalytic activities, designed to spur interest in the HIO and build the evidence base for further investment in this space. Work has been global, regional and country specific; with much of the country specific work focused on a select number of African countries (namely Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda). In the coming year, the HIO's lead partners plan to (i) finalize their Joint Program of Work; (ii) formalize their collaboration within the HIO; (iii) further develop and mobilize a community of practice, and (iv) raise additional funds to support the implementation of the HIO's full Program of Work, and to realize the full potential of the HIO.

IV. **Phase-out of Gas Flaring from oil production** seeks to reduce the waste of a valuable energy resource that could be used to advance the sustainable development of oil-producing countries. In 2015, the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR) continued its work on gas flaring reduction in multiple countries, most notably in Iraq and Mexico. GGFR also continued its focus on the new World Bank-introduced "Zero Routine Flaring by 2030" Initiative (the Initiative), launched in April 2015. The Initiative commits oil-producing governments and oil companies to utilize or preserve associated gas from new oil fields (rather than wastefully flaring the gas into the atmosphere) and to end ongoing routine flaring as soon as possible and no later than by 2030. By end 2015, 15 governments, 21 oil companies, and 11 development institutions had endorsed the Initiative, representing more than 40% of global gas flaring. The Initiative has the potential to multiply the efficacy of gas flaring reduction efforts. GGFR will continue to secure endorsements from oil companies and governments until the Initiative has been established as a de facto global industry standard.

V. **Universal Adoption of Clean Cooking Solutions**, led by the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (Alliance), has continued its mandate in 2015 to scale a thriving global market for clean cookstoves and fuels. Working closely with more than 1,500 public, private, and non-profit partners, the Alliance has worked to drive progress toward Sustainable Energy for All's (SEFA) universal energy access goals through increased funding to enterprises and entrepreneurs for development, training, and capacity building, as well as support for the development of national action plans and policies to grow the market for clean cooking technologies and fuels. Serving as a facilitator and convener for SEFA's work in the clean cooking sector, the Alliance has also helped build a solid foundation for transformative change in stove and fuel innovation, developed standards and testing capacity, advocated for enabling policies, expanded the base of evidence regarding the benefits of clean cookstoves

and fuels, and encouraged behavior change in key focal markets. As a result, financiers and implementers are integrating clean cookstoves and fuels into their investment portfolios and helping to bring much needed grant and investment resources into the sector. Also the HIO under the Alliance, has worked to raise the issue of household air pollution and the environment, health, gender, and livelihood benefits of clean and efficient technologies and fuels to the highest levels of international development, including at the Paris Climate Accords, the UN General Assembly, and the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the Alliance's market-based public-private initiative model is being used as a basis for advancing other components of Sustainable Energy for All

VI.   **The Water-Energy-Food Nexus** is a voluntary partnership of like-minded stakeholders that seeks to facilitate the development and deployment of sustainable nexus solutions to aid the SE4All initiative in reaching its three objectives of energy access, efficiency and renewable energy. Highlights of the activities of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus HIO in 2015 include: A side event at the 2015 SE4All Forum; from FAO's side, a jointly-organized (with GIZ) workshop on "Prospects for solar-power irrigation systems in developing countries" and an overview report on "Opportunities for Agri-food Chains to Become Energy-Smart"(as part of the PAEGC knowledge component); IRENA's report on "Renewable Energy in the Water-Energy-Food Nexus"; GIZ on behalf of BMZ conducted regional Nexus Dialogues in 3 regions: (Africa/Nairobi with AU; MENA with Arab League, LAC with CEPAL); launch of EC co-financing of Regional Nexus Policy Dialogues with expansion to further regions; and REEEP's establishment of two Revolving Capital Pools in agri-food chains (about USD 2 million in East Africa and one million in Cambodia), and in South Africa, the Switch Africa Green programme for advancing technologies such as efficient solar powered irrigation systems, small hydro-powered agri-food processing and waste-to-energy systems. USAID/GIZ/SIDA: Powering Agriculture Energy Grand Challenge; Second Global Innovation Call was finalized and the winners selected

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III.   Growing the SE4All Network

Global Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement: Working Groups, Networks and Accelerators

Partners and stakeholders, globally and locally, lead on the implementation of the goals of Sustainable Energy for All. Preliminary reporting from partners suggests that more than $70 billion of the commitments made in support of Sustainable Energy for All at Rio+20 have already been invested, with at least 90 million beneficiaries around the world to date. Many of the commitments to Sustainable Energy for All are facilitating further investments through co-funding arrangements among additional contributors. Overall, it is now conceivable that about 1 billion people globally can get sustainable energy based on commitments to Sustainable Energy for All by partners to date.

The work on Global Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement in 2015 has been mostly dedicated to preparation for the Paris Climate Change Conference (COP 21) that took place in December 2015. The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goal 7 on energy within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a historic achievement for the global community. This result is directly attributable to the global advocacy and mobilization efforts of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative – and its partners – that led to full integration of its three objectives on energy access, efficiency and renewable energy into the three targets of SDG 7.

Multi-stakeholders, including governments, business, civil society and international organizations, have played a significant role in the build-up of action and momentum in support of the Sustainable Energy for All goals. In 2015, the SE4All Global Facilitation team engaged in all regions and through many platforms, including, but not limited to: the Vienna Energy Forum in Vienna; the Vibrant Gujarat Summit in Gujarat; the World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi; the Clean Energy Ministerial; the Bloomberg Future of Energy Summit in New York; the Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank in Kigali and Abidjan; the Second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries in Vienna; and Regional Student Energy Summits across the world.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015 welcomed the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative as a useful framework, including its regional hubs, and the development of AAs and IPs at country level. The Agenda also called for action on Sustainable Energy for All's recommendations, with a combined potential to raise over $100 billion in annual investments by 2020.

The Second Sustainable Energy for All Forum

In May 2015, the second Sustainable Energy for All Forum gathered over 1,500 leaders across all stakeholder groups, including more than 30 Ministers, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York under the overall theme of "Financing Sustainable Energy for All." The Forum offered a multi-stakeholder global mobilization platform for sharing lessons and mobilizing commitments towards SDG 7. The Forum featured the first ever Global Energy Ministerial, as well as the launches of the Second GTF and of the global campaign on Energy for Women and Children's Health (see also under: Global Knowledge and Research).

