



Inclusive and innovative energy service design and delivery is needed to achieve SDG 7; civil society in the mix

SDG7 Energy Compact of ACCESS Coalition

A next Decade Action Agenda to advance SDG7 on sustainable energy for all, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

SECTION 1: AMBITION

1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030. [Please select all that apply]

(Member States targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, national five-year plans etc. targets for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

About ACCESS Coalition

Alliance of Civil Society Organizations for Clean Energy Access advocates for people living in poverty to have access to safe, reliable and affordable energy, and for environmentally sustainable and efficient energy systems globally. We believe that to achieve SDG 7 on universal energy access by 2030, we need to go beyond business as-usual approaches to energy service planning and delivery to mobilize new, inclusive coalitions of stakeholders and adopt more inclusive energy planning and decision-making. Energy services have the greatest poverty-reducing impact when they address the wider development needs of communities and are integrated with initiatives on food security, health, education and livelihoods.

Target 1: By 2030, support 10 energy access-deficit countries to use inclusive, integrated planning approaches, underpinned by better data on energy needs, to deliver financially, socially and environmentally sustainable energy services that Leave No-One Behind (LNOB) .

Time frame: 2022-2030

Context for the ambition(s):

In most energy access-deficit countries (*countries with access rates under 90% or with over 5 million people lacking access to electricity*), existing approaches to planning energy services tend to be top-down and technology-focussed, with little attention paid to understanding what energy services end users need for their wider development needs, or the varied local contexts in which these services have to operate. Such “one size fits all” approaches to designing and delivering energy services appear not to be delivering sufficient progress on SDG7, as evidenced by the current rates for access to clean cooking and access to electricity in evidenced in the SDG # 7 Tracking report (2021). Linked to this are weaknesses in enabling environments for reaching universal access. According to the World Bank Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) indicators, 17 out of the 35 sub-Saharan African countries surveyed have undeveloped policy frameworks. This is especially concerning as the region hosts the majority of the access-deficit countries.

There is now an expert consensus backed up by evidence from the ground that energy access has multiple dimensions and cannot be understood simply in binary terms (having an electricity connection or not; using solid or non-solid cooking solutions). To take one example, having an electricity connection does not mean that end users have a reliable or affordable electricity supply to meet a range of needs. The Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) developed by the World Bank defines energy access as “the ability to avail energy that is adequate, available when needed, reliable, of good quality, convenient, affordable, legal, healthy and safe for all required energy services” (World Bank Group).

In addition, research and practitioner experience show that socio-cultural and contextual factors have a significant impact on acceptance and sustained uptake of energy solutions, and on the overall viability and impact of services (Brown et al., 2015). Behaviour, preferences, and practices: as well as affordability - influence end users’ choice of, and willingness to pay for, energy fuels and technologies: often decisively. This is well recognized by energy for development experts (particularly as relates to the lack of progress on uptake of clean cooking solutions), but is rarely acknowledged by energy planners, let alone operationalised through new planning approaches.

In reality, lack of consideration of end-user demand, its socio-cultural and other drivers, and the local context for service delivery has often resulted in failed or sub-optimal service delivery. This has direct financial costs and indirect negative social and economic costs in terms of the “energy access opportunity costs” or unrealized development benefits for target groups of end users. It can also result in a chilling effect, where end user mistrust or disappointment generated through a failed intervention impacts negatively on future uptake of energy services and products.

If energy is understood as a service that can help meet the development needs of target end users across different sectors, and target end users and wider stakeholders are included in service planning, the impact of energy investments is enhanced and resources deployed more effectively, leading to greater financial, social and environmental sustainability of the energy service and improved integration into wider development planning.

ACCESS members and our partners across the Global South and North bring decades of experience and expertise in planning and delivering energy solutions and knowledge exchange, working with a huge range of stakeholders in the public and private sectors. ACCESS Coalition will focus on 10 energy access deficit countries with the aim of facilitating capacity building and knowledge sharing on the benefits of more inclusive and integrated planning approaches, and supporting adoption of best practice methodologies so that plans can be swiftly translated into sustainable implementation of energy solutions on the ground.

Target 2 By 2030, successfully advocate for three Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to commit at least 50% of their energy portfolio to decentralized renewable energy (DRE), and ensure community and civil society participation in decision-making and implementation of their projects to support an inclusive sustainable energy transition in Southern countries.

