PROGRESS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Global Tracking Framework 2015
What is the Global Tracking Framework?
Global Tracking Framework preparing its third edition
Global Tracking Framework takes a pragmatic approach balancing ideal metrics and data availability.
Global Tracking Framework pools and standardizes data produced by national statistical agencies

Data Source

Household Surveys (DHS, MIC, LSMS) and Censuses

- WHO Cooking Database
- WB Electrification Database

National Energy Balances

- IEA Energy Balances
- UN Energy Balances

WDI, REN 21, IRENA, BNEF

Indicator

Energy Access

Country Coverage (% of global population)

- 212 Countries (100%)
- 193 Countries (99%)

Electrification

Cooking Fuels

Period

22 years (1990-2012)

A workable solution for tracking electrification

Percentage of population with an electricity connection based on surveys
A workable solution for tracking clean cooking

Cook stove and fuel together determine performance

Adherence to standards of use and maintenance

Use of multiple solutions in the same household

Availability, affordability, convenience, cultural fit

Percentage of population making primary use of non-solid fuels based on surveys
A workable solution for tracking clean cooking

Cook stove and fuel together determine performance

Adherence to standards of use and maintenance

Use of multiple solutions in the same household

Availability, affordability, convenience, cultural fit

Percentage of population making primary use of clean fuels and technologies
A workable solution for energy efficiency

Energy efficiency is the ratio of energy input to physical output.

Physical output can only be measured by proxy as GDP.

Standard GDP measures understate developing country output.

Final energy consumption overlooks waste in energy production.

Global measurement only possible at the national level.

Compound annual growth rate of primary energy intensity to GDP in PPP.
A workable solution for renewable energy

Renewable energies are those replenished more rapidly than they are consumed.

Sustainability also critical, but hard to gauge (e.g. biomass).

Renewable energies are not affected by combustion inefficiency.

Percentage of total final energy consumption from renewable sources.
Global Tracking Framework 2017 will involve more dialogue with countries around data processing.

To build a closer link to countries, the five UN Regional Economic Commissions will join Global Tracking Framework 2017.

Proposals are to:
- Build in country workshops at regional level
- Produce regional chapters/reports
- Conduct regional dissemination
- Set regional capacity building agendas
What is RISE?
Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy
RISE provides a set of 85 good practice policy indicators

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*not scored
RISE global rollout just completed in 110 countries

All SE4ALL “high-impact countries”

96% of global population

91% of global energy consumption

97% of total access deficit
# Energy Access Pillar indicators and sub-indicators

## Policies and Regulations
- **Existence and monitoring of officially approved electrification plan**
  - Existence
  - Public availability
  - Regular update
  - Tracking institution
  - Timeframe
- **Framework for grid electrification**
  - Funding support for grid electrification
  - Funding support for consumer connections
  - Standards of performance
- **Framework for mini-grids**
  - Legal framework for operation
  - Ability to charge cost-reflective tariffs
  - Funding incentives
  - Standards and quality
- **Framework for stand-alone systems**
  - Existence of national program
  - Funding incentives
  - Standards and quality

## Procedural Efficiency
- **Establishing a new household grid connection**
  - Time, cost and procedures for rural customers
  - Time, cost and procedures for urban customers
- **Establishing a new mini-grid facility**
  - Time and cost of procedures
- **Consumer affordability of electricity**
  - Cost of subsistence consumption
  - Policy to support low-volume consumers
- **Utility transparency and monitoring**
  - Public financial statements
  - Public annual reports
  - Public reliability measurements
  - Usage of outage recording system
- **Utility Creditworthiness**
  - EBITDA margin
  - Days payable outstanding
  - Debt service coverage ratio
  - Current ratio

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**RISE score:** 8 indicators, 29 sub-indicators, and 59 scored questions

**Not scored:** 2 indicators and 3 sub-indicators

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**World Bank Group**

Energy & Extractives
## Energy Efficiency Pillar indicators and sub-indicators

### Policies and Regulations

- **National energy efficiency planning**
  - Existence of legislation / action plan
  - National targets
  - Sector targets

- **Energy Efficiency Entities**
  - Functions covered by dedicated entities

- **Information provided to electricity consumers**
  - Reports on electricity use
  - Quality of information
  - Comparisons with other users
  - Energy saving information

- **Types of electricity rate structures**
  - Electricity rate structure
  - Demand charges (large customers)
  - Time of use tariffs

- **Mandates & incentives: Large consumers**
  - Mandates for large consumers
  - Incentives for large consumers
  - Performance recognition

- **Mandates & incentives: Public entities**
  - Obligations for public buildings
  - Obligations for other public facilities
  - Public procurement of energy efficient products
  - Ability to retain energy savings

- **Mandates & incentives: Utilities**
  - Mandates for utilities
  - Cost recovery mechanisms for utilities

- **Financing mechanisms for energy efficiency**
  - Type of mechanism in each sector

### Procedural Efficiency

- **Minimum energy performance standards**
  - Range of product types covered
  - Verification and penalties for non-compliance

- **Energy labeling system**
  - Range of product types covered
  - Mandatory vs voluntary system

- **Building energy codes**
  - New residential / commercial buildings
  - Renovated buildings
  - Compliance system
  - Building energy information
  - Building EE certification & labelling

- **Carbon pricing and monitoring**
  - Carbon pricing mechanism
  - Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system

### Not scored

- 1 indicator and 1 sub-indicator

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**RISE score:** 12 indicator and 31 sub-indicator
Renewable Energy Pillar indicators and sub-indicators

Policies and Regulations

- Legal framework for renewable energy
  - Primary legislation
  - Legal private ownership of generation

- Planning for renewable energy expansion
  - Renewable energy targets and plans
  - Renewable energy in generation planning
  - Renewable energy in transmission planning
  - Resource mapping and siting

- Incentives & regulatory support
  - Financial and regulatory incentives
  - Grid access and dispatch

- Attributes of financial and regulatory incentives
  - Predictability and efficiency (policy-neutral)
  - Predictability and efficiency (policy-specific)
  - Long-term sustainability

- Network connection and use
  - Connection cost allocation
  - Network usage and pricing
  - Renewable grid integration

Counterparty Risk

- Payment risk reduction
- Utility creditworthiness
- Utility transparency and monitoring

Carbon pricing and monitoring

- Carbon pricing mechanism
- Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system

RISE score: 7 indicators and 18 sub-indicators

Procedural Efficiency

- Time and cost of permitting a new renewable energy project
  - Time and number of procedures

Not scored: 1 indicator and 1 sub-indicator