Support to the G20 Process

In 2015, the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group (ESWG) for the first time placed energy access on its agenda as a separate issue. The Turkish presidency that year decided to invite SE4All to

coordinate the drafting of a G20 Energy Access Action Plan with a focus on electrification in Sub-Saharan Africa. As a result, SE4All attended all three ESWG meetings of the year and, drawing on the input of several International Organizations, delivered various drafts which were discussed at the meetings and in writing. The final draft was endorsed by the first-ever G20 Energy Ministers Meeting and subsequently also by the G20 leaders. The Action Plan is framed as a response to the G20 Energy Principles and SDG 7, and it mandates SE4All to submit an annual progress report to the ESWG: http://www.se4all.org/sites/default/files/l/2015/10/G20-Energy-Access-Action-Plan.pdf

Looking forward to 2016, the Chinese G20 Presidency requested SE4All and UNESCAP to coordinate the drafting of an Energy Access Action Plan with a focus on the Asia-Pacific Region. A first draft is currently being produced, to be discussed at the ESWG meeting in Shenzhen, China, on 12-14 April. The expectation is that the Action Plan will be adopted by the second G20 Energy Ministers Meeting in Beijing on 29-30 June.

Support to the COP Process

In the build-up to COP 21, SE4All launched a campaign for energy efficiency commitments, to encourage companies and local governments to actively engage in global efforts toward doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvements. SE4All was appointed as the leading organisation in the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA). Its task was to work jointly with the COP 21 organisers (Peru, France, the UN Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC) on a list of energy efficiency initiatives with an important potential, and on the organization of the Energy Efficiency segment of the Energy Day during the COP (held on December 7, 2015). In the run-up to the event, SE4All actively engaged in the mobilisation of various actors: under the 100/100/100 Campaign, it set up the objective of gathering energy efficiency commitments from: (1) at least 100 jurisdictions (national and subnational governments), (2) at least 100 companies, and (3) at least 100 financial institutions. The Jurisdiction effort was mostly led by SE4All Accelerators (the Accelerators are energy efficiency programmes, convened by UN organisations and companies). At the end, 137 jurisdictions committed. The private sector commitment was done under the "We Commit" campaign (led by the GFT, with support from Accenture secondees). Altogether, 777 companies committed to improve energy efficiency. Finally, the Finance campaign was led by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), with support from the UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and resulted in commitments from 135 financial institutions. Energy Day was also an opportunity for SE4All partners to present their initiatives, such as the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) Global Lighting Challenge and Efficiency for Access (E4A), in which SE4All will be engaged in further cooperation throughout 2016.

In addition, all the Accelerators as well as the SE4All energy efficiency Campaigns were selected to be part of the Non-State Actors Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) portal. These results were made possible thanks to a strong campaign that included the organisation of/participation in side events and EE panels during prominent events such as the Energy Efficiency Global Forum in Washington, DC, and the SE4All Forum in New York (both held in May); the Asian Clean Energy Forum in Manila and the Vienna Energy Forum (both in June); the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in New York (September), the 6th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development in Yerevan (September and October), as well as various UNFCCC meetings.

Networks

SE4All operates as a de-centralized network for implementation, and a number of different types of nodes and networks have emerged over 2015 that were invested in. An important agenda point for the future will include creating more clarity on roles and responsibilities of different types of partners so as to enable more self-coordination.

- **The African Energy Leaders Group (**AELG) was established in 2015 under the leadership of the former SRSG and CEO of SE4All, Kandeh Yumkella, to promote and coordinate energy leadership in Africa towards the achievement of SE4All objectives. The AELG aims to be an authoritative, high-level dialogue facility and voice of public and private sector and energy leaders on the African continent. The AELG covers the whole of Africa, but work will be divided into regional sub-groups. The West Africa Energy Leaders Group (W-AELG) was launched in Abidjan on 25 June 2015.

- **Energy Access Practitioner Network:** The Energy Access Practitioner Network is the United Nations Foundation's contribution to SE4All. It is a global network of over 2000 members representing small, medium, and large clean energy enterprises, civil society, government, and academia operating in over 170 countries. The Practitioner Network was established in 2011 to catalyze the delivery of modern energy services, particularly decentralized solutions for rural electrification. The Network promotes innovation in technology and business models, convenes stakeholders around new partnerships and investment, and facilitates development and adoption of quality standards. Throughout 2015, the Global Facilitation Team participated in the monthly calls of the Network and contributed to some of its webinars.

- **The ACCESS Coalition:** The ACCESS Coalition is a group of NGOs currently coordinated by CAFOD, including Practical Action, Hivos, ENERGIA, Greenpeace, WWF, and other civil society groups with a special interest in SE4All. ACCESS holds regular calls for the coordination of the members' work on advocacy and the implementation of SE4All. In 2015, GFT team participated in some of these calls.

Accelerators

- **Lighting** (leads UNEP and Philips Lighting) **Appliances and Equipment** (leads UNEP and International Copper Association) - Both the Lighting Accelerator and the Appliances and Equipment Accelerator provide technical support for the establishment of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS), supporting policies, monitoring, verification and enforcement, and environmentally sound life-cycle management. The Accelerators build on the en.lighten and United for Efficiency (U4E) outreach initiatives of UNEP, which are becoming institutionally brought together under the U4E banner. In 2015, work continued apace on broadly based country appliance and lighting programs with five funded country programs under management, a further 15 funding applications in the pipeline and a growing number of private sector partners. At the end of 2015, U4E kicked off its Expert Taskforces to develop best practice policy recommendations for five focus products (lighting, refrigerators, air conditioners, electric motors, and distribution transformers). The Expert Taskforces mobilized the 8 partner manufacturers, government officials and approximately 20 technical institutions.

Additionally, country assessments for appliances were completed for 96 countries (showing the financial, energy, and GHG savings), as well as 150 country off-grid lighting assessments and street lighting assessments for 28 French cities. Lastly, the Global Lighting Challenge led by the Clean Energy Ministerial and en.lighten initiative was launched as a race to reach cumulative global sales of 10 billion high-efficiency, high-quality and affordable advanced lighting products, such as light-emitting diode (LED) lamps.

