ESMAP Umbrella Development Objectives

Achieving Universal Access by 2030 (SDG 7)

Achieving decarbonization across the energy sector in support of international commitments on climate change

Program Development Objectives

Energy sector transition to deliver zero carbon power that is affordable and reliable	Improved gender equality in the energy sector	Significantly accelerated progress on access to clean cooking	WBG supported countries on track to achieving universal electricity access	Major scale-up of renewable energy in WBG client countries	Accelerated decarbonization of demand-side or end-use energy sectors in WBG client countries
Outcomes					
• Improved affordability of power • Improved financial viability of power sector • Electricity sector carbon intensity reduced • Fiscal burden of power sector reduced • Improved quality of electricity service A.9	Increased share of female employees, leaders and entrepreneurs in the energy sector A.10	Improved access to clean cooking in client countries A.11	People, farmers, businesses and public institutions have expanded electricity access A.11	• Governments have adopted policies and plans to support a major scale-up of RE (solar, offshore wind, geothermal, hydro, energy storage) • Public and private investment in RE and ancillary infrastructure stimulated A.12	• Governments have adopted policies and plans to reduce or avoid GHG emissions in end-use energy sectors • Public and private investment in decarbonization efforts (including innovative technologies in industry, e-mobility and cooling) stimulated A.12
Intermediate outcomes					
	• Countries have supported a) employment and b) entrepreneurship opportunities for women in energy sector • Countries have adopted strategies to support women as consumers in the energy sector A.6	Governments have adopted policies and regulations to support public and private sector investment in clean cooking A.7	Countries have adopted supportive enabling environment for an inclusive and impactful electrification A.7	• Countries have included EnRen approach to energy generation in their policies and/or plans • Countries have included innovative technologies in their policies and plans A.8	• Countries have adopted measures to achieve Zero Carbon public sector • WBG has expanded its support to a wide range of client countries on a) access and scale up efficient, clean cooling; b) technological innovation in industrial decarbonization, c) green hydrogen and/or fuel cell technologies; d) geothermal direct use; e) CCUS A.8

- Power system has capacity, flexibility, financial strength to deliver energy transition
- Coal regions have implementation roadmaps developed for just transition
- World Bank has expanded support to promoting gender equality in the energy sector
- Government counterparts have used the evidence generated from Energy Data and Analytics in policy decisions A.3, A.4, A.5

Outputs

- Own-Managed Knowledge Products (flagship reports, workshops/conferences, datasets and analytics etc.)
- Deliverables of ESMAP grants (e.g. strategies and roadmaps, pre-feasibility studies, investment plans, technical reports etc.) A.1, A.2

ASSUMPTIONS

A.1. Availability of practical knowledge on cutting edge technologies and approaches in energy sector and on strategies to mobilize private investment, as well as global and country data responds to the demand from the WBG operational teams and clients for developing tailored approaches to energy access and decarbonization.
A.2. ESMAP grants are demand-based and provide the analytical foundation for the World Bank and client policy decisions.
A.3. Well performing utilities and markets, with appropriate regulation, plans and incentives (e.g. through subsidy reform) enable countries to deploy non-carbon intensive technologies and attract private sector investments, setting the stage for results across the electricity access, clean cooking, renewable energy and demand-side decarbonization sectors.
A.4. Evidence-based World Bank and public interventions (e.g. geospatial planning, demand estimation, MTF for access etc.) increase their accuracy and contributes to achieving demand-driven results across all ESMAP thematic programs.
A.5. Expansion of the World Bank support to promoting gender equality in energy sector requires that the operational teams and clients implement specific activities aimed at closing the gender gap between women and men. This stimulate adoption of respective policies on gender across ESMAP's thematic programs.
A.6. Governments' adoption of practical policy measures and strategies stimulates increased opportunities for women as employees and entrepreneurs in the energy sector.
A.7. Adoption of specific policy measures (national electrification strategies, mini-grid regulations, business models to procure clean cookstoves etc.) set up the trajectories for countries to follow for increased access to electricity and clean cooking.
A.8. Expansion in the World Bank and client engagements (technical assistance, RETF-funded pilots, World Bank country strategies, including strategies for mobilization of private financing) on innovative technical aspects of promoting the generation of renewable energy and end-user decarbonization leads to both policy and investment (World Bank lending and private).
A.9. Power sector readiness to leverage modern, clean technologies and business models will enable energy sector transition.
A.10. Expansion of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women in the energy sector, as well as access to clean sources of energy and cooking will result in broader benefits (economic, social, health etc.).
A.11. Policies and investments to expand access to electricity and clean cooking contribute to both achieving the universal access and accelerating decarbonization through deployment of clean technologies (green mini-grids, SHSs, clean cookstoves etc.)
A.12. Implementation of renewable energy generation and demand-side decarbonization projects (both World Bank and privately financed) creates direct benefits by adding GW of renewables in the countries' energy mix and reducing GHG emissions; while the policy commitments generate additional longer-term benefits putting the World Bank client countries on track to achieving the international commitments on climate change.