Target: 2022-2030

Context for the ambition(s)

Around the world, the share of new electricity access supplied by renewables is growing. According to the recent *World Energy Outlook 2019*, 90% of the additional electricity connections needed to meet SDG#7 will come from renewables. This reflects the crucial role the Distributed Energy Solutions (DRE), mostly powered by renewables, play in connecting remote poor communities and supporting resilient and inclusive local economies, as well as powering other services such as health, education, and addressing entrenched challenges such as gender inequality and climate change.

Current investment flows do not recognize these co-benefits. Research shows that current finance committed for energy access globally is substantially lower than needed. IEA and IRENA projects that renewables investment needs to increase considerably the annual investment for universal energy access in the period 2019 to 2030 to total USD 30 billion for electricity and USD 5 billion for clean cooking (IEA 2020b). However, as at 2018, \$70 billion was invested in fossil fuels compared to only \$13 billion invested in renewables in Africa. For countries targeted by ACCESS, only Kenya and Ghana had international financial commitment for clean energy in 2018 at US \$ 275.44 million and US\$ 28.54 million respectively (SDG# 7 progress tracking report (2021).

Whereas increased public and private sector investment in renewables is necessary, this alone is not enough to deliver on realization of SDG #7 targets. Therefore, integration of SDG# 7 into wider power sector decarbonization plans, particularly through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), would go long way in ensuring that SDG # 7 are realized, while boosting inclusive and integrated climate economies and wider human development.

Riding on its own strengths and the strengths of its members and partners, the ACCESS Coalition commits to be at the forefront in engaging Multilateral Development Banks and other relevant stakeholders to drive ambition and action towards a just, equitable and sustainable energy transition. Additionally, ACCESS Coalition will initiate strategic engagements with the COP 26 Energy transition Council and the African representatives in the council to ensure that CSOs active in the energy sector space are centrally involved in the energy transition agenda across the regions in order to help shape a shared vision and position for energy transition pathways in Africa, South Asia, and in Latin America.

Target 3: Facilitate capacity building and knowledge exchange on energy access and share best practices among civil society organizations (CSOs) across 20 energy access -deficit countries through the ACCESS Learning Group.

Time frame: 2022- 2025

Context for the ambition(s):

Human capital is important to drive the interventions that are geared towards attainment of SDG# 7 targets. However, accessing learning on delivery of energy services to poor groups, best practices and identifying global and local expertise is challenging for CSOs active in the energy sector from the global south, especially given the limited funding or dedicated spaces/platforms for knowledge exchange/sharing and technical support.

	<p>There is real urgency to articulate credible guidance, specific support and tailored knowledge on proven methodologies and approaches on how CSOs active in the energy sector would fulfil more effectively their role to support in the achievement SDG# 7 targets. Although energy sector CSOs are generally considered to be playing an important role in the energy sector space, for example, they bring on board experiential knowledge on actual and proved cross-sectoral linkages and community engagement practices. However, capacity related barriers still exist that have continued to impede energy sector CSOs from contributing at a higher level towards achievement of SDG#7 targets: These barriers include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of sufficient coordination between CSOs working on energy access especially in the Global South and CSOs working in the nexus sectors as well as other stakeholders (e.g. private sector). This hampers opportunities for synergies and meaningful collaboration. 2. Low rate of uptake & integration of existing energy access best practices. These practices are often shared across fragmented and usually inaccessible knowledge sharing spaces/platforms (especially for Southern CSOs), resulting to either duplication of efforts, or replication failures and reliance on outdated information 3. A traditional piece-meal approach which has impeded framing a common global vision and direction around how to reach scale across CSOs operating in energy access. <p>In this regard, ACCESS Coalition believes that there is need to build capacity of energy sector CSOs from the global south on energy access, boost collaboration, cooperation and knowledge sharing by providing specific expertise, guidance and more suitable knowledge sharing spaces/platforms for CSOs to ultimately increase impact on the ground</p>
	<p>Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):</p>

1.2. Other ambitions in support of SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. [Please describe below e.g., coal phase out or reforming fossil fuel subsidies etc.]

<p>Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):</p>
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SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITION

2.1. Please add at least one key action for each of the elaborated ambition(s) from section 1. [Please add rows as needed].