- **Industrial Energy Efficiency** (leads UNIDO, TERI and the Institute for Industrial Productivity) - Encourages Governments through energy management programs to adopt policies requiring Energy Management Systems (EnMS) for energy-intensive companies, and promotion of energy efficiency in energy-intensive small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The Accelerator was convened in the second half of 2015 and commenced its outreach through existing UNIDO country activities for industrial energy management. By the end of 2015, the Accelerator mobilized commitments of around 60 companies from developing countries including Egypt, Ecuador, India, Moldova, Russia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Iran and South Africa in support of the 'We Commit' campaign that was conducted to support COP21.

- **Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency** (leads FIA Foundation and UNEP) - Through the 'Global Fuel Economy Initiative' (GFEI) the Accelerator is focused on country commitments to fuel efficiency goals and targets, and offering in-country policy capacity-building support, research and global outreach. By 2015 this support had extended to 27 countries, and will grow to 65 countries in 2016, following the announcement at COP21 that nearly 40 new countries had committed to contributing to the GFEI goal of an average 50% improvement in the fuel economy of all vehicles by 2050. This is supported by $7 million of new funding, as well as significant in-kind support from all partners including ICCT, IEA, UC Davis and ITF. The Global Fuel Economy Initiative also released its Fuel Economy State of the World 2016 report in Paris at COP21, which shows that progress is being made in improving fuel economy, with countries such as Thailand, Saudi Arabia and Kenya introducing new policies, but that more action and ongoing ambition is needed. GFEI is continuing to raise awareness and build practical capacity in-country to develop policy, including national and regional workshops and a major global training and networking event, to catalyse new policy improvements in all regions of the world.

- **Buildings** (leads World Resources Institute and Johnson Controls) - The Building Efficiency Accelerator (BEA) is a broad partnership to assist cities seeking to scale up their building efficiency efforts by committing to a new policy, project and to track their progress toward their goals. Through this public-private engagement, the cities develop plans and project priorities; collaborate across government ministries and between levels of government; exchange knowledge between peer cities and global partners; build stakeholder engagement and identify sources of funding. The Accelerator was formed at the Climate Summit in late 2014 and now has among its partners over 30 globally active building efficiency organizations. 23 subnational governments have joined as of April 2016 with commitments to take policy and project actions to improve their building stock, and establish systems to measure and track progress. In 2015 the BEA commenced in-depth work with Mexico City. During its first year the BEA was also successful in securing $2m funding from the Global Environment Facility and over $8m of in-kind support from partners.

- **District Energy** (co-convenors UNEP and Danfoss) – the Accelerator activities is implemented through UNEP's 'District Energy in Cities' Initiative, set up with initial funding from Denmark in

January 2015. It offers capacity building, project development, city-wide planning and policy support to countries and cities improve energy efficiency and scale up renewable energy through modern district heating and cooling systems. In 2015, the public-private partnership grew to 23 members. It also launched its flagship technical report 'District Energy in Cities: unlocking the potential of energy efficiency and renewable energy' (available in English, French and Chinese), and conducted 25 regional training/outreach events with partners that engaged 98 cities. The initiative has conducted rapid assessments in India, Belgrade, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Accelerator has secured $2m and $9.1m in-kind co-financing, to support 31 cities, including in China and Chile. The Accelerator is a registered LPAA, is a flagship initiative of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, and is contributing to SDG7.

IV.   Communications and Outreach

Professional communication and outreach activities continued to support all aspects of SE4All's work programme, promoting action towards its objectives by:

- Raising awareness and knowledge of sustainable energy issues among stakeholders, media and the general public to increase the breadth and depth of support for implementation;

- Raising the profile and building the reputation of SE4All as the leading platform for action to achieve clean and affordable energy for all; and

- Facilitating the exchange of information between SE4All's partners, and helping to build new partnerships.

Throughout 2015, the GFT worked closely with SE4All's partners to share materials, collaborate on campaigns and events, and disseminate messages for maximum impact, working through traditional media, social media, direct public information events and other communication channels.

Extensive communication and outreach activities were mobilized to support a succession of major events throughout 2015, including the second SE4All Forum in May (including the launch, in close collaboration with the World Bank, of the *Global Tracking Framework 2015*), the Sustainable Development Summit in September (where SE4All organized two major side events) and the Paris Conference on Climate Change in December (where SE4All co-organized the official Energy Day under the Lima-Paris Action Agenda). Other core events supported with communication efforts included Vienna Energy Forum, launch of the African Energy Leaders Group, launch of the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All in the Portuguese-speaking countries, Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for Development and G20 Energy Ministers' Meeting. In partnership, communications efforts allowed to amplify message, reaching target groups amidst a deluge of media and social media activity around the SDGs and Paris Agreement in which individual stories often fought to be heard. The team also successfully handled communication, including media queries, on the sensitive issues of SE4All's leadership transition and institutional change.

Amongst these objectives, direct engagement with stakeholders and the general public was significantly increased. SE4All has continued to strengthen its social media presence, with @SE4All followers on Twitter rising to 18,400 from just under 14,000 a year ago, and Facebook likes rising by nearly 50% to 73,000. Several social media packages were prepared around key events and shared with partners to extend reach. At the Forum, SE4All collaborated with +Social Good to organise four Google Hangouts highlighting energy innovators, as well as a Twitter Chat with Senegalese-American musician Akon, whose Akon Lighting Africa initiative works to extend energy access. (Helping to expand youth awareness, Akon also spoke at SE4All's Forum news conference.)

SE4All's public website (www.SE4All.org) was strengthened, with greater emphasis on the human face of energy, increased collaboration with partners to expand content, and migration to a more stable host and more robust content management system. Subscriptions to SE4All's online newsletter have almost doubled to 8,000 compared to their 2014 level.

Media coverage prominently featuring SE4All included stories during the year by international news agencies such as Reuters, AP and Xinhua, major newspapers such as the New York Times and Wall Street Journal, broadcasters such as BBC radio, and significant other regional and national media, as well as specialist development and energy titles.

SE4All devised, created and launched a communication campaign in 2015 to support the theme of "Energy, Women, Children and Health" identified for the first two years of the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All. Key elements of the campaign, which were coordinated closely with more than a few partners, included creation of a dedicated website (www.cleanenergyislife.org), production of a short, PSA-style video and longer film (funded by ENERGIA and the Global LPG Partnership) and a social media outreach drive. The campaign was launched during the SE4All Forum with a showing of the PSA in the General Assembly Hall. The social media drive, supported by a wide range of partners including the main UN account (@UN) and the ONE Campaign (@ONECampaign), has generated more than 30 million Twitter impressions.

Other communication activities included contributions to the UN's lecture programme for visitors and an 'open day' event in Vienna; a presentation for EUFORES to European parliamentarians in Austria's parliamentary chamber; and participation in a webinar on SDG 7 organized by the International Solar Energy Society.

V.   Knowledge and Research

SE4All has built, throughout 2015, a vibrant knowledge and research agenda – most of it with and through its partners. Some of the creation and sharing of knowledge took place as part of the global advocacy agenda (see above). Other activities, primarily those listed below, were undertaken with the specific intent to create key pieces of knowledge and data in support of the SE4All agenda – that can then later serve both in being shared with partners and stakeholders, and in supporting global advocacy.

The Knowledge Hub

Through SE4All Knowledge Hub, managed out of the World Bank and funded by the ESMAP program, has delivered throughout 2015 a strong work program on metrics and tracking progress against SE4All's goals. Numerous partners representing global capacity in this area – e.g. UN agencies, MDBs, bilateral development agencies, international organizations, CSOs – are engaged in contributing. Specifically notable is the work on:

- The Global Tracking Framework (GTF). The GTF is an initial system – technically rigorous and feasible - to routinely chart the progress of countries towards the achievement of Sustainable Energy for All's goals. The GTF uses available data from household surveys (for access) and international databases. A first report was published in 2013 that laid out in a quantitative manner the historic baseline (1990), progress in 2010 and the 2030 objective for each of SE4All's goals. A second report in 2015 provided an update on progress as of 2012. (See Thematic Hubs section on Page 8)

- A Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) for tracking energy access aims to improve on traditional measurement approaches. The MTF, developed by the World Bank and other partners in its role as the SE4All Knowledge Hub was launched in July 2015 at the Vienna Energy Forum. The Framework provides information on the quality of the service received by households, including its adequacy and availability, reliability, affordability, safety and impact on a user's health.

- Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE): To complement the GTF and MTF, the Knowledge Hub also embarked on the development of RISE – Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy – a suite of indicators that assess the legal and regulatory environment for investment in SE4All goals. (See Thematic Hubs section on Page 8)

- Global State of Energy Access (SEAR). Throughout 2015, the Knowledge Hub worked on the report "Global State of Energy Access" that is expected to be launched in 2016 as a complement to the GTF. It aims to serve as a periodic stock-take of the status and nature of progress on energy access and how this is being addressed in different geographies over time. It provides a narrative on energy access that goes beyond quantitative metrics, filling an important information gap to better inform stakeholders such as governments, donors, and energy practitioners. A

- The Energy Access Forum: Also throughout 2015, work continued on developing the "Energy Access Forum" - an interactive knowledge tool developed by the World Bank Group to provide practitioners with a community self-help facility online for access solutions. The Forum is designed to complement existing initiative such as the UN Foundation's Energy Access Practitioner Network and Yammer. With a launch by mid-2016, the platform registers 5000-10000 visits per month having capitalized on knowledge accumulated over the past three years under another platform – Incubating Innovations for Rural Electrification A

The SE4All Forum

Convened by the Global Facilitation Team, the Forum complements the work of the Knowledge Hub by providing a multi-stakeholder in-person platform to share lessons and mobilize commitments for sustainable energy. The first Forum was held in 2014, launching the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014-2024). It provided for the first time, a global platform where over 1000 energy stakeholders – from the public and private sectors and civil society – to convene for meaningful discussions on energy.

The second Forum, held in 2015 with 1500 participants, was convened under the overall theme "Financing Sustainable Energy for All". It included a first UN Global Energy Ministerial Dialogue, bringing together 30 energy ministers and leaders from the private sector and civil society.

A next forum is envisaged in 2017 with a focus on action and solutions to support on-the-ground results. With SDG 7 now firmly rooted in the post-2015 global development agenda and branded as a "front-loaded goal", it will be crucial to build on the momentum and successes of the past and sustain the Forum's core added value as an innovative UN platform to track progress, explore what's working or not, and highlighting where progress needs to be made. (See also Growing SE4All Network on Page 14)

Other Knowledge-Related Activities

Initiatives across SE4All's partnerships that also have supported knowledge creation and knowledge sharing included:

- The Finance Committee to the SE4All Advisory Board released a report in June 2015, *Scaling Up Finance for Sustainable Energy Investments, Report of the SE4All Advisory Board's Finance Committee 2015*, it examined opportunities for public and private investment that could help achieve SE4All's goals, brought together ideas on scaling up finance, and made recommendations on how to mobilize additional annual investments of $120 billion needed from the public and private sectors.

- The Africa Regional Hub has played a key role in bringing together country and other stakeholders on an annual basis over the past 3 years to exchange experience on country action and chart new directions.

- The Thematic Hubs such as the energy efficiency hub, have also created knowledge products, including reports and convened workshops.

- High-Impact Opportunities (HIOs) have evolved as an instrument for voluntary grouping of public, private and civil society actors to come together to exchange experience and learning on new and emerging topics such as clean energy mini-grids and clean cooking, among others. in 2015, 6 HIOs were active.

- Other knowledge-sharing activities: Other partners seek engagement with GFT to help raise awareness and share knowledge on an ad hoc basis, e.g. the Self Employed Women's Network seeking support to formalize and share knowledge. A number of partners note the need for improved communications to/from the GFT to ensure information and knowledge flows.

A lot has been achieved in terms of sharing knowledge through SE4All's outreach and networking activities, as well as through reports and analyses undertaken and published. An approach and process for systematically sharing knowledge and experience across geographies with similar endowments and challenges will be created the coming years.