Description of action (Ambition 7.1)	Start and end date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake gap analysis on policies and regulatory frameworks governing the energy sector in the 10 targeted countries that are report and energy access-deficit and use the findings to develop an advocacy engagement plan that are specific to country or region. 2. Build capacity of ACCESS members in the 10 selected countries on the RISE toolkit and its operationalization/use in advocating for energy access policies and regulations. This is aimed at enhancing their skills and capacity to engage meaningfully in policy and regulation making discourses in their respective countries and champion inclusion of RISE as critical components for monitoring implementation of energy access policies and regulations. 3. Advocate for inclusive and integrated approaches in the development of energy policies, regulations and plans in the targeted countries 4. Monitoring progress on development of inclusive and integrated energy policies and regulation and their implementations. 	<p>2022- 2023.</p> <p>2021-2022</p> <p>2021-2028</p> <p>2029-2030</p>
<p>Description of action (Ambition 7.1) Target 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting independent analysis of the World Bank and AfDB after every two years on energy-related projects and publicizing their impact particularly on the poor and vulnerable. 2. Advocate for inclusion of energy sector CSOs in the Multilateral Development Banks discussions on energy transition agenda in Africa, Asia and Latin America. 3. Energy Sector CSOs included by Multilateral Development Banks in the energy transition discussions to advocate for prioritization of investment in the decentralized renewable energy solutions 4. Continuously monitor regional and country Multilateral Development Banks (e.g. AFDB and WBG) planning and budgeting making calendars/cycles with the aim of finding entry points to engage and influence decisions on investment in energy access. This is also aimed tracking progress of investments by the banks towards distributed renewable energy 	<p>Start and end date</p> <p>2021-2022</p> <p>2021-2028</p> <p>2022-2028</p> <p>2022-2030</p>

<p>Description of action ambition 7.1 Target 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake capacity gaps analysis for energy sector CSOs from the global south on energy access and the barriers that hinder knowledge exchange/sharing and tailor capacity building intervention to address the identified barriers. Using its convening power, ACCESS will enhance coordination of its members and other CSOs active in energy access space and the nexus sectors to engage in capacity building initiative and to establish synergies and collaboration. ACCESS would establish/strengthen its online knowledge exchange platform and use it as a training hub to reach 100 CSOs with requisite skills on energy access advocacy. 	<p>Start and end date</p> <p>2022-2023</p> <p>2022-2028</p> <p>2022-2025</p>	
	<p>Start and end date</p>	

SECTION 3: OUTCOMES

3.1. Please add at least one measurable and time-based outcome for **each** of the actions from section 2. *[Please add rows as needed].*

Outcome for Actions on 7.1:	Date
Target 1	
1. Increased understanding and collaboration with allies working in other development sectors to integrate energy access.	2022-2023
2. Development and implementation of Integrated Energy Plans in 10 energy access- deficit countries	2023-2028
3. More meaningful and transparent monitoring and reporting mechanisms for energy access.	2023-2024
Target 2	
1. Involvement of energy sector CSOs in Multilateral Development Banks discussion on energy transition agenda and increased investment ambitions in the energy transition agenda across the region by the MDBs	2022-2025
2. A significant shift from fossil fuels investment to clean energy in pursuance of the socio-economic development in the 10 countries	2022-2025
Target 3	
1. Increased capacity of energy sector CSOs from the global south to integrate best practices and improve their energy access skills to influence and transform the current energy poverty context in 10 energy access-deficit countries	

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for **each** of the actions in section 2.

Undertake gap analysis on policies and regulatory frameworks governing the energy sector in the 10 targeted countries that are report and energy access-deficit and use the findings to develop an advocacy engagement plan that are specific to country or region. USD 500,000
Build capacity of ACCESS members in the 10 selected countries on the RISE toolkit and its operationalization/use in advocating for energy access policies and regulations. This is aimed at enhancing their skills and capacity to engage meaningfully in policy and regulation making discourses in their respective countries and champion inclusion of RISE as critical components for monitoring implementation of energy access policies and regulations. USD 200,000
Advocate for inclusive and integrated approaches in the development of energy policies, regulations and plans in the targeted countries USD 1,000,000
Monitoring progress on development of inclusive and integrated energy policies and regulation and their implementations. USD 100,000