VI.   Monitoring and Evaluation

For tracking and monitoring progress on all three SE4All objectives, four instruments have been developed: (i) the Global Tracking Framework, (ii) the Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy, (iii) the Multi-tier access Framework, and (iv) the State of Energy Access Report (SEAR). All of these tools will be important instruments for monitoring progress on Sustainable Development Goal 7 on energy and for engaging stakeholders and counterparts in the agenda. The indicators developed by the Global Tracking Framework consortium was early offered as technical input to the Inter-Agency and Expert Group of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC). The current proposal, to be considered by the UNSC, is still aligned with the GTF indicators. The third GTF is being planned for the first half of 2017. In the meantime, building on the groundwork of the GTF, a shorter SDG 7 progress report is also planned for 2016, to support SDG 7 follow-up and review during the first year of the new 2030 Agenda.

With regard to the access agenda, a number of important conversations took place throughout 2015. On the global level, the Global Tracking Framework measures energy access in a binary manner, and based on this, the SDG process will do the same. Following the acknowledgement that binary measurement is an insufficient way to reflect the realities on the ground, the Knowledge Hub has devised a Multi-Tier Framework which gives a more detailed picture of access to energy. Going forward, further and significant work will need to be done to shift global tracking from binary measurements to the Multi-tier Framework. Between Regional Hubs, definitions and numbers for measuring and reporting access to energy will need to be aligned. Data availability is also an issue, and its collection is costly, particularly for the Multi-Tier Framework, which is why the GFT and especially the Knowledge Hub will explore opportunities for collaboration with other data collection processes.

The Global Facilitation Team and the Institutional Arrangements for SE4All

The Advisory Board, at its meeting in 2015, specifically requested, amongst the five priorities set for the Global Facilitation Team[4], to (a) Ensure a well-functioning GFT, (b) Finalize the long-term institutional arrangements for SE4All, and (c) Ensure continued robust engagement with the post-2015 and SDG processes.

Ensuring a well-functioning Global Facilitation Team

To facilitate the delivery of commitments made by the many SE4All partners, a Global Facilitation Team (GFT) has been formally set up on July 1, 2013. Under the operational oversight of the Executive Committee and the direction of the Chief Executive Officer, the Facilitation Team has worked throughout 2015 to catalyse and facilitate the achievement of the SE4All 3-year milestones established in the SE4All Business Plan. The Global Facilitation Team operates out of offices in Vienna (HQs) and New York.

Staffing: Already during Fiscal Year 2014, the team operated in an under-resourced environment when compared to plan. The 2014 spending plan had envisaged 41 posts, yet due to funding gaps only 18 posts were filled. The vacancy factor of 56% continued throughout Fiscal Year 2015, with 23 operational positions (vacancy factor: 44%).

Operations: Throughout 2015, the SE4All administrative team continued to build an effective administrative system supported through collaboration with key partners and organisations, in particular across the UN system. The timely receipt of contributions from key donors ensured that the necessary office infrastructure in terms of information technology, communication, furniture, and office equipment were procured in time and in accordance with international standards.

Finalizing the long-term institutional arrangements for SE4All

Throughout 2015, steps were taken towards preparing for the long-term institutional arrangements for SE4All – the results of which are to emerge in 2016. SE4All has been established as an association under Austrian law effective January 2016. Several further steps are still required to complete the legal process, namely the acknowledgement of SE4All as an International Organization under Austrian law by the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the issuance of an ordinance for tax exemption and non-profit status by the Ministry of Finance. Further steps include, among other things, obtaining permission to issue contracts to foreign nationals from the Ministry of the Interior, establishing procedures for fund management and other governance aspects.

Engagement with the Post-2015 Agenda and the SDG processes

The post-2015 (or rather: the 2030) agenda has generated a new stream of engagement on tracking and reporting with a focus on progress towards delivering universal affordable, reliable and modern energy for all by 2030. Throughout 2015, preparation has been underway for the first SDG 7 Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, to be delivered in July 2016. The report will provide a thematic review of global progress towards SDG 7, including

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[4] The other priorities were (a) Help SE4All partners accelerate country-level actions and High-Impact Opportunities to meet agreed goals and targets and (b) Enhance both internal and external communications

links with other SDGs. Emphasis will be placed on sharing experience and lessons learnt and providing policy recommendations for the High Level Political Forum to draw attention to emerging issues and potential actions. It will complement the Secretary-General's Annual Progress Report on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Sustainable Development Report compiled by the UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs and their partners.

Financial Section

**Consolidated Annual Financial
Report of the Administrative Agent
of
the Sustainable Energy for All
for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau for Management Services
United Nations Development Programme

GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Executive Office of the Secretary General

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

United Nations Office for Project Services

CONTRIBUTORS

DENMARK, Government of

DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)

GERMANY, Government of

ICELAND, Government of

SWEDEN, Government of

Non-profit Organizations

2015 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the Sustainable Energy for All using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2015**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SEA00.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2015**, **7** contributors have deposited US$ **10,630,105** in contributions and US$ **12,700** has been earned in interest,

bringing the cumulative source of funds to US$ **10,642,805.**

Of this amount, US$ **8,134,768** has been transferred to **4** Participating Organizations, of which US$ **7,765,465** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US$ **106,301**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Sustainable Energy for All as of 31 December **2015**.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2014	Annual 2015	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	475,863	5,408,787	10,630,105
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	953	2,195	12,142
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	391	166	557
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	**477,207**	**5,411,148**	**10,642,805**
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	676,293	2,956,450	8,134,768
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	**676,293**	**2,956,450**	**8,134,768**
Administrative Agent Fees	4,759	54,088	106,301
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	29	41	243
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	**681,080**	**3,010,579**	**8,241,312**
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	**(203,874)**	**2,400,569**	**2,401,493**
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	204,798	924	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	**924**	**2,401,493**	**2,401,493**
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	676,293	2,956,450	8,134,768
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	3,670,975	3,058,109	7,765,465
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			**369,303**

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December **2015**.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total
DENMARK, Government of	1,771,856	1,219,334	2,991,190
DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	-	3,374,773	3,374,773
GERMANY, Government of	325,863	664,680	990,543
ICELAND, Government of	150,000	100,000	250,000
SWEDEN, Government of	2,973,600	-	2,973,600
Non-profit Organization[5]	-	50,000	50,000
Grand Total	**5,221,318**	**5,408,787**	**10,630,105**

3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA. As of 31 December **2015**, Fund earned interest amounts to US$ **12,142** and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US$ **557**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US$ **12,700**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	9,948	2,195	12,142
Total: Fund Earned Interest	**9,948**	**2,195**	**12,142**
Participating Organization			
UNIDO	391	166	557
Total: Agency earned interest	**391**	**166**	**557**
Grand Total	**10,339**	**2,361**	**12,700**

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2015**, the AA has transferred US$ **8,134,768** to **4** Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

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[5] Energia = USD 25,000 and Global LPG Partnership = USD 25,000

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014			Current Year Jan-Dec-2015			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
EOSG	1,952,429		1,952,429	634,597		634,597	2,587,026		2,587,026
UNDP	1,016,500		1,016,500	403,764		403,764	1,420,264		1,420,264
UNIDO	646,815		646,815				646,815		646,815
UNOPS	1,562,574		1,562,574	1,918,089		1,918,089	3,480,663		3,480,663
Grand Total	**5,178,318**		**5,178,318**	**2,956,450**		**2,956,450**	**8,134,768**		**8,134,768**

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2015** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US$ **8,134,768** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US$ **7,765,465**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **95** percent.

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Cumulative	
EOSG	2,587,026	2,587,026	1,666,123	576,003	2,242,126	86.67
UNDP	1,420,264	1,420,264	841,298	552,228	1,393,525	98.12
UNIDO[6]	646,815	646,815	637,362	34,537	671,899	103.88[7]
UNOPS	3,480,663	3,480,663	1,562,574	1,895,341	3,457,915	99.35
Grand Total	**8,134,768**	**8,134,768**	**4,707,357**	**3,058,109**	**7,765,465**	**95.46**

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted to the right.

Table 6 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

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[6] The project funded through UNIDO as a Participating Organization has in the meantime been operationally closed.

7 Additional funds required, if any, will be requested.

2012 CEB Expense Categories
1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

2006 UNDG Expense Categories
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	-	-	-	
Personnel (Old)	-	-	-	
Training of Counterparts(Old)	-	-	-	
Contracts (Old)	-	-	-	
Other direct costs (Old)	-	-	-	
Staff and Personnel Cost (New)	2,360,980	1,711,857	4,072,837	56.09
Supplies, Commodities and Materials (New)	13,462	(812)	12,650	0.17
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture and Depreciation (New)	94,174	40,214	134,388	1.85
Contractual Services (New)	228,774	411,351	640,125	8.82
Travel (New)	855,665	457,136	1,312,800	18.08
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	-	-	
General Operating (New)	843,388	244,626	1,088,014	14.98
Programme Costs Total	**4,396,442**	**2,864,372**	**7,260,814**	**100.00**
[1] Indirect Support Costs Total	310,915	193,737	504,652	6.95
Total	**4,707,357**	**3,058,109**	**7,765,465**	

[1] **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December **2015**, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US$ **54,088** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (http://mptf.undp.org). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses.

December **2015**, US$ **106,301** has been charged in AA-fees.

- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US$ **193,737** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US$ **504,652** as of 31 December **2015**.

In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In **2015**, there were no direct costs charged to Fund.

Annex I:

Progress Report - Key Results and Deliverables

The SE4All Business Plan for the Global Facilitation Team defines the global outcomes and the initiative's overall milestones for the three year period 2013-15. A progress report against these key results is provided below:

2013 – 2015 Energy Access Outcomes	
Key Results and Deliverables	**Progress**
Programs under way to scale up and accelerate the provision of electricity to 200 million people.	In 2015, SE4All has undertaken several activities to scale up and accelerate energy access, most notably the work on the Multi-Tier Framework that is to support driving action on the policy and investment level, and the work with stakeholders to mobilize investment commitments. According to the Global Tracking Framework 2015, 222 million people gained first-time access to electricity from 2010 to 2012.
Programs under way to scale up and accelerate the provision of clean and efficient cooking and heating solutions to 400 million people by the end of 2015.	All of the Country Action Agendas and a number of Investment Prospectuses under development promote the provision of efficient cooking and heating solutions. A High-Impact Opportunity focuses on the Universal Adoption of Clean Cooking Solutions, led by the Global Alliance on Clean Cookstoves. According to the Global Tracking Framework 2015, only 125 million additional people gained first-time access to non-fossil fuels from 2010 to 2012. Numbers up to the end of 2015 are not yet available.
Increased level of annual investment from all sectors (public, private, and civil) to realize universal energy access by 2030.	GFT advocacy has supported the establishment of a number of funds and program to realize universal access to energy, including the EU SE4All Technical Assistance Facility, the World Bank S-TAP and the DFID Green Mini-Grids Africa Regional Facility. The SE4All Investment Prospectuses under development will promote increased investment toward universal access. The EU has committed €3 billion for connecting 500 million people, Germany €100 million, and the US Power Africa program expects to connect about 60 million people. EU has started inviting proposals for preparatory work.

2013 – 2015 Energy Efficiency Outcomes	
Key Results and Deliverables	**Progress**
Policies / actions under way to increase global energy efficiency on a trajectory in line with achieving the 2030 goal.	Two Thematic Hubs focus on energy efficiency. One is hosted by UNEP and the Government of Denmark in Copenhagen. It also hosts the Accelerator Secretariat for Energy Efficiency. The second one is a Facilitation Hub hosted by the Energy Conservation Center, Japan in Tokyo. Both provided technical and other support to assess priorities and developed strategies for energy efficiency improvements throughout 2015.
Increased level of annual investment from all sectors (public, private, and civil) with the intend to realize the 2030 energy efficiency goal.	A global initiative on energy efficiency has been developed under the name of the "Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform." It brings together a total of 137 jurisdictions to date that are willing to commit to specific targets in energy efficiency improvements in selected sectors with public and private partners interested in providing support. Big energy-use sectors are covered: appliances, buildings, district energy, industry, power, transportation as well as finance. The work in each sector is convened by public and private-sector leaders in the sectors and will drive significant investments increase, in order to fill the USD 430 billion annual investment gap required to reach the SE4All goal by 2030.
Commitments to be	In close cooperation with the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable

| showcased during COP 21 | Development and Energy; with the UN Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team and with the UNFCCC, SE4All organized the Energy Efficiency segment of the Energy Day during COP 21 in December 2015 in Paris, with announcements of commitments and of new initiatives. These include: 137 jurisdictions, 777 companies committed to improve energy efficiency and 135 financial institutions committed to finance energy efficiency projects. |