Conducting independent analysis of the World Bank and AfDB after every two years on energy-related projects and publicizing their impact particularly on the poor and vulnerable. USD 500,000
Advocate for inclusion of energy sector CSOs in the Multilateral Development Banks discussions on energy transition agenda in Africa, Asia and Latin America. USD 500,000
Continuously monitor regional and country Multilateral Development Banks (e.g. AFDB and WBG) planning and budgeting making calendars/cycles with the aim of finding entry points to engage and influence decisions on investment in energy access. This is also aimed tracking progress of investments by the banks towards distributed renewable energy USD 2,000,000
Undertake capacity gaps analysis for energy sector CSOs from the global south on energy access and the barriers that hinder knowledge exchange/sharing and tailor capacity building intervention to address the identified barriers. USD 2,000,000
Using its convening power, ACCESS will enhance coordination of its members and other CSOs active in energy access space and the nexus sectors to engage in capacity building initiative and to establish synergies and collaboration. USD 500,000
ACCESS would establish/strengthen its online knowledge exchange platform and use it as a training hub to reach 100 CSOs with requisite skills on energy access advocacy. USD 500,000

4.2. In case support is required for the actions in section 2, please select from below and describe the required support and specify for which action.

[Examples of support for Member States could include: Access to low-cost affordable debt through strategic de-risking instruments, capacity building in data collection; development of integrated energy plans and energy transition pathways; technical assistance, etc.]

<input type="checkbox"/> Financing	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> In-Kind contribution	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Please specify	Description

SECTION 5: IMPACT

5.1. Countries planned for implementation including the number of people potentially impacted.

10 energy access-deficit countries i.e. Kenya, Tanzania, Togo, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Senegal, Botswana, Malawi, and Uganda--who score below 67 in all the indicators under the RISE and Kenya, which even though its has an overall score of 70, has one indicator on RE which score 59. Further, the SDG7 tracking progress report indicates that these countries have high deficit of energy access (electricity access and clean cooking). Cumulatively, with achievement of our compact targets, millions of people in this countries currently having no access to sustainable energy will be impacted.

5.2. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 impact advancing the SDGs by 2030.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

Access to energy that is reliable, safe, affordable, available when needed, sustainable and modern plays an enabling roles for a number of SDGs, and contributes towards the achievement of 2030 agenda on sustainable development. Overall the enabled services contribute to the achievement of SDG # 1 on no poverty which is addressed by the enabling attributes of energy in productive engagement, such as running of food processing facilities, welding among others which are income generating ventures. This leads to creation of job opportunities and allows end-users to have income. SDG #2 on Zero hunger. This is addressed through use on energy to enhance food production, such as running irrigation systems for crop production in areas that would normally be food deficient if they continue to rely on rain-fed agriculture and in value addition of food products; SDG# 3 on good health and wellbeing- access to energy that is reliable and affordable in remote areas enable access to quality health services by enhancing storage of vaccines, allowing provision of services over long periods, sometimes on 24-hour basis. Access to energy also enables access to quality education and gender equality (SDG #4 and SDG#5). These are few examples that access to energy enables and contributes towards attainment of different SDGs. This demonstrates how energy access contributes towards the achievement of 2030 agenda on sustainable development. Considering that energy enables many of the SDGs, energy-planning needs to be inclusive and integrated to respond to the varying needs of the end-users. Financial resources as well as enabling policies and regulatory frameworks are important if more end-users who are currently unserved are to realize the enabling benefits of modern energy.

5.3. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 align with the Paris Agreement and national NDCs (if applicable) and support the net-zero emissions by 2050. [up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

To contribute to achievement of SDG # 13 on mitigation of risks of climate change, it is imperative that countries work towards delivering on their targets under SDG # 7, i.e. target 7.1, 7.2 & 7.3. i.e. These countries need to reduce energy consumption by improving on efficiency (Target 7.3) as well as improve renewable energy in energy mix (Target 7.2). More important to note is that the targeted countries have set internal targets to meet SDG#7 by 2030 and have National Determined Contribution targets that they are working towards. Achievement of these targets would significantly contribute to reduced dependency on fossil based energy sources which are more carbon-intensive. The above intervention will be possible if sufficient financial resources are allocated and pro-poor energy policies, regulations and plans are developed using an inclusive and integrated planning approach. This calls for the need to influence Multilateral development banks (e.g. AfDB and WBG) to continuously prioritize DRE and increase resource allocation to DRE and clean energy solutions.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Please describe how you intend to track the progress of the proposed outcomes in section 3. Please also describe if you intend to use other existing reporting frameworks to track progress on the proposed outcomes.