2013 – 2015 Renewable Energy Outcomes	
Key Results and Deliverables	**Progress**
Policies / action under way to increase the use of renewable energy globally in line with the 2030 goal.	The Renewable Energy Hub established and hosted by IRENA undertook a number of activities in 2015 to scale up the deployment of renewable energy, including: Launch of the SIDS Lighthouse initiative and the African Clean Energy Corridor, which will provide significant assistance to scale up the use of renewable energy in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and African countries. REmap 2030 report, a roadmap to double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030, that was issued by IRENA in 2014, has been taken by IRENA to country level discussions in 2015. - China, Mexico, Germany, Poland, UAE, Ukraine and the United States have now country-specific REmap reports providing a range of options for countries to consider in their energy plans. - Africa 2030, IRENA's comprehensive roadmap for the continent's energy transition, illuminates a viable path to prosperity through renewable energy development. Part of an ongoing global REmap 2030 analysis, Africa 2030 is built on a country-by-country assessment of supply, demand, renewable energy potential and technology prospects. It highlights possible roles for various renewable energy technologies across the five regions of Africa until 2030. - IRENA has created three REmap Action Teams with interested countries and other stakeholders to work under the REmap 2030 umbrella toward a transformative impact on the deployment of renewables. Two of these Action Teams are on substantive themes with one focusing on the synergies between renewable energy and energy efficiency and another focused on sustainable transport technologies. The third team focuses on facilitating SE4All renewable energy hub initiatives. REthinking Energy: Renewable Energy and Climate Change - the second edition in a series that for this edition looked at how the transition to renewables could help limit global warming - was released in November 2015, ahead of the 21st Conference of Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris, France.
Increased level of annual investment from all sectors (public, private, and civil) with the intend to realize the 2030 renewable energy goal.	With the help of IRENA and using SE4All country action as platform, SE4All has brought together partners to support scaled-up investment opportunities in a number of selected countries: - Significant assistance for investments in renewable energy in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and African countries expected to be made through IRENA's SIDS Lighthouses initiative and the African Clean Energy Corridor - Engagement of IRENA with other SE4All hubs and partners to collaborate in the development of SE4All Country Action Agendas and Investment Prospectuses. For example, IRENA has initiated discussions

| | with Rwanda, Gambia, the SE4All Africa Hub, UNDP and the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to partner in the development of SE4All Country Action Agendas and Investment Prospectuses.
- |

Risks and Deviations

The 2013-2016 Business Plan listed several risks in completing the actions listed in the SE4All Strategic Work Program and Business Plan. The below table provides a full account of the identified risks and their respective mitigation strategy.

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Aggressive Milestone Timelines: The milestones contained in the business plan, and adapted from the Strategic Work Program, are at risk of not being met due to tight timelines.	The Global Facilitation Team worked to ensure adequate staffing and resources within the work streams despite limited funding. Increasingly, engagement with partner organizations helped meet the deliverables.
Legal structure and transition plan: The initiative does not yet have a clear legal entity that it will adopt.	SE4All has been established as an association under Austrian law effective January 2016. Several further steps are required to complete the legal process, namely the acknowledgement of SE4All as an International Organization under Austrian law by the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the issuance of an ordinance for tax exemption and non-profit status by the Ministry of Finance. Further steps include, among other things, obtaining permission to issue contracts to foreign nationals from the Ministry of the Interior, establishing procedures for fund management and other governance aspects.
Loss of momentum: SE4All is at risk of losing momentum, as many commitment makers have not been engaged and have no direction on how to contribute to the initiative in a tangible way.	The management structure envisaged for SE4All in 2016 will include a Managing Director for Partnerships who will be responsible for the strategy to deliver effective, strong partnerships around SE4All's priorities to support them to achieve measurable results. The Managing Director for Partnerships will ensure that other platforms and partnerships are effectively linked together and also linked with SE4All.
Administrative Set-Up: There were initially no full-time staff and no administrative processes in place for a future independent organization.	Following the registration of the Association under Austrian law in early 2016, the CEO and GFT Team will develop administrative processes for a future independent Association.
Initiative Funding: The CEO lacks access to critical funding to operationalize the initiative and make key hires.	Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified throughout following the adoption of SE4All's Strategic Framework for Results (2016-20) by the Advisory Board in June 2016.

These risks are constantly being monitored, and in a number of areas the risks have been reduced as specified in the above grid. Processes to ensure the efficient and effective running of the initiative have been and continue to be put in place.

The Strategic Framework for Results (2016-20) that is being developed will provide an updated assessment of risk exposure and risk mitigation measures.

Annex II: Overview of country action as of 31 March 2016

Country	Hub	Document	Support by	Status
Angola	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Angola	Africa	AA	AfDB	Under development
Angola	Africa	IP	AfDB	Under development
Benin	Africa	RAGA		Finalized
Benin	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Finalized
Botswana	Africa	AA	AfDB	Under development
Botswana	Africa	IP	AfDB	Under development
Botswana	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Burkina Faso	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Burkina Faso	Africa	AA	ECREEE/EU	Finalized
Burkina Faso	Africa	IP	EU	Under development
Burundi	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Burundi	Africa	IP	World Bank	Under development
Cameroon	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Cameroon	Africa	AA	AfDB	Under development
Cameroon	Africa	IP	AfDB	Under development
Cape Verde	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Cape Verde	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Finalized
Central African Republic	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Chad	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Congo	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Cote d'Ivoire	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Under development
Cote d'Ivoire	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
DRC	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
DRC	Africa	AA	AfDB, UNDP	Under development
DRC	Africa	IP	AfDB, UNDP	Under development
Ethiopia	Africa	AA	EU	Finalized

Country	Hub	Document	Support by	Status
Ethiopia	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Gabon	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Gambia	Africa	AA	NEPAD/EU	Finalized
Gambia	Africa	IP	NEPAD/EU	Finalized
Gambia	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Ghana	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Ghana	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Close to finalisation
Ghana	Africa	IP	US State	Close to finalisation
Guinea	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Guinea	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Under development
Guinea	Africa	IP	World Bank	Under development
Guinea-Bissau	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Guinea-Bissau	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Close to finalisation
Kenya	Africa	AA	AfDB/NEPAD/UNDP	Finalized
Kenya	Africa	IP	AfDB/NEPAD/UNDP	Finalized
Kenya	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Lesotho	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Liberia	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Liberia	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Under development
Liberia	Africa	IP	World Bank	Under development
Malawi	Africa	RAGA		Finalized
Malawi	Africa	AA	AfDB	Under development
Malawi	Africa	IP	AfDB	Under development
Mali	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Finalized
Mali	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Mauritania	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Under development
Mozambique	Africa	IP	World Bank	Under development

Country	Hub	Document	Support by	Status
Namibia	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Niger	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Under development
Niger	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Nigeria	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Nigeria	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Finalized
Rwanda	Africa	RAGA	AfDB	Finalized
Rwanda	Africa	AA	AfDB	Finalized
Senegal	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Under development
Senegal	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Senegal	Africa	IP	World Bank	Under development
Sierra Leone	Africa	RAGA	European Commission	Finalized
Sierra Leone	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Finalized
South Africa	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
South Sudan	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Swaziland	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Swaziland	Africa	AA	UNDP	Close to finalisation
Swaziland	Africa	IP	UNDP	Close to finalisation
Tanzania	Africa	AA	AfDB, UNDP	Finalized
Tanzania	Africa	IP	AfDB, UNDP	Finalized
Tanzania	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Togo	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Togo	Africa	AA	ECREEE	Finalized
Uganda	Africa	AA	EU	Finalized
Uganda	Africa	RAGA	EU	Finalized
Zambia	Africa	AA	AfDB	Under development
Zambia	Africa	IP	AfDB	Under development
Zambia	Africa	RAGA	World Bank	Finalized
Zimbabwe	Africa	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Zimbabwe	Africa	AA	AfDB	Under development
Zimbabwe	Africa	IP	AfDB	Under development
Bangladesh	Asia	RAGA	World Bank	Finalized
Bangladesh	Asia	AA	UNDP/World Bank	Under

Country	Hub	Document	Support by	Status
				development
Bangladesh	Asia	IP	US State	Under development
Bhutan	Asia	RAGA	ADB	Finalized
Bhutan	Asia	AA	Energy+/ADB	Under development
Cambodia	Asia	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Cambodia	Asia	IP	UNDP/ADB	Under development
Fiji	Asia	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Fiji	Asia	AA	UNDP/ADB	Under development
Indonesia	Asia	RAGA	World Bank	Under development
Laos	Asia	RAGA	World Bank	Under development
Malaysia	Asia	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Mongolia	Asia	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Myanmar	Asia	IP	World Bank	Finalized
Myanmar	Asia	AA	World Bank/Energy+/ADB/ESCAP	Under development
Nepal	Asia	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Nepal	Asia	IP	ADB/World Bank	Under development
Nepal	Asia	AA	Energy+/ADB	Close to finalisation
Pakistan	Asia	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Pakistan	Asia	AA	UNDB/ADB	Under development
Sri Lanka	Asia	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Armenia	Europe-CAM	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Montenegro	Europe-CAM	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Tajikistan	Europe-CAM	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Argentina	LAC	RAGA	IADB	Finalized
Barbados	LAC	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Bolivia	LAC	RAGA	IADB	Finalized
Colombia	LAC	RAGA	IADB	Finalized
Costa Rica	LAC	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized

Country	Hub	Document	Support by	Status
Dominican Republic	LAC	RAGA	UNDP & IADB	Finalized
Ecuador	LAC	RAGA	UNDP & IADB	Finalized
Ecuador	LAC	AA	IADB	Under development
Grenada	LAC	RAGA	IADB & CDB	Finalized
Guatemala	LAC	RAGA	UNDP & IADB	Finalized
Guatemala	LAC	IP	World Bank	Under development
Honduras	LAC	RAGA	World Bank	Finalized
Honduras	LAC	IP	World Bank	Under development
Jamaica	LAC	RAGA	IADB	Finalized
Nicaragua	LAC	RAGA	UNDP & IADB	Finalized
Nicaragua	LAC	AA	IADB	Under development
Nicaragua	LAC	IP	IADB	Under development
Peru	LAC	RAGA	UNDP & IADB	Finalized
Sao Tome and Principe	LAC	RAGA	UNDP	Finalized
Surinam	LAC	RAGA	IADB	Finalized
Uruguay	LAC	RAGA	UNDP & IADB	Finalized

Note that green colour indicates that documents have been released for publication by the national government. Non-green documents marked "Finalized", have not been formally cleared for publication.
Content based on reports from hubs.

Annex III: 2013-2016 Business Plan Key Objectives for Country Action

Key Objectives	Specific GFT functions (illustrative)
Accelerating Country Action	• *Coordinating among major partners the launching of country engagement missions* and inform interested countries of the resources available and partnership possibilities • *Developing methodologies and approaches to country engagement* and communicate results/lessons learned. • *Establishing clear modus operandi among all partners*, i.e. the national governments, country-level partners, hubs and the GFT in facilitating the SE4ALL work at the country level. • *Developing/refining a general methodology for undertaking the gap analysis and national plans of action for SE4ALL* in close collaboration with hubs and key partners • *Maintaining close contacts with all opt-in governments and* the hubs/partners involved to coordinate communications, support actions and facilitate problem-solve as needed. • *Creating an inventory of private sector and NGO partners* who are interested in investing in opt-in countries. • *Gathering data through partners and hubs as part of the overall progress tracking* at global level, based on a common template to be developed and agreed to with partners. • *Communicating regularly on the status updates and developing a consolidated Annual Report* to report on the progress of SE4All activities in the opt-in countries.