Target 1: ACCESS will adopt the World Bank Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) to monitor progress towards achievement of SDG# 7 in the 10 target countries. Progress towards these indicators for specific countries will be verified using the RISE report.

Target 2: ACCESS will monitor incorporation of energy sector CSOs in discussion forums by Multilateral Development Banks and also the percentage increment of financial resources allocated towards energy access/DRE on an annual basis. Progress on investment will be verified through use of annual reports released by the two institutions.

Target 3: ACCESS will monitor progress on enhancing capacity of CSO through

- i) Number of CSOs whose capacity is enhanced annually
- ii) RISE indicators adopted by six target countries as a result of inputs from the CSOs whose capacity was enhanced.

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECK LIST

Please use the checklist below to validate that the proposed Energy Compact is aligned with the guiding principles.

I. Stepping up ambition and accelerating action - Increase contribution of and accelerate the implementation of the SDG7 targets in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Paris Agreement

I. 1. Does the Energy Compact strengthen and/or add a target, commitment, policy, action related to SDG7 and its linkages to the other SDGs that results in a higher cumulative impact compared to existing frameworks?

Yes No

I.2. Does the Energy Compact increase the geographical and/or sectoral coverage of SDG7 related efforts? Yes No

I.3. Does the Energy Compact consider inclusion of key priority issues towards achieving SDG7 by 2030 and the net-zero emission goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050 - as defined by latest global analysis and data including the outcome of the Technical Working Groups? Yes No

II. Alignment with the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals – Ensure coherence and alignment with SDG implementation plans and strategies by 2030 as well as national development plans and priorities.

II.1. Has the Energy Compact considered enabling actions of SDG7 to reach the other sustainable development goals by 2030? Yes No

II.2. Does the Energy Compact align with national, sectoral, and/or sub-national sustainable development strategies/plans, including SDG implementation plans/roadmaps? Yes No

II.3. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the Decade of Action? Yes No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

III.1. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the net-zero goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050? Yes No

III.2. Has the Energy Compact considered energy-related targets and information in the updated/enhanced NDCs? Yes No

III.3. Has the Energy Compact considered alignment with reaching the net-zero emissions goal set by many countries by 2050? Yes No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

IV.1. Does the Energy Compact include socio-economic impacts of measures being considered? Yes No

IV.2. Does the Energy Compact identify steps towards an inclusive, just energy transition? Yes No

IV.3. Does the Energy Compact consider measures that address the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. those impacted the most by energy transitions, lack of energy access)? Yes No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

V.1. Is the information included in the Energy Compact based on updated quality data and sectoral assessments, with clear and transparent methodologies related to the proposed measures? Yes No

V.2. Has the Energy Compact considered inclusion of a set of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, resource-based and time based) objectives? Yes No

V.3. Has the Energy Compact considered issues related to means of implementation to ensure feasibility of measures proposed (e.g. cost and financing strategy, technical assistant needs and partnerships, policy and regulatory gaps, data and technology)? Yes No

SECTION 8: ENERGY COMPACT GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact

Inclusive and innovative energy service design and delivery is needed to achieve SDG 7; civil society in the mix

8.2. Lead entity name (for joint Energy Compacts please list all parties and include, in parenthesis, its entity type, using entity type from below)

ACCESS Coalition

8.3. Lead entity type

Government

Local/Regional Government

Multilateral body /Intergovernmental Organization

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Civil Society organization/Youth

Academic Institution /Scientific Community

Private Sector

Philanthropic Organization

Other relevant actor

8.4. Contact Information

Jacqueline Kimeu
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8.5. Please select the geographical coverage of the Energy Compact

Africa Asia and Pacific Europe Latin America and Caribbean North America West Asia Global

8.6. Please select the Energy Compact thematic focus area(s)

Energy Access Energy Transition Enabling SDGs through inclusive just Energy Transitions Innovation, Technology and Data Finance and Investment.

SECTION 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (IF REQUIRED)

Please provide additional website link(s) on your Energy Compact, which may contain relevant key documents, photos, short video clips